

# Royal Family

## Line of Succession

A Wikipedia Compilation  
by  
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## Article Licenses



# Line of succession to the British throne

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The **line of succession to the British throne** is the ordered sequence of all those people eligible to succeed to the throne of the United Kingdom. The line is identical in all other Commonwealth realms.<sup>[1]</sup> The Act of Settlement 1701 bestowed succession on the Electress Sophia of Hanover and her descendants while excluding Roman Catholics.<sup>[2]</sup> The British government does not publish an official list of all those in line to succeed, but the work of genealogical authors and amateur researchers suggests that there are several thousand people potentially in line.<sup>[3]</sup>

In the 2011 Perth Agreement, the heads of government of all 16 Commonwealth realms agreed to take the appropriate steps in their respective countries to adopt absolute primogeniture, end the exclusion of people married to Roman Catholics, and limit the requirement for those in line to seek the permission of the monarch to marry.<sup>[4]</sup> The Succession to the Crown Act 2013 in Britain and equivalent Acts in many other Commonwealth realms have been passed, but these changes will not take effect in any realm until all the realms are ready to implement the change simultaneously.

In the United Kingdom, the line of succession is also used to select Counsellors of State (and a regent if the need arises) under the provisions of the Regency Act 1937.<sup>[5]</sup>



Electress Sophia of Hanover  
(1630–1714)

## Eligibility

The right of succession is regulated by the Act of Settlement 1701, the Royal Marriages Act 1772 and common law.<sup>[6]</sup> The succession is ordered by male-preference cognatic primogeniture. An individual is in the line of succession if the two following requirements are met:

- He or she is a legitimate descendant of legitimate line from the Electress Sophia of Hanover. Legitimised children remain ineligible.<sup>[7][8]</sup>
- He or she has never been a Roman Catholic and has never married a Roman Catholic.




## Line of succession

The list below of persons in line of succession to the present Queen is limited to the Queen's descendants (numbered 1 to 16) and others in the nearest collateral lines, namely, the other eligible descendants of the sons of George V (numbered 17 to 52). Persons shown who are not in line to the throne are in italics.

No official, complete version of the line of succession is currently maintained. Any person's actual position in the line of succession may change as a result of events such as births and deaths.

On 8 September 2014, it was announced the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge were expecting a second child, who will be fourth in the line of succession.

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-  *King George V (1865–1936)*
-  *King George VI (1895–1952)*
  -  **Queen Elizabeth II** (born 1926)
    - (1) The Prince Charles, Prince of Wales (b. 1948)<sup>B D W</sup>
      - (2) Prince William, Duke of Cambridge (b. 1982)<sup>B D W</sup>
        - (3) Prince George of Cambridge (b. 2013)<sup>B D</sup>
        - (4) Prince Henry of Wales (b. 1984)<sup>B D W</sup>
    - (5) The Prince Andrew, Duke of York (b. 1960)<sup>B D W</sup>
      - (6) Princess Beatrice of York (b. 1988)<sup>B D W</sup>
        - (7) Princess Eugenie of York (b. 1990)<sup>B D W</sup>
    - (8) The Prince Edward, Earl of Wessex (b. 1964)<sup>B D W</sup>
      - (9) James Mountbatten-Windsor, Viscount Severn (b. 2007)<sup>B D W</sup>
        - (10) Lady Louise Mountbatten-Windsor (b. 2003)<sup>B D W</sup>
      - (11) The Princess Anne, Princess Royal (b. 1950)<sup>B D W</sup>
      - (12) Peter Phillips (b. 1977)<sup>B D W</sup>
        - (13) Savannah Phillips (b. 2010)<sup>B D W</sup>
          - (14) Isla Phillips (b. 2012)<sup>B D W</sup>
        - (15) Zara Tindall (née Phillips; b. 1981)<sup>B D W</sup>
          - (16) Mia Tindall (b. 2014)<sup>[9]</sup>
    - *The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon (1930–2002)*<sup>D88</sup>
    - (17) David Armstrong-Jones, Viscount Linley (b. 1961)<sup>B D W</sup>
      - (18) Charles Armstrong-Jones (b. 1999)<sup>B D W</sup>
        - (19) Margarita Armstrong-Jones (b. 2002)<sup>B D W</sup>
      - (20) Lady Sarah Chatto (née Armstrong-Jones; b. 1964)<sup>B D W</sup>
      - (21) Samuel Chatto (b. 1996)<sup>B D W</sup>
        - (22) Arthur Chatto (b. 1999)<sup>B D W</sup>
    - *The Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester (1900–1974)*<sup>1952</sup>
      - (23) Prince Richard, Duke of Gloucester (b. 1944)<sup>B D W</sup>
      - (24) Alexander Windsor, Earl of Ulster (b. 1974)<sup>B D W</sup>
        - (25) Xan Windsor, Lord Culloden (b. 2007)<sup>B D W</sup>
          - (26) Lady Cosima Windsor (b. 2010)<sup>B D W</sup>
      - (27) Lady Davina Lewis (née Windsor; b. 1977)<sup>B D W</sup>
        - (28) Tane Lewis (b. 2012)<sup>B[10]</sup>
          - (29) Senna Lewis (b. 2010)<sup>B D W</sup>
        - (30) Lady Rose Gilman (née Windsor; b. 1980)<sup>B D W</sup>
        - (31) Rufus Gilman (b. 2012)<sup>B</sup>
          - (32) Lyla Gilman (b. 2010)<sup>B D W</sup>
    - *The Prince George, Duke of Kent (1902–1942)*
    - (33) Prince Edward, Duke of Kent (b. 1935)<sup>B D W</sup>
      - *George Windsor, Earl of St Andrews* (b. 1962)<sup>MC / D W</sup>



Charles, Prince of Wales, the heir apparent

- *Edward Windsor, Lord Downpatrick* (b. 1988)<sup>XC / D W</sup>
- *Lady Marina Charlotte Windsor* (b. 1992)<sup>XC / W</sup>
  - (34) *Lady Amelia Windsor* (b. 1995)<sup>B D W</sup>
- *Lord Nicholas Windsor* (b. 1970)<sup>XC / D W</sup>
  - (35) *Albert Windsor* (b. 2007)<sup>B W<sup>[11]</sup></sup>
  - (36) *Leopold Windsor* (b. 2009)<sup>B W</sup>
    - (37) *Louis Windsor* (b. 2014)<sup>[12]</sup>
  - (38) *Lady Helen Taylor* (née Windsor; b. 1964)<sup>B D W<sup>[13]</sup></sup>
  - (39) *Columbus Taylor* (b. 1994)<sup>B W</sup>
  - (40) *Cassius Taylor* (b. 1996)<sup>B W</sup>
  - (41) *Eloise Taylor* (b. 2003)<sup>B W</sup>
    - (42) *Estella Taylor* (b. 2004)<sup>B W</sup>
- *Prince Michael of Kent* (b. 1942)<sup>MC / W</sup>
  - (43) *Lord Frederick Windsor* (b. 1979)<sup>B W</sup>
    - (44) *Maud Windsor* (b. 2013)<sup>B<sup>[14]</sup></sup>
    - (45) *Lady Gabriella Windsor* (b. 1981)<sup>B W</sup>
  - (46) *Princess Alexandra, The Honourable Lady Ogilvy* (b. 1936)<sup>B</sup>
  - (47) *James Ogilvy* (b. 1964)<sup>B</sup>
    - (48) *Alexander Ogilvy* (b. 1996)<sup>B</sup>
    - (49) *Flora Ogilvy* (b. 1994)<sup>B</sup>
    - (50) *Marina Ogilvy* (b. 1966)<sup>B</sup>
    - (51) *Christian Mowatt* (b. 1993)<sup>B</sup>
      - (52) *Zenouska Mowatt* (b. 1990)<sup>B</sup>

#### Notes and sources:

<sup>XC</sup> Excluded as Roman Catholics. This exclusion will not be affected by the Succession to the Crown Act 2013.

<sup>MC</sup> These people were excluded through marriage to a Roman Catholic. This exclusion is repealed under s. 2(2) of the Succession to the Crown Act 2013, restoring them to the line of succession once it comes into effect.

<sup>B</sup> listed by the official website of the British Monarchy, "Succession"<sup>[15]</sup>

<sup>D</sup> listed on Debrett's website (as of 9 August 2013): "The Line of Succession to the British Throne"<sup>[16]</sup>

<sup>W</sup> listed by Whitaker's Almanack 2013, London: Bloomsbury, ISBN 978-1-4081-7207-0, p. 21

<sup>D<sup>88</sup></sup> Listed by Debretts (1988).

<sup>1952</sup> Succession as published on the accession of Queen Elizabeth II in 1952

The line of succession continues with the eligible descendants of Mary, Princess Royal and Countess of Harewood, only daughter of George V, followed by the other eligible descendants of Edward VII and earlier British monarchs, back to George I (the line is limited to Sophia of Hanover's descendants, of whom all alive today are also George I's descendants). The last person in line (which runs into thousands) was reported in 2011 to be Karin Vogel (born 1973) from Rostock, Germany.

## Notes

- [1] Governments of the Commonwealth realms have acknowledged that a change in the line of succession in respect of any one of the realms is made in accordance with the constitutional law of that realm.
- [2] van Caenegem, R.C. *An historical introduction to western constitutional law*. Cambridge University Press, 1995 ISBN 0-521-47693-3 p. 117 (<http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=-EGyqTg-SMoC&pg=PA117>)
- [3] Sonne, Paul (27 April 2011). "Last in the Line of Succession, Ms. Vogel is Glad She Isn't Queen" (<http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052748704889404576276502793788310.html>), *The Wall Street Journal*, retrieved 14 June 2011.
- [4] "Girls equal in British throne succession (<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-15492607>)", BBC, 28 October 2011.
- [5] The Official Web Site of the British Monarchy, "Counsellors of State" (<http://www.royal.gov.uk/MonarchUK/QueenandGovernment/CounsellorsofState.aspx>)
- [6] Bogdanor, Vernon (1995). *The Monarchy and the Constitution*. Oxford: Clarendon Press. ISBN 0-19-829334-8 p. 42
- [7] The Legitimacy Act 1926, 10 (1) says, "Nothing in this Act shall affect the Succession to any dignity or title of honour or render any person capable of succeeding to or transmitting a right to succeed to any such dignity or title." The Legitimacy Act 1959, 6 (4) says, "It is hereby declared that nothing in this Act affects the Succession to the Throne."
- [8] William Addams Reitwiesner, "Persons eligible to succeed to the British Throne as of 1 Jan 2001" (<http://www.wargs.com/essays/succession/2001.html>)
- [9] Announcement of the birth of Mr and Mrs Tindall's first baby, 17 January 2014 (<http://www.royal.gov.uk/LatestNewsandDiary/Pressreleases/2014/AnnouncementofthebirthofMrandMrsTindallsfirstbaby1.aspx>)
- [10] The governments of the Commonwealth realms have agreed to changes to the line of succession that would see Tane Lewis and Rufus Gilman switch places with their elder sisters Senna and Lyla respectively. Since Tane and Rufus were born after 28 October 2011 (the date of the agreement), they would lose their male preference under the changes.
- [11] Albert and Leopold Windsor are listed on The Official Website of the British Monarchy (<http://www.royal.gov.uk/ThecurrentRoyalFamily/Successionandprecedence/Succession/Overview.aspx>) and in the 2013 edition of *Whitaker's Almanack* as following Estella Taylor (b 2004), not following Lady Amelia Windsor. As they were baptised as Catholics, they are not listed in Debrett's or editions of Whitaker's earlier than 2012.
- [12] SEBASTIAN SHAKESPEARE: Cheer up, Cressy, it's a drama not a crisis -- Miracle birth for Windsors (<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2643431/SEBASTIAN-SHAKESPEARE-Cheer-Cressy-drama-not-crisis.html>)
- [13] Lady Helen Taylor is listed on The Official Website of the British Monarchy (<http://www.royal.gov.uk/ThecurrentRoyalFamily/Successionandprecedence/Succession/Overview.aspx>), Debrett's and Whitaker's as following Lady Amelia Windsor, not following Leopold Windsor.
- [14] Prince and Princess Michael of Kent welcome first grandchild (<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/10246517/Prince-and-Princess-Michael-of-Kent-welcome-first-grandchild.html>)
- [15] <http://www.royal.gov.uk/ThecurrentRoyalFamily/Successionandprecedence/Succession/Overview.aspx>
- [16] <http://www.debretts.com/people/royal-family/line-succession-0>



# Mary of Teck

Mary of Teck	
Mary in tiara and gown wearing a choker necklace and a string of pearls	
<b>Queen consort of the United Kingdom and the British Dominions, Empress consort of India</b>	
<b>Tenure</b>	6 May 1910 – 20 January 1936
<b>Coronation</b>	22 June 1911
<b>Spouse</b>	George V
<b>Issue</b>	Edward VIII George VI Mary, Princess Royal, Countess of Harewood Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester Prince George, Duke of Kent Prince John
<b>Full name</b>	
Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes	
<b>House</b>	House of Württemberg (by birth) House of Windsor (by marriage) House of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (by marriage)
<b>Father</b>	Francis, Duke of Teck
<b>Mother</b>	Princess Mary Adelaide of Cambridge
<b>Born</b>	26 May 1867 Kensington Palace, London
<b>Died</b>	24 March 1953 (aged 85) Marlborough House, London
<b>Burial</b>	31 March 1953 St George's Chapel, Windsor

**Mary of Teck** (Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes; 26 May 1867 – 24 March 1953) was Queen consort of the United Kingdom and the British Dominions, and Empress of India, as the wife of King-Emperor George V.

Although technically a princess of Teck, in the Kingdom of Württemberg, she was born and raised in England. Her parents were Francis, Duke of Teck, who was of German extraction, and Princess Mary Adelaide of Cambridge, a member of the British Royal Family. She was informally known as "May", after her birth month. At the age of 24 she was betrothed to Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, but six weeks after the announcement of the engagement he died unexpectedly of pneumonia. The following year she became engaged to Albert Victor's next surviving brother, George, who subsequently became King. Before her husband's accession she was successively Duchess of York, Duchess of Cornwall and Princess of Wales.

As queen consort from 1910, she supported her husband through the First World War, his ill-health and major political changes arising from the aftermath of the war and the rise of socialism and nationalism. After George's death in 1936, she became queen mother when her eldest son, Edward, ascended the throne, but to her dismay he abdicated later the same year in order to marry twice-divorced American socialite Wallis Simpson. She supported her second son, Albert, who succeeded to the throne as George VI, until his death in 1952. She died the following year, during the reign of her granddaughter Queen Elizabeth II, who had not yet been crowned.

## Early life



As an infant with her parents

Princess Victoria Mary ("May") of Teck was born on 26 May 1867 at Kensington Palace, London. Her father was Prince Francis, Duke of Teck, the son of Duke Alexander of Württemberg by his morganatic wife, Countess Claudine Rhédey von Kis-Rhéde. Her mother was Princess Mary Adelaide of Cambridge, the third child and younger daughter of Prince Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge, and Princess Augusta of Hesse-Kassel. She was baptised in the Chapel Royal of Kensington Palace on 27 July 1867 by Charles Thomas Longley, Archbishop of Canterbury, and her three godparents were Queen Victoria, the Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII and May's future father-in-law), and Princess Augusta, the Duchess of Cambridge.<sup>[1]</sup> Before she became Queen, she was known to her family, friends and the public by the diminutive name of "May", after her birth month.<sup>[2]</sup>

May's upbringing was "merry but fairly strict".<sup>[3]</sup> She was the eldest of four children, the only girl, and "learned to exercise her native discretion, firmness and tact" by resolving her three younger brothers' petty boyhood squabbles.<sup>[4]</sup> They played with their cousins, the children of the Prince of Wales, who were similar in age.<sup>[5]</sup> May was educated at home by her mother and governess (as were her brothers

until they were sent to boarding schools).<sup>[6]</sup> The Duchess of Teck spent an unusually long time with her children for a lady of her time and class, and enlisted May in various charitable endeavours, which included visiting the tenements of the poor.<sup>[7]</sup>

Although her mother was a grandchild of King George III, May was only a minor member of the British Royal Family. Her father, the Duke of Teck, had no inheritance or wealth, and carried the lower royal style of *Serene Highness* because his parents' marriage was morganatic.<sup>[8]</sup> However, the Duchess of Teck was granted a parliamentary annuity of £5000, and received about £4000 a year from her mother, the Duchess of Cambridge.<sup>[9]</sup> Despite this, the family was deeply in debt and lived abroad from 1883, in order to economise.<sup>[10]</sup> The Tecks travelled throughout Europe, visiting their various relations. They stayed in Florence, Italy, for a time, where May enjoyed visiting the art galleries, churches, and museums.<sup>[11]</sup>

In 1885, the Tecks returned to London, and took up residence at White Lodge, in Richmond Park. May was close to her mother, and acted as an unofficial secretary, helping to organise parties and social events. She was also close to her aunt, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and wrote to her every week. During the First World War, the Crown Princess of Sweden helped pass letters from May to her aunt, who lived in enemy territory in Germany until her death in 1916.<sup>[12]</sup>

## Engagements

In December 1891, May was engaged to her second cousin once removed, Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, the eldest son of the Prince of Wales.<sup>[13]</sup> The choice of May as bride for the Duke owed much to Queen Victoria's fondness for her, as well as to her strong character and sense of duty. However, Albert Victor died six weeks later, in the worldwide influenza pandemic that swept through Britain in the winter of 1891–92.<sup>[14]</sup>

Albert Victor's brother, Prince George, Duke of York, now second in line to the throne, evidently became close to May during their shared period of mourning, and Queen Victoria still favoured May as a suitable candidate to marry a future king.<sup>[15]</sup> In May 1893, George proposed, and May accepted. They were soon deeply in love, and their marriage was a success. George wrote to May every day they were apart and, unlike his father, never took a mistress.

## Duchess of York

See also: Wedding of Prince George, Duke of York, and Princess Mary of Teck and Wedding dress of Princess Mary of Teck



Princess Victoria Mary shortly before her marriage to the Duke of York in 1893

May married Prince George, Duke of York, in London on 6 July 1893 at the Chapel Royal, St James's Palace.<sup>[16]</sup> The new Duke and Duchess of York lived in York Cottage on the Sandringham Estate in Norfolk, and in apartments in St James's Palace. York Cottage was a modest house for royalty, but it was a favourite of George, who liked a relatively simple life.<sup>[17]</sup> They had six children: Edward, Albert, Mary, Henry, George, and John.

The Duchess loved her children, but she put them in the care of a nanny, as was usual in upper-class families at the time. The first nanny was dismissed for insolence and the second for abusing the children. This second woman, anxious to suggest that the children preferred her to anyone else, would pinch Edward and Albert whenever they were about to be presented to their parents, so that they would start crying and be speedily returned to her. On discovery, she was replaced by her effective and much-loved assistant, Charlotte Bill.<sup>[18]</sup>

Sometimes, Mary appears to have been a distant mother. At first, she failed to notice the nanny's abuse of the young Princes Edward and Albert,<sup>[19]</sup> and her youngest son, Prince John, was housed in a private farm on the Sandringham Estate, in the care of Mrs. Bill, perhaps to hide his epilepsy from the public. However, despite her austere public image and her strait-laced private life, Mary was a caring mother in many respects, revealing a fun-loving and frivolous side to her children and teaching them history and music. Edward wrote fondly of his mother in his memoirs: "Her soft voice, her cultivated mind, the cosy room overflowing with personal treasures were all inseparable ingredients of the happiness associated with this last hour of a child's day ... Such was my mother's pride in her children that everything that happened to each one was of the utmost importance to her. With the birth of each new child, Mama started an album in which she painstakingly recorded each progressive stage of our childhood".<sup>[20]</sup> He expressed a less charitable view, however, in private letters to his wife after his mother's death: "My sadness was mixed with incredulity that any mother could have been so hard and cruel towards her eldest son for so many years and yet so demanding at the end without relenting a scrap. I'm afraid the fluids in her veins have always been as icy cold as they are now in death."<sup>[21]</sup>

As Duke and Duchess of York, George and May carried out a variety of public duties. In 1897, she became the Patron of the London Needlework Guild in succession to her mother. The Guild, initially established as The London Guild in 1882, was renamed several times, and was named after May between 1914 and 2010.

On 22 January 1901, Queen Victoria died, and May's father-in-law ascended the throne as King Edward VII. For most of the rest of that year, George and May were styled *Their Royal Highnesses The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York*. For eight months they toured the British Empire, visiting Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Ceylon, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, South Africa and Canada. No royal had undertaken such an ambitious tour before. She broke down in tears at the thought of leaving her children, who were to be left in the care of their grandparents, for such a long time.<sup>[22]</sup>

## Princess of Wales

On 9 November 1901, nine days after arriving back in Britain and on the King's sixtieth birthday, George was created Prince of Wales. The family moved their London residence from St James's Palace to Marlborough House. As Princess of Wales, May accompanied her husband on trips to Austria-Hungary and Württemberg in 1904. The following year, she gave birth to her last child, John. It was a difficult labour, and although May recovered quickly, her newborn son suffered respiratory problems.<sup>[23]</sup>

From October 1905 the Prince and Princess of Wales undertook another eight-month tour, this time of India, and the children were once again left in the care of their grandparents.<sup>[24]</sup> They passed through Egypt both ways and on the way back stopped in Greece. The tour was almost immediately followed by a trip to Spain for the wedding of King Alfonso XIII to Victoria Eugenie of Battenberg, at which the bride and groom narrowly avoided assassination.<sup>[25]</sup> Only a week after returning to Britain, May and George went to Norway for the coronation of George's brother-in-law and sister, King Haakon VII and Queen Maud.<sup>[26]</sup>

## Queen consort



The Queen visiting a coalmine in 1912

On 6 May 1910, Edward VII died. Mary's husband ascended the throne as King George V, and she became queen consort. When her husband asked her to drop one of her two official names, Victoria Mary, she chose to be called Mary, preferring not to take the name of her husband's grandmother, Queen Victoria.<sup>[27]</sup> Queen Mary was crowned with the King on 22 June 1911 at Westminster Abbey. Later in the year, the new King and Queen travelled to India for the Delhi Durbar held on 12 December 1911, and toured the sub-continent as Emperor and Empress of India, returning to Britain in February.<sup>[28]</sup> The beginning of Mary's period as consort brought her into conflict with her mother-in-law, Queen Alexandra. Although the two were on friendly terms, Alexandra could be stubborn; she demanded precedence over Mary at the funeral of Edward VII, was slow in leaving Buckingham Palace, and kept some of the royal jewels that should have been passed to the new Queen.<sup>[29]</sup>



Princess Victoria Mary, Duchess of Cornwall and York, in Ottawa, 1901



The Queen with her daughter Mary during the First World War

During the First World War, Queen Mary instituted an austerity drive at the palace, where she rationed food, and visited wounded and dying servicemen in hospital, which she found a great emotional strain.<sup>[30]</sup>

After three years of war against Germany, and with anti-German feeling in Britain running high, the Russian Imperial Family, which had been deposed by a revolutionary government, was refused asylum, possibly in part because the Tsar's wife was German-born.<sup>[31]</sup> News of the Tsar's abdication provided a boost to those in Britain who wished to replace the monarchy with a republic.<sup>[32]</sup> After republicans used the couple's German heritage as an argument for reform, George abandoned his German titles and renamed the royal house from the German "Saxe-Coburg and Gotha" to the British "Windsor". Other royals anglicised their names; the Battenbergs became the Mountbattens, for example. The Queen's relatives also abandoned their German titles, and adopted the British surname of Cambridge (derived from the Dukedom held by Queen Mary's British grandfather). The war ended in 1918 with the defeat of Germany and the abdication and exile of the Kaiser.

Two months after the end of the war, Queen Mary's youngest son, John, died at the age of thirteen. She described her shock and sorrow in her diary and letters, extracts of which were published after her death: "our poor darling little Johnnie had passed away suddenly ... The first break in the family circle is hard to bear but people have been so kind & sympathetic & this has helped us [the King and me] much."<sup>[33]</sup> Her staunch support of her husband continued during the latter half of his reign. She advised him on speeches, and used her extensive knowledge of history and royalty to advise him on matters affecting his position. He appreciated her discretion, intelligence and judgement.<sup>[34]</sup> She maintained an air of self-assured calm throughout all her public engagements in the years after the war, a period marked by civil unrest over social conditions, Irish independence and Indian nationalism.<sup>[35]</sup>

In the late 1920s, George V became increasingly ill with lung problems, exacerbated by his heavy smoking. Queen Mary paid particular attention to his care. During his illness in 1928, one of his doctors, Sir Farquhar Buzzard, was asked who had saved the King's life. He replied, "The Queen".<sup>[36]</sup> In 1935, King George V and Queen Mary celebrated their silver jubilee, with celebrations taking place throughout the British Empire. In his jubilee speech, George paid public tribute to his wife, having told his speechwriter, "Put that paragraph at the very end. I cannot trust myself to speak of the Queen when I think of all I owe her."<sup>[37]</sup>



King George V and Queen Mary

## Queen mother

George V died on 20 January 1936, after his physician, Lord Dawson of Penn, gave him an injection of morphine and cocaine that may have hastened his death. Queen Mary's eldest son, Edward, Prince of Wales, ascended the throne as Edward VIII. She was now officially queen mother, though she did not use that title, and was instead known as *Her Majesty Queen Mary*.

Within the year, Edward caused a constitutional crisis by announcing his desire to marry his twice-divorced American mistress, Wallis Simpson. Mary disapproved of divorce, which was against the teaching of the Anglican church, and thought Simpson wholly unsuitable to be the wife of a king. After receiving advice from the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Stanley Baldwin, as well as the Dominion governments, that he could not remain King and marry Simpson, Edward abdicated. Though loyal and supportive of her son, Mary could not comprehend why Edward would neglect his royal duties in favour of his personal feelings.<sup>[38]</sup> Simpson had been presented formally to both King George V and Queen Mary at court,<sup>[39]</sup> but Mary later refused to meet her either in public or privately.<sup>[40]</sup> She saw it as her duty to provide moral support for her second son, the reserved and stammering Prince Albert, Duke of York, who ascended the throne on Edward's abdication, taking the name George VI. When Mary attended the coronation, she became the first British dowager queen to do so.<sup>[41]</sup> Edward's abdication did not lessen her love for him, but she never wavered in her disapproval of his actions.<sup>[42]</sup>



Queen Mary with her granddaughters, Princesses Margaret (front) and Elizabeth

Mary took an interest in the upbringing of her granddaughters, Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret, and took them on various excursions in London, to art galleries and museums. (The Princesses' own parents thought it unnecessary for them to be taxed with any demanding educational regime.)<sup>[43]</sup>

During the Second World War, George VI wished his mother to be evacuated from London. Although she was reluctant, she decided to live at Badminton House, Gloucestershire, with her niece, Mary Somerset, Duchess of Beaufort, the daughter of her brother Lord Cambridge.<sup>[44]</sup> Her personal belongings were transported from London in seventy pieces of luggage. Her household, which comprised fifty-five servants, occupied most of the house, except for the Duke and Duchess's private suites, until after the war. The only people to complain about the arrangements were the royal servants, who found the house too small, though Queen Mary annoyed her niece by having the ancient ivy torn from the walls as she considered it unattractive and a hazard. From Badminton, in support of the war effort, she visited troops and factories, and directed the gathering of scrap materials. She

was known to offer lifts to soldiers she spotted on the roads.<sup>[45]</sup> In 1942, her youngest surviving son, Prince George, Duke of Kent, was killed in an air crash while on active service. Mary finally returned to Marlborough House in June 1945, after the war in Europe had resulted in the defeat of Nazi Germany.

Mary was an eager collector of objects and pictures with a royal connection.<sup>[46]</sup> She paid above-market estimates when purchasing jewels from the estate of Dowager Empress Marie of Russia and paid almost three times the estimate when buying the family's Cambridge Emeralds from Lady Kilmorey, the mistress of her late brother Prince Francis.<sup>[47]</sup> In 1924, the famous architect Sir Edwin Lutyens created Queen Mary's Dolls' House for her collection of miniature pieces.<sup>[48]</sup> Indeed, she has sometimes been criticised for her aggressive acquisition of *objets d'art* for the Royal Collection. On several occasions, she would express to hosts, or others, that she admired something they had in their possession, in the expectation that the owner would be willing to donate it.<sup>[49]</sup> Her extensive knowledge of, and research into, the Royal Collection helped in identifying artefacts and artwork that had gone astray over the

years.<sup>[50]</sup> The Royal Family had lent out many objects over previous generations. Once she had identified unreturned items through old inventories, she would write to the holders, requesting that they be returned.<sup>[51]</sup>

In 1952, King George VI died, the third of Queen Mary's children to predecease her; her eldest granddaughter, Princess Elizabeth, ascended the throne as Queen Elizabeth II. Mary died the next year of lung cancer (referred to publicly as "gastric problems"<sup>[52]</sup>) on 24 March 1953 at the age of 85, only ten weeks before her granddaughter's coronation. Mary let it be known that, in the event of her death, the coronation was not to be postponed. Her remains lay in state at Westminster Hall, where large numbers of mourners filed past her coffin. She is buried beside her husband in the nave of St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle.

## Legacy

Sir Henry "Chips" Channon wrote that she was "above politics ... magnificent, humorous, worldly, in fact nearly sublime, though cold and hard. But what a grand Queen."

The ocean liners RMS *Queen Mary* and RMS *Queen Mary 2*,<sup>[54]</sup> the Royal Navy battlecruiser, HMS *Queen Mary*, which was destroyed at the Battle of Jutland in 1916; Queen Mary University of London; Queen Mary Reservoir in Surrey, United Kingdom; Queen Mary Hospital, Hong Kong; Queen Mary's Peak, the highest mountain in Tristan da Cunha; Queen Mary Land in Antarctica; and Queen Mary's College in Chennai, India, are named in her honour.

A series of distinguished British actresses have portrayed Queen Mary on stage and screen, including Dame Wendy Hiller (on the London stage in *Crown Matrimonial*), Dame Flora Robson (in *A King's Story*), Dame Peggy Ashcroft (in *Edward & Mrs Simpson*), Phyllis Calvert (in *The Woman He Loved*), Gaye Brown (in *All the King's Men*), Dame Eileen Atkins (in *Bertie and Elizabeth*), Miranda Richardson (in *The Lost Prince*), Margaret Tyzack (in *Wallis & Edward*), Claire Bloom (in *The King's Speech*), and Judy Parfitt (in *W.E.*).

## Titles, styles, honours and arms

### Titles and styles

- **26 May 1867 – 6 July 1893:** *Her Serene Highness* Princess Victoria Mary of Teck
- **6 July 1893 – 22 January 1901:** *Her Royal Highness* The Duchess of York
- **22 January 1901 – 9 November 1901:** *Her Royal Highness* The Duchess of Cornwall and York
- **9 November 1901 – 6 May 1910:** *Her Royal Highness* The Princess of Wales
- **6 May 1910 – 20 January 1936:** *Her Majesty* The Queen
  - In India: *Her Imperial Majesty* The Queen-Empress
- **20 January 1936 – 24 March 1953:** *Her Majesty* Queen Mary



At her funeral, Mary's coffin was draped in her personal banner of arms.<sup>[53]</sup>



Queen Mary's coat of arms







## Honours

Further information: List of titles and honours of Mary of Teck

## Arms

Queen Mary's arms were the royal coat of arms of the United Kingdom impaled with her family arms – the arms of her grandfather, Prince Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge, in the 1st and 4th quarters, and the arms of her father, Prince Francis, Duke of Teck, in the 2nd and 3rd quarters. The shield is surmounted by the imperial crown, and supported by the crowned lion of England and "a stag Proper" as in the arms of Württemberg.

## Issue

Image	Name	Birth	Death	Notes
	Edward VIII later Duke of Windsor	23 June 1894	28 May 1972	married Wallis Simpson 1937; no issue
	George VI	14 December 1895	6 February 1952	married Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon 1923; two daughters: Elizabeth II and Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon
	Mary, Princess Royal and Countess of Harewood	25 April 1897	28 March 1965	married Henry Lascelles, 6th Earl of Harewood 1922; had issue
	Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester	31 March 1900	10 June 1974	married Lady Alice Montagu Douglas Scott 1935; had issue
	Prince George, Duke of Kent	20 December 1902	25 August 1942	married Princess Marina of Greece and Denmark 1934; had issue
	Prince John	12 July 1905	18 January 1919	died aged 13 of epilepsy



## Notes and sources

- [1] *The Times (London)*, Monday, 29 July 1867 p. 12 col. E
- [2] Pope-Hennessy, p. 24
- [3] Pope-Hennessy, p. 66
- [4] Pope-Hennessy, p. 45
- [5] Pope-Hennessy, p. 55
- [6] Pope-Hennessy, pp. 68, 76, 123
- [7] Pope-Hennessy, p. 68
- [8] Pope-Hennessy, pp. 36–37
- [9] Pope-Hennessy, p. 114
- [10] Pope-Hennessy, p. 112
- [11] Pope-Hennessy, p. 133
- [12] Pope-Hennessy, pp. 503–505
- [13] May's maternal grandfather, Prince Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge, was a brother of Prince Edward Augustus, Duke of Kent, who was the father of Queen Victoria, Albert Victor's paternal grandmother.
- [14] Pope-Hennessy, p. 201
- [15] Edwards, p. 61
- [16] Her bridesmaids were the Princesses Maud and Victoria of Wales, Victoria Melita, Alexandra and Beatrice of Edinburgh, Helena Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, Margaret and Patricia of Connaught and Strathearn, and Alice and Victoria Eugenie of Battenberg.
- [17] Pope-Hennessy, p. 291
- [18] Wheeler-Bennett, pp. 16–17
- [19] Pope-Hennessy, p. 393
- [20] Windsor, pp. 24–25
- [21] Ziegler, p. 538
- [22] Edwards, p. 115
- [23] Edwards, pp. 142–143
- [24] Edwards, p. 146
- [25] The driver of their coach and over a dozen spectators were killed by a bomb thrown by an anarchist, Mateo Morales.
- [26] Pope-Hennessy, p. 407
- [27] Pope-Hennessy, p. 421
- [28] Pope-Hennessy, pp. 452–463
- [29] Edwards, pp. 182–193
- [30] Edwards, pp. 244–245
- [31] Edwards, p. 258
- [32] Edwards, p. 262
- [33] Pope-Hennessy, p. 511
- [34] Pope-Hennessy, p. 549
- [35] Edwards, p. 311
- [36] Gore, p. 243
- [37] *The Times (London)*, Wednesday, 25 March 1953 p. 5
- [38] Airlie, p. 200
- [39] Windsor, p. 255
- [40] Windsor, p. 334
- [41] Pope-Hennessy, p. 584
- [42] Edwards, p. 401 and Pope-Hennessy, p. 575
- [43] Edwards, p. 349
- [44] Pope-Hennessy, p. 596
- [45] Pope-Hennessy, p. 600
- [46] Pope-Hennessy, p. 412
- [47]
- See also Kilmorey Papers (D/2638) ([http://www.proni.gov.uk/introduction\\_kilmorey\\_d2638-2.pdf](http://www.proni.gov.uk/introduction_kilmorey_d2638-2.pdf)) (pdf), Public Record Office of Northern Ireland.
- [48] Pope-Hennessy, pp. 531–534
- [49] Rose, p. 284
- [50] Pope-Hennessy, p. 414
- [51] Windsor, p. 238
- [52] *The Times (London)*, Wednesday, 25 March 1953 p. 8

[53] "Queen Mary laid to rest in Windsor" ([http://news.bbc.co.uk/onthisday/hi/dates/stories/march/31/newsid\\_4325000/4325305.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/onthisday/hi/dates/stories/march/31/newsid_4325000/4325305.stm)), BBC On This Day: 31 March 1953. Retrieved 19 October 2010



[54] Technically, the *QMII* was named after the original ocean liner, and is only indirectly named after the Queen.

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<b>Royal titles</b>		
Preceded by <b>Alexandra of Denmark</b>	<b>Queen consort of the United Kingdom Empress of India</b> 1910–1936	<b>Vacant</b> Title next held by <b>Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon</b>
<b>Honorary titles</b>		
Preceded by <b>The Prince of Wales</b>	<b>Grand Master of the Order of the British Empire</b> 1936–1953	Succeeded by <b>The Duke of Edinburgh</b>

# George V

George V	
	
Coronation portrait by Sir Luke Fildes, 1911	
King of the United Kingdom and the British Dominions, Emperor of India	
<b>Reign</b>	6 May 1910 – 20 January 1936
<b>Coronation</b>	22 June 1911
<b>Imperial Durbar</b>	12 December 1911
<b>Predecessor</b>	Edward VII
<b>Successor</b>	Edward VIII
<b>Governors General</b>	<i>See list</i>
<b>Prime Ministers</b>	<i>See list</i>
<b>Spouse</b>	Mary of Teck
<b>Issue</b> <i>Detail</i>	Edward VIII George VI Mary, Princess Royal Henry, Duke of Gloucester George, Duke of Kent John
<b>Full name</b>	George Frederick Ernest Albert
<b>House</b>	House of Windsor House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha
<b>Father</b>	Edward VII
<b>Mother</b>	Alexandra of Denmark
<b>Born</b>	3 June 1865 Marlborough House, London
<b>Died</b>	20 January 1936 (aged 70) Sandringham House, Norfolk, United Kingdom
<b>Burial</b>	28 January 1936 St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle
<b>Signature</b>	
<b>Religion</b>	Anglican

**George V** (George Frederick Ernest Albert; 3 June 1865 – 20 January 1936) was King of the United Kingdom and the British Dominions, and Emperor of India, from 6 May 1910 until his death in 1936.

George was a grandson of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert and the first cousin of Tsar Nicholas II of Russia and Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany. From 1877 to 1891, he served in the Royal Navy. On the death of Victoria in 1901, George's father became King Edward VII, and George was made Prince of Wales. On his father's death in 1910, he succeeded as King-Emperor of the British Empire. He was the only Emperor of India to be present at his own Delhi Durbar.

As a result of the First World War (1914–18), most other European empires fell while the British Empire expanded to its greatest effective extent. In 1917, George became the first monarch of the House of Windsor, which he renamed from the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha as a result of anti-German public sentiment. His reign saw the rise of socialism, communism, fascism, Irish republicanism, and the Indian independence movement, all of which radically changed the political landscape. The Parliament Act 1911 established the supremacy of the elected British House of Commons over the unelected House of Lords. In 1924 he appointed the first Labour ministry and in 1931 the Statute of Westminster recognised the dominions of the Empire as separate, independent states within the Commonwealth of Nations. He was plagued by illness throughout much of his later reign and at his death was succeeded by his eldest son, Edward VIII.

## Early life and education

George was born on 3 June 1865, in Marlborough House, London, as the second son of the Prince and Princess of Wales, Albert Edward and Alexandra. His father was the eldest son of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. His mother was the eldest daughter of King Christian IX of Denmark and Louise of Hesse-Kassel. As a son of the Prince of Wales, George was styled *His Royal Highness Prince George of Wales* at birth. He was baptised in St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, on 7 July 1865 by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Charles Longley.<sup>[1]</sup>



George as a young boy, 1870

As a younger son of the Prince of Wales, there was little expectation that George would become king. He was third in line to the throne, after his father and elder brother, Prince Albert Victor. George was only 17 months younger than Albert Victor, and the two princes were educated together. John Neale Dalton was appointed as their tutor in 1871. Neither Albert Victor nor George excelled intellectually.<sup>[2]</sup> As their father thought that the navy was "the very best possible training for any boy",<sup>[3]</sup> in September 1877, when George was 12 years old, both brothers joined the cadet training ship HMS *Britannia* at Dartmouth, Devon.<sup>[4]</sup>

For three years from 1879, the royal brothers served on HMS *Bacchante*, accompanied by Dalton. They toured the colonies of the British Empire in the Caribbean, South Africa and Australia, and visited Norfolk, Virginia, as well as South America, the Mediterranean, Egypt, and East Asia. In 1881 on a visit to Japan, George had a local artist tattoo a blue and red dragon on his arm,<sup>[5]</sup> and was received in an audience by the Emperor Meiji; George and his brother presented Empress Haruko with two wallabies from Australia.<sup>[6]</sup> Dalton wrote an account of their journey entitled *The Cruise of HMS Bacchante*.<sup>[7]</sup> Between Melbourne and Sydney, Dalton recorded a sighting of the *Flying Dutchman*, a mythical ghost ship.<sup>[8]</sup> When they returned to Britain, Queen Victoria complained that her grandsons could not speak French or German, and so they spent six months in Lausanne in an ultimately unsuccessful attempt to learn another language.<sup>[9]</sup> After Lausanne, the brothers were separated; Albert Victor attended Trinity College, Cambridge, while George continued in the Royal Navy. He travelled the world, visiting many areas of the British Empire. During his naval career he commanded *Torpedo Boat 79* in home waters then HMS *Thrush* on the North America station, before his last active service in command of HMS *Melampus* in 1891–92. From then on, his naval

rank was largely honorary.<sup>[10]</sup>

## Marriage

See also: Wedding of Prince George, Duke of York, and Princess Mary of Teck



George, 1893

As a young man destined to serve in the navy, Prince George served for many years under the command of his uncle, Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, who was stationed in Malta. There, he grew close to and fell in love with his uncle's daughter, his first cousin, Marie of Edinburgh. His grandmother, father and uncle all approved the match, but the mothers—the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Edinburgh—both opposed it. The Princess of Wales thought the family was too pro-German, and the Duchess of Edinburgh disliked England. Marie's mother was the only daughter of Tsar Alexander II of Russia. She resented the fact that, as the wife of a younger son of the British sovereign, she had to yield precedence to George's mother, the Princess of Wales, whose father had been a minor German prince before being called unexpectedly to the throne of Denmark. Guided by her mother, Marie refused George when he proposed to her. She married Ferdinand, the heir to the King of Romania, in 1893.<sup>[11]</sup>

In November 1891, George's elder brother Albert Victor became engaged to his second cousin once removed, Princess Victoria Mary of Teck. She was known within the family as "May", nicknamed after her birth month. May's father, Prince Francis, Duke of Teck, belonged to a morganatic, cadet branch of the house of Württemberg. Her mother, Princess Mary Adelaide of Cambridge, was a male-line granddaughter of King George III and a first cousin of Queen Victoria.

On 14 January 1892, six weeks after the formal engagement, Albert Victor died of pneumonia, leaving George second in line to the throne, and likely to succeed after his father. George had only just recovered from a serious illness himself, after being confined to bed for six weeks with typhoid fever, the disease that was thought to have killed his grandfather Prince Albert.<sup>[12]</sup> Queen Victoria still regarded Princess May as a suitable match for her grandson, and George and May grew close during their shared period of mourning.<sup>[13]</sup> A year after Albert Victor's death, George duly proposed to May and was accepted. They married on 6 July 1893 at the Chapel Royal in St James's Palace, London. Throughout their lives, they remained devoted to each other. George was, on his own admission, unable to express his feelings easily in speech, but they often exchanged loving letters and notes of endearment.<sup>[14]</sup>

## Duke of York

The death of his elder brother effectively ended George's naval career, as he was now second in line to succeed to the throne, after his father.<sup>[15]</sup> George was created Duke of York, Earl of Inverness and Baron Killarney by Queen Victoria on 24 May 1892,<sup>[16]</sup> and received lessons in constitutional history from J. R. Tanner.<sup>[17]</sup> After George's marriage to May, she was styled *Her Royal Highness The Duchess of York*.

The Duke and Duchess of York lived mainly at York Cottage,<sup>[18]</sup> a relatively small house in Sandringham, Norfolk, where their way of life mirrored that of a comfortable middle-class family rather than



York Cottage at Sandringham House: George and May lived here from 1893 to 1926.

royalty.<sup>[19]</sup> George preferred a simple, almost quiet, life in marked contrast to the lively social life pursued by his father. His official biographer, Harold Nicolson, later despaired of George's time as Duke of York, writing: "He may be all right as a young midshipman and a wise old king, but when he was Duke of York ... he did nothing at all but kill [*i.e.* shoot] animals and stick in stamps."<sup>[20]</sup> George was an avid stamp collector, which Nicolson disparaged,<sup>[21]</sup> but George played a large role in building the Royal Philatelic Collection into the most comprehensive collection of United Kingdom and Commonwealth stamps in the world, in some cases setting record purchase prices for items.

George and May had five sons and a daughter. Randolph Churchill claimed that George was a strict father, to the extent that his children were terrified of him, and that George had remarked to Edward Stanley, 17th Earl of Derby: "My father was frightened of his mother, I was frightened of my father, and I am damned well going to see to it that my children are frightened of me." In reality, there is no direct source for the quotation and it is likely that George's parenting style was little different from that adopted by most people at the time.<sup>[22]</sup>

In October 1894, George's uncle-by-marriage, Tsar Alexander III, died and his cousin, Tsar Nicholas II, ascended the Russian throne. At the request of his father, "out of respect for poor dear Uncle Sasha's memory", George joined his parents in St. Petersburg for the funeral.<sup>[23]</sup> George and his parents remained in Russia for the wedding a week later of Nicholas to another one of George's first cousins, Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt, whom Queen Victoria had once hoped would marry George's elder brother.

## Prince of Wales



George at Montreal and Quebec, 1901

As Duke and Duchess of York, George and May carried out a wide variety of public duties. On the death of Queen Victoria on 22 January 1901, George's father ascended the throne as King Edward VII. George inherited the titles of Duke of Cornwall and Duke of Rothesay, and for much of the rest of that year, he was styled *His Royal Highness The Duke of Cornwall and York*.

In 1901, George and May toured the British Empire. Their tour included Malta, Ceylon, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and the Colony of Newfoundland. The tour was designed by Colonial Secretary Joseph Chamberlain with the support of Prime Minister Lord Salisbury to reward the dominions for their participation in the South African War of 1899–1902. George presented thousands of specially designed South African War medals to colonial troops. In South Africa, the royal party met civic leaders, African leaders, and Boer prisoners, and was greeted by elaborate decorations, expensive gifts, and fireworks displays. Despite this, not all residents responded favourably to the tour. Many white Cape Afrikaners resented the display and expense, the war having weakened their capacity to reconcile their Afrikaner-Dutch culture with their status as British subjects. Critics in the English-language press decried the enormous cost at a time when families faced severe hardship.<sup>[24]</sup>

In Australia, the Duke opened the first session of the Australian Parliament upon the creation of the Commonwealth of Australia.<sup>[25]</sup> In New Zealand, he praised the military values, bravery, loyalty, and obedience to duty of New Zealanders, and the tour gave New Zealand a chance to show off its progress, especially in its adoption of up-to-date British standards in communications and the processing industries. The implicit goal was to advertise New Zealand's attractiveness to tourists and potential immigrants, while avoiding



Painting of the Duke opening the first Parliament of Australia on 9 May 1901

news of growing social tensions, by focusing the attention of the British press on a land few knew about.<sup>[26]</sup> On his return to Britain, in a speech at London's Guildhall, George warned of "the impression which seemed to prevail among [our] brethren across the seas, that the Old Country must wake up if she intends to maintain her old position of pre-eminence in her colonial trade against foreign competitors."<sup>[27]</sup>

On 9 November 1901, George was created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester. King Edward VII wished to prepare his son for his future role as king. In contrast to Edward himself, whom Queen Victoria had deliberately excluded from state affairs, George was given wide access to state documents by his father.<sup>[28]</sup> George in turn allowed his wife access to his papers,<sup>[29]</sup> as he valued her counsel and she often helped write her husband's speeches.<sup>[30]</sup> As Prince of Wales, George supported the various naval reforms, including the enrollment of cadets at the ages of twelve and thirteen, and cadets receiving the same education, whatever their class and eventual assignments. The reforms were implemented by the then Second (later First) Sea Lord, Jacky Fisher.<sup>[31]</sup>

From November 1905 to March 1906, George and May toured British India, where he was disgusted by racial discrimination and campaigned for greater involvement of Indians in the government of the country.<sup>[32]</sup> The tour was almost immediately followed by a trip to Spain for the wedding of King Alfonso XIII to Victoria Eugenie of Battenberg, a first cousin of George, at which the bride and groom narrowly avoided assassination.<sup>[33]</sup> A week after returning to Britain, George and May traveled to Norway for the coronation of King Haakon VII, George's cousin, and Queen Maud, George's sister.<sup>[34]</sup>

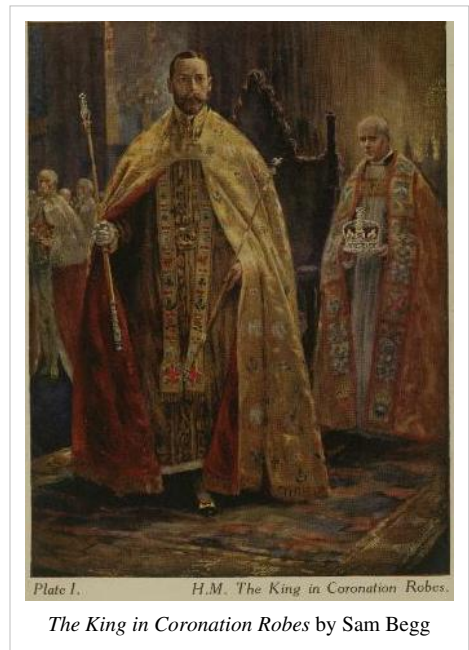
## King and Emperor

On 6 May 1910, King Edward VII died, and George became king. He wrote in his diary, "I have lost my best friend and the best of fathers ... I never had a [cross] word with him in my life. I am heart-broken and overwhelmed with grief but God will help me in my responsibilities and darling May will be my comfort as she has always been. May God give me strength and guidance in the heavy task which has fallen on me".<sup>[35]</sup>

George had never liked his wife's habit of signing official documents and letters as "Victoria Mary" and insisted she drop one of those names. They both thought she should not be called Queen Victoria, and so she became Queen Mary.<sup>[36]</sup> Later that year, a radical propagandist, Edward Mylius, published a lie that George had secretly married in Malta as a young man, and that consequently his marriage to Queen Mary was bigamous. The lie had first surfaced in print in 1893 but George had shrugged it off as a joke. In an effort to kill off rumours, Mylius was arrested, tried and found guilty of criminal libel, and was sentenced to a year in prison.<sup>[37]</sup>

George objected to the anti-Catholic wording of the Accession Declaration that he would be required to make at the opening of his first parliament. He made it known that he would refuse to open parliament as long as he was obliged to make the declaration in its current form. As a result the Accession Declaration Act 1910 shortened the declaration and removed the most offensive phrases.

George and Mary's coronation took place at Westminster Abbey on 22 June 1911, and was celebrated by the Festival of Empire in London. In July, the King and Queen visited Ireland for five days; they received a warm welcome, with thousands of people lining the route of their procession to cheer.<sup>[38]</sup> Later in 1911, the King and Queen travelled to India for the Delhi Durbar, where they were presented to an assembled audience of Indian dignitaries and princes as the Emperor and Empress of India on 12 December 1911. George wore the newly created Imperial Crown of India at



the ceremony, and declared the shifting of the Indian capital from Calcutta to Delhi. They travelled throughout the sub-continent, and George took the opportunity to indulge in big game hunting in Nepal, shooting 21 tigers, 8 rhinoceroses and a bear over 10 days.<sup>[39]</sup> He was a keen and expert marksman.<sup>[40]</sup> On 18 December 1913, he shot over a thousand pheasants in six hours<sup>[41]</sup> at the home of Lord Burnham, although even he had to acknowledge that "we went a little too far" that day.<sup>[42]</sup>

## National politics

George inherited the throne at a politically turbulent time.<sup>[43]</sup> Lloyd George's People's Budget had been rejected the previous year by the Conservative and Unionist-dominated House of Lords, contrary to the normal convention that the Lords did not veto money bills.<sup>[44]</sup> Liberal Prime Minister H. H. Asquith had asked the previous king to give an undertaking that he would create sufficient Liberal peers to force the budget through the House. Edward reluctantly agreed if the Lords rejected the budget after two successive general elections. After a general election in January 1910, the Conservative peers allowed the budget, for which the government now had an electoral mandate, to pass without a vote.<sup>[45]</sup>

Asquith attempted to curtail the power of the Lords through constitutional reforms, which were again blocked by the Upper House. A constitutional conference on the reforms broke down in November 1910 after 21 meetings.

Asquith and Lord Crewe, Liberal leader in the Lords, asked George to grant a dissolution, leading to a second general election, and to promise to create sufficient Liberal peers if the Lords blocked the legislation again.<sup>[46]</sup> If George refused, the Liberal government would otherwise resign, which would have given the appearance that the monarch was taking sides – with "the peers against the people" – in party politics.<sup>[47]</sup> The King's two private secretaries, Lords Knollys and Stamfordham, gave George conflicting advice. Knollys, who was Liberal, advised George to accept the Cabinet's demands, while Stamfordham, who was Unionist, advised George to accept the resignation.<sup>[48]</sup> Like his father, George reluctantly agreed to the dissolution and creation of peers, although he felt his ministers had taken advantage of his inexperience to browbeat him.<sup>[49]</sup> After the December 1910 election, the Lords let the bill pass on hearing of the threat to swamp the house with new peers.<sup>[50]</sup> The subsequent Parliament Act 1911 permanently removed – with a few exceptions – the power of the Lords to veto bills. The King later came to feel that Knollys had withheld information from him about the willingness of the opposition to form a government if the Liberals had resigned.<sup>[51]</sup>

The 1910 general elections had left the Liberals as a minority government dependent upon the support of Irish Nationalists. As desired by the Nationalists, Asquith introduced legislation that would give Ireland Home Rule, but the Conservatives and Unionists opposed it.<sup>[52]</sup> As tempers rose over the Home Rule Bill, which would never have been possible without the Parliament Act, relations between the elderly Knollys and the Conservatives became poor, and he was pushed into retirement.<sup>[53]</sup> Desperate to avoid the prospect of Civil War in Ireland between Unionists and Nationalists, George called a meeting of all parties at Buckingham Palace in July 1914 in an attempt to negotiate a settlement.<sup>[54]</sup> After four days the conference ended without an agreement.<sup>[55]</sup> On 18 September 1914, the King – having considered vetoing the legislation<sup>[56]</sup> – gave his assent to the Home Rule Bill after it had been passed by Westminster, but its implementation was postponed by a Suspensory Act due to the outbreak of the First World War.



A half-sovereign minted during George's reign (Bertram Mackennal, sculptor)



## First World War

From 1914 to 1918, Britain and its allies were at war with the Central Powers, led by the German Empire. The German Kaiser Wilhelm II, who for the British public came to symbolise all the horrors of the war, was the King's first cousin. The King's paternal grandfather was Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; consequently, the King and his children bore the titles Prince and Princess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and Duke and Duchess of Saxony. Queen Mary, although British like her mother, was the daughter of the Duke of Teck, a descendant of the German Dukes of Württemberg. The King had brothers-in-law and cousins who were British subjects but who bore German titles such as Duke and Duchess of Teck, Prince and Princess of Battenberg, and Prince and Princess of Schleswig-Holstein. When H. G. Wells wrote about Britain's "alien and uninspiring court", George famously replied: "I may be uninspiring, but I'll be damned if I'm alien."<sup>[57]</sup>

On 17 July 1917, George appeased British nationalist feelings by issuing a royal proclamation that changed the name of the British royal house from the German-sounding House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha to the House of Windsor. He and all his British relatives relinquished their German titles and styles, and adopted British-sounding surnames. George compensated his male relatives by creating them British peers. His cousin, Prince Louis of Battenberg, who earlier in the war had been forced to resign as First Sea Lord through anti-German feeling, became Louis Mountbatten, 1st Marquess of Milford Haven, while Queen Mary's brothers became Adolphus Cambridge, 1st Marquess of Cambridge, and Alexander Cambridge, 1st Earl of Athlone.<sup>[58]</sup> George's cousins Princess Marie Louise and Princess Helena Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein dropped their territorial designations.



King George V (right) and his physically similar cousin Emperor Nicholas II in German military uniforms in Berlin before the war.<sup>[59]</sup>

In Letters Patent gazetted on 11 December 1917 the King restricted the style "His (or Her) Royal Highness" and the titular dignity of "Prince (or Princess) of Great Britain and Ireland" to the children of the Sovereign, the children of the sons of the Sovereign and the eldest living son of the eldest living son of a Prince of Wales.<sup>[60]</sup> The Letters Patent also stated that "the titles of Royal Highness, Highness or Serene Highness, and the titular dignity of Prince and Princess shall cease except those titles already granted and remaining unrevoked". Relatives of the British Royal Family who fought on the German side, such as Prince Ernst August of Hanover, 3rd Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale (the senior male-line great-grandson of George III) and Prince Carl Eduard, Duke of Albany and reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (a male-line grandson of Queen Victoria), were cut off; their British peerages were suspended by a 1919 Order in Council under the provisions of the Titles Deprivation Act 1917. Under pressure from his mother, Queen Alexandra, George also removed the Garter flags of his German relations from St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle.<sup>[61]</sup>

When Tsar Nicholas II of Russia, George's first cousin (their mothers were sisters), was overthrown in the Russian Revolution of 1917, the British government offered political asylum to the Tsar and his family, but worsening conditions for the British people, and fears that revolution might come to the British Isles, led George V to think that the presence of the Russian royals might seem inappropriate in the circumstances.<sup>[62]</sup> Despite the later claims of Lord Mountbatten of Burma that Prime Minister Lloyd George was opposed to the rescue of the Russian imperial family, the letters of Lord Stamfordham suggest that it was George V who opposed the rescue against the advice of the government.<sup>[63]</sup> Advanced planning

for a rescue was undertaken by MI1, a branch of the British secret service, but because of the strengthening position of the Bolshevik revolutionaries and wider difficulties with the conduct of the war, the plan was never put into operation.<sup>[64]</sup> The Tsar and his immediate family remained in Russia, where they were killed by Bolsheviks in 1918. The following year, Nicholas's mother (George's aunt) Maria Feodorovna (Dagmar of Denmark) and other members of the extended Russian imperial family were rescued from the Crimea by British ships.

Two months after the end of the war, the King's youngest son, John, died at the age of 13 after a lifetime of ill health. George was informed of his death by Queen Mary, who wrote, "[John] had been a great anxiety to us for many years ... The first break in the family circle is hard to bear but people have been so kind & sympathetic & this has helped us much."<sup>[65]</sup>

In May 1922, the King toured Belgium and northern France, visiting the First World War cemeteries and memorials being constructed by the Imperial War Graves Commission. The event was described in a poem, *The King's Pilgrimage* by Rudyard Kipling.<sup>[66]</sup> The tour, and one short visit to Italy in 1923, were the only times George agreed to leave the United Kingdom on official business after the end of the war.<sup>[67]</sup>

## Later life

Before the First World War, most of Europe was ruled by monarchs related to George, but during and after the war, the monarchies of Austria, Germany, Greece, and Spain, like Russia, fell to revolution and war. In March 1919, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Lisle Strutt was dispatched on the personal authority of the King to escort the former Emperor Charles I of Austria and his family to safety in Switzerland. In 1922, a Royal Navy ship was sent to Greece to rescue his cousins, Prince and Princess Andrew. Prince Andrew was a nephew of Queen Alexandra through her brother King George I of Greece, and Princess Andrew was a daughter of Prince Louis of Battenberg, one of the German princes granted a British peerage in 1917. Their children included Prince Philip, who would later marry George's granddaughter, Elizabeth II. The Greek monarchy was restored again shortly before George's death.



King George V in 1923

Political turmoil in Ireland continued as the Nationalists fought for independence; George expressed his horror at government-sanctioned killings and reprisals to Prime Minister David Lloyd George.<sup>[68]</sup> At the opening session of the Parliament of Northern Ireland on 22 June 1921, the King, in a speech part drafted by Lloyd George and General Jan Smuts, appealed for conciliation. A few weeks later, a truce was agreed. Negotiations between Britain and the Irish secessionists led to the signing of the Anglo-Irish Treaty. By the end of 1922, Ireland was partitioned, the Irish Free State was established, and Lloyd George was out of office.

The King and his leading advisers were concerned about the rise of socialism and the growing labour movement, which they associated with republicanism. Their concerns, although exaggerated, resulted in a redesign of the monarchy's social role to be more inclusive of the working class and its representatives—a dramatic change for George, who was most comfortable with naval officers and landed gentry. In fact the socialists no longer believed in their anti-monarchical slogans and were ready to come to terms with the monarchy if it took the first step. George took that step, adopting a more democratic stance that crossed class lines and brought the monarchy closer to the public. The King also cultivated friendly relations with moderate Labour party politicians and trade union officials. George V's abandonment of social aloofness conditioned the royal family's behaviour and enhanced its popularity during the economic crises of the 1920s and for over two generations thereafter. The years between 1922 and 1929 saw frequent changes in government. In 1924, George appointed the first Labour Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, in the absence of a clear majority for any one of the three major parties. George's tactful and understanding reception of the first Labour government (which lasted less than a year) allayed the suspicions of the

party's sympathisers.<sup>[69]</sup> During the General Strike of 1926 the King advised the government of Conservative Stanley Baldwin against taking inflammatory action,<sup>[70]</sup> and took exception to suggestions that the strikers were "revolutionaries" saying, "Try living on their wages before you judge them."<sup>[71]</sup>



1926 Imperial Conference: George V and the prime ministers of the Empire. Clockwise from centre front: George V, Baldwin (United Kingdom), Monroe (Newfoundland), Coates (New Zealand), Bruce (Australia), Hertzog (South Africa), Cosgrave (Irish Free State), King (Canada).

In 1926, George hosted an Imperial Conference in London at which the Balfour Declaration accepted the growth of the British Dominions into self-governing "autonomous Communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another". In 1931, the Statute of Westminster formalised George's position as "the symbol of the free association of the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations". The Statute established "that any alteration in the law touching the Succession to the Throne or the Royal Style and Titles" would require the assent of the Parliaments of the Dominions as well as Parliament at Westminster, which could not legislate for the Dominions, except by consent.

In the wake of a world financial crisis, the King encouraged the formation of a National Government in 1931 led by MacDonald and Baldwin,<sup>[72][73]</sup> and volunteered to reduce the civil list to help balance the budget.

In 1932, George agreed to deliver a Royal Christmas speech on the radio, an event which became annual thereafter. He was not in favour of the innovation originally but was persuaded by the argument that it was what his people wanted.<sup>[74]</sup>

He was concerned by the rise to power in Germany in 1933 of Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party. In 1934, the King bluntly told the German ambassador Leopold von Hoesch that Germany was now the peril of the world, and that, if she went on at the present rate, there was bound to be a war within ten years; he warned the British ambassador in Berlin Eric Phipps to be suspicious of the Nazis.<sup>[75]</sup> By the silver jubilee of his reign in 1935, he had become a well-loved king, saying in response to the crowd's adulation, "I cannot understand it, after all I am only a very ordinary sort of fellow."<sup>[76]</sup>

George's relationship with his eldest son and heir, Edward, deteriorated in these later years. George was disappointed in Edward's failure to settle down in life and appalled by his many affairs with married women. In contrast, he was fond of his second eldest son, Prince Albert (later George VI), and doted on his eldest granddaughter, Princess Elizabeth; he nicknamed her "Lilibet", and she affectionately called him "Grandpa England". In 1935, George said of his son Edward: "After I am dead, the boy will ruin himself within 12 months", and of Albert and Elizabeth: "I pray to God my eldest son will never marry and have children, and that nothing will come between Bertie and Lilibet and the throne."<sup>[77]</sup>

## Declining health and death

The First World War took a toll on George's health: he was seriously injured on 28 October 1915 when thrown by his horse at a troop review in France, and his heavy smoking exacerbated recurring breathing problems. He suffered from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and pleurisy. In 1925, on the instruction of his doctors, he was reluctantly sent on a recuperative private cruise in the Mediterranean; it was his third trip abroad since the war, and his last.<sup>[78]</sup> In November 1928, he fell seriously ill with septicaemia, and for the next two years his son Edward took



"No means test for these 'unemployed'!" by Maro, 1935. The Silver Jubilee of King George V was celebrated across Britain, but with the country in a financial depression not everyone approved of the public expense associated with the royal family.

over many of his duties.<sup>[79]</sup> In 1929, the suggestion of a further rest abroad was rejected by the King "in rather strong language".<sup>[80]</sup> Instead, he retired for three months to Craigweil House, Aldwick, in the seaside resort of Bognor, Sussex.<sup>[81]</sup> As a result of his stay, the town acquired the suffix "Regis", which is Latin for "of the King". A myth later grew that his last words, upon being told that he would soon be well enough to revisit the town, were "Bugger Bognor!"<sup>[82]</sup>

George never fully recovered. In his final year, he was occasionally administered oxygen. On the evening of 15 January 1936, the King took to his bedroom at Sandringham House complaining of a cold; he never again left the room alive.<sup>[83]</sup> He became gradually weaker, drifting in and out of consciousness. Prime Minister Baldwin later said,

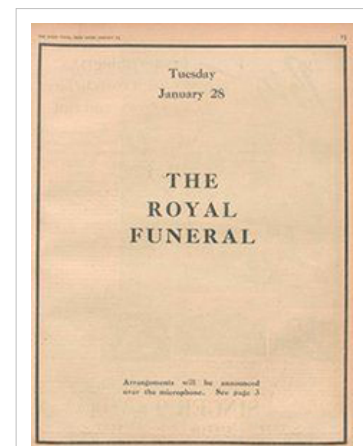
each time he became conscious it was some kind inquiry or kind observation of someone, some words of gratitude for kindness shown. But he did say to his secretary when he sent for him: "How is the Empire?" An unusual phrase in that form, and the secretary said: "All is well, sir, with the Empire", and the King gave him a smile and relapsed once more into unconsciousness.<sup>[84]</sup>

By 20 January, he was close to death. His physicians, led by Lord Dawson of Penn, issued a bulletin with words that became famous: "The King's life is moving peacefully towards its close."<sup>[85][86]</sup> Dawson's private diary, unearthed after his death and made public in 1986, reveals that the King's last words, a mumbled "God damn you!", were addressed to his nurse when she gave him a sedative on the night of 20 January. Dawson wrote that he hastened the King's death by giving him a lethal combination of morphine and cocaine. Dawson noted that he acted to preserve the King's dignity, to prevent further strain on the family, and so that the King's death at 11:55 p.m. could be announced in the morning edition of *The Times* newspaper rather than "less appropriate ... evening journals".<sup>[87]</sup>

The German composer Paul Hindemith went to a BBC studio on the morning after the King's death and in six hours wrote *Trauermusik* (Mourning Music). It was performed that same evening in a live broadcast by the BBC, with Adrian Boult conducting the BBC Symphony Orchestra and the composer as soloist.

At the procession to George's Lying in State in Westminster Hall, part of the Imperial State Crown fell from on top of the coffin and landed in the gutter as the cortège turned into New Palace Yard. The new king, Edward VIII, saw it fall and wondered whether it was a bad omen for his new reign.<sup>[88][89]</sup> Edward abdicated before the year was out, leaving his brother Albert, Duke of York, to ascend the throne (taking the regnal name George VI).

As a mark of respect to their father, George's four surviving sons, Edward, Albert, Henry, and George, mounted the guard, known as the Vigil of the Princes, at the catafalque on the night before the funeral.<sup>[90]</sup> The vigil was not repeated until the death of George's daughter-in-law, Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, in 2002. George V was interred at St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, on 28 January 1936.<sup>[91]</sup>



The Radio Times page for the day of the funeral, showing no programmes scheduled, and the words "Arrangements will be announced over the microphone"

## Legacy

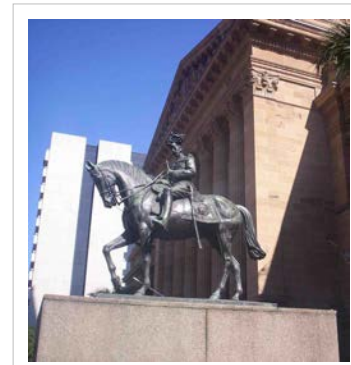
George preferred to stay at home pursuing his hobbies of stamp collecting and game shooting, and lived a life that later biographers would consider dull because of its conventionality.<sup>[92]</sup> He was unintellectual and lacked the sophistication of his two royal predecessors: on returning from one evening at the opera he wrote, "Went to Covent Garden and saw *Fidelio* and damned dull it was." Nonetheless, he was earnestly devoted to Britain and its Commonwealth.<sup>[93]</sup> He explained, "it has always been my dream to identify myself with the great idea of Empire."<sup>[94]</sup> He appeared hard-working and became widely admired by the people of Britain and the Empire, as well as "The Establishment".<sup>[95]</sup> In the words of historian David Cannadine, George V and Queen Mary were an "inseparably devoted couple" who upheld "character" and "family values".<sup>[96]</sup> George established a standard of conduct for British royalty that reflected the values and virtues of the upper middle-class rather than upper-class lifestyles or vices.<sup>[97]</sup> He was by temperament a traditionalist who never fully appreciated or approved the revolutionary changes under way in British society.<sup>[98]</sup> Nevertheless, he invariably wielded his influence as a force of neutrality and moderation, seeing his role as mediator rather than final decision maker.<sup>[99]</sup>

Numerous statues of King George V include one by William Reid Dick outside Westminster Abbey, London. Other memorials include the King George V Playing Fields in the United Kingdom. The many places named after him include King George V Park in St. John's, Newfoundland; Stade George V in Curepipe, Mauritius; major thoroughfares in both Jerusalem and Tel Aviv; an avenue, a hotel and an underground station in Paris; King George V School, Seremban, Malaysia; and a school and two parks in Hong Kong. Two Royal Navy battleships were named HMS *King George V* in his honour, one in 1911 and her successor in 1939. George V gave both his name and donations to many charities, including King George's Fund for Sailors (later known as Seafarers UK).

### On-screen portrayals

On screen, George has been portrayed by:

- Henry Warwick in the 1918 silent film *Why America Will Win*
- William Gaffney in the 1919 silent film *The Great Victory, Wilson or the Kaiser? The Fall of the Hohenzollerns*
- Derek Erskine in the 1925 silent film *The Scarlet Woman: An Ecclesiastical Melodrama*
- Carleton Hobbs in the 1965 film *A King's Story*
- Michael Osborne in the 1975 ATV drama series *Edward the Seventh*
- Marius Goring in the 1978 Thames Television series *Edward & Mrs. Simpson*
- Keith Varnier in the 1978 LWT drama series *Lillie*
- Rene Aranda in the 1980 film *The Fiendish Plot of Dr. Fu Manchu*
- Andrew Gilmour in the 1985 Australian miniseries *A Thousand Skies*
- David Ravenswood in the 1990 Australian TV miniseries *The Great Air Race*



Statue of King George V in King George Square outside Brisbane City Hall



Trilingual plaque commemorating the opening of King George V Avenue, Jerusalem, by Herbert Samuel, High Commissioner of Palestine, 1924



George V Canada 1-cent stamp 1930

- John Warner in the 1991 RTE TV drama *The Treaty*
- David Troughton in the 1999 BBC TV drama *All the King's Men*
- Rupert Frazer in the 2002 TV miniseries *Shackleton*
- Alan Bates in the 2002 Carlton Television drama *Bertie and Elizabeth*
- Tom Hollander in the 2003 BBC miniseries *The Lost Prince*
- Clifford Rose in the 2005 TV drama *Wallis & Edward*
- Andrew Pritchard in the 2005 British TV drama documentary *The First Black Britons*
- Julian Wadham in the 2007 TV drama *My Boy Jack*
- Michael Gambon in the 2010 film *The King's Speech*
- James Fox in the 2011 film *W.E.*
- Guy Williams in 2013 in the series four of *Downton Abbey*

and in

- BBC documentary *King George and Queen Mary*.

## Titles, styles, honours and arms

### Titles and styles

- **3 June 1865 – 24 May 1892:** *His Royal Highness* Prince George of Wales
- **24 May 1892 – 22 January 1901:** *His Royal Highness* The Duke of York
- **22 January 1901 – 9 November 1901:** *His Royal Highness* The Duke of Cornwall and York
- **9 November 1901 – 6 May 1910:** *His Royal Highness* The Prince of Wales
  - *in Scotland:* *His Royal Highness* The Duke of Rothesay
- **6 May 1910 – 20 January 1936:** *His Majesty* The King
  - and, occasionally, outside of the United Kingdom, and with regard to India: *His Imperial Majesty* The King-Emperor

His full style as king was

"*His Majesty* George V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India"

until the Royal and Parliamentary Titles Act 1927, when it changed to

"*His Majesty* George V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India".

### British honours

- **KG:** Knight of the Garter, *4 August 1884*<sup>[100]</sup>
- **KT:** Knight of the Thistle, *5 July 1893*
- **KP:** Knight of St Patrick, *20 August 1897*
- **GCSI:** Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India, *28 September 1905*
- **GCMG:** Knight Grand Cross of St Michael and St George, *9 March 1901*
- **GCIE:** Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire, *28 September 1905*
- **GCVO:** Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, *30 June 1897*
- **ISO:** Imperial Service Order, *31 March 1903*
- Royal Victorian Chain, *1902*
- **PC:** Privy Counsellor, *18 July 1894*
  - Privy Counsellor (Ireland), *20 August 1897*
- Queen Victoria Golden Jubilee Medal, with 1897 bar

- King Edward VII Coronation Medal

### **Military appointments**

- *September 1877*: Cadet, HMS *Britannia*<sup>[101]</sup>
- *8 January 1880*: Midshipman, HMS *Bacchante* and the corvette HMS *Canada*
- *3 June 1884*: Sub-Lieutenant, Royal Navy
- *8 October 1885*: Lieutenant, HMS *Thunderer*; HMS *Dreadnought*; HMS *Alexandra*; HMS *Northumberland*
- *21 June 1887*: Personal Aide-de-Camp to the Queen
- *July 1889* I/C HMS *Torpedo Boat 79*<sup>[102]</sup>
- *By May 1890* I/C the gunboat HMS *Thrush*<sup>[103]</sup>
- *24 August 1891*: Commander, I/C HMS *Melampus*
- *2 January 1893*: Captain, Royal Navy
- *1 January 1901*: Rear-Admiral, Royal Navy
- *25 February 1901*: Personal Naval Aide-de-Camp to the King
- *26 June 1903*: Vice-Admiral, Royal Navy
- *1 March 1907*: Admiral, Royal Navy
- *1910*: Admiral of the Fleet, Royal Navy
- *1910*: Field Marshal, British Army
- *1919*: Chief of the Royal Air Force (title not rank)
- *1 January 1901*: Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Marine Forces
- *29 November 1901*: Honorary Colonel of the 4th County of London Yeomanry Regiment (King's Colonials)
- *21 December 1901*: Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers

### **Foreign honours**

- Knight of the Order of the Elephant (Denmark), 11 October 1885
- Badge of the Order of the Dannebrog (Denmark)
- Knight of the Order of the Seraphim (Sweden), 14 June 1905
- Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece (Spain)
- Order of Saint Hubert (Bavaria)
- Knight of the Order of the Most Holy Annunciation (Italy)
- House Order of Hohenzollern (Prussia)
- Order of the Wendish Crown (Mecklenburg)
- Order of Osmanieh (Ottoman Empire)
- Order of St. Andrew (Russian Empire)
- Knight of the Order of the Black Eagle (Prussia)
- Saxe-Ernestine House Order (Saxe-Coburg)
- Knight of the Order of the Rue Crown (Saxony)
- Order of the Red Eagle (Prussia)
- Order of the White Falcon (Saxe Weimar)
- Badge of the Order of the Redeemer (2nd type) (Greece)
- King Christian IX Jubilee Medal (Denmark)<sup>□</sup>
- King Christian IX and Queen Louise of Denmark Golden Wedding Commemorative Medal (Denmark)
- Cross of Liberty (Estonia), 1st class, 17 June 1925
- Grand Cross of the Order of the Colonial Empire (Portugal), 19 February 1934

### Honorary foreign military appointments

- *1 February 1901*: À la suite of the German Navy<sup>[104]</sup>
- *26 January 1902*: Colonel-in-Chief of the Rhenish Cuirassier Regiment "Count Geßler" No. 8 (Kingdom of Prussia)<sup>[105]</sup>

### Honorary degrees and offices

- *8 June 1893*: Royal Fellow of the Royal Society, installed *6 February 1902*<sup>[106]</sup>
- *1901*: Doctor of Laws (LLD), University of Sydney<sup>[107]</sup>
- *1901*: Chancellor of the University of Cape Town<sup>[108]</sup>
- *1901*: Doctor of Laws (LLD), University of Toronto<sup>[109]</sup>
- *1901*: Doctor of Civil Law (DCL), Queen's University, Ontario<sup>[110]</sup>
- *1902–1910*: Chancellor of the University of Wales

### Arms

As Duke of York, George's arms were the royal arms, with an inescutcheon of the arms of Saxony, all differenced with a label of three points argent, the centre point bearing an anchor azure. As Prince of Wales the centre label lost its anchor. As King, he bore the royal arms. In 1917, he removed, by warrant, the Saxony inescutcheon from the arms of all male-line descendants of the Prince Consort domiciled in the United Kingdom (although the royal arms themselves had never borne the shield).<sup>[111]</sup>



Coat of arms of George as Duke of York





Coat of arms of George as Prince of Wales



Coat of arms of George V in the United Kingdom  
(except Scotland)



## Issue

See also: List of descendants of George V

Name	Birth	Death	Spouse	Children
Edward VIII Later Duke of Windsor	23 June 1894	28 May 1972	Wallis Simpson	None
George VI (Albert Frederick Arthur George)	14 December 1895	6 February 1952	Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon	Elizabeth II Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon
Mary, Princess Royal and Countess of Harewood	25 April 1897	28 March 1965	Henry Lascelles, 6th Earl of Harewood	George Lascelles, 7th Earl of Harewood The Honourable Gerald Lascelles
Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester	31 March 1900	10 June 1974	Lady Alice Montagu Douglas Scott	Prince William of Gloucester Prince Richard, Duke of Gloucester
Prince George, Duke of Kent	20 December 1902	25 August 1942	Princess Marina of Greece and Denmark	Prince Edward, Duke of Kent Princess Alexandra, The Honourable Lady Ogilvy Prince Michael of Kent
Prince John	12 July 1905	18 January 1919	Never married	None

## Notes and sources

[1] His godparents were the King of Hanover (Queen Victoria's cousin, for whom Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach stood proxy); the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (Prince Albert's brother, for whom the Lord President of the Council, Earl Granville, stood proxy); the Prince of Leiningen (the Prince of Wales's half-cousin); the Crown Prince of Denmark (the Princess of Wales's brother, for whom the Lord Chamberlain, Viscount Sydney, stood proxy); the Queen of Denmark (George's maternal grandmother, for whom Queen Victoria stood proxy); the Duke of Cambridge (Queen Victoria's cousin); the Duchess of Cambridge (Queen Victoria's aunt, for whom George's aunt Princess Helena stood proxy); and Princess Louis of Hesse and by Rhine (George's aunt, for whom her sister Princess Louise stood proxy) (*The Times* (London), Saturday, 8 July 1865, p. 12).

[2] Clay, p. 39; Sinclair, pp. 46–47

[3] Sinclair, pp. 49–50

- [4] Clay, p. 71; Rose, p. 7
- [5] Rose, p. 13
- [6] Keene, Donald *Emperor of Japan: Meiji and His World, 1852–1912* (Columbia University Press, 2002) pgs. 350–351
- [7] Rose, p. 14; Sinclair, p. 55
- [8] Rose, p. 11
- [9] Clay, p. 92; Rose, pp. 15–16
- [10] Sinclair, p. 69
- [11] Pope-Hennessy, pp. 250–251
- [12] Rose, pp. 20–21, 24
- [13] Pope-Hennessy, pp. 230–231
- [14] Sinclair, p. 178
- [15] Matthew, H. C. G. (September 2004; online edition May 2009) "George V (1865–1936)" (<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/33369>), *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, , retrieved 1 May 2010 (Subscription required)
- [16] Clay, p. 149
- [17] Clay, p. 150; Rose, p. 35
- [18] Renamed from *Bachelor's Cottage*
- [19] Clay, p. 154; Nicolson, p. 51; Rose, p. 97
- [20] Harold Nicolson's diary quoted in Sinclair, p. 107
- [21] Nicolson's *Comments 1944–1948*, quoted in Rose, p. 42
- [22] Rose, pp. 53–57; Sinclair, p. 93 *ff*
- [23] Clay, p. 167
- [24] Phillip Buckner, "The Royal Tour of 1901 and the Construction of an Imperial Identity in South Africa." *South African Historical Journal* 2000 (41): 324–348. Issn: 0258-2473
- [25] Rose, pp. 43–44
- [26] Judith Basset, "'A Thousand Miles of Loyalty': the Royal Tour of 1901." *New Zealand Journal of History* 1987 21(1): 125–138. Issn: 0028-8322; W. H. Oliver, ed. *The Oxford History of New Zealand* (1981) pp. 206–208
- [27] Rose, p. 45
- [28] Clay, p. 244; Rose, p. 52
- [29] Rose, p. 289
- [30] Sinclair, p. 107
- [31] Massie, Robert K. *Dreadnought: Britain, Germany and the Coming of the Great War* (Random House, 1991) pgs. 449–450
- [32] Rose, pp. 61–66
- [33] The driver of their coach and over a dozen spectators were killed by a bomb thrown by an anarchist, Mateo Morales.
- [34] Rose, pp. 67–68
- [35] King George V's diary, 6 May 1910, Royal Archives, quoted in Rose, p. 75
- [36] Pope-Hennessy, p. 421; Rose, pp. 75–76
- [37] Rose, pp. 82–84
- [38] Rayner, Gordon (10 November 2010) "How George V was received by the Irish in 1911" (<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/theroyalfamily/8121389/How-George-V-was-received-by-the-Irish-in-1911.html>), *The Telegraph*
- [39] Rose, p. 136
- [40] Rose, pp. 39–40
- [41] About one bird every 20 seconds
- [42] Windsor, pp. 86–87
- [43] Rose, p. 115
- [44] Rose, pp. 112–114
- [45] Rose, p. 114
- [46] Rose, pp. 116–121
- [47] Rose, pp. 121–122
- [48] Rose, pp. 120, 141
- [49] Rose, pp. 121–125
- [50] Rose, pp. 125–130
- [51] Rose, p. 123
- [52] Rose, p. 137
- [53] Rose, pp. 141–143
- [54] Rose, pp. 152–153, 156–157
- [55] Rose, p. 157
- [56] Rose, pp. 138–139, 147–148
- [57] Nicolson, p. 308
- [58] Rose, pp. 174–175

- [59] At George's wedding in 1893, *The Times* claimed that the crowd may have confused Nicholas with George, because their beards and dress made them look alike superficially (*The Times* (London), Friday, 7 July 1893, p. 5). Their facial features were only different up close.
- [60] Nicolson, p. 310
- [61] Clay, p. 326; Rose, p. 173
- [62] Nicolson, p. 301; Rose, pp. 210–215; Sinclair, p. 148
- [63] Rose, p. 210
- [64] Sinclair, p. 149
- [65] Pope-Hennessy, p. 511
- [66] Pinney, Thomas (ed.) (1990) *The Letters of Rudyard Kipling 1920–30*, Vol. 5 (<http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=nwTzaglOEHgC&pg=PA120>), University of Iowa Press, note 1, p. 120, ISBN 978-0-87745-898-2
- [67] Rose, p. 294
- [68] Nicolson, p. 347; Rose, pp. 238–241; Sinclair, p. 114
- [69] Prochaska, Frank (1999) "George V and Republicanism, 1917–1919", *Twentieth Century British History* **10** (1): 27–51; Kirk, Neville (2005) "The Conditions of Royal Rule: Australian and British Socialist and Labour Attitudes to the Monarchy, 1901–11", *Social History* **30** (1): 64–88
- [70] Nicolson, p. 419; Rose, pp. 341–342
- [71] Rose, p. 340; Sinclair, p. 105
- [72] Rose, pp. 373–379
- [73] Vernon Bogdanor argues that George V played a crucial and active role in the political crisis of August–October 1931, and was a determining influence on Prime Minister MacDonald, in Bogdanor, Vernon (1991) "1931 Revisited: The Constitutional Aspects" (<http://tcbh.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/reprint/2/1/1>), *Twentieth Century British History* **2** (1): 1–25 (Subscription required). Philip Williamson disputes Bogdanor, saying the idea of a national government had been in the minds of party leaders since late 1930 and it was they, not the King, who determined when the time had come to establish one, in Williamson, Philip (1991) "1931 Revisited: the Political Realities" (<http://tcbh.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/reprint/2/3/328>), *Twentieth Century British History* **2** (3): 328–338 (Subscription required).
- [74] Sinclair p. 154
- [75] Nicolson, pp. 521–522; Rose, p. 388
- [76] Sinclair, p. 1
- [77] Rose, p. 392
- [78] Rose, pp. 301, 344
- [79] Ziegler, pp. 192–196
- [80] Arthur Bigge, 1st Baron Stamfordham, to Alexander Cambridge, 1st Earl of Athlone, 9 July 1929, quoted in Nicolson p. 433 and Rose, p. 359
- [81] Pope-Hennessy, p. 546; Rose, pp. 359–360
- [82] Rose, pp. 360–361
- [83] Pope-Hennessy, p. 558
- [84] *The Times* (London), 22 January 1936, p. 7, col. A
- [85] *The Times* (London), 21 January 1936, p. 12, col. A
- [86] Rose, p. 402
- [87] (Subscription required)
- [88] Windsor, p. 267
- [89] The cross surmounting the crown, composed of a sapphire and 200 diamonds, was retrieved by a soldier following later in the procession.
- [90] *The Times* (London), Tuesday, 28 January 1936, p. 10, col. F
- [91] Rose, pp. 404–405
- [92] e.g. Harold Nicolson's diary quoted by Sinclair, p. 107; Best, Nicholas (1995) *The Kings and Queens of England*, London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson, ISBN 0-297-83487-8, p. 83: "rather a dull man ... liked nothing better than to sit in his study and look at his stamps"; Lacey, Robert (2002) *Royal*, London: Little, Brown, ISBN 0-316-85940-0, p. 54: "the diary of King George V is the journal of a very ordinary man, containing a great deal more about his hobby of stamp collecting than it does about his personal feelings, with a heavy emphasis on the weather."
- [93] Clay, p. 245; Gore, p. 293; Nicolson, pp. 33, 141, 510, 517
- [94] Harrison, Brian (1996) *The Transformation of British Politics, 1860–1995* pp. 320, 337
- [95] Gore, John (1941) *King George V: A Personal Memoir* pp. x, 116
- [96] Cannadine, David (1998) *History in our Time* p. 3
- [97] Harrison, p. 332; American reporters noted that the king "if not himself a characteristic example of the great British middle class, is so like the characteristic examples of that class that there is no perceptible distinction to be made between the two." Editors of *Fortune*, *The King of England: George V* (1936) p. 33
- [98] Rose, p. 328
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- [102] Rose, p. 18
- [103] Clay, p. 139
- [104] *The Times* (London), Saturday, 2 February 1901, p. 5
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- [107] *The Times* (London), 1 June 1901, p. 3
- [108] *The Times* (London), 22 August 1901, p. 3
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- [111] Velde, François (19 April 2008), "Marks of Cadency in the British Royal Family" (<http://www.heraldica.org/topics/britain/cadency.htm>), Heraldica, retrieved 1 May 2010.


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<p>George V</p> <p><b>House of Windsor</b></p> <p>Cadet branch of the <b>House of Wettin</b></p> <p><b>Born:</b> 3 June 1865 <b>Died:</b> 20 January 1936</p>
<b>Regnal titles</b>

Preceded by <b>Edward VII</b>	<b>King of the United Kingdom and the British Dominions</b> 1910–1927	<b>Name of title changed by the Royal and Parliamentary Titles Act 1927</b>
	<b>Emperor of India</b> 1910–1936	Succeeded by <b>Edward VIII</b>
<b>New title</b> Name of title changed by the Royal and Parliamentary Titles Act 1927	<b>King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions</b> 1927–1936	
<b>British royalty</b>		
Preceded by <b>Prince Albert Edward</b> <i>later became King Edward VII</i>	<b>Prince of Wales Duke of Cornwall Duke of Rothesay</b> 1901–1910	Succeeded by <b>Prince Edward</b> <i>later became King Edward VIII</i>
<b>Honorary titles</b>		
Preceded by <b>Prince George, Duke of Cambridge</b>	<b>Grand Master of the Order of St Michael and St George</b> 1904–1910	<b>Vacant</b> Title next held by <b>Edward, Prince of Wales</b>
Preceded by <b>The Lord Curzon of Kedleston</b>	<b>Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports</b> 1905–1907	Succeeded by <b>The Earl Brassey</b>

# Edward VIII

Edward VIII	
Edward is young, clean-shaven and in military uniform	
Edward in 1919	
King of the United Kingdom and the British Dominions, Emperor of India	
<b>Reign</b>	20 January – 11 December 1936
<b>Predecessor</b>	George V
<b>Successor</b>	George VI
<b>Prime Ministers</b>	<i>See list</i>
<b>Spouse</b>	Wallis Simpson
<b>Full name</b>	Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David
<b>House</b>	House of Windsor
<b>Father</b>	George V
<b>Mother</b>	Mary of Teck
<b>Born</b>	23 June 1894 White Lodge, Richmond, Surrey, United Kingdom
<b>Died</b>	28 May 1972 (aged 77) 4 Route du Champ d'Entraînement, Neuilly-sur-Seine, Paris, France
<b>Burial</b>	5 June 1972 Frogmore, Berkshire
<b>Signature</b>	
<b>Religion</b>	Anglican

British Royalty
<b>House of Windsor</b>

<b>George V</b>
Edward VIII George VI Mary, Princess Royal Henry, Duke of Gloucester George, Duke of Kent Prince John

Edward VIII	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<div style="text-align: right;"> v t e <sup>[1]</sup> </div>

**Edward VIII** (Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David; 23 June 1894 – 28 May 1972) was King of the United Kingdom and the Dominions of the British Empire, and Emperor of India, from 20 January 1936 until his abdication on 11 December 1936.

Edward was the eldest son of King George V and Queen Mary. He was created Prince of Wales on his sixteenth birthday, nine weeks after his father succeeded his own father, Edward VII, as King. As a young man, he served in the British Armed Forces during the First World War and undertook several overseas tours on behalf of his father.

Edward became King following his father's death on 20 January 1936. He showed impatience with court protocol, and politicians were concerned by his apparent disregard for established constitutional conventions. Only months into his reign, he caused a constitutional crisis by proposing marriage to the American socialite Wallis Simpson, who had divorced her first husband and was seeking a divorce from her second. The prime ministers of the United Kingdom and the Dominions opposed the marriage, arguing that the people would never accept a divorced woman with two living ex-husbands as queen consort. Additionally, such a marriage would have conflicted with Edward's status as the titular head of the Church of England, which at the time opposed the remarriage of divorced people if their former spouses were still alive. Edward knew that the government, led by Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin, would resign if the marriage went ahead, which could have forced a general election and would ruin his status as a politically neutral constitutional monarch. Choosing not to end his relationship with Simpson, Edward abdicated. He was succeeded by his younger brother Albert, who chose the regnal name George VI. With a reign of 326 days, Edward was one of the shortest-reigning monarchs in British history.

After his abdication, he was created Duke of Windsor. He married Simpson in France on 3 June 1937, after her second divorce became final. Later that year, the couple toured Germany. During the Second World War, he was at first stationed with the British Military Mission to France but, after private accusations that he held Nazi sympathies, he was assigned to the Bahamas as the islands' Governor. After the war, he was never given another official appointment and spent the remainder of his life in retirement in France.



## Early life



*Little David*, photographed by his grandmother Queen Alexandra

Edward VIII was born on 23 June 1894 at White Lodge, Richmond Park, on the outskirts of London, during the reign of his great-grandmother Queen Victoria.<sup>[2]</sup> He was the eldest son of the Duke and Duchess of York (later King George V and Queen Mary). His father was the son of the Prince and Princess of Wales (later King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra). His mother was the eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Teck (Francis and Mary Adelaide). As a great-grandson of the monarch in the male line, Edward was styled *His Highness Prince Edward of York* at birth.

He was baptised Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David in the Green Drawing Room of White Lodge on 16 July 1894 by Edward White Benson, Archbishop of Canterbury.<sup>[3]</sup> The names were chosen in honour of Edward's late uncle, who was known to his family as "Eddy" or Edward, and his great-grandfather King Christian IX of Denmark. The name Albert was included at the behest of Queen Victoria, and his last four names – George, Andrew, Patrick and David – came from the Patron Saints of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales.<sup>[4]</sup> He was always known to his family and close friends by his last

given name, David.<sup>[5]</sup>

Like other upper-class children of the time, Edward and his younger siblings were brought up by nannies rather than directly by their parents. One of his early nannies abused Edward by pinching him before he was due to be presented to his parents. His subsequent crying and wailing would lead the Duke and Duchess to send Edward and the nanny away.<sup>[6]</sup> The nanny was subsequently discharged.

Edward's father, though a harsh disciplinarian,<sup>[7]</sup> was demonstrably affectionate,<sup>[8]</sup> and his mother displayed a frolicsome side with her children that belied her austere public image. She was amused by the children making tadpoles on toast for their French master,<sup>[9]</sup> and encouraged them to confide in her.<sup>[10]</sup>

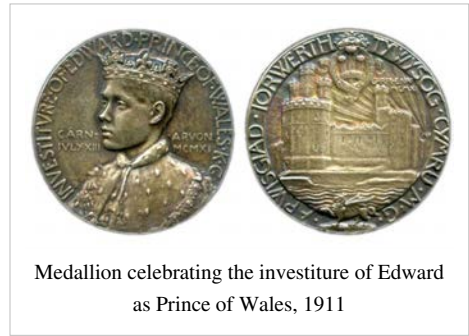
## Education

Initially Edward was tutored at home by Helen Bricka. When his parents travelled the British Empire for almost nine months following the death of Queen Victoria in 1901, young Edward and his siblings stayed in Britain with their grandparents, Queen Alexandra and King Edward VII, who showered their grandchildren with affection. Upon his parents' return, Edward was placed under the care of two men, Frederick Finch and Henry Hansell, who virtually brought up Edward and his brothers and sister for their remaining nursery years.<sup>[11]</sup>

Edward was kept under the strict tutorship of Hansell until nearly 13; he was taught German and French by private tutors. Edward took the examination to enter Osborne Naval College, and began there in 1907. Hansell had wanted Edward to enter school earlier, but his father disagreed.<sup>[12]</sup> Following two years at Osborne College, which he did not enjoy, Edward moved on to the Royal Naval College at Dartmouth. A course of two years followed by entry into the Royal Navy was planned. A bout of mumps may have left him sterile. When his father ascended the throne on 6 May 1910 following the death of Edward VII, Edward automatically became Duke of Cornwall and Duke of Rothesay and he was created Prince of Wales a month later on 23 June 1910, his 16th birthday. Preparations began in earnest for his future duties as king. He was withdrawn from his naval course before his formal graduation, served as midshipman for three months aboard the battleship *Hindustan*, then immediately entered Magdalen College, Oxford, for which, in the opinion of his biographers, he was underprepared intellectually. A keen horseman, he learned how to play polo with the university club. He left Oxford after eight terms without any academic qualifications.<sup>[13]</sup>

## Prince of Wales

Edward was officially invested as Prince of Wales in a special ceremony at Caernarvon Castle on 13 July 1911. The investiture took place in Wales, at the instigation of the Welsh politician David Lloyd George, Constable of the Castle and Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Liberal government.<sup>[14]</sup> Lloyd George invented a rather fanciful ceremony in the style of a Welsh pageant, and coached Edward to speak a few words in Welsh.<sup>[15]</sup>



Medallion celebrating the investiture of Edward as Prince of Wales, 1911



Edward during the First World War

When the First World War (1914–18) broke out, Edward had reached the minimum age for active service and was keen to participate.<sup>[16]</sup> He had joined the Grenadier Guards in June 1914, and although Edward was willing to serve on the front lines, Secretary of State for War Lord Kitchener refused to allow it, citing the immense harm that would occur if the heir to the throne were captured by the enemy.<sup>[17]</sup>

Despite this, Edward witnessed trench warfare first-hand and attempted to visit the front line as often as he could, for which he was awarded the Military Cross in 1916. His role in the war, although limited, made him popular among veterans of the conflict.<sup>[18]</sup> Edward undertook his first military flight in 1918 and later gained a pilot's licence.

Throughout the 1920s, Edward, as Prince of Wales, represented his father, King George V, at home and abroad on many occasions. He took a particular interest in visiting the poverty-stricken areas of the country,<sup>[19]</sup> and undertook 16 tours to various parts of the Empire between 1919 and 1935. On a tour of Canada in 1919 he acquired the Bedingfield ranch, near Pekisko, Alberta, and in 1924 he donated the Prince of Wales Trophy to the National Hockey League. From January to April 1931, he and his brother, Prince George, travelled 18,000 miles on a tour of South America, voyaging out on the ocean liner *SS Oropesa* and returning *via* Paris and an Imperial Airways flight from Paris–Le Bourget Airport that landed specially in Windsor Great Park.

The prince's rank, travels, good looks, and unmarried status gained him much public attention, and at the height of his popularity, he was the most photographed celebrity of his time.

His attitudes towards many of the Empire's subjects and various foreign peoples, both during his time as Prince of Wales and later as Duke of Windsor, were little commented upon at the time but have soured his reputation subsequently.<sup>[20]</sup> In 1920 he wrote of Indigenous Australians, "they are the most revolting form of living creatures I've ever seen!! They are the lowest known form of human beings & are the nearest thing to monkeys."



Portrait by Reginald Grenville Eves, c. 1920

## Romances



Edward in 1932

Edward's womanising and reckless behaviour during the 1920s and 1930s worried Prime Minister Baldwin, King George V, and those close to the prince. Alan Lascelles, Edward's private secretary for eight years during this period, believed that "for some hereditary or physiological reason his normal mental development stopped dead when he reached adolescence". George V was disappointed by Edward's failure to settle down in life, disgusted by his affairs with married women, and was reluctant to see him inherit the Crown. "After I am dead," George said, "the boy will ruin himself in 12 months."

In 1929, *Time* magazine reported that Edward teased his sister-in-law, Elizabeth, the wife of his younger brother Albert, by calling her "Queen Elizabeth". The magazine asked if "she did not sometimes wonder how much truth there is in the story that he once said he would renounce his rights upon the death of George V – which would make her nickname come true". Edward grew older and remained unmarried, but his brother and sister-in-law had two children, including Princess Elizabeth, the future Queen Elizabeth II. George V favoured his son Albert

("Bertie"), and granddaughter Elizabeth ("Lilibet"), and told a courtier, "I pray to God that my eldest son [Edward] will never marry and have children, and that nothing will come between Bertie and Lilibet and the throne."

In 1930, George V gave Edward a home, Fort Belvedere, in Windsor Great Park.<sup>[21]</sup> There, Edward had relationships with a series of married women including textile heiress Freda Dudley Ward, and Lady Furness, the American wife of a British peer, who introduced the prince to her friend and fellow American Wallis Simpson. Simpson had divorced her first husband in 1927, and her second husband, Ernest Simpson, was a British-American businessman. Wallis Simpson and the Prince of Wales, it is generally accepted, became lovers while Lady Furness travelled abroad, though Edward adamantly insisted to his father that he was not intimate with her and that it was not appropriate to describe her as his mistress.<sup>[22]</sup> Edward's relationship with Simpson further weakened his poor relationship with his father. Although King George V and Queen Mary met Simpson at Buckingham Palace in 1935,<sup>[23]</sup> they later refused to receive her.<sup>[24]</sup>

Edward's affair with an American divorcee led to such grave concern that the couple were followed by members of the Metropolitan Police Special Branch, who examined in secret the nature of their relationship. An undated report detailed a visit by the couple to an antique shop, where the proprietor later noted "that the lady seemed to have POW [Prince of Wales] completely under her thumb." The prospect of having an American divorcee with a questionable past having such sway over the heir apparent led to anxiety among government and establishment figures.<sup>[25]</sup>

## Reign



Edward VIII surrounded by heralds of the College of Arms prior to his only State Opening of Parliament, 3 November 1936

King George V died on 20 January 1936, and Edward ascended the throne as King Edward VIII. The next day, he broke royal protocol by watching the proclamation of his own accession from a window of St James's Palace in the company of the then still-married Simpson.<sup>[26]</sup> Edward became the first monarch of the British Empire to fly in an aircraft when he flew from Sandringham to London for his Accession Council.<sup>[1]</sup>

Edward caused unease in government circles with actions that were interpreted as interference in political matters. His comment during a tour of depressed villages in South Wales that "something must be done" for the unemployed coal miners was seen as directly critical of the Government, though it has never been clear whether Edward had anything in particular in mind. Government ministers were reluctant to send confidential documents and state papers to Fort Belvedere because it was clear that Edward was paying little attention to them and there was a lack of confidence in his discretion in constitutional and political matters. It was feared that Simpson and other house

guests might see state papers and that confidential information in them might be improperly or inadvertently disclosed in ways that could be detrimental to the country's national interests.<sup>[27]</sup>

Edward's unorthodox approach to his role also extended to the currency which bore his image. He broke with the tradition that on coinage each successive monarch faced in the opposite direction to his or her predecessor. Edward insisted that he face left (as his father had done),<sup>[28]</sup> to show the parting in his hair.<sup>[29]</sup> Only a handful of test coins were struck before the abdication, and when George VI succeeded to the throne he also faced left, to maintain the tradition by suggesting that had any coins been minted featuring Edward's portrait, they would have shown him facing right.

On 16 July 1936, an Irish fraudster called Jerome Bannigan, alias George Andrew McMahon, produced a loaded revolver as Edward rode on horseback at Constitution Hill, near Buckingham Palace. Police spotted the gun and pounced on him; he was quickly arrested. At Bannigan's trial, he alleged that "a foreign power" had approached him to kill Edward, that he had informed MI5 of the plan, and that he was merely seeing the plan through to help MI5 catch the real culprits. The court rejected the claims and sent him to jail for a year for "intent to alarm". It is now thought that Bannigan had indeed been in contact with MI5 but the veracity of the remainder of his claims remains open.



Left-facing currency portrait of Edward VIII

In August and September, Edward and Simpson cruised the Eastern Mediterranean on the steam yacht *Nahlin*. By October it was becoming clear that the new king planned to marry Simpson, especially when divorce proceedings between the Simpsons were brought at Ipswich Assizes.<sup>[30]</sup> Preparations for all contingencies were made, including the prospect of the coronation of King Edward and Queen Wallis. Because of the religious implications of any marriage, plans were made to hold a secular coronation ceremony not in the traditional religious location, Westminster Abbey, but in the Banqueting House in Whitehall.<sup>[31]</sup>

Although gossip about his affair was widespread in the United States, the British media kept voluntarily silent and the public knew nothing until early December.

## Abdication

On 16 November 1936, Edward invited British Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin to Buckingham Palace and expressed his desire to marry Wallis Simpson when she became free to re-marry. Baldwin informed him that his subjects would deem the marriage morally unacceptable, largely because remarriage after divorce was opposed by the Church of England, and the people would not tolerate Wallis as queen.<sup>[32]</sup> As king, Edward was the titular head of the Church of England, and the clergy expected him to support the Church's teachings.

Edward proposed an alternative solution of a morganatic marriage, in which he would remain king but Wallis would not become queen. She would enjoy some lesser title instead, and any children they might have would not inherit the throne. This too was rejected by the British Cabinet<sup>[33]</sup> as well as other Dominion governments,<sup>[34]</sup> whose views were sought pursuant to the Statute of Westminster 1931, which provided in part that "any alteration in the law touching the Succession to the Throne or the Royal Style and Titles shall hereafter require the assent as well of the Parliaments of all the Dominions as of the Parliament of the United Kingdom." The Prime Ministers of Australia, Canada and South Africa made clear their opposition to the king marrying a divorcee;<sup>[35]</sup> their Irish counterpart expressed indifference and detachment, while the Prime Minister of New Zealand, having never heard of Simpson before, vacillated in disbelief.<sup>[36]</sup> Faced with this opposition, Edward at first responded that there were "not many people in Australia" and their opinion did not matter.<sup>[37]</sup>

Edward informed Baldwin that he would abdicate if he could not marry Simpson. Baldwin then presented Edward with three choices: give up the idea of marriage; marry against his ministers' wishes; or abdicate.<sup>[38]</sup> It was clear that Edward was not prepared to give up Simpson, and he knew that if he married against the advice of his ministers, he would cause the government to resign, prompting a constitutional crisis. He chose to abdicate.<sup>[39]</sup>

Edward duly signed the instruments<sup>[40]</sup> of abdication at Fort Belvedere on 10 December 1936 in the presence of his younger brothers: Prince Albert, Duke of York, next in line for the throne; Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester; and Prince George, Duke of Kent.<sup>[41]</sup> The next day, the last act of his reign was the royal assent to His Majesty's Declaration of Abdication Act 1936. As required by the Statute of Westminster, all the Dominions consented to the abdication, though the Irish Free State did not pass the External Relations Act, which included the abdication in its schedule, until 12 December.

On the night of 11 December 1936, Edward, now reverted to a prince, made a broadcast to the nation and the Empire, explaining his decision to abdicate. He famously said, "I have found it impossible to carry the heavy burden of responsibility and to discharge my duties as king as I would wish to do without the help and support of the woman I love."

After the broadcast, Edward departed Britain for Austria; he was unable to join Simpson until her divorce became absolute, several months later.<sup>[42]</sup> His brother, Prince Albert, Duke of York, succeeded to the throne as George VI. George VI's elder daughter, Princess Elizabeth, became first in the line of succession, as heiress presumptive.



Edward VIII and Wallis Simpson on their Mediterranean holiday, 1936

## Duke of Windsor

On 12 December 1936, at the accession meeting of the Privy Council of the United Kingdom, George VI announced he was to make his brother "His Royal Highness The Duke of Windsor". He wanted this to be the first act of his reign, although the formal documents were not signed until 8 March the following year. During the interim, Edward was universally known as the Duke of Windsor. George VI's decision to create Edward a royal duke ensured that he could neither stand for election to the House of Commons nor speak on political subjects in the House of Lords.<sup>[43]</sup>

Letters Patent dated 27 May 1937 re-conferred the "title, style, or attribute of Royal Highness" upon the Duke of Windsor, but specifically stated that "his wife and descendants, if any, shall not hold said title or attribute". Some British ministers advised that the reconfirmation was unnecessary since Edward had retained the style automatically, and further that Simpson would automatically obtain the rank of wife of a prince with the style *Her Royal Highness*; others maintained that he had lost all royal rank and should no longer carry any royal title or style as an abdicated king, and be referred to simply as "Mr Edward Windsor". On 14 April 1937, Attorney General Sir Donald Somervell submitted to Home Secretary Sir John Simon a memorandum summarising the views of Lord Advocate T. M. Cooper, Parliamentary Counsel Sir Granville Ram, and himself:

1. We incline to the view that on his abdication the Duke of Windsor could not have claimed the right to be described as a Royal Highness. In other words, no reasonable objection could have been taken if the King had decided that his exclusion from the lineal succession excluded him from the right to this title as conferred by the existing Letters Patent.
2. The question however has to be considered on the basis of the fact that, for reasons which are readily understandable, he with the express approval of His Majesty enjoys this title and has been referred to as a Royal Highness on a formal occasion and in formal documents. In the light of precedent it seems clear that the wife of a Royal Highness enjoys the same title unless some appropriate express step can be and is taken to deprive her of it.
3. We came to the conclusion that the wife could not claim this right on any legal basis. The right to use this style or title, in our view, is within the prerogative of His Majesty and he has the power to regulate it by Letters Patent generally or in particular circumstances.<sup>[44]</sup>



Château de Candé, the Windsors' wedding venue

The Duke of Windsor married Simpson, who had changed her name by deed poll to Wallis Warfield, in a private ceremony on 3 June 1937, at Château de Candé, near Tours, France. When the Church of England refused to sanction the union, a County Durham clergyman, the Reverend Robert Anderson Jardine (Vicar of St Paul's, Darlington), offered to perform the ceremony, and the Duke accepted. The new king, George VI, forbade members of the Royal Family to attend to the lasting resentment of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor. Edward had particularly wanted his brothers the Dukes of Gloucester and Kent and his second cousin Louis Mountbatten to attend the ceremony.<sup>[45]</sup>

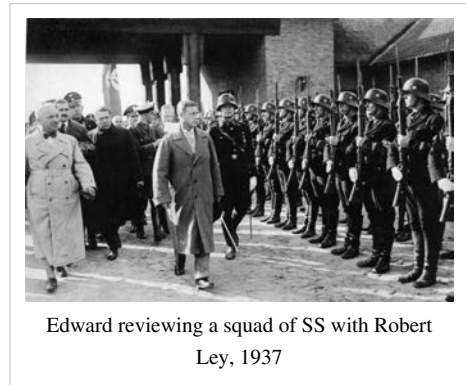
The denial of the style *Her Royal Highness* to the Duchess of Windsor caused further conflict, as did the financial settlement – the Government declined to include the Duke or Duchess on the Civil List, and the Duke's allowance was paid personally by George VI. The Duke compromised his position with his brother by concealing the extent of his financial worth when they informally agreed on the amount of the allowance. Edward's wealth had accumulated from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall paid to him as Prince of Wales and ordinarily at the disposal of an incoming king. George VI also paid Edward for Sandringham House and Balmoral Castle, which were Edward's personal property, inherited from his father, George V, and thus did not automatically pass to George VI on his accession.<sup>[46]</sup> Relations between the Duke of Windsor and the rest of the Royal Family were strained for decades. Edward became embittered against his mother, Queen Mary, writing to her in 1939: "[your last letter]<sup>[47]</sup> destroy[ed]

the last vestige of feeling I had left for you ... [and has] made further normal correspondence between us impossible."<sup>[48]</sup> In the early days of George VI's reign the Duke telephoned daily, importuning for money and urging that the Duchess be granted the style of Royal Highness, until the harassed king ordered that the calls not be put through.<sup>[49]</sup>

The Duke had assumed that he would settle in Britain after a year or two of exile in France. King George VI (with the support of Queen Mary and his wife Queen Elizabeth) threatened to cut off Edward's allowance if he returned to Britain without an invitation.

## Second World War

In October 1937, the Duke and Duchess visited Germany, against the advice of the British government, and met Adolf Hitler at his Obersalzberg retreat. The visit was much publicised by the German media. During the visit the Duke gave full Nazi salutes.<sup>[50]</sup> The former Austrian ambassador, Count Albert von Mensdorff-Pouilly-Dietrichstein, who was also a second cousin once removed and friend of George V, believed that Edward favoured German fascism as a bulwark against communism, and even that he initially favoured an alliance with Germany.<sup>[51]</sup> Edward's experience of "the unending scenes of horror"<sup>[52]</sup> during the First World War led him to support appeasement. Hitler considered Edward to be friendly towards Nazi Germany and thought that Anglo-German relations could have been improved through Edward if it were not for the abdication. Fellow Nazi Albert Speer quoted Hitler directly: "I am certain through him permanent friendly relations could have been achieved. If he had stayed, everything would have been different. His abdication was a severe loss for us."



Edward reviewing a squad of SS with Robert Ley, 1937

The Duke and Duchess settled in France. On the outbreak of the Second World War in September 1939, they were brought back to Britain by Louis Mountbatten on board HMS *Kelly*, and the Duke, although an honorary field marshal, was made a major-general attached to the British Military Mission in France. In February 1940, the German Minister in The Hague, Count Julius von Zech-Burkersroda, claimed that the Duke had leaked the Allied war plans for the defence of Belgium.<sup>[53]</sup> When Germany invaded the north of France in May 1940, the Windsors fled south, first to Biarritz, then in June to Spain. In July the pair moved to Lisbon, Portugal, where they lived at first in the home of Ricardo de Esp rito Santo, a Portuguese banker with both British and German contacts.<sup>[54]</sup>

Nazi agents plotted unsuccessfully to persuade the Duke to support the German effort and wrote up plans to kidnap him. Lord Caldecote wrote a warning to Winston Churchill: "[the Duke] is well-known to be pro-Nazi and he may become a centre of intrigue."<sup>[55]</sup> A "defeatist" interview with the Duke that was widely distributed may have served as the last straw for the British government: Prime Minister Winston Churchill threatened the Duke with a court-martial if he did not return to British soil.<sup>[56]</sup> In August, a British warship dispatched the Duke and Duchess to the Bahamas, where, in the view of Churchill, they could do the least damage to the British war effort.

The Duke was installed as Governor of the Bahamas. He did not enjoy the position, and referred to the islands as "a third-class British colony".<sup>[57]</sup> The British Foreign Office strenuously objected when the Duke and Duchess planned to tour aboard a yacht belonging to a Swedish magnate, Axel Wenner-Gren, whom American intelligence wrongly believed to be a close friend of Luftwaffe commander Hermann G ring.<sup>[58]</sup> The Duke was praised, however, for his efforts to combat poverty on the islands, although he was as contemptuous of the Bahamians as he was of most non-white peoples of the Empire. He said of  tienne Dupuch, the editor of the *Nassau Daily Tribune*: "It must be remembered that Dupuch is more than half Negro, and due to the peculiar mentality of this Race, they seem unable to rise to prominence without losing their equilibrium." He was praised, even by Dupuch, for his resolution of civil

unrest over low wages in Nassau in 1942, even though he blamed the trouble on "mischief makers – communists" and "men of Central European Jewish descent, who had secured jobs as a pretext for obtaining a deferment of draft".<sup>[59]</sup> He resigned the post on 16 March 1945.



The Duke in 1945

Many historians have suggested that Hitler was prepared to reinstate Edward as king in the hope of establishing a fascist Britain.<sup>[60]</sup> It is widely believed that the Duke and Duchess sympathised with fascism before and during World War II, and were moved to the Bahamas to minimise their opportunities to act on those feelings. In 1940 he said: "In the past 10 years Germany has totally reorganised the order of its society ... Countries which were unwilling to accept such a reorganisation of society and its concomitant sacrifices should direct their policies accordingly."<sup>[61]</sup> During the occupation of France, the Duke asked the German forces to place guards at his Paris and Riviera homes: they did so.<sup>[62]</sup> The Allies became sufficiently disturbed by German plots that U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt ordered covert surveillance of the Duke and Duchess when they visited Palm Beach, Florida, in April 1941. Duke Carl Alexander of

Württemberg (then a monk in an American monastery) had told the Federal Bureau of Investigation that the Duchess had slept with the German ambassador in London, Joachim von Ribbentrop, in 1936, had remained in constant contact with him, and had continued to leak secrets.

Author Charles Higham claimed that Anthony Blunt, an MI5 agent, acting on orders from the British Royal Family, made a successful secret trip to Schloss Friedrichshof in Germany towards the end of the war to retrieve sensitive letters between the Duke of Windsor and Adolf Hitler and other leading Nazis.<sup>[63]</sup> What is certain is that George VI sent the Royal Librarian, Owen Morshead, accompanied by Blunt, then working part-time in the Royal Library as well as for British intelligence, to Friedrichshof in March 1945 to secure papers relating to the German Empress Victoria, the eldest child of Queen Victoria. Looters had stolen part of the castle's archive, including surviving letters between daughter and mother, as well as other valuables, some of which were only later recovered in Chicago after the war. The papers rescued by Morshead and Blunt, and those returned by the American authorities from Chicago, were deposited in the Royal Archives.<sup>[64]</sup>

After the war, the Duke admitted in his memoirs that he admired the Germans, but he denied being pro-Nazi. Of Hitler he wrote: "[the] Führer struck me as a somewhat ridiculous figure, with his theatrical posturings and his bombastic pretensions."<sup>[65]</sup> However, during the 1960s he said privately to a friend, Lord Kinross, "I never thought Hitler was such a bad chap."<sup>[66]</sup> In the 1950s, journalist Frank Giles heard the Duke blame British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden for helping to "precipitate the war through his treatment of Mussolini ... that's what he did, he helped to bring on the war ... and of course Roosevelt and the Jews".

## Later life

The couple returned to France and spent the remainder of their lives essentially in retirement as the Duke never occupied another official role after his wartime governorship of the Bahamas. The Duke's allowance was supplemented by government favours and illegal currency trading.<sup>[67]</sup> The City of Paris provided the Duke with a house at 4 Route du Champ d'Entraînement, on the Neuilly-sur-Seine side of the Bois de Boulogne, for a nominal rent.<sup>[68]</sup> The French government exempted him from paying income tax,<sup>[69]</sup> and the couple were able to buy goods duty-free through the British embassy and the military commissary. In 1951, the Duke produced a ghost-written memoir, *A King's Story*, in which he expresses disagreement with liberal politics. The royalties from the book added to their income. Nine years later, he penned a relatively unknown book, *A Family Album*, chiefly about the fashion and habits of the Royal Family throughout his life, from the time of Queen Victoria to that of his grandfather and father, and his own tastes.



The Duke and Duchess effectively took on the role of celebrities and were regarded as part of café society in the 1950s and 1960s. They hosted parties and shuttled between Paris and New York; Gore Vidal, who met the Windsors socially, reported on the vacuity of the Duke's conversation. The couple doted on the pug dogs they kept.<sup>[70]</sup>

In June 1953, instead of attending the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II in London, the Duke and Duchess watched the ceremony on television in Paris. The Duke said that it was contrary to precedent for a Sovereign or former Sovereign to attend any coronation of another. The Duke was paid to write articles on the ceremony for the *Sunday Express* and *Women's Home Companion*, as well as a short book, *The Crown and the People, 1902–1953*.<sup>[71]</sup>

In 1955, they visited President Dwight D. Eisenhower at the White House. The couple appeared on Edward R. Murrow's television interview show *Person to Person* in 1956, and a 50-minute BBC television interview in 1970. That year, they were invited as guests of honour to a dinner at the White House by President Richard Nixon.<sup>[72]</sup>

The Royal Family never fully accepted the Duchess. Queen Mary refused to receive her formally. However, the Duke sometimes met his mother and brother George VI, and attended George's 1952 funeral. Queen Mary remained angry with Edward and indignant over his marriage to Wallis: "To give up all this for that", she said.<sup>[73]</sup> In 1965, the Duke and Duchess returned to London. They were visited by Elizabeth II, Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent, and Mary, Princess Royal and Countess of Harewood. A week later, the Princess Royal died, and they attended her memorial service. In 1967, they joined the Royal Family for the centenary of Queen Mary's birth. The last royal ceremony the Duke attended was the funeral of Princess Marina in 1968.<sup>[74]</sup> He declined an invitation from Elizabeth II to attend the Investiture of the Prince of Wales in 1969, replying that Prince Charles would not want his "aged great-uncle" there.<sup>[75]</sup>

In the 1960s, the Duke's health deteriorated. In December 1964, he was operated on by Michael E. DeBakey in Houston for an aneurysm of the abdominal aorta, and in February 1965 a detached retina in his left eye was treated by Sir Stewart Duke-Elder. In late 1971, the Duke, who was a smoker from an early age, was diagnosed with throat cancer and underwent cobalt therapy. Queen Elizabeth II visited the Windsors in 1972 while on a state visit to France; however, only the Duchess appeared with the royal party for a photocall.

## Death and legacy

On 28 May 1972, the Duke died at his home in Paris, less than a month before his 78th birthday. His body was returned to Britain, lying in state at St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. The funeral service was held in the chapel on 5 June in the presence of the Queen, the Royal Family, and the Duchess of Windsor, who stayed at Buckingham Palace during her visit. The coffin was buried in the Royal Burial Ground behind the Royal Mausoleum of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert at Frogmore.<sup>[76]</sup> Until a 1965 agreement with Queen Elizabeth II, the Duke and Duchess had previously planned for a burial in a purchased cemetery plot at Green Mount Cemetery in Baltimore, where the father of the Duchess was interred.

Frail, and suffering increasingly from senile dementia, the Duchess died 14 years later, and was buried alongside her husband as "Wallis, Duchess of Windsor".

In the view of historians such as Professor Philip Williamson, the popular perception that the abdication was driven by politics rather than religious morality is false, and arises because divorce today is much more common and socially acceptable, so the religious restrictions that prevented Edward continuing as king while married to Simpson "seem, wrongly, to provide insufficient explanation" for his abdication.



U.S. President Richard Nixon and the Duke and Duchess of Windsor in 1970

## Titles, styles, honours and arms

### Titles and styles

- **23 June 1894 – 28 May 1898:** *His Highness* Prince Edward of York
- **28 May 1898 – 22 January 1901:** *His Royal Highness* Prince Edward of York<sup>[77]</sup>
- **22 January 1901 – 9 November 1901:** *His Royal Highness* Prince Edward of Cornwall and York
- **9 November 1901 – 6 May 1910:** *His Royal Highness* Prince Edward of Wales
- **6 May 1910 – 23 June 1910:** *His Royal Highness* The Duke of Cornwall
- **23 June 1910 – 20 January 1936:** *His Royal Highness* The Prince of Wales
  - in Scotland: **1910–1936:** *His Royal Highness* The Prince Edward, Duke of Rothesay
- **20 January 1936 – 11 December 1936:** *His Majesty* The King
  - and, occasionally, outside the United Kingdom, and with regard to India: *His Imperial Majesty* The King-Emperor
- **11 December 1936 – 8 March 1937:** *His Royal Highness* The Prince Edward
- **8 March 1937 – 28 May 1972:** *His Royal Highness* The Duke of Windsor
  - Edward began use of the title immediately upon abdication, in accordance with George VI's declaration to his Accession Council, but several months passed before the title was formalised by Letters Patent.

His full style as king was "His Majesty, Edward the Eighth, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India".





### Honours















#### British honours

- **KG:** Knight of the Garter, *1910*
- **KT:** Knight of the Thistle, *1922*
- **KP:** Knight of St Patrick, *1927*
- **GCB:** Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, *1936*
- **GCSI:** Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India, *1921*
- **GCMG:** Grand Master and Knight Grand Cross of St Michael and St George, *1917*
- **GCIE:** Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire, *1921*
- **GCVO:** Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, *1920*
- **GBE:** Grand Master and Knight Grand Cross of the British Empire, *1917*
- **KStJ:** Knight of Justice of St John, *1917*
- **ISO:** Companion of the Imperial Service Order, *1910*
- **RVC:** Royal Victorian Chain, *1921*
- **MC:** Military Cross, *1916*
- **FRS:** Royal Fellow of the Royal Society
- **PC:** Privy Counsellor, (United Kingdom) *1920*
- **PC:** Privy Counsellor (Canada), *1927*

Edward lost almost all of his British honours upon accession, because he became sovereign of the orders. When he was no longer sovereign, his brother reinstated his pre-accession honours.

#### Foreign honours

-  Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, *1912*
-  Knight of the Golden Fleece, *1912*
-  Knight of the Order of the Elephant, *1914*
-  Grand Cross of the Royal Norwegian Order of St Olav, *1914*

-  Knight of the Order of the Most Holy Annunciation, 1915
-  Croix de Guerre, 1915
-  Order of St George, 1916
-  Order of Michael the Brave, 1918
-  War Merit Cross, 1919
-  Grand Cordon of Mohamed Ali, 1922
-  Knight of the Order of the Seraphim, 1923
-  Collar of the Order of Carol I, 1924
-  Order of Merit 1925
-  Grand Cross of the Order of the Condor of the Andes, 1931
-  Grand Cross of the Order of the Sun, 1931
-  Grand Cross of the United Orders of Christ and Aviz, 1931
-  Grand Cross of the Order of the Southern Cross, 1933
-  Grand Cross of the Order of Saint Agatha, 1935

### Military

- **Mid.**, 22 June 1911: Midshipman, Royal Navy<sup>[78]</sup>
- **Lt**, 17 March 1913: Lieutenant, Royal Navy
- **Lt**, 18 November 1914: Lieutenant, 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards, British Army. (First World War, Flanders and Italy)
- **Capt.**, 10 March 1916: Captain, British Army
- **Maj**, 1918: Temporary Major, British Army
- **Col.**, 15 April 1919: Colonel, British Army
- **Capt.**, 8 July 1919: Captain, Royal Navy
- **Gp Capt.**, 5 December 1922: Group Captain, Royal Air Force
- **Air Mshl**, 1 September 1930: Air Marshal, Royal Air Force
- 1 January 1935: Admiral, Royal Navy; General, British Army; Air Chief Marshal, Royal Air Force
- 1936: Admiral of the Fleet, Royal Navy; Field Marshal, British Army; Marshal of the Royal Air Force
- **Major-Gen.**, 3 September 1939: Major-General, British Army<sup>[79]</sup>

### Honorary degrees

- Hon LLD: Edinburgh, Toronto, Alberta and Queen's University Kingston (Ontario) 1919, Melbourne 1920, Cambridge and Calcutta 1921, St Andrews and Hong Kong 1922, Witwatersrand 1925
- Hon DCL: Oxford 1921
- DSc and Hon MCom: London 1921
- DLitt: Benares 1921

## Arms

As Prince of Wales, Edward's arms were the royal coat of arms of the United Kingdom, differenced with a label of three points argent, with an inescutcheon representing Wales surmounted by a coronet (identical to those of Charles, the current Prince of Wales). As Sovereign, he bore the royal arms undifferenced. After his abdication, he used the arms again differenced by a label of three points argent, but this time with the centre point bearing an imperial crown.



Coat of arms of Edward, Prince of Wales,  
(1911–1936)



Coat of arms of Edward VIII of the United Kingdom (1936)



Coat of arms of Edward VIII of the United Kingdom (in Scotland) (1936)



## Notes

- [1] [http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Template:House\\_of\\_Hanover\\_\(UK\)&action=edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Template:House_of_Hanover_(UK)&action=edit)
- [2] Windsor, p. 1
- [3] His twelve godparents were: Queen Victoria (his paternal great-grandmother); the King and Queen of Denmark (his paternal great-grandparents, for whom his maternal uncle Prince Adolphus of Teck and his paternal aunt the Duchess of Fife stood proxy); the King of Württemberg (his mother's distant cousin, for whom his granduncle the Duke of Connaught stood proxy); the Queen of Greece (his grandaunt, for whom his paternal aunt Princess Victoria of Wales stood proxy); the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (his granduncle, for whom Prince Louis of Battenberg stood proxy); the Prince and Princess of Wales (his paternal grandparents); the Tsarevich (his father's cousin); the Duke of Cambridge (his maternal granduncle and Queen Victoria's cousin); and the Duke and Duchess of Teck (his maternal grandparents).
- [4] Ziegler, p. 5
- [5] Ziegler, p. 6
- [6] Windsor, p. 7; Ziegler, p. 9
- [7] Windsor, pp. 25–28
- [8] Ziegler, pp. 30–31
- [9] Windsor, pp. 38–39
- [10] Ziegler, p. 79
- [11] Parker, pp. 12–13
- [12] Parker, pp. 13–14
- [13] Parker, pp. 14–16
- [14] Windsor, p. 78
- [15] Ziegler, pp. 26–27
- [16] Windsor, pp. 106–107 and Ziegler, pp. 48–50
- [17] Roberts, p. 41 and Windsor, p. 109
- [18] Ziegler, p. 111 and Windsor, p. 140
- [19] Windsor, p. 215
- [20] Ziegler, p. 448
- [21] Windsor, p. 235
- [22] Ziegler, p. 233
- [23] Windsor, p. 255
- [24] Bradford, p. 142
- [25] Ziegler, pp. 231–234
- [26] Windsor, p. 265
- [27] Ziegler, pp. 273–274
- [28] Windsor, pp. 293–294
- [29] A. Michie, *God Save The Queen*
- [30] Broad, pp. 56–57

- [31] *Antiques Roadshow*, BBC One, 14 October 2007. Banqueting House staff discovered plans for the coronation, including a hand-drawn scheme for the decoration of the hall.
- [32] Windsor, pp. 330–331
- [33] Windsor, p. 346
- [34] Windsor, p. 354
- [35] Ziegler, pp. 305–307
- [36] Bradford, p. 187
- [37] Bradford, p. 188
- [38] Windsor, pp. 354–355
- [39] Windsor, p. 387
- [40] There were fifteen separate copies – one for each Dominion, the Irish Free State, India, the House of Commons, the House of Lords and the Prime Minister, among others.
- [41] Windsor, p. 407
- [42] Ziegler, p. 336
- [43] Clive Wigram's conversation with Sir Claud Schuster, Clerk to the Crown and Permanent Secretary to the Lord Chancellor quoted in Bradford, p. 201
- [44] Attorney General to Home Secretary (14 April 1937) National Archives file HO 144/22945 quoted in Velde, François (6 February 2006) The drafting of the letters patent of 1937 ([http://heraldica.org/topics/britain/drafting\\_lp1937.htm#documents\\_](http://heraldica.org/topics/britain/drafting_lp1937.htm#documents_)). Heraldica, retrieved 7 April 2009
- [45] Ziegler, pp. 354–355
- [46] Ziegler, pp. 376–378
- [47] She had asked Alec Hardinge to write to the Duke explaining that he could not be invited to his father's memorial.
- [48] Ziegler, p. 384
- [49] Ziegler, p. 349
- [50] Donaldson, pp. 331–332
- [51] Papers of Count Albert von Mensdorff-Pouilly-Dietrichstein (1861–1945) in the State Archives, Vienna, quoted in
- [52] Windsor, p. 122
- [53] *Documents on German Foreign Policy 1918–1945* Series D, Volume VIII, quoted in Bradford, p. 434
- [54] Bloch, p. 91
- [55] Ziegler, p. 434
- [56] Bloch, p. 93
- [57] Bloch, p. 364
- [58] Bloch, pp. 154–159, 230–233
- [59] Ziegler, pp. 471–472
- [60] Ziegler, p. 392
- [61] Bloch, pp. 79–80
- [62] Roberts, p. 52
- [63] Higham, Charles (1988), *The Duchess of Windsor: The Secret Life*, New York: McGraw-Hill Publishers, pp. 388–389
- [64] Bradford, p. 426
- [65] Windsor, p. 277
- [66] Lord Kinross (1974), "Love conquers all" in *Books and Bookmen*, vol. 20, p. 50
- [67] Bradford, p. 442
- [68] Ziegler, pp. 534–535
- [69] Bradford, p. 446
- [70] Farquhar, Michael (2001), *A Treasure of Royal Scandals*, New York: Penguin Books, p. 48, ISBN 0-7394-2025-9
- [71] Ziegler, pp. 539–540
- [72] UPI. "Duke, Duchess Have Dinner With Nixons" *The Times-News* (Hendersonville, North Carolina) 6 April 1970; p. 13
- [73] Bradford, p. 198
- [74] Ziegler, pp. 554–556
- [75] Ziegler, p. 555
- [76] Ziegler, pp. 556–557
- [77] Letters Patent, 28 May 1898 ([http://www.heraldica.org/topics/britain/prince\\_highness\\_docs.htm#1898](http://www.heraldica.org/topics/britain/prince_highness_docs.htm#1898))
- [78] Cokayne, G.E.; Doubleday, H.A.; Howard de Walden, Lord (1940), *The Complete Peerage*, London: St. Catherine's Press, vol. XIII, pp. 116–117
- [79] *The Times*, 19 September 1939, p. 6, col. F

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Edward VIII <b>House of Windsor</b> Cadet branch of the <b>House of Wettin</b> <b>Born:</b> 23 June 1894 <b>Died:</b> 28 May 1972		
<b>Regnal titles</b>		
Preceded by <b>George V</b>	<b>King of Great Britain, Ireland and the            British dominions beyond the seas            Emperor of India</b> 20 January – 11 December 1936	Succeeded by <b>George VI</b>
<b>British royalty</b>		
Preceded by <b>Prince George</b> <i>later became King George V</i>	<b>Prince of Wales            Duke of Cornwall            Duke of Rothesay</b> 1910–1936	<b>Vacant</b> Title next held by <b>Prince Charles</b>



<b>Government offices</b>		
Preceded by <b>Sir Charles Dundas</b>	<b>Governor of the Bahamas</b> 1940–1945	Succeeded by <b>Sir William Lindsay Murphy</b>
<b>Honorary titles</b>		
<b>Vacant</b> Title last held by <b>The Prince of Wales</b>	<b>Grand Master of the Order of St Michael and St George</b> 1917–1936	Succeeded by <b>The Earl of Athlone</b>
<b>New title</b>	<b>Grand Master of the Order of the British Empire</b> 1917–1936	Succeeded by <b>Queen Mary</b>
<b>Academic offices</b>		
<b>New office</b>	<b>Chancellor of the University of Cape Town</b> 1918–1936	Succeeded by <b>Jan Smuts</b>

# George VI

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George VI	
Formal portrait, c. 1940–46	
King of the United Kingdom and the British Dominions	
<b>Reign</b>	11 December 1936 – 6 February 1952
<b>Coronation</b>	12 May 1937
<b>Predecessor</b>	Edward VIII
<b>Successor</b>	Elizabeth II
<b>Prime Ministers</b>	<i>See list</i>
Emperor of India	
<b>Reign</b>	11 December 1936 – 14 August 1947
<b>Predecessor</b>	Edward VIII
<b>Spouse</b>	Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon
<b>Issue</b> <i>Detail</i>	Elizabeth II Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon
<b>Full name</b>	Albert Frederick Arthur George
<b>House</b>	House of Windsor
<b>Father</b>	George V
<b>Mother</b>	Mary of Teck
<b>Born</b>	14 December 1895 York Cottage, Sandringham House, Norfolk, United Kingdom
<b>Died</b>	6 February 1952 (aged 56) Sandringham House, Norfolk
<b>Burial</b>	15 February 1952 St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle
<b>Religion</b>	Anglican

**George VI** (Albert Frederick Arthur George; 14 December 1895 – 6 February 1952) was King of the United Kingdom and the Dominions of the British Commonwealth from 11 December 1936 until his death. He was the last Emperor of India and the first Head of the Commonwealth.

As the second son of King George V, he was not expected to inherit the throne and spent his early life in the shadow of his elder brother, Edward. He served in the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force during the First World War, and after it took on the usual round of public engagements. He married Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon in 1923 and they had two daughters, Elizabeth and Margaret.

George's elder brother ascended the throne as Edward VIII upon the death of their father in 1936. However, later that year Edward revealed his desire to marry the divorced American socialite Wallis Simpson. British Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin advised Edward that for political and religious reasons he could not marry a divorced woman and remain king. Edward abdicated in order to marry, and George ascended the throne as the third monarch of the House

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of Windsor.

During George's reign the break-up of the British Empire and its transition into the Commonwealth of Nations accelerated. The parliament of the Irish Free State removed direct mention of the monarch from the country's constitution on the day of his accession. Within three years, the Empire and Commonwealth, except the Irish Free State, was at war with Nazi Germany. In the next two years, war with Italy and Japan followed. Though Britain and its allies were ultimately victorious, the United States and the Soviet Union rose as pre-eminent world powers and the British Empire declined. After the independence of India and Pakistan in 1947, George remained as king of both countries, but the title *Emperor of India* was abandoned in June 1948. Ireland formally declared itself a republic and left the Commonwealth in 1949, and India became a republic within the Commonwealth the following year. George adopted the new title of Head of the Commonwealth. He was beset by health problems in the later years of his reign. His elder daughter, Elizabeth, succeeded him.

## Early life



Four kings: Edward VII (far right), his son George, Prince of Wales, later George V (far left), and grandsons Edward, later Edward VIII (rear), and Albert, later George VI (foreground), c. 1908

George VI was born at York Cottage, on the Sandringham Estate in Norfolk, during the reign of his great-grandmother Queen Victoria.<sup>[1]</sup> His father was Prince George, Duke of York (later King George V), the second and eldest-surviving son of the Prince and Princess of Wales (later King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra). His mother was the Duchess of York (later Queen Mary), the eldest child and only daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Teck.<sup>[2]</sup>

His birthday (14 December 1895) was the anniversary of the death of his great-grandfather, Prince Albert, the Prince Consort.<sup>[3]</sup> Uncertain of how the Prince Consort's widow, Queen Victoria, would take the news of the birth, the Prince of Wales wrote to the Duke of York that the Queen had been "rather distressed". Two days later, he wrote again: "I really think it would gratify her if you yourself proposed the name *Albert* to her".<sup>[4]</sup> Queen Victoria was mollified by the proposal to name the new baby Albert, and wrote to the Duchess of York: "I am all impatience to see the *new* one, born on such a sad day but rather more dear to me, especially as he will be called by that dear name which is a byword for all that is great and good".<sup>[5]</sup> Consequently, he was baptised "Albert Frederick Arthur George" at St. Mary Magdalene's Church near Sandringham

three months later.<sup>a</sup> As a great-grandson of Queen Victoria, he was known formally as "His Highness Prince Albert of York" from birth. Within the family, he was known informally as "Bertie".<sup>[6]</sup> His maternal grandmother, the Duchess of Teck, did not like the first name the baby had been given, and she wrote prophetically that she hoped the last name "may supplant the less favoured one".<sup>[7]</sup>

Albert, as he was known, was fourth in line to the throne at birth, after his grandfather, father and elder brother, Edward. In 1898, Queen Victoria issued Letters Patent that granted the children of the eldest son of the Prince of Wales the style *Royal Highness*, and at the age of two, Albert became "His Royal Highness Prince Albert of York".

He often suffered from ill health and was described as "easily frightened and somewhat prone to tears".<sup>[8]</sup> His parents were generally removed from their children's day-to-day upbringing, as was the norm in aristocratic families of that era. He had a stammer that lasted for many years, and was forced to write with his right hand although he was naturally left-handed. He suffered from chronic stomach problems as well as knock knees, for which he was forced to wear painful corrective splints.

Queen Victoria died on 22 January 1901, and the Prince of Wales succeeded her as King Edward VII. Prince Albert moved up to third-in-line to the throne, after his father and elder brother.

## Military career and education

From 1909, Albert attended the Royal Naval College, Osborne, as a naval cadet. In 1911, he came bottom of the class in the final examination, but despite this he progressed to the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth.<sup>[9]</sup> When Edward VII died in 1910, Albert's father became King George V. Prince Edward was created Prince of Wales, and Albert was second in line to the throne.<sup>[10]</sup>

Albert spent the first six months of 1913 on the training ship HMS *Cumberland* in the West Indies and on the east coast of Canada.<sup>[11]</sup> He was rated as a midshipman aboard HMS *Collingwood* on 15 September 1913, and spent three months in the Mediterranean. His fellow officers gave him the nickname "Mr. Johnson".<sup>[12]</sup> One year after his commission, he began service in the First World War. He was mentioned in despatches for his action as a turret officer aboard *Collingwood* in the Battle of Jutland (31 May – 1 June 1916), an indecisive engagement with the German navy that was the largest naval action of the war. He did not see further combat, largely because of ill health caused by a duodenal ulcer, for which he had an operation in November 1917.<sup>[13]</sup> In February 1918, he was appointed Officer in Charge of Boys at the Royal Naval Air Service's training establishment at Cranwell. With the establishment of the Royal Air Force two months later and the transfer of Cranwell from Navy to Air Force control, he transferred from the Royal Navy to the Royal Air Force. He was appointed Officer Commanding Number 4 Squadron of the Boys' Wing at Cranwell and he remained there until August 1918. He was the first member of the royal family to be certified as a fully qualified pilot.<sup>[14]</sup> During the closing weeks of the war, he served on the staff of the RAF's Independent Air Force at its headquarters in Nancy, France. Following the disbanding of the Independent Air Force in November 1918, he remained on the Continent for two months as a staff officer with the Royal Air Force until posted back to Britain.<sup>[15]</sup>



Prince Albert (left) at an RAF dinner in 1919 with Sir Hugh Trenchard (centre) and Christopher Courtney (right)

In October 1919, Albert went up to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he studied history, economics and civics for a year.<sup>[16]</sup> On 4 June 1920, he was created Duke of York, Earl of Inverness and Baron Killarney.<sup>[17]</sup> He began to take on more royal duties. He represented his father, and toured coal mines, factories, and railyards. Through such visits he acquired the nickname of the "Industrial Prince".<sup>[18]</sup> His stammer, and his embarrassment over it, together with his tendency to shyness, caused him to appear much less impressive than his older brother, Edward. However, he was physically active and enjoyed playing tennis. He played at Wimbledon in the Men's Doubles with Louis Greig in 1926.<sup>[19]</sup> He developed an interest in working conditions, and was President of the Industrial Welfare Society. His series of annual summer camps for boys between 1921 and 1939 brought together boys from different social backgrounds.<sup>[20]</sup>

## Marriage

In a time when royals were expected to marry fellow royals, it was unusual that Albert had a great deal of freedom in choosing a prospective wife. In 1920, he met for the first time since childhood Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, the youngest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Strathmore and Kinghorne. He became determined to marry her.<sup>[21]</sup> She rejected his proposal twice, in 1921 and 1922, reportedly because she was reluctant to make the sacrifices necessary to become a member of the royal family.<sup>[22]</sup> In the words of Lady Elizabeth's mother, Albert would be "made or marred" by his choice of wife. After a protracted courtship, Elizabeth agreed to marry him.<sup>[23]</sup>

They were married on 26 April 1923 in Westminster Abbey. Albert's marriage to someone not of royal birth was considered a modernising gesture. The newly formed British Broadcasting Company wished to record and broadcast

the event on radio, but the Abbey Chapter vetoed the idea (although the Dean, Herbert Edward Ryle, was in favour). Lady Elizabeth was styled "Her Royal Highness The Duchess of York" after their marriage.

From December 1924 to April 1925, the Duke and Duchess toured Kenya, Uganda, and the Sudan, travelling via the Suez Canal and Aden. During the trip, they both went big game hunting.<sup>[24]</sup>

Because of his stammer, Albert dreaded public speaking.<sup>[25]</sup> After his closing speech at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley on 31 October 1925, one which was an ordeal for both him and his listeners,<sup>[26]</sup> he began to see Lionel Logue, an Australian-born speech therapist. The Duke and Logue practised breathing exercises, and the Duchess rehearsed with him patiently.<sup>[27]</sup> Subsequently, he was able to speak with less hesitation.<sup>[28]</sup> With his delivery improved, the Duke opened the new Parliament House in Canberra, Australia, during a tour of the empire in 1927.<sup>[29]</sup> His journey by sea to Australia, New Zealand and Fiji took him via Jamaica, where Albert played doubles tennis partnered with a black man, which was unusual at the time and taken locally as a display of equality between races.<sup>[30]</sup>

The Duke and Duchess of York had two children: Elizabeth (called "Lilibet" by the family), and Margaret. The Duke and Duchess and their two daughters lived a relatively sheltered life at their London residence, 145 Piccadilly. They were a close and loving family.<sup>[31]</sup> One of the few stirs arose when the Canadian Prime Minister, R. B. Bennett, considered the Duke for Governor General of Canada in 1931—a proposal that King George V rejected on the advice of the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, J. H. Thomas.<sup>[32]</sup>

## Reluctant king

King George V had severe reservations about Prince Edward, saying, "I pray God that my eldest son will never marry and that nothing will come between Bertie and Lilibet and the throne."<sup>[33]</sup> On 20 January 1936, George V died and Edward ascended the throne as Edward VIII. In the Vigil of the Princes, Prince Albert and his three brothers took a shift standing guard over their father's body as it lay in state, in a closed casket, in Westminster Hall.

As Edward was unmarried and had no children, Albert was the heir presumptive to the throne. Less than a year later, on 11 December 1936, Edward VIII abdicated in order to marry his mistress, Wallis Simpson, who was divorced from her first husband and divorcing her second. Edward had been advised by British Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin that he could not remain king and marry a divorced woman with two living ex-husbands. Edward chose abdication in preference to abandoning his marriage plans. Thus Albert became king, a position he was reluctant to accept.<sup>[34]</sup> The day before the abdication, he went to London to see his mother, Queen Mary. He wrote in his diary, "When I told her what had happened, I broke down and sobbed like a child."<sup>[35]</sup>



The Duke and Duchess either side of the Mayor of Toowoomba, Australia, 1927



George VI holds the Sceptre with the Cross, containing the 530-carat Cullinan I Diamond. The Imperial State Crown is on the right. Portrait by Sir Gerald Kelly.

On the day of the abdication, the Oireachtas, the parliament of the Irish Free State removed all direct mention of the monarch from the Irish constitution. The next day, it passed the External Relations Act, which made provision for the monarch to act as the state's representative in foreign affairs. The two acts made the Irish Free State a republic in essence without removing its links to the Commonwealth.<sup>[36]</sup>

Courtier and journalist Dermot Morrah alleged that there was brief speculation as to the desirability of bypassing Albert (and his children) and his brother, Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester, in favour of their younger brother Prince George, Duke of Kent. This seems to have been suggested on the grounds that Prince George was at that time the only brother with a son.<sup>[37]</sup>

## Early reign



Darlington Town Hall decorated for the Coronation, 1937

Albert assumed the regnal name "George VI" to emphasise continuity with his father and restore confidence in the monarchy.<sup>[38]</sup> The beginning of George VI's reign was taken up by questions surrounding his predecessor and brother, whose titles, style and position were uncertain. He had been introduced as "His Royal Highness Prince Edward" for the abdication broadcast,<sup>[39]</sup> but George VI felt that by abdicating and renouncing the succession Edward had lost the right to bear royal titles, including "Royal Highness".<sup>[40]</sup> In settling the issue, George's first act as king was to confer upon his brother the title and style "His Royal Highness The Duke of Windsor", but the Letters

Patent creating the dukedom prevented any wife or children from bearing royal styles. George VI was also forced to buy from Edward the royal residences of Balmoral Castle and Sandringham House, as these were private properties and did not pass to George VI automatically.<sup>[41]</sup> Three days after his accession, on his 41st birthday, he invested his wife, the new queen consort, with the Order of the Garter.<sup>[42]</sup>

George VI's coronation took place on 12 May 1937, the date previously intended for Edward's coronation. In a break with tradition, Queen Mary attended the ceremony in a show of support for her son.<sup>[43]</sup> There was no Durbar held in Delhi for George VI, as had occurred for his father, as the cost would have been a burden to the government of India.<sup>[44]</sup> Rising Indian nationalism made the welcome that the royal couple would have received likely to be muted at best,<sup>[45]</sup> and a prolonged absence from Britain would have been undesirable in the tense period before the Second World War. Two overseas tours were undertaken, to France and to North America, both of which promised greater strategic advantages in the event of war.<sup>[46]</sup>

The growing likelihood of war in Europe dominated the early reign of George VI. The King was constitutionally bound to support Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's appeasement of Hitler.<sup>[47]</sup> However, when the King and Queen greeted Chamberlain on his return from negotiating the Munich Agreement in 1938, they invited him to appear on the balcony of Buckingham Palace with them. This public association of the monarchy with a politician was exceptional, as balcony appearances were traditionally restricted to the royal family. While broadly popular among the general public, Chamberlain's policy towards Hitler was the subject of some opposition in the House of Commons, which led historian John Grigg to describe the King's behaviour in associating himself so prominently with a politician as "the most unconstitutional act by a British sovereign in the present century".<sup>[48]</sup>

In May and June 1939, the King and Queen toured Canada and the United States. From Ottawa, the royal couple were accompanied throughout by Canadian Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King, to present themselves in North America as King and Queen of Canada. George was the first reigning monarch of Canada to visit North America, although he had been to Canada previously as Prince Albert and as Duke of York. Both Governor General of Canada Lord Tweedsmuir and Mackenzie King hoped that the King's presence in Canada would demonstrate the principles of the Statute of Westminster 1931, which gave full self-government to the British Dominions and recognised each Dominion as having a separate crown. Thus, at his Canadian residence, Rideau Hall, George VI personally accepted and approved the Letter of Credence of the newly appointed U.S. Ambassador to Canada, Daniel Calhoun Roper. The official royal tour historian, Gustave Lanctot, stated: "When Their Majesties walked into their Canadian residence, the Statute of Westminster had assumed full reality: the King of Canada had come home."



George VI grants Royal Assent to laws in the Canadian Senate, 19 May 1939. His consort, Queen Elizabeth, is to the right.

The trip was intended to soften the strong isolationist tendencies among the North American public with regard to the developing tensions in Europe. Although the aim of the tour was mainly political, to shore up Atlantic support for the United Kingdom in any future war, the King and Queen were enthusiastically received by the public.<sup>[49]</sup> The fear that George would be compared unfavourably to his predecessor, Edward VIII, was dispelled.<sup>[50]</sup> They visited the 1939 New York World's Fair and stayed with President Franklin D. Roosevelt at the White House and at his private estate at Hyde Park, New York.<sup>[51]</sup> A strong bond of friendship was forged between the King and Queen and the President during the tour, which had major significance in the relations between the United States and the United Kingdom through the ensuing war years.<sup>[52]</sup>

## Second World War

In September 1939, Britain and the self-governing Dominions, but not Ireland, declared war on Nazi Germany.<sup>[53]</sup> George VI and his wife resolved to stay in London, despite German bombing raids. They officially stayed in Buckingham Palace throughout the war, although they usually spent nights at Windsor Castle.<sup>[54]</sup> The first German raid on London, on 7 September 1940, killed about one thousand civilians, mostly in the East End. On 13 September, the King and Queen narrowly avoided death when two German bombs exploded in a courtyard at Buckingham Palace while they were there. In defiance, the Queen famously declared: "I am glad we have been bombed. It makes me feel we can look the East End in the face".<sup>[55]</sup> The royal family were portrayed as sharing the same dangers and deprivations as the rest of the country. They were subject to rationing restrictions, and U.S. First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt remarked on the rationed food served and the limited bathwater that was permitted during a stay at the unheated and boarded-up Palace. In August 1942, the King's brother, Prince George, Duke of Kent, was killed on active service.<sup>[56]</sup>

In 1940, Winston Churchill replaced Neville Chamberlain as Prime Minister, though personally George would have preferred to appoint Lord Halifax.<sup>[57]</sup> After the King's initial dismay over Churchill's appointment of Lord Beaverbrook to the Cabinet, he and Churchill developed "the closest personal relationship in modern British history between a monarch and a Prime Minister".<sup>[58]</sup> Every Tuesday for four and a half years from September 1940, the two men met privately for lunch to discuss the war in secret and with frankness.<sup>[59]</sup>

Throughout the war, the King and Queen provided morale-boosting visits throughout the United Kingdom, visiting bomb sites and munitions factories, and in the King's case visiting military forces abroad. He visited France in December 1939, North Africa and Malta in June 1943, Normandy in June 1944, southern Italy in July 1944, and the Low Countries in October 1944.<sup>[60]</sup> Their high public profile and apparently indefatigable determination secured their place as symbols of national resistance.<sup>[61]</sup> While talking to the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Sir Alan Brooke at a social function in 1944 about Field Marshal Montgomery, Brooke mentioned that every time he met 'Monty' he thought he was after his job. The King replied: "You should worry, when I meet him, I always think he's after mine!"<sup>[62]</sup>

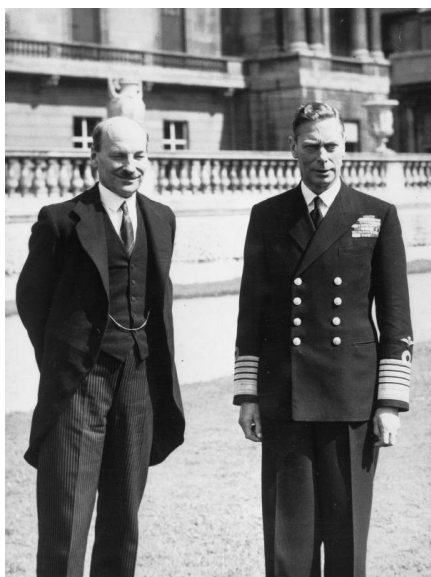
In 1945, crowds shouted "We want the King!" in front of Buckingham Palace during the Victory in Europe Day celebrations. In an echo of Chamberlain's appearance, the King invited Churchill to appear with him on the balcony to public acclaim.<sup>[63]</sup>

In January 1946, George addressed the United Nations at their first assembly, which was held in London, and reaffirmed "our faith in the equal rights of men and women and of nations great and small".<sup>[64]</sup>



George VI (left) with Field Marshal Montgomery (centre), Belgium, October 1944

## Empire to Commonwealth



George VI (right) with British prime minister Clement Attlee, July 1945

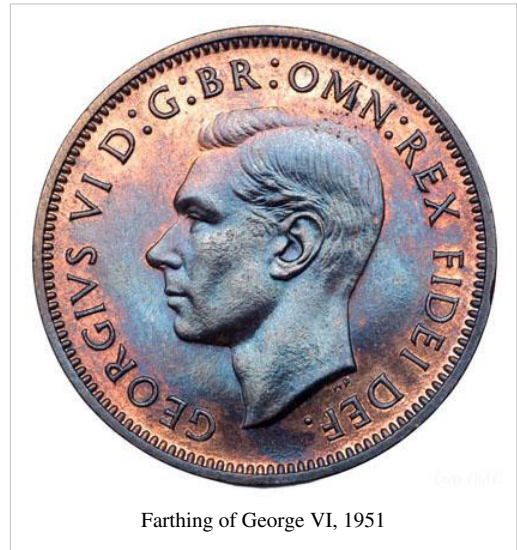
George VI's reign saw the acceleration of the dissolution of the British Empire. The Statute of Westminster 1931, had already acknowledged the evolution of the Dominions into separate sovereign states. The process of transformation from an empire to a voluntary association of independent states, known as the Commonwealth, gathered pace after the Second World War, especially during the ministry of Clement Attlee.<sup>[65]</sup> British India became the two independent dominions of India and Pakistan in 1947.<sup>[66]</sup> George relinquished the title of Emperor of India, and became King of India and King of Pakistan instead. In 1950 he ceased to be King of India when it became a republic within the Commonwealth of Nations, but he remained King of Pakistan until his death and India recognised his new title of Head of the Commonwealth. Other countries left the Commonwealth, such as Burma in January 1948, Palestine (divided between Israel and the Arab states) in May 1948 and the Republic of Ireland in 1949.<sup>[67]</sup>

In 1947, the King and his family toured Southern Africa.<sup>[68]</sup> The Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, Jan Smuts, was facing an election and hoped to make political capital out of the visit.<sup>[69]</sup> George was appalled, however, when instructed by the South African government to shake hands only with whites,<sup>[70]</sup> and referred to his South African bodyguards as "the Gestapo".<sup>[71]</sup> Despite the tour, Smuts lost the election the following year, and the new government instituted a strict policy of racial segregation.



## Illness and death

The stress of the war had taken its toll on the King's health,<sup>[72]</sup> exacerbated by his heavy smoking<sup>[73]</sup> and subsequent development of lung cancer among other ailments, including arteriosclerosis and possibly thromboangiitis obliterans. A planned tour of Australia and New Zealand was postponed after the King suffered an arterial blockage in his right leg, which threatened the loss of the leg and was treated with a right lumbar sympathectomy in March 1949.<sup>[74]</sup> Princess Elizabeth, the heiress presumptive, took on more royal duties as her father's health deteriorated. The delayed tour was re-organised, with Elizabeth and her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, taking the place of the King and Queen. The King was well enough to open the Festival of Britain in May 1951, but on 23 September 1951, his left lung was removed after a malignant tumour was found.<sup>[75]</sup> In October 1951, Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh went on a month-long tour



Farthing of George VI, 1951

of Canada; the trip had been delayed for a week due to the King's illness. At the State Opening of Parliament in November, the King's speech from the throne was read for him by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Simonds.<sup>[76]</sup> His Christmas broadcast of 1951 was recorded in sections, and then edited together.<sup>[77]</sup>

On 31 January 1952, despite advice from those close to him, the King went to London Airport to see off Princess Elizabeth, who was going on her tour of Australia via Kenya. On the morning of 6 February, George VI was found dead in bed at Sandringham House in Norfolk. He had died from a coronary thrombosis in his sleep at the age of 56.<sup>[78]</sup> His daughter Elizabeth flew back to Britain from Kenya as Queen Elizabeth II.

From 9 February for two days his coffin rested in St. Mary Magdalene Church, Sandringham, before lying in state at Westminster Hall from 11 February. His funeral took place at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, on the 15th.<sup>[79]</sup> He was interred initially in the Royal Vault until he was transferred to the King George VI Memorial Chapel inside St. George's on 26 March 1969. In 2002, fifty years after his death, the remains of his widow, Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, and the ashes of his younger daughter Princess Margaret, who both died that year, were interred in the chapel alongside him.

## Legacy



Statue of George VI at Carlton Gardens, London

In the words of Labour M.P. George Hardie, the abdication crisis of 1936 did "more for republicanism than fifty years of propaganda".<sup>[80]</sup> George VI wrote to his brother Edward that in the aftermath of the abdication he had reluctantly assumed "a rocking throne", and tried "to make it steady again".<sup>[81]</sup> He became king at a point when public faith in the monarchy was at a low ebb. During his reign his people endured the hardships of war, and imperial power was eroded. However, as a dutiful family man and by showing personal courage, he succeeded in restoring the popularity of the monarchy.<sup>[82]</sup>

The George Cross and the George Medal were founded at the King's suggestion during the Second World War to recognise acts of exceptional civilian bravery.<sup>[83]</sup> He bestowed the George Cross on the entire "island fortress of Malta" in 1943.<sup>[84]</sup> He was posthumously awarded the Ordre de la Libération by the French government in 1960, one of only two people (the other being Churchill) to be awarded the medal after 1946.

There are a number of geographical features, roads, and institutions named after George VI. These include King George Hospital in London; King George VI Reservoir in Surrey, United Kingdom; King George VI Highway and King George Station in Surrey, British Columbia; George VI Sound in Antarctica; and the King George VI Chase, a horse race in the United Kingdom.

On screen, George VI has been portrayed by, among others, Colin Firth, who won an Academy Award for Best Actor for the role in *The King's Speech*, a 2010 film that won the Academy Award for Best Picture.

## Titles, styles, honours and arms

### Titles and styles

- **14 December 1895 – 28 May 1898:** *His Highness* Prince Albert of York
- **28 May 1898 – 22 January 1901:** *His Royal Highness* Prince Albert of York
- **22 January 1901 – 9 November 1901:** *His Royal Highness* Prince Albert of Cornwall and York
- **9 November 1901 – 6 May 1910:** *His Royal Highness* Prince Albert of Wales
- **6 May 1910 – 4 June 1920:** *His Royal Highness* The Prince Albert
- **4 June 1920 – 11 December 1936:** *His Royal Highness* The Duke of York
- **11 December 1936 – 6 February 1952:** *His Majesty* The King
  - **11 December 1936 – 14 August 1947 :** *His Imperial Majesty* The King-Emperor (in regard to British India)



George held a number of titles throughout his life, as successively great-grandson, grandson and son of the monarch. As sovereign, he was referred to most often as simply *The King* or *His Majesty*. In his position as sovereign, George automatically held the position of Commander-in-Chief in Canada and the United Kingdom.

## Arms

As Duke of York, George bore the royal arms of the United Kingdom differenced with a label of three points argent, the centre point bearing an anchor azure—a difference earlier awarded to his father George V when he was Duke of York, and then later awarded to his grandson, Prince Andrew, Duke of York. As king, he bore the royal arms undifferenced.<sup>[85]</sup>



Coat of arms as Duke of York



Coat of arms as King of the United Kingdom  
(except Scotland)



Coat of arms in Scotland



## Issue

Name	Birth	Death	Marriage Date   Spouse		Children
Elizabeth II	21 April 1926		20 November 1947	Prince Philip of Greece and Denmark	Charles, Prince of Wales Anne, Princess Royal Prince Andrew, Duke of York Prince Edward, Earl of Wessex
Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon	21 August 1930	9 February 2002	6 May 1960 Divorced 11 July 1978	Antony Armstrong-Jones	David Armstrong-Jones, Viscount Linley Lady Sarah Chatto

## Notes

- <sup>a</sup> His godparents were: Queen Victoria (his great-grandmother, for whom his grandmother the Princess of Wales stood proxy); the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg (his maternal grandaunt and granduncle, for whom his grandfather the Duke of Teck and his paternal aunt Princess Maud of Wales stood proxy); Empress Frederick (his paternal grandaunt, for whom his paternal aunt Princess Victoria of Wales stood proxy); the Crown Prince of Denmark (his granduncle, for whom his grandfather the Prince of Wales stood proxy); the Duke of Connaught (his granduncle); the Duchess of Fife (his paternal aunt); and Prince Adolphus of Teck (his maternal uncle).<sup>[86]</sup>

## References

- [1] Rhodes James, p. 90; Weir, p. 329
- [2] Weir, pp. 322–323, 329
- [3] Judd, p. 3; Rhodes James, p. 90; Townsend, p. 15; Wheeler-Bennett, pp. 7–8
- [4] Judd, pp. 4–5; Wheeler-Bennett, pp. 7–8
- [5] Wheeler-Bennett, pp. 7–8
- [6] Judd, p. 6; Rhodes James, p. 90; Townsend, p. 15; Windsor, p. 9
- [7] Bradford, p. 2
- [8] Wheeler-Bennett, pp. 17–18
- [9] Bradford, pp. 41–45; Judd, pp. 21–24; Rhodes James, p. 91
- [10] Judd, pp. 22–23
- [11] Judd, p. 26
- [12] Judd, p. 28
- [13] Bradford, pp. 55–76
- [14] Judd, p. 45; Rhodes James, p. 91
- [15] Judd, p. 44
- [16] Judd, p. 47; Wheeler-Bennett, pp. 128–131
- [17] Weir, p. 329
- [18] *Current Biography 1942*, p. 280; Judd, p. 72; Townsend, p. 59
- [19] Judd, p. 52
- [20] Judd, pp. 77–86; Rhodes James, p. 97
- [21] Rhodes James, pp. 94–96; Vickers, pp. 31, 44
- [22] Bradford, p. 106
- [23] Bradford, p. 77; Judd, pp. 57–59
- [24] Judd, pp. 89–93
- [25] Judd, p. 49
- [26] Judd, pp. 93–97; Rhodes James, p. 97
- [27] Judd, p. 98; Rhodes James, p. 98
- [28] *Current Biography 1942*, pp. 294–295; Judd, p. 99
- [29] Judd, p. 106; Rhodes James, p. 99
- [30] Shawcross, p. 273
- [31] Judd, pp. 111, 225, 231
- [32] Howarth, p. 53
- [33] Ziegler, p. 199
- [34] Judd, p. 140
- [35] Wheeler-Bennett, p. 286
- [36] Townsend, p. 93
- [37] Howarth, p. 63; Judd, p. 135
- [38] Howarth, p. 66; Judd, p. 141
- [39] Judd, p. 144; Sinclair, p. 224
- [40] Howarth, p. 143
- [41] Ziegler, p. 326
- [42] Bradford, p. 223
- [43] Bradford, p. 214
- [44] Vickers, p. 175
- [45] Bradford, p. 209
- [46] Bradford, pp. 269, 281
- [47] Sinclair, p. 230
- [48] Hitchens, Christopher (1 April 2002), "Mourning will be brief" (<http://www.guardian.co.uk/uk/2002/apr/01/queenmother.monarchy9>), *The Guardian*, retrieved 1 May 2009
- [49] Judd, pp. 163–166; Rhodes James, pp. 154–168; Vickers, p. 187
- [50] Bradford, pp. 298–299
- [51] *The Times* Monday, 12 June 1939 p. 12 col. A
- [52] Judd, p. 189; Rhodes James, p. 344
- [53] Judd, pp. 171–172; Townsend, p. 104
- [54] Judd, p. 183; Rhodes James, p. 214
- [55] Judd, p. 184; Rhodes James, pp. 211–212; Townsend, p. 111
- [56] Judd, p. 187; Weir, p. 324

- [57] Judd, p. 180
- [58] Rhodes James, p. 195
- [59] Rhodes James, pp. 202–210
- [60] Judd, pp. 176, 201–203, 207–208
- [61] Judd, p. 170
- [62] Reagan, Geoffrey. *Military Anecdotes* (1992) p. 25 Guinness Publishing ISBN 0-85112-519-0
- [63] Judd, p. 210
- [64] Townsend, p. 173
- [65] Townsend, p. 176
- [66] Townsend, pp. 229–232, 247–265
- [67] Townsend, pp. 267–270
- [68] Townsend, pp. 221–223
- [69] Judd, p. 223
- [70] Rhodes James, p. 295
- [71] Rhodes James, p. 294; Shawcross, p. 618
- [72] Judd, p. 225; Townsend, p. 174
- [73] Judd, p. 240
- [74] Rhodes James, pp. 314–317
- [75] Bradford, p. 454; Rhodes James, p. 330
- [76] Rhodes James, p. 331
- [77] Rhodes James, p. 334
- [78] Judd, pp. 247–248
- [79] Bradford, p. 462
- [80] Hardie in the British House of Commons, 11 December 1936, quoted in Rhodes James, p. 115
- [81] Letter from George VI to the Duke of Windsor, quoted in Rhodes James, p. 127
- [82] Judd, pp. 248–249
- [83] Judd, p. 186; Rhodes James, p. 216
- [84] Townsend, p. 137
- [85] Velde, François (19 April 2008), *Marks of Cadency in the British Royal Family* (<http://www.heraldica.org/topics/britain/cadency.htm>), Heraldica, retrieved 22 April 2009
- [86] *The Times*, Tuesday 18 February 1896, p. 11

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George VI <b>House of Windsor</b> Cadet branch of the <b>House of Wettin</b> <b>Born:</b> 14 December 1895 <b>Died:</b> 6 February 1952		
<b>Regnal titles</b>		
Preceded by <b>Edward VIII</b>	<b>King of the United Kingdom and British dominions beyond the seas</b> 1936–1952	Succeeded by <b>Elizabeth II</b> <i>as queen of the Commonwealth realms</i>
	<b>Emperor of India</b> 1936–1947	<b>Indian independence</b> <sup>1</sup>
<b>Political offices</b>		
<b>New title</b>	<b>Head of the Commonwealth</b> 1949–1952	Succeeded by <b>Elizabeth II</b>
<b>Masonic offices</b>		
Preceded by <b>Iain Colquhoun</b>	<b>Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Scotland</b> 1936–1937	Succeeded by <b>Norman Orr-Ewing</b>
<b>Awards and achievements</b>		
Preceded by <b>Juan Belmonte</b>	<b>Cover of Time Magazine</b> 12 January 1925	Succeeded by <b>John D. Rockefeller, Jr.</b>
<b>Notes and references</b>		
1. Title abandoned 22 June 1948 ( <i>The London Gazette</i> : no. 38330, p. 3647 ( <a href="http://www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/38330/page/3647">http://www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/38330/page/3647</a> ), 22 June 1948.)		



# Mary, Princess Royal and Countess of Harewood

Princess Mary	
<i>Princess Royal, Countess of Harewood</i>	
Princess Mary, c. 1926	
<b>Spouse</b>	Henry Lascelles, 6th Earl of Harewood (1922–1947)
<b>Issue</b>	George Lascelles, 7th Earl of Harewood Gerald Lascelles
<b>Full name</b>	
Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary	
<b>House</b>	House of Windsor (by birth) House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (by birth) Lascelles family (by marriage)
<b>Father</b>	George V
<b>Mother</b>	Mary of Teck
<b>Born</b>	25 April 1897 York Cottage, Sandringham
<b>Died</b>	28 March 1965 (aged 67) Harewood House, Yorkshire
<b>Burial</b>	1 April 1965 All Saints' Church, Harewood, Yorkshire

**Princess Mary, Princess Royal and Countess of Harewood** (Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary; 25 April 1897 – 28 March 1965) was a member of the British Royal Family; she was the third child and only daughter of King George V and Queen Mary. She was the sixth holder of the title of Princess Royal. Mary held the title of princess with the style Highness from birth as the then great-granddaughter of the British sovereign, and later *Her Royal Highness*, as the granddaughter and finally daughter of the Sovereign. After her marriage she held the title of Viscountess Lascelles and, from 1929, Countess of Harewood.


## Early life

### Birth



Princess Mary, centre, with her five brothers

Princess Mary was born at York Cottage on the Sandringham Estate in Norfolk, England. Her parents were the future George V and Mary of Teck. Her father was the eldest surviving son of the future Edward VII and Alexandra of Denmark.

British Royalty	
<b>House of Windsor</b>	
	
<b>George V</b>	
Edward VIII	
George VI	
Mary, Princess Royal	
Henry, Duke of Gloucester	
George, Duke of Kent	
Prince John	
<i>Grandchildren</i>	
Elizabeth II	
Margaret, Countess of Snowdon	
Prince William of Gloucester	
Richard, Duke of Gloucester	
Edward, Duke of Kent	
Prince Michael of Kent	
Princess Alexandra	
•	v
•	t
•	e <sup>[1]</sup>

Mary was named after her paternal great-grandmother (who would have preferred that she be christened 'Diamond' rather than Victoria, because she was born during the Queen's Diamond Jubilee year<sup>[1][2]</sup>), her paternal grandmother, the Princess of Wales, and her maternal grandmother, Princess Mary Adelaide. Since she was born on the same day as her deceased grandaunt Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse and by Rhine, the name Alice was added in. She was always known by the last of her Christian names, Mary. As a great-grandchild of the British monarch (Queen Victoria), she was styled *Her Highness Princess Mary of York*. In 1898, the Queen passed letters patent granting the children of the Duke and Duchess of York the style, *Royal Highness*. Mary was then styled *Her Royal Highness Princess Mary of York*. She was fifth in the line of succession at the time of her birth.

Her baptism took place at St Mary Magdalene's Church near Sandringham on 7 June 1897 by William Dalrymple Maclagan, Archbishop of York. Her godparents were: the Queen of the United Kingdom (her great-grandmother); the King of the Hellenes (her great-uncle); the Dowager Empress of Russia (her paternal great-aunt); the Prince and Princess of Wales (her paternal grandparents); the Duchess of Teck (her maternal grandmother); Princess Victoria of Wales (her paternal aunt); and Prince Francis of Teck (her maternal uncle).<sup>[3]</sup>

## Education

Princess Mary was educated by governesses, but shared some lessons with her brothers, Prince Edward (later Edward VIII), Prince Albert (later George VI), and Prince Henry (later Duke of Gloucester, whose birth was the first of many that saw her superseded in the line of succession). She became fluent in German and French and developed a lifelong interest in horses and horse racing. Princess Mary and her husband Lord Harewood regularly rode with the Bramham Moor Hunt where he was Master of the Hunt. Her first state appearance was at the coronation of her parents at Westminster Abbey on 11 June 1911.

## Royal duties



The 1914 Christmas gift box.

During World War I, Princess Mary visited hospitals and welfare organizations with her mother; assisting with projects to give comfort to British servicemen and assistance to their families. One of these projects was Princess Mary's Christmas Gift Fund, through which £100,000 worth of gifts was sent to all British soldiers and sailors for Christmas, 1914. This initiative was revived in 2005 by the charity uk4u-Thanks!. She took an active role in promoting the Girl Guide movement, the VADs, and the Land Girls. In June 1918, following an announcement in *The Gentlewoman*, she began a nursing course at the Great Ormond Street Hospital, working two days a week in the Alexandra Ward.<sup>[4]</sup>

Princess Mary's public duties reflected her concerns with nursing, the Girl Guide movement, and the Women's Services.

She became honorary president of the British Girl Guide Association in 1920, a position she held until her death. It was reported in July 2013 that British Pathe had discovered newsreel film of a 1927 visit by Princess Mary to the Young Women's Christian Association in Hunslet, Leeds. She is filmed being greeted and then farewelled by the ancestors of Catherine, Duchess of Cambridge; Sir Charles Lupton and his brother Hugh Lupton, both of whom had been Lord Mayor of Leeds. In 1926, she became the commandant-in-chief of the British Red Cross Detachments.

## Marriage and children

On 28 February 1922, Princess Mary married Henry Charles George, Viscount Lascelles (9 September 1882 – 23 May 1947), the elder son of Henry Lascelles, 5th Earl of Harewood, and Lady Florence Bridgeman, daughter of Orlando Bridgeman, 3rd Earl of Bradford of Weston Park. Their wedding at Westminster Abbey was the first royal occasion in which Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon (later Queen Elizabeth), a friend of Princess Mary's and one of the bridesmaids, participated. The Princess was 24, Lord Lascelles was 39.

Princess Mary and Lord Lascelles had two sons:

- George Lascelles, 7th Earl of Harewood (7 February 1923 – 11 July 2011); married, 1949, Marion Stein; divorced 1967; married, 1967, Patricia Elizabeth Tuckwell; had issue.
- The Honourable Gerald Lascelles (21 August 1924 – 27 February 1998); married, 1952, Angela Dowding; had issue; divorced 1978; married Elizabeth Collingwood; had issue.

It was later reported that she did not want to marry Lord Lascelles, that her parents forced her into an arranged marriage, and that Lascelles proposed to her after a wager at his club. Her brother the Prince of Wales, later King Edward VIII, to whom she was very close, was against the marriage because he did not want his sister to marry someone whom she did not love. Her elder son, the Earl of Harewood, however, writes about his parents' marriage in his memoirs *The Tongs and the Bones* and challenges these widespread rumours that the marriage was an unhappy one. He says that "they got on well together and had a lot of friends and interests in common".



A 1922 wedding portrait of Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles.

## Family homes

The Princess and her husband had homes in London, Chesterfield House and in Yorkshire, first Goldsborough Hall, and later Harewood House. While at Goldsborough Hall, Princess Mary had internal alterations made by the architect Sydney Kitson, to suit the upbringing of her two children and instigated the development of formal planting of beech-hedge-lined long borders from the south terrace looking for a quarter of a mile down an avenue of lime trees. The limes were planted by her relatives as they visited the Hall throughout the 1920s, including her father George V and her mother Queen Mary.

On 25 March 1923 her first son George was christened at St Mary's Church, which adjoins Goldsborough Hall by Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of York. The service was attended by King George V and Queen Mary. After becoming the Countess of Harewood on the death of her father-in-law, Princess Mary moved to Harewood House and took a keen interest in the interior decoration and renovation of the Lascelles family's seat. In farming pursuits, Princess Mary also became an expert in cattle breeding.

## Princess Royal



The Princess Royal on a visit to Belfast City Hall,  
October 13, 1928

On 6 October 1929, Lord Lascelles, who had been created a Knight of the Garter upon his marriage, succeeded his father as 6th Earl of Harewood, Viscount Lascelles, and Baron Harewood. The couple's elder son assumed the courtesy title of Viscount Lascelles. On 1 January 1932, George V declared that his only daughter should bear the title Princess Royal, succeeding her aunt Princess Louise, the Princess Royal and Duchess of Fife who had died a year before.

The Princess Royal was particularly close to her eldest brother, the Prince of Wales, who subsequently became Edward VIII (who was known as David to his family). After the abdication crisis, she and her husband went to stay with the former Edward VIII, by then created

Duke of Windsor, at Enzenfeld Castle near Vienna. Later, in November 1947, she allegedly declined to attend the wedding of her niece, The Princess Elizabeth, to Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten to protest the fact that the Duke of Windsor had not been invited. She gave ill health as the official reason for her non-attendance. The Duke of Windsor was however invited to the weddings of Princess Margaret and Princess Alexandra of Kent, his nieces, but out of bitterness he refused to attend.

At the outbreak of World War II, the Princess Royal became chief controller and later controller commandant of the Auxiliary Territorial Service (ATS, renamed the Women's Royal Army Corps in 1949). In that capacity she travelled Britain visiting its units, as well as wartime canteens and other welfare organisations. On the death of her younger brother, the Duke of Kent, she became the president of Papworth. The Princess Royal became air chief commandant of Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service in 1950 and received the honorary rank of general in the British Army in 1956. Also, in 1949, the 10th Gurkha Rifles were renamed the 10th Princess Mary's Own Gurkha Rifles in her honour.

After her husband's death in 1947, the Princess Royal lived at Harewood House with her elder son and his family. She became the chancellor of the University of Leeds in 1951, and continued to carry out official duties at home and abroad. She attended the coronation of

Queen Elizabeth II in June 1953 and later represented the Queen at the independence celebrations of Trinidad and Tobago in 1962, and Zambia in 1964. One of her last official engagements was to represent the Queen at the funeral of Queen Louise (queen consort of Sweden) in early March 1965.

The Princess Royal also made history that same month of March, 1965, when she visited her brother, the Duke of Windsor (formerly King Edward VIII) at the London Clinic, where he was recovering from recent eye surgery. The Princess also met her brother's wife, the Duchess of Windsor (at that time, married to the Duke for more than 28 years), one of the Duchess' few meetings with her husband's immediate family up to that time. A few days later, the Queen also visited the Duke of Windsor, and she accepted the presence of the Duchess, who curtsied to her — the first time that a member of the Royal Family had officially received the Duke's wife.

On 28 March 1965 The Princess Royal suffered a fatal heart attack during a walk with her elder son, Lord Harewood, and his children on the grounds of the Harewood House estate. She was 67 years old. She was buried at Harewood after a private family funeral at York Minster.



Princess Mary by James Jebusa Shannon

Six British monarchs reigned during Princess Mary's lifetime: Queen Victoria (her great-grandmother), Edward VII (her grandfather), George V (her father), Edward VIII and George VI (her brothers) and Elizabeth II (her niece). Princess Mary is the great-aunt of heir apparent to the British throne - Prince Charles and the great-great-aunt of the 2nd in line to the British throne - Prince William.

## Titles, styles, honours and arms

### Titles and styles

- **25 April 1897 – 28 May 1898**<sup>[5]</sup>: *Her Highness* Princess Mary of York
- **28 May 1898 – 22 January 1901**: *Her Royal Highness* Princess Mary of York
- **22 January 1901 – 9 November 1901**: *Her Royal Highness* Princess Mary of Cornwall and York
- **9 November 1901 – 6 May 1910**: *Her Royal Highness* Princess Mary of Wales
- **6 May 1910 – 22 February 1922**: *Her Royal Highness* The Princess Mary<sup>[6]</sup>
- **22 February 1922 – 6 October 1929**: *Her Royal Highness* The Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles
- **6 October 1929 – 1 January 1932**: *Her Royal Highness* The Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood
- **1 January 1932 – 28 March 1965**: *Her Royal Highness* The Princess Royal

At the time of her death, Princess Mary's full style was: *Her Royal Highness The Princess Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary, Princess Royal and Countess of Harewood, Companion of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, Dame Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Dame Grand Cross of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Dame Grand Cross of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Member (First Class) of the Royal Red Cross.*

Born a great-granddaughter of Queen Victoria, Mary was styled *Her Highness* **Princess Mary of York** from birth (this was later changed to *Her Royal Highness* by Queen Victoria). When Queen Victoria died, for a short time she was known as HRH Princess Mary of Cornwall and York (as her father was now the eldest living son of the monarch and thus Duke of Cornwall as well as Duke of York) and then *HRH Princess Mary of Wales* when her father was created Prince of Wales. Finally, upon her father's accession as King she was styled and titled *HRH The Princess Mary*. After her marriage, her Harewood titles were affixed after her royal titles. When the title Princess Royal was conferred upon her in 1932, she became known as *HRH The Princess Royal* (occasionally *HRH The Princess Mary, Princess Royal*). Throughout her life and the various title changes, her signature was simply "Mary".

### Honours

#### British and Commonwealth Honours

- **CI**: Companion of the Crown of India, *25 April 1919*
- **GCStJ**: Dame Grand Cross of St John of Jerusalem, *12 May 1926*
- **GBE**: Dame Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire, *3 June 1927*
- **GCVO**: Dame Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, *11 May 1937*
- **RRC**: Member (First Class) of the Royal Red Cross, *1953*
- **CD**: Canadian Forces Decoration
- Royal Family Order of King George V
- Royal Family Order of King George VI
- Royal Family Order of Queen Elizabeth II

#### Foreign Honours





-  Dame of the Royal Order of Queen Maria Luisa

## Honorary military appointments

### British

- 1918: Colonel-in-Chief, of The Royal Scots (the Royal Regiment)
- 1935: Colonel-in-Chief, of the Royal Signal Corps
- 1947: Colonel-in-Chief, of the West Yorkshire Regiment
  - 1958: amalgamated, with the East Yorkshire Regiment (*The Duke of York's Own*), to form the *Prince of Wales' Own Yorkshire Regiment*
- 1950: Air Chief Commandant of Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service

### Commonwealth

- 1936–1950: Colonel-in-Chief, of the  Indian Corps of Signals
- 1937–1965: Colonel-in-Chief, of the Royal  Australian Corps of Signals
- 1930–1965: Colonel-in-Chief, of the  Canadian Scottish Regiment (Princess Mary's)
- 1940–1965: Colonel-in-Chief, of the Royal  New Zealand Corps of Signals
- *and several other Commonwealth regiments.*



## Arms

In 1931, Princess Mary, Princess Royal and Countess of Harewood was awarded her own personal arms, being the royal arms, differenced by a label argent of three points, each bearing a cross gules<sup>[7]</sup>

## Notes and sources

- [1] Clear, *Royal Children*, p. 78
- [2] *The Times*, 29 March 1965
- [3] Yvonne's Royalty Home Page — Royal Christenings (<http://users.uniserve.com/~canyon/christenings.htm#Christenings>)
- [4] 'Court Circular' in *The Times*, issue 41826 dated 26 June 1918, p. 9
- [5] Royal Styles and Titles – 1898 Letters Patent ([http://www.heraldica.org/topics/britain/prince\\_highness\\_docs.htm#1898](http://www.heraldica.org/topics/britain/prince_highness_docs.htm#1898))
- [6] After the accession of her father, George V, she became the child of a Sovereign, and therefore her title changed to **The** Princess Mary
- [7] Heraldica – British Royal Cadency (<http://www.heraldica.org/topics/britain/cadency.htm>)

Mary, Princess Royal and Countess of Harewood <b>House of Windsor</b> Cadet branch of the <b>House of Wettin</b> <b>Born:</b> 25 April 1897 <b>Died:</b> 28 March 1965		
<b>British royalty</b>		
<b>Vacant</b> Title last held by <b>Princess Louise, Duchess of Fife</b>	<b>Princess Royal</b> 1932–1965	<b>Vacant</b> Title next held by <b>Princess Anne</b>
<b>Academic offices</b>		
Preceded by <b>The Duke of Devonshire</b>	<b>Chancellor of the University of Leeds</b> 1951–1965	Succeeded by <b>The Duchess of Kent</b>

## Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester

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Prince Henry	
Photographic Portrait as Governor-General	
Duke of Gloucester	
<b>Successor</b>	Prince Richard
11th Governor-General of Australia	
<b>Tenure</b>	30 January 1945 – 11 March 1947
<b>Predecessor</b>	Lord Gowrie
<b>Successor</b>	Sir William McKell
<b>Spouse</b>	Lady Alice Montagu Douglas Scott
<b>Issue</b>	Prince William of Gloucester Prince Richard, Duke of Gloucester
<b>Full name</b>	Henry William Frederick Albert
<b>House</b>	House of Windsor House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha
<b>Father</b>	George V
<b>Mother</b>	Mary of Teck
<b>Born</b>	31 March 1900 York Cottage, Sandringham, United Kingdom
<b>Died</b>	10 June 1974 (aged 74) Barnwell Manor, Northamptonshire, United Kingdom
<b>Burial</b>	14 June 1974 Royal Burial Ground, Frogmore
<b>Occupation</b>	Governor-General of Australia, Military

**Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester** KG KT KP GCB GCMG GCVO (Henry William Frederick Albert; 31 March 1900 – 10 June 1974) was a soldier and member of the British Royal Family, the third son of King George V and Queen Mary.

He was appointed potential regent for his niece, Princess Elizabeth (later Queen Elizabeth II), when his brother, King George VI, came to the throne in 1936. He was required to stay in the United Kingdom until Elizabeth came of age in case her father died, and she ascended the throne as a minor.

The Duke served as a soldier for most of his life. He was also the 11th Governor-General of Australia, from 1945 to 1947. At his death in 1974, he was the last surviving knight of the Order of St. Patrick, as well as the last surviving child of King George V and Queen Mary.

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## Early life

Prince Henry was born on 31 March 1900, at York Cottage, on the Sandringham Estate.<sup>[1]</sup> His father was the Duke of York (later King George V), the eldest surviving son of the Prince of Wales, (later King Edward VII). His mother was Mary of Teck, the only daughter of Prince Francis, Duke of Teck and Princess Mary Adelaide of Cambridge. In 1898, Queen Victoria issued letters patent granting the children of the Duke and Duchess of York the style *Royal Highness*. Thus he was styled *His Royal Highness Prince Henry of York* from birth.

He was baptised at the private chapel of Windsor Castle on 17 May 1900, by Randall Thomas Davidson, Bishop of Winchester, and his godparents were: Queen Victoria (his great-grandmother); the German Emperor (his cousin, for whom Prince Albert of Prussia stood proxy); Princess Henry of Battenberg (his paternal great-aunt); the Duchess of Cumberland (his paternal great-aunt, whose sister, his grandmother the Princess of Wales represented her); Prince George of Greece (his cousin, for whom Prince Henry's paternal grandfather the Prince of Wales stood proxy); Princess Carl of Denmark (his paternal aunt, for whom her sister Princess Victoria of Wales stood proxy); Prince Alexander of Teck (his maternal uncle, for whom Prince Henry's great-uncle the Duke of Cambridge stood proxy); and Field Marshal The Earl Roberts (for whom General Sir Dighton Probyn stood proxy).<sup>[2]</sup> He was informally known to his family as *Harry*.<sup>[3]</sup>



At Eton, photo dated February 24th, 1914

Prince Henry attended St Peter's Court in Broadstairs and Eton College from September 1913 and during the First World War the house in which he lived, Mr. Lubbock's, was also home to Crown Prince Leopold of Belgium (later Leopold III).

## Military service

Unlike his brothers, Prince Henry joined the Army instead of the Royal Navy. He attended the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, in 1919. He later served with *The King's Royal Rifle Corps* and *the 10th Royal Hussars* before retiring from the active list in 1937.

Following the outbreak of the Second World War, he joined the British Expeditionary Force, serving as a Chief Liaison Officer. He was slightly wounded in 1940 when his staff car was attacked from the air. In 1940 he became second-in-command of the 20th Armoured Brigade. He was appointed a Field Marshal in 1955 and a Marshal of the Royal Air Force in 1958.

## Duke of Gloucester

On 31 March 1928,<sup>[4]</sup> his father created him Duke of Gloucester, Earl of Ulster, and Baron Culloden, three titles that linked him with three parts of the United Kingdom, namely England, Northern Ireland and Scotland. On 2 November 1930 he attended the coronation of Haile Selassie of Ethiopia in Addis Ababa. In 1934 George V (as King of Ireland) made him a Knight of St Patrick, Ireland's chivalric order. It was the second to last time this order was awarded (the last appointment being the Duke of York, later George VI, in 1936); at the time of his death, the Duke of Gloucester was the only remaining knight.

## Marriage

On 6 November 1935, Henry married Lady Alice Christabel Montagu Douglas Scott, a daughter of John Montagu Douglas Scott, 7th Duke of Buccleuch. The marriage was originally planned to take place at Westminster Abbey, but was moved to the more modest Chapel Royal at St James's Palace due to the death of Lady Alice's father shortly before the wedding.

Following their wedding, Alice was known as HRH The Duchess of Gloucester. Together they had two sons:

- Prince **William** Henry Andrew Frederick of Gloucester (born 18 December 1941; died 28 August 1972).
- The Duke of Gloucester (**Richard** Alexander Walter George; born 26 August 1944). Married the Danish Birgitte van Deurs on 8 July 1972. The couple has three children:
  - The Earl of Ulster, born 24 October 1974; married with issue.
  - The Lady Davina Lewis, born 19 November 1977; married with issue.
  - The Lady Rose Gilman, born 1 March 1980; married with issue.



Bernard Tussaud finishes the wax figure of Lady Alice Scott and Prince Henry

## Governor-General of Australia

In late 1944 the Duke was unexpectedly appointed Governor-General of Australia. His younger brother, the Duke of Kent, had been offered the position, but he was killed in a plane accident in Scotland. The Labor Party of the Prime Minister John Curtin had a policy of appointing Australians to the vice-regal post. In the circumstances of wartime, Curtin decided that appointing a member of the Royal Family would have three advantages: it would improve the likelihood that Britain would maintain its commitment to the defence of Australia, affirm that Australia had not become a dependency of the United States, and would be a politically neutral choice (opposition had greeted his last appointment).

The Duke had made a successful visit to Australia in 1934. Because the Duke was shy, he sometimes appeared stiff and formal, but he and the Duchess travelled widely in Australia using his own plane during their time in office. When Curtin died in 1945, the Duke appointed Frank Forde as prime minister.

Gloucester left Australia in March 1947, after two years in the job, due to the need to act as Regent for Elizabeth during his brother, King George VI's travel to South Africa. As a parting gift, he left his own plane for use by the government and people of Australia.

## Later life



Stamp of Australia, 1945, showing the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, when the Duke became Governor-General.

Returning to Britain, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester acquired Barnwell Manor in Northamptonshire, while retaining an apartment in Kensington Palace.

In May 1949, the Duke temporarily served in the office of Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. This appointment afforded him, for its duration, its Scottish precedence (immediately below the King) and style, *His Grace The Lord High Commissioner*.

The Duke attended the coronation of his niece Elizabeth II in 1953. Both the Duke and Duchess carried out royal engagements, including several overseas tours. In 1954 the Duke served as the Treasurer of the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn. He suffered a series of strokes in

later years, and was too ill to attend the funeral of the Duke of Windsor in 1972, and the wedding of his younger son.

His first stroke was in 1965; together with later strokes, they left him required to use a wheelchair and he was unable to speak for his last remaining years. His last public appearance was for the unveiling of Queen Mary's plaque at Marlborough House in 1967, where he appeared weak and considerably older than his brother the Duke of Windsor. In 1972, the Duke's elder son, Prince William, died in a plane crash. The Duke was in such poor health that his wife hesitated whether to tell him. She later admitted in her memoirs that she did not, but that he may have learned of their son's death from television coverage.

The Duke was the last surviving child of King George V and Queen Mary. He died on 10 June 1974. He was buried in the Royal Burial Ground, Frogmore. His second son, Prince Richard, inherited the title of Duke of Gloucester. The Duke's wife, Alice, received permission from Queen Elizabeth II to be styled "Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester" to distinguish herself from Prince Richard's wife. She survived until 2004, becoming the longest-lived member of the British Royal Family in history.

## Titles, styles, honours and arms

### Titles and styles

- **31 March 1900 – 22 January 1901:** *His Royal Highness* Prince Henry of York
- **22 January 1901 – 9 November 1901:** *His Royal Highness* Prince Henry of Cornwall and York
- **9 November 1901 – 6 May 1910:** *His Royal Highness* Prince Henry of Wales
- **6 May 1910 – 31 March 1928:** *His Royal Highness* The Prince Henry
- **31 March 1928 – 10 June 1974:** *His Royal Highness* The Duke of Gloucester
  - *in Scotland:* **May 1949, May 1961, May 1962, May 1963:** *His Grace* The Lord High Commissioner
  - *in Australia:* **30 January 1945 – 11 March 1947:** *His Excellency* The Duke of Gloucester, Governor-General of Australia

At the time of his death, Prince Henry's full style was: *His Royal Highness The Prince Henry William Frederick Albert, Duke of Gloucester, Earl of Ulster and Baron Culloden, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, Grand Master and Principal Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Grand Prior of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem.*

## Honours

- **KG**: Knight of the Order of the Garter (1921)
- **KT**: Knight of the Order of the Thistle (1931)
- **KP**: Knight of the Order of St Patrick (1934)
- **GCB**: Grand Master and Principal Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath (1951)
- **GCMG**: Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St Michael and St George (1935)
- **GCVO**: Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order (1922)
- **GCStJ**: Grand Prior of the Order of St John
- Royal Victorian Chain
- Order of the Chrysanthemum, 1929 (Japan).<sup>[5]</sup>



Prince Henry's coat of arms

## Military

- Colonel in Chief, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers
- Colonel, Scots Guards (1937)

## Arms

In 1921, Prince Henry was granted a personal coat of arms, being the royal arms, differenced by a label argent of three points, the centre bearing a lion rampant gules, and the outer points crosses gules.<sup>[6]</sup>

## Notes

- [1] Oxford Dictionary of National Biography (<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/31220?docPos=2>)
- [2] Yvonne's Royalty Home Page – Royal Christenings (<http://users.uniserve.com/~canyon/christenings.htm#Christenings>)
- [3] <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/50561785>
- [4] Yvonne's Royalty: Peerage ([http://mypage.uniserve.ca/~canyon/peerage\\_titles.htm#Holders](http://mypage.uniserve.ca/~canyon/peerage_titles.htm#Holders))
- [5] "Imperial Garter," (<http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,732380,00.html>) *Time Magazine*, 13 May 1929.
- [6] Heraldica – British Royal Cadency (<http://www.heraldica.org/topics/britain/cadency.htm>)


Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester <b>House of Windsor</b> Cadet branch of the <b>House of Wettin</b> <b>Born:</b> 31 March 1900 <b>Died:</b> 10 June 1974		
<b>Government offices</b>		
Preceded by <b>The Lord Gowrie</b>	<b>Governor-General of Australia</b> 1945–1947	Succeeded by <b>Sir William McKell</b>
<b>Honorary titles</b>		

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Preceded by <b>Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn</b>	<b>Great Master of the Order of the Bath</b> 1942–1974	Succeeded by <b>Charles, Prince of Wales</b>
<b>Peerage of the United Kingdom</b>		
<b>New creation</b>	<b>Duke of Gloucester</b> <i>5th creation, 1st Duke</i> 1928–1974	Succeeded by <b>Prince Richard</b>

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# Prince George, Duke of Kent

Prince George	
	
Duke of Kent	
<b>Successor</b>	Prince Edward
<b>Spouse</b>	Princess Marina of Greece and Denmark
<b>Issue</b>	Prince Edward, Duke of Kent Princess Alexandra, The Hon. Lady Ogilvy Prince Michael of Kent
<b>Full name</b>	George Edward Alexander Edmund
<b>House</b>	House of Windsor House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha
<b>Father</b>	George V
<b>Mother</b>	Mary of Teck
<b>Born</b>	20 December 1902 York Cottage, Sandringham
<b>Died</b>	25 August 1942 (aged 39) Morven, Scotland
<b>Burial</b>	29 August 1942 St George's Chapel, Windsor and later Frogmore Royal Mausoleum

**The Prince George, Duke of Kent** KG KT GCMG GCVO (George Edward Alexander Edmund; 20 December 1902 – 25 August 1942) was a member of the British Royal Family, the fourth son and fifth child of King George V and Queen Mary, and younger brother of Kings Edward VIII and George VI. He held the title of Duke of Kent from 1934 until his death in a military air-crash. His death, on 25 August 1942, marked the first death of a member of the Royal Family on active service in 400 years.<sup>[1]</sup>

## Early life

Prince George was born on 20 December 1902 at York Cottage on the Sandringham Estate in Norfolk, England. His father was George, Prince of Wales (later King George V), the eldest surviving son of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra. His mother was the Princess of Wales (later Queen Mary), the daughter of The Duke and Duchess of Teck. At the time of his birth, he was fifth in the line of succession behind his father and three older brothers. As a grandchild of the British monarch in a male line, he was styled *His Royal Highness Prince George of Wales*.

He was baptised in the Private Chapel at Windsor Castle on 26 January 1903 by Francis Paget, Bishop of Oxford. Unlike previous royal baptisms, George was christened using ordinary water rather than water from the River Jordan.<sup>[2]</sup>

## Education and career

Prince George received his early education from a tutor and then followed his elder brother, Prince Henry (later the Duke of Gloucester), to St. Peter's Court Preparatory School at Broadstairs, in Kent. At the age of thirteen, like his brothers, the Prince of Wales (later King Edward VIII) and Prince Albert (later King George VI), before him, he went to naval college, first at Osborne and, later, at Dartmouth. He remained in the Royal Navy until March 1929, serving on HMS *Iron Duke* and later HMS *Nelson*. After leaving the navy, he briefly held posts at the Foreign Office and later the Home Office, becoming the first member of the royal family to work as a civil servant.

From January to April 1931 Prince George and his elder brother the Prince of Wales travelled 18,000 miles on a tour of South America, voyaging out on the ocean liner SS *Oropesa* and returning *via* Paris and an Imperial Airways flight from Paris–Le Bourget Airport that landed specially in Windsor Great Park.

In October 1938 George was appointed Governor General of Australia in succession to Lord Gowrie with effect from November 1939.<sup>[3]</sup> On 11 September 1939 it was announced that, owing to the outbreak of World War II, the appointment was postponed.<sup>[4]</sup>

In 1939 George was elected Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England, an office he held until his death.<sup>[5]</sup>

At the start of World War II, George returned to active military service in the rank of Rear Admiral, briefly serving on the Intelligence Division of the Admiralty. In April 1940, he transferred to the Royal Air Force. He temporarily relinquished his rank as Air Vice-Marshal (the equivalent of Rear Admiral) to assume the post of Staff Officer at RAF Training Command in the rank of Group Captain.

## Marriage




The Duke and Duchess in 1934

On 12 October 1934, in anticipation of his forthcoming marriage to his second cousin Princess Marina of Greece and Denmark he was created **Duke of Kent, Earl of St Andrews and Baron Downpatrick**.<sup>[6]</sup> The couple married on 29 November 1934 at Westminster Abbey. The bride was a daughter of Prince Nicholas of Greece and Denmark and a great-niece of Queen Alexandra.<sup>[7]</sup> It was the last marriage to date between a son of a Commonwealth sovereign and a member of a foreign royal house. Princess Elizabeth (later Queen Elizabeth II), daughter of King George VI, married Marina's cousin and fellow Greek dynast, Prince Philip of Greece and Denmark, in November 1947, making that the last marriage between the Commonwealth and other royal families.

Princess Marina became known as HRH The Duchess of Kent following the marriage. She and her husband had three children:

- Prince Edward of Kent (born 9 October 1935)
- Princess Alexandra of Kent (born 25 December 1936)
- Prince Michael of Kent (born 4 July 1942)

## Personal life

British Royalty	
<b>House of Windsor</b>	
	
<b>George V</b>	
Edward VIII	
George VI	
Mary, Princess Royal	
Henry, Duke of Gloucester	
George, Duke of Kent	
Prince John	
<i>Grandchildren</i>	
Elizabeth II	
Margaret, Countess of Snowdon	
Prince William of Gloucester	
Richard, Duke of Gloucester	
Edward, Duke of Kent	
Prince Michael of Kent	
Princess Alexandra	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	v t e <sup>[1]</sup>

Both before and after his marriage, Prince George had a string of affairs with both men and women, from socialites to Hollywood celebrities. The better known of his lovers included banking heiress Poppy Baring, socialite Margaret Whigham (later Duchess of Argyll and involved in a notoriously scandalous divorce case), and Barbara Cartland (who believed him to be the father of her daughter Raine McCorquodale). There were "strong rumors" that he had affairs with musical star Jessie Matthews<sup>[8]</sup> and Noël Coward,<sup>[9]</sup> a relationship which Coward's long-term boyfriend, Graham Payn, denied.<sup>[10]</sup> The security services "reported that Coward and Kent had been seen parading together through the streets of London, dressed and made up as women, and had once been arrested by the police for suspected prostitution".

The Duke of Kent is rumoured to have been addicted to drugs, especially morphine and cocaine, a rumour which reputedly originated with his friendship with Kiki Preston<sup>[11]</sup> (see below). His brother, the Prince of Wales, was deputed to cure him of during the latter part of the 1920s. Other alleged sexual liaisons were with his distant cousin Louis Ferdinand, Prince of Prussia, and the art historian and Soviet spy Anthony Blunt,<sup>[12]</sup> and reportedly was blackmailed by a male prostitute to whom he wrote intimate letters. The Duke courted Princess Juliana of the Netherlands without success.

In addition to his legitimate children, the Duke is said to have had a son by Kiki Preston (née Alice Gwynne, 1898–1946), an American socialite with whom he reportedly shared a *ménage à trois* with Jorge Ferrara, the



bisexual son of the Argentine ambassador to the Court of St James's. Known as "the girl with the silver syringe", drug-addict Preston – a cousin of railroad heiress Gloria Vanderbilt – was married first to Horace R.B. Allen and then, in 1925, to banker Jerome Preston.<sup>[13]</sup> She died after jumping out of a window of the Stanhope Hotel in New York City. According to the memoirs of a friend, Loelia, Duchess of Westminster, Prince George's brother (the Duke of Windsor) believed that the son was Michael Temple Canfield (1926–1969), the adopted son of American publisher Cass Canfield – and the first husband of Lee Radziwill, sister of Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis.<sup>[14]</sup>

Early on the Duke came to the opinion that the future lay in aviation. It became his passion, and in 1929 the Duke earned his pilot's licence. He was the first of the Royal Family to cross the Atlantic by air. Prior to his flying days, he entered the Royal Navy, and was trained in intelligence work while stationed at Rosyth.<sup>[15]</sup> After the navy, George expressed his burgeoning conscience by taking the novel step for a royal prince of becoming a factory inspector. He feared that if conditions did not improve for the working man the country would become Bolshevik.<sup>[16]</sup>

## Honorary appointment



The Duke of Kent before he crossed the Atlantic by air.

In 1932 he was appointed as Royal Bencher of The Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, a position previously occupied by his father, the King.

## RAF career

In 1937, he was granted a commission in the Royal Air Force as a group captain. He was also made the Honorary Air Commodore of No. 500 (County of Kent) Squadron Auxiliary Air Force. Just before war broke out he became an RAF Air Vice-Marshal (approximately equal in rank to his Rear Admiral status earlier in the Royal Navy). In a characteristic gesture, he relinquished that rank in 1940 so that he

would not be senior to more experienced officers, becoming a lower-ranked group captain and, in July 1941, an air commodore in the Welfare Section of the RAF Inspector General's Staff.<sup>[17]</sup> In this role he went on official visits to RAF bases to help boost wartime morale.

## Death

Prince George died at the age of 39 along with 14 others on board RAF Short Sunderland flying boat W4026, which crashed while on official duty, into a hillside near Dunbeath, Caithness, in Scotland while en route from Invergordon, Ross and Cromarty, to Iceland on 25 August 1942. Handcuffed to the Duke's wrist was a briefcase full of 100 Kroner notes that were worthless in Iceland at the time. Kroner notes were of value at that time only in Sweden.<sup>[18]</sup>

The Duchess of Kent had given birth to their third child, Prince Michael of Kent, only six weeks earlier. The Duke's remains lay initially in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. He was buried in the Royal Burial Ground, Frogmore, directly behind Queen Victoria's mausoleum, Windsor. He was succeeded as Duke of Kent by his elder son, Edward.

## In popular culture

The Duke's early life is dramatised in Stephen Poliakoff's television serial *The Lost Prince* (2003), a biography of the life of the Duke's younger brother John, who suffered from epilepsy, was isolated from most of the family and also kept away from public gaze, and who died at the age of 13. In the film, the teenage Prince 'Georgie' is portrayed as sensitive, intelligent, artistic and almost uniquely sympathetic to his brother's plight. He is shown to detest his time at Naval College, and to have a difficult relationship with his austere father.

Much of his later life was outlined in the documentary film *The Queen's Lost Uncle*. American playwright Jeffrey Corrick's play *African Nights* (2004) explored his bisexuality and drug addictions.

He is a recurring character in the revival of *Upstairs, Downstairs* (2010), played by Blake Ritson. He is portrayed as a caring brother, terrified of the mistakes that his family is making; later, he is portrayed as an appeaser of the German regime, but also as a supportive friend of Hallam Holland.

He and his elder brother, Prince of Wales later Edward VIII, are shown in Stephen Poliakoff's BBC television serial *Dancing on the Edge* (2013) where they are portrayed as supporters of jazz and encouragers of Louis Lester's Jazz Band. A sexual attraction to Louis on George's part is also insinuated.

In the 150th episode of the satirical podcast *The Bugle*, hosts Andy Zaltzman and John Oliver parody a BBC broadcast of the marriage of Prince George to Princess Marina in honour of the then upcoming wedding of Prince William and Catherine, Duchess of Cambridge

## Titles, styles, honours and arms

### Titles and styles

- **20 December 1902 – 6 May 1910:** *His Royal Highness* Prince George of Wales
- **6 May 1910 – 12 October 1934:** *His Royal Highness* The Prince George
- **12 October 1934 – 25 August 1942:** *His Royal Highness* The Duke of Kent
  - *in Scotland:* **May 1935:** *His Grace* The Lord High Commissioner

At the time of his death, Prince George's full style was *His Royal Highness The Prince George Edward Alexander Edmund, Duke of Kent, Earl of Saint Andrews and Baron Downpatrick, Royal Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Royal Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.*

### Honours

#### British honours

- **KG:** Knight of the Garter 1923
- **KT:** Knight of the Thistle 1935
- **GCMG:** Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St Michael and St George 1934
- **GCVO:** Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order 1924
- Royal Victorian Chain

### Arms

Around the time of his elder brother Prince Henry's twenty-first birthday, Prince George was granted the use of the Royal Arms, differenced by a label argent of three points, each bearing an anchor azure.



## References

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- [3] "The Duke of Kent: Appointment in Australia", *The Times* (26 October 1938): 14.
- [4] "Duke of Kent and Australia", *The Times* (12 September 1939): 6.
- [5] Picknett, Lynn, Prince, Clive, Prior, Stephen & Brydon, Robert (2002). *War of the Windsors: A Century of Unconstitutional Monarchy*, p. 153. Mainstream Publishing. ISBN 1-84018-631-3.
- [6] Yvonne's Royalty: Peerage ([http://mypage.uniserve.ca/~canyon/peerage\\_titles.htm#Holders](http://mypage.uniserve.ca/~canyon/peerage_titles.htm#Holders))
- [7] Picknett, Prince, Prior & Brydon, p. 82.
- [8] Kenneth J. Panton Dictionary of the British Monarchy ([http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=BiyueBTpaMC&pg=PA217&lpg=PA217&dq="Duke+of+Kent"+"Jessie+Matthews"&source=bl&ots=biK3SvjBUq&sig=Tb6SSvzsGNkDU2swduHOYc5qSok&hl=en&sa=X&ei=7CnPubv4LIa04ASZiYDgDQ&ved=0CEEQ6AEwAzgK#v=onepage&q="Duke of Kent" "Jessie Matthews"&f=false](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=BiyueBTpaMC&pg=PA217&lpg=PA217&dq=)Historical), Lanham,MD: Scarecrow Press, 2011, p.217
- [9] Barry Day, ed., "The Letters of Noël Coward," (NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 2007), p. 691
- [10] Brandreth, Gyles (2004). *Philip and Elizabeth: Portrait of a Marriage*. London: Century. ISBN 0-7126-6103-4, p. ??
- [11] Lynn Kear and John Rossman *Kay Francis: A Passionate Life and Career* ([http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=QWRWZu2EsKAC&pg=PA28&dq="Duke+of+Kent"+Morphine+Cocaine&hl=en&sa=X&ei=QyHPUaiLO\\_Sq4gS\\_tYAo&ved=0CDEQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q="Duke of Kent" Morphine Cocaine&f=false](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=QWRWZu2EsKAC&pg=PA28&dq=)), Jefferson: NC: McFarland & Company, 2006, p. 28
- [12] Picknett, Prince, Prior & Brydon, p. 57.
- [13] Picknett, Prince, Prior & Brydon, p. 58.
- [14] Westminster, Loelia, Duchess of, "Grace and Favour", Weidenfeld Nicholson, 1961
- [15] Macwhirter, Robin, 'The Tragedy at Eagle's Rock', Scotsman, 24 August 1985
- [16] Prince, Clive, Lynn Picknett, p.274-275, Time Warner Paperbacks, 2002
- [17] Prince, Clive, Lynn Picknett p.276
- [18] Double Standards p.424

## Further reading

- Hunt, Leslie (1972). *Twenty-one Squadrons: History of the Royal Auxiliary Air Force, 1925–57*. London: Garnstone Press. ISBN 0-85511-110-0.(New edition in 1992 by Crécy Publishing, ISBN 0-947554-26-2.)
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- Warwick, Christopher. *George and Marina, Duke and Duchess of Kent*. London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1988. ISBN 0-297-79453-1.
- <http://www.channel4.com/programmes/the-queens-lost-uncle/4od>

Prince George, Duke of Kent <b>House of Windsor</b> Cadet branch of the <b>House of Wettin</b> <b>Born:</b> 20 December 1902 <b>Died:</b> 25 August 1942		
<b>Masonic offices</b>		
Preceded by <b>Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn</b>	<b>Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England</b> 1939–1942	Succeeded by <b>Henry Lascelles, 6th Earl of Harewood</b>
<b>Peerage of the United Kingdom</b>		
Preceded by <i>Office established</i>	<b>Duke of Kent</b> 1934–1942	Succeeded by <b>Prince Edward</b>

# Prince John of the United Kingdom

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Prince John	
Photograph by Ernest Brooks, 1913	
<b>Full name</b>	
John Charles Francis <sup>[1]</sup> Thus, as all of the members of the royal house received a surname, John's full name became John Charles Francis Windsor. <sup>[2]</sup> </ref>	
<b>House</b>	House of Windsor House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha
<b>Father</b>	George V
<b>Mother</b>	Mary of Teck
<b>Born</b>	12 July 1905 York Cottage, Sandringham
<b>Died</b>	18 January 1919 (aged 13) Wood Farm, Sandringham
<b>Burial</b>	21 January 1919 St. Mary Magdalene Church

**Prince John of the United Kingdom** (John Charles Francis; 12 July 1905 – 18 January 1919) was the fifth son and youngest of the six children of King George V and his wife, Queen Mary. At the time of John's birth, his father was the Prince of Wales and heir apparent to the reigning monarch of the United Kingdom, Edward VII. In 1910, George succeeded to the throne upon Edward's death and John became fifth in the line of succession.

In 1909, John was discovered to be afflicted by epilepsy and was also believed to have some form of intellectual disability, possibly autism. As his condition deteriorated, he was sent to live at Sandringham House and was kept away from the public eye. There, he was cared for by his governess, "Lala" Bill and befriended local children whom his mother had gathered to be his playmates. Prince John died at Sandringham in 1919, following a severe seizure, and was buried at nearby St Mary Magdalene Church. His illness was released to the wider public only after his death.

Prince John's seclusion has subsequently been brought forward as evidence for the inhumanity of the royal family. However, records show that the Prince was in some ways given favourable treatment by his parents, in comparison to his siblings, and his mother had love and concern for him.

## Biography



The Princess of Wales with her four youngest children, c. 1905

### Birth

Prince John was born at York Cottage (on the Sandringham Estate) on 12 July 1905, at 3:05 a.m. He was the youngest child and fifth son of George Frederick, Prince of Wales and Mary, Princess of Wales (*née* Mary of Teck). He was named *John* despite that name's unlucky associations for the royal family,<sup>[3]</sup> but was informally known as "Johnny".<sup>[4]</sup> As a grandchild of the reigning British monarch in the male line, and a son of the Prince of Wales, he was formally styled "His Royal Highness Prince John of Wales" from birth.

John was christened on 3 August in the Church of St Mary Magdalene at Sandringham, the Reverend Canon John Neale Dalton officiating. His godparents were King Carlos I of Portugal (his third cousin once removed, for whom the Prince of Wales stood proxy), the Duke of Sparta (his first cousin once removed), Prince Carl of Denmark (his uncle by marriage and first cousin once removed, for whom the Prince of Wales stood proxy), Prince John of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg (his great-great-uncle, for whom the Prince of Wales stood proxy), Alexander Duff, 1st Duke of Fife (his uncle by marriage, for whom the Prince of Wales stood proxy), the Duchess of Sparta (his first cousin once removed, for whom Princess Victoria of the United Kingdom stood proxy) and Princess Alexander of Teck (his first cousin once removed, for whom Princess Victoria stood proxy).



Prince George holding Prince John. Photograph by James Lafayette, 1909.

## Early life and illness



Portrait of Prince John of Wales, by Vera Temple

Much of John's early life was spent at Sandringham with his siblings— Prince Edward (known as David to the royal family), Prince Albert, Princess Mary, Prince Henry and Prince George— under the care of their nanny Charlotte "Lala" Bill.<sup>[3]</sup> Though a strict disciplinarian,<sup>[5]</sup> the Prince of Wales was nonetheless affectionate toward his children;<sup>[6]</sup> the Princess of Wales was close to her children and encouraged them to confide in her.<sup>[7]</sup> In 1909, John's great-aunt, the Dowager Empress of Russia wrote to her son, Emperor Nicholas II, that "George's children are very nice ... The little ones, George and Johnny are both charming and very amusing ..."<sup>[8]</sup> Princess Alexander of Teck described John as "very quaint and one evening when Uncle George returned from stalking he bent over Aunt May and kissed her, and they heard Johnny soliloquize, 'She kissed Papa, ugly old man!'"<sup>[9]</sup> George once said to U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt that "all [his] children [were] obedient, except John"— apparently because John

alone, among George's children, escaped punishment from their father.<sup>[10]</sup>

Though a "large and handsome" baby,<sup>[11]</sup> by his fourth birthday John had become "winsome" and "painfully slow".<sup>[12]</sup> That same year he suffered his first epileptic seizure and showed signs of a learning disability, possibly autism.<sup>[3]</sup> When his father succeeded as George V upon Edward VII's death in 1910, John was awarded the title "*His Royal Highness The Prince John*". John did not attend his parents' coronation on 22 June 1911, as this was considered too risky for his health; nonetheless, cynics said that the family feared their reputation would be damaged by such an incident. Although John was deemed not "presentable to the outside world",<sup>[13]</sup> George nonetheless showed an interest in him, offering him "kindness and affection".<sup>[14]</sup>



The royal children in 1912: (l-r) Albert, John, Henry, Mary, Edward and George

During his time at Sandringham, John exhibited repetitive behaviour, which can be a sign of autism; this is possibly a reason for his constant misbehaviour: "he simply didn't understand he needed to [behave]".<sup>[10]</sup> Nonetheless there was hope his seizures might lessen with time— his great-uncle Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, had lived to adulthood with epilepsy. Contrary to the belief that he was hidden from the public from an early age, John for most of his life was a "fully-fledged member of the family", appearing frequently in public until after his eleventh birthday.<sup>[10]</sup>

In 1912 Prince George, who was nearest in age to John and his closest sibling, began St. Peter's Court Preparatory School at Broadstairs. The following summer, *The Times* reported that John would not attend Broadstairs the following term, and that George and Mary had not decided whether to send John to school at all. After the outbreak of World War I, John rarely saw his parents, who were often away on official duties, and his siblings, who were either at boarding school or in the military. John slowly disappeared from the public eye and no official portraits of him were commissioned after about 1913.<sup>[10]</sup>

## Wood Farm

In 1916, as his seizures became more frequent and severe, John was sent to live at Wood Farm, with Bill having charge of his care.<sup>[15]</sup> Though John maintained an interest in the world around him and was capable of coherent thought and expression,<sup>[16]</sup> with his lack of educational progress the last of his tutors was dismissed and his formal education ended. Physicians warned that he would likely not reach adulthood.<sup>[10]</sup>

At Wood Farm, John became "a satellite with his own little household on an outlying farm on the Sandringham estate ... Guests at Balmoral remember him during the Great War as tall and muscular, but always a distant figure glimpsed from afar in the woods, escorted by his own retainers."<sup>[17]</sup> His grandmother Queen Alexandra maintained a garden at Sandringham House especially for him,<sup>[10]</sup> and this became "one of the great pleasures of [John]'s life."<sup>[16]</sup>

After the summer of 1916, John was rarely seen outside the Sandringham Estate and passed solely into Bill's care. After Queen Alexandra wrote that "[John] is very proud of his house but is longing for a companion,"<sup>[18]</sup> Queen Mary broke from royal practice by having local children brought in to be playmates for John. One of these was Winifred Thomas, a young girl from Halifax who had been sent to live with her aunt and uncle (who had charge of the royal stables at Sandringham) in hopes her asthma would improve.<sup>[10]</sup> John had known Winifred years earlier, prior to the outbreak of World War I.<sup>[19]</sup> Now they became close, taking nature walks together and working in Queen Alexandra's garden. John also played with his elder siblings when they visited: once, when his two eldest brothers came to visit John, the Prince of Wales (formerly Prince Edward) "took him for a run in a kind of a push-cart, and they both disappeared from view."<sup>[20]</sup>



Prince John, photographed by George Grantham Bain, c. 1913





John, pictured on a postcard from c. 1912-13

## Death

As John's seizures intensified (Bill later wrote) "we [dared] not let him be with his brothers and sister, because it upsets them so much, with the attacks getting so bad and coming so often."<sup>[10]</sup> Biographer Denis Judd believes that "[John]'s seclusion and 'abnormality' must have been disturbing to his brothers and sister", as he had been "a friendly, outgoing little boy, much loved by his brothers and sister, a sort of mascot for the family".<sup>[17]</sup> He spent Christmas Day 1918 with his family at Sandringham House but was driven back to Wood Farm at night.

On 18 January 1919, after a severe seizure, John died in his sleep at Wood Farm at 5:30 p.m. Queen Mary wrote in her diary that the news was "a great shock, tho' for the poor little boy's restless soul, death came as a great relief. [She] broke the news to George and [they] motored down to Wood Farm. Found poor Lala very resigned but heartbroken. Little Johnnie looked very peaceful lying there."<sup>[17]</sup>

Mary later wrote to Emily Alcock, an old friend, that "for [John] it is a great relief, as his malady was becoming worse as he grew older, & he has thus been spared much suffering. I cannot say how grateful we feel

to God for having taken him in such a peaceful way, he just slept quietly into his heavenly home, no pain no struggle, just peace for the poor little troubled spirit which had been a great anxiety to us for many years, ever since he was four years old." She went on to add that "the first break in the family circle is hard to bear, but people have been so kind & sympathetic & this has helped us much."<sup>[21][22]</sup> George described his son's death simply as "the greatest mercy possible".<sup>[10]</sup>

On 20 January the *Daily Mirror* said that "when the Prince passed away his face bore an angelic smile"; its report also made the first public mention of John's epilepsy.<sup>[10]</sup> His funeral was the following day at St Mary Magdalene Church, John Neale Dalton officiating.<sup>[23]</sup> Queen Mary wrote that "Canon Dalton & Dr Brownhill [John's physician] conducted the service which was awfully sad and touching. Many of our own people and the villagers were present. We thanked all Johnnie's servants who have been so good and faithful to him."<sup>[24]</sup> Though nominally private, the funeral was attended by Sandringham House staff; "every single person on the estate went and stood around the gates and his grave was absolutely covered in flowers."<sup>[25]</sup> Queen Alexandra wrote Queen Mary that "now [their] two darling Johnnies lie side by side"<sup>[26][27]</sup>



St. Mary Magdalene Church in Sandringham

## Legacy



Prince John (*right*) and Prince George photographed during a royal shopping trip.

Prince Edward had hardly known John and consequently, saw his death as "little more than a regrettable nuisance."<sup>[28]</sup> He wrote to his mistress of the time that "[he had] told [her] all about that little brother, and how he was an epileptic. [John]'s been practically shut up for the last two years anyhow, so no one has ever seen him except the family, and then only once or twice a year. This poor boy had become more of an animal than anything else." He also wrote an insensitive letter to Queen Mary, which has since been lost.<sup>[10]</sup> She did not reply, but he felt compelled to write her an apology, in which he stated that "[he felt] like such a cold hearted and unsympathetic swine for writing all that [he] did ... No one can realize more than [she] how poor little Johnnie meant to [him] who hardly knew him ..." He went on to state "I feel so much for you, darling Mama, who was his mother."<sup>[28]</sup> In her final mention of John in her diary, Queen Mary wrote simply "miss the dear child very much indeed."<sup>[10]</sup> She gave Winifred Thomas a number of John's books, which she had inscribed, "In memory of our dear little Prince." "Lala" Bill always kept a portrait of John above her mantelpiece, together with a letter from him which read "nanny, I love you."<sup>[10]</sup>

In recent years, Prince John's seclusion has been brought forward as evidence towards the "heartlessness" of the Windsor family,<sup>[3]</sup> According to a 2008 Channel 4 documentary, much of the existing information about John is "based on hearsay and rumour, precisely because so few details of his life and his problems have ever been disclosed,"<sup>[10]</sup> and the British Epileptic Association has stated, "There was nothing unusual in what [the King and Queen] did. At that time, people with epilepsy were put apart from the rest of the community. They were often put in epilepsy colonies or mental institutions. It was thought to be a form of mental illness," adding that it was another twenty years before the idea that epileptics should not be locked away began to take hold. The royal family believed that these afflictions flowed through their blood, which was believed to be purer than the blood of a commoner, and, as such, wished to hide as much as possible in regard to John's illness.<sup>[29]</sup> Others have suggested that John was sent to Wood Farm to give him the best environment possible under the "austere" conditions of World War I.<sup>[30]</sup> Undoubtedly the royal family was "frightened and ashamed of John's illness",<sup>[3]</sup> and his life is "usually portrayed either as tragedy or conspiracy".<sup>[10]</sup> At the time that Edward VIII (formerly Prince Edward) abdicated, an attempt was made to discredit Prince Albert, who had succeeded as George VI, by suggesting that he was subject to falling fits, like his brother. In 1998, after the discovery of two volumes of family photographs, John was briefly brought to public attention.<sup>[3]</sup>

## Popular culture

In 2003, *The Lost Prince*, a biographical film about John's life, directed by Stephen Poliakoff, was released. In 2008, a documentary about John, titled *Prince John: The Windsors' Tragic Secret* was released by Channel 4. John is also briefly mentioned in the 2010 film *The King's Speech*, which depicts Prince Albert's struggle to overcome a childhood stammer.

## Titles, styles, honours and arms

### Titles and styles

- **12 July 1905 – 6 May 1910:** *His Royal Highness* Prince John of Wales
- **6 May 1910 – 18 January 1919:** *His Royal Highness* The Prince John

## References

### Endnotes

- [1] On 17 July 1917, due to a growing anti-German sentiment in the United Kingdom, George V changed the name of the royal house from the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha to the House of Windsor.<ref>
- [2] Eilers 1987, p. 175.
- [3] Reynolds 2004.
- [4] Zeepvat 2003, p. 1.
- [5] George once stated that "[his] father was frightened of his mother, [he] was frightened of [his] father, and [he was] damned well going to make sure that [his] children are frightened of [him]" (Rees 2002, p. 256).
- [6] Ziegler 1991, pp. 30–31.
- [7] Ziegler 1991, p. 79.
- [8] Bing 1937, p. 243.
- [9] Athlone 1966, p. 78.
- [10] Tizley 2008.
- [11] Pope-Hennessy 1959, p. 511.
- [12] Edwards 1986, p. 196.
- [13] Lamont-Brown 2003, p. 252.
- [14] Lamont-Brown 2003, p. 253.
- [15] Judd 2012, p. 15.
- [16] Zeepvat 2003, p. 4.
- [17] Judd 2012, p. 16.
- [18] Poliakoff 2003, p. xivi.
- [19] Among Winifred's memories of her time at Wood Farm, as recalled by her daughter, was a bicycle race between John and his cousin, Crown Prince Olav of Norway, who could not have been in England during World War I (Zeepvat 2003, p. 4).
- [20] Ziegler 1991, p. 47.
- [21] Judd 2012, pp. 16–17.
- [22] Van der Kiste 1991, p. 44.
- [23] *The Times*, 22 January 1919.
- [24] Poliakoff 2003, p. lxiii.
- [25] As remembered by Winifred Thomas, quoted by her daughter in .
- [26] Lamont-Brown 2003, p. 254.
- [27] She was referring to her youngest son, Prince Alexander John of Wales, who had died in 1871 one day after birth, and who was also buried at St Mary Magdalene (Weir 2008, p. 320).
- [28] Ziegler 1991, p. 70.
- [29] Whitney 2009, p. 17.
- [30] Panton 2011, p. 288.

### Footnotes

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# Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother

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Queen Elizabeth	
<i>The Queen Mother</i>	
Portrait by Richard Stone, 1986	
Queen consort of the United Kingdom and the British Dominions	
<b>Tenure</b>	11 December 1936 – 6 February 1952
<b>Coronation</b>	12 May 1937
Empress consort of India	
<b>Tenure</b>	11 December 1936 – 14 August 1947
<b>Spouse</b>	George VI
<b>Issue</b>	Elizabeth II Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon
<b>Full name</b>	
	Elizabeth Angela Marguerite Bowes-Lyon <sup>[1]</sup> </ref>
<b>House</b>	House of Windsor (by marriage)
<b>Father</b>	Claude Bowes-Lyon, 14th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne
<b>Mother</b>	Cecilia Cavendish-Bentinck
<b>Born</b>	4 August 1900 London or Hitchin
<b>Died</b>	30 March 2002 (aged 101) Royal Lodge, Windsor, Berkshire
<b>Burial</b>	9 April 2002 St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle

**Elizabeth Angela Marguerite Bowes-Lyon** (4 August 1900 – 30 March 2002) was the wife of King George VI and the mother of Queen Elizabeth II and Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon. She was queen consort of the United Kingdom from her husband's accession in 1936 until his death in 1952, after which she was known as **Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother**, to avoid confusion with her daughter, another Queen Elizabeth. She was the last Empress of India.

Born into a family of British nobility as *The Honourable* Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, she became *Lady* Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon when her father inherited the Scottish Earldom of Strathmore and Kinghorne in 1904. She came to prominence in 1923 when she married Albert, Duke of York, the second son of King George V and Queen Mary. The couple and their daughters embodied traditional ideas of family and public service.<sup>[2]</sup> She undertook a variety of public engagements and became known as the "Smiling Duchess" because of her consistent public expression.

In 1936, her husband unexpectedly became King when his brother, Edward VIII, abdicated in order to marry the American divorcée Wallis Simpson. As Queen, Elizabeth accompanied her husband on diplomatic tours to France and North America before the start of World War II. During the war, her seemingly indomitable spirit provided

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moral support to the British public. In recognition of her role as an asset to British interests, Adolf Hitler described her as "the most dangerous woman in Europe". After the war, her husband's health deteriorated and she was widowed at the age of 51.

On the death of her mother-in-law, Queen Mary, in 1953 and with the former King Edward VIII living abroad and her elder daughter, the new Queen, aged 27, Elizabeth became the senior member of the British Royal Family and assumed a position as family matriarch. In her later years, she was a consistently popular member of the family, even when other members were suffering from low levels of public approval. She continued an active public life until just a few months before her death at the age of 101, seven weeks after the death of her younger daughter.

## Early life



Glamis Castle, the Strathmores' Scottish home

Elizabeth Angela Marguerite Bowes-Lyon was the youngest daughter and the ninth of ten children of Claude Bowes-Lyon, Lord Glamis (later the 14th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne in the Peerage of Scotland), and his wife, Cecilia Cavendish-Bentinck. Her mother was descended from British Prime Minister William Cavendish-Bentinck, 3rd Duke of Portland, and Governor-General of India Richard Wellesley, 1st Marquess Wellesley, who was the elder brother of another Prime Minister, Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington.<sup>[3]</sup>

In an earlier allegation, published by Kitty Kelley in 1997, Elizabeth's mother is said to have been a Welsh maid.</ref>

The location of her birth remains uncertain, but reputedly she was born either in her parents' Westminster home at Belgrave Mansions, Grosvenor Gardens, or in a horse-drawn ambulance on the way to a hospital. Other possible locations include Forbes House in Ham, London, the home of her maternal grandmother, Mrs Scott.<sup>[4]</sup> Her birth was registered at Hitchin, Hertfordshire,<sup>[5]</sup> near the Strathmores' English country house, St Paul's Walden Bury, which was also given as her birthplace in the census the following year.<sup>[6]</sup> She was christened there on 23 September 1900, in the local parish church, All Saints, and her godparents included her paternal aunt Lady Maud Bowes-Lyon and cousin Mrs Arthur James.

She spent much of her childhood at St Paul's Walden and at Glamis Castle, the Earl's ancestral home in Scotland. She was educated at home by a governess until the age of eight, and was fond of field sports, ponies and dogs.<sup>[7]</sup> When she started school in London, she astonished her teachers by precociously beginning an essay with two Greek words from Xenophon's *Anabasis*. Her best subjects were literature and scripture. After returning to private education under a German Jewish governess, Käthe Kübler, she passed the Oxford Local Examination with distinction at age 13.<sup>[8]</sup>

On her fourteenth birthday, Britain declared war on Germany. Four of her brothers served in the army. Her elder brother, Fergus, an officer in the Black Watch Regiment, was killed in action at the Battle of Loos in 1915. Another brother, Michael, was reported missing in action on 28 April 1917.<sup>[9]</sup> Three weeks later, the family discovered he had been captured after being wounded. He remained in a prisoner of war camp for the rest of the war. Glamis was turned into a convalescent home for wounded soldiers, which Elizabeth helped to run. She was particularly instrumental in organising the rescue of the Castle's contents during a serious fire on 16 September 1916.<sup>[10]</sup> One of the soldiers she treated wrote in her autograph book that she was to be "Hung, drawn, & quartered ... Hung in diamonds, drawn in a coach and four, and quartered in the best house in the land."<sup>[11]</sup>

## Marriage to Prince Albert

Prince Albert, Duke of York – "Bertie" to the family – was the second son of King George V. He initially proposed to Elizabeth in 1921, but she turned him down, being "afraid never, never again to be free to think, speak and act as I feel I really ought to". When he declared he would marry no other, his mother, Queen Mary, visited Glamis to see for herself the girl who had stolen her son's heart. She became convinced that Elizabeth was "the one girl who could make Bertie happy", but nevertheless refused to interfere. At the same time, Elizabeth was courted by James Stuart, Albert's equerry, until he left the Prince's service for a better-paid job in the American oil business.<sup>[12]</sup>



Elizabeth (back row second from left) as a bridesmaid at the wedding of Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles, 1922

In February 1922, Elizabeth was a bridesmaid at the wedding of Albert's sister, Princess Mary, to Viscount Lascelles.<sup>[13]</sup> The following month, Albert proposed again, but she refused him once more.<sup>[14]</sup> Eventually, in January 1923, Elizabeth agreed to marry Albert, despite her misgivings about royal life.<sup>[15]</sup> Albert's freedom in choosing Elizabeth, not a member of a royal family, though the daughter of a peer, was considered a gesture in favour of political modernisation; previously, princes were expected to marry princesses from other royal families.<sup>[16]</sup> They selected a platinum engagement ring featuring a Kashmir sapphire with two diamonds adorning its sides. They married on 26 April 1923, at Westminster Abbey. Unexpectedly,<sup>[17]</sup> Elizabeth laid her bouquet at the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior on her way into the Abbey,<sup>[18]</sup> in memory of her brother Fergus. Elizabeth became styled *Her Royal Highness The Duchess of York*.<sup>[19]</sup> Following a wedding breakfast at Buckingham Palace prepared by chef Gabriel Tschumi, the new Duchess and her husband honeymooned at Polesden Lacey, a manor house in Surrey, and then went to Scotland, where she caught "unromantic" whooping cough.<sup>[20]</sup>

## Duchess of York

After a successful visit to Northern Ireland in July 1924, the Labour government agreed that Albert and Elizabeth could tour East Africa from December 1924 to April 1925.<sup>[21]</sup> The Labour government was defeated by the Conservatives in a general election in November (which Elizabeth described as "marvellous" to her mother)<sup>[22]</sup> and the Governor-General of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Sir Lee Stack, was assassinated three weeks later. Despite this, the tour went ahead, and they visited Aden, Kenya, Uganda, and Sudan, but Egypt was avoided because of political tensions.<sup>[23]</sup>



The Duke (right) and Duchess of York in Queensland, 1927

Albert had a stammer, which affected his ability to deliver speeches, and after October 1925, Elizabeth assisted in helping him through the therapy devised by Lionel Logue, an episode portrayed in the 2010 film *The King's Speech*. In 1926, the couple had their first child, Princess Elizabeth – "Lilibet" to the family – who would later become Queen Elizabeth II. Another daughter, Princess Margaret Rose, was born four years later. Albert and Elizabeth, without their child, travelled to Australia to open Parliament House in Canberra in 1927. She was, in her own words, "very miserable at leaving the baby".<sup>[24]</sup>

Their journey by sea took them via Jamaica, the Panama Canal and the Pacific; Elizabeth fretted constantly over her baby back in Britain, but their journey was a public relations success.<sup>[25]</sup> She charmed the public in Fiji when shaking hands with a long line of official guests, as a stray dog walked in on the ceremony and she shook its paw as well.<sup>[26]</sup> In New Zealand she fell ill with a cold, and missed

some engagements, but enjoyed the local fishing<sup>[27]</sup> in the Bay of Islands accompanied by Australian sports fisherman Harry Andreas. On the return journey, via Mauritius, the Suez Canal, Malta and Gibraltar, their transport, HMS *Renown*, caught fire and they prepared to abandon ship before the fire was brought under control.<sup>[28]</sup>

## Accession and abdication of Edward VIII

On 20 January 1936, King George V died and Albert's brother, Edward, Prince of Wales, became King Edward VIII. George had expressed private reservations about his successor, saying, "I pray God that my eldest son will never marry and that nothing will come between Bertie and Lilibet and the throne."

Just months into his reign, Edward forced a constitutional crisis by insisting on marrying the American divorcée Wallis Simpson. Although legally Edward could have married Simpson, as King he was also head of the Church of England, which at that time did not allow divorced people to remarry. Edward's ministers believed that the people would never accept Simpson as Queen and advised against the marriage. As a constitutional monarch, Edward was obliged to accept ministerial advice. Rather than abandon his plans to marry Simpson, he chose to abdicate in favour of Albert,<sup>[29]</sup> who reluctantly became King in his place on 11 December 1936 under the regnal name of George VI. George VI and Elizabeth were crowned King and Queen of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, and Emperor and Empress of India on 12 May 1937, the date already nominated for the coronation of Edward VIII. Elizabeth's crown was made of platinum and was set with the Koh-i-Noor diamond.<sup>[30]</sup>

Edward and Simpson married and became the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, but while Edward was a Royal Highness, George VI withheld the style from the Duchess, a decision that Elizabeth supported.<sup>[31]</sup> Elizabeth was later quoted as referring to the Duchess as "that woman",<sup>[32]</sup> and the Duchess referred to Elizabeth as "Cookie", because of her supposed resemblance to a fat Scots cook. Claims that Elizabeth remained embittered towards the Duchess were denied by her close friends; the Duke of Grafton wrote that she "never said anything nasty about the Duchess of Windsor, except to say she really hadn't got a clue what she was dealing with."<sup>[33]</sup>

## Queen consort

### State visits and royal tour

In summer 1938, a state visit to France by the King and Queen was postponed for three weeks because of the death of the Queen's mother, Lady Strathmore. In two weeks, Norman Hartnell created an all-white trousseau for the Queen, who could not wear colours as she was still in mourning.<sup>[34]</sup> The visit was designed to bolster Anglo-French solidarity in the face of aggression from Nazi Germany.<sup>[35]</sup> The French press praised the demeanour and charm of the royal couple during the delayed but successful visit, augmented by Hartnell's wardrobe.<sup>[36]</sup>

Nevertheless, Nazi aggression continued, and the government prepared for war. After the Munich Agreement of 1938 appeared to forestall the advent of armed conflict, the British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain was invited onto the balcony of Buckingham Palace with the King and Queen to receive acclamation from a crowd of well-wishers.<sup>[37]</sup> While broadly popular among the general public, Chamberlain's policy towards Hitler was the subject of some opposition in the House of Commons, which led historian John Grigg to describe the King's behaviour in associating himself so prominently with a politician as "the most unconstitutional act by a British sovereign in the present century".<sup>[38]</sup> However, historians have also argued that the King only ever followed ministerial advice and acted as he was constitutionally bound to do.



King George VI and Queen Elizabeth at Toronto City Hall, 1939



In June 1939, Elizabeth and her husband toured Canada from coast to coast and back, and visited the United States, spending time with President Roosevelt at the White House and his Hudson Valley estate. U.S. First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt said that Elizabeth was "perfect as a Queen, gracious, informed, saying the right thing & kind but a little self-consciously regal".<sup>[39]</sup> The tour was designed to bolster trans-Atlantic support in the event of war, and to affirm Canada's status as a self-governing kingdom sharing with Britain the same person as monarch. According to an often-told story, during one of the earliest of the royal couple's repeated encounters with the crowds, a Boer War veteran asked Elizabeth, "Are you Scots or are you English?" She replied, "I am a Canadian!"<sup>[40]</sup> Their reception by the Canadian and U.S. public was extremely enthusiastic,<sup>[41]</sup> and largely dissipated any residual feeling that George and Elizabeth were a lesser substitute for Edward.<sup>[42]</sup> Elizabeth told Canadian Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King, "that tour made us",<sup>[43]</sup> and she returned to Canada frequently both on official tours and privately. Further information: History of monarchy in Canada

## World War II



During World War II, the King and Queen became symbols of the fight against fascism.<sup>[44]</sup> Shortly after the declaration of war, *The Queen's Book of the Red Cross* was conceived. Fifty authors and artists contributed to the book, which was fronted by Cecil Beaton's portrait of the Queen and was sold in aid of the Red Cross.<sup>[45]</sup> Elizabeth publicly refused to leave London or send the children to Canada, even during the Blitz, when she was advised by the Cabinet to do so. She declared, "The children won't go without me. I won't leave the King. And the King will never leave."

She visited troops, hospitals, factories, and parts of Britain that were targeted by the German Luftwaffe, in particular the East End, near London's docks. Her visits initially provoked hostility; rubbish was thrown at her and the crowds jeered, in part because she wore expensive clothes that served to alienate her from people suffering the deprivations of war. She explained that if the public came to see her they would wear their best clothes, so she should reciprocate in kind; Norman Hartnell dressed her in gentle colours and avoided black to represent "the rainbow of hope".<sup>[46]</sup> When Buckingham Palace itself took several hits during the height of the bombing, Elizabeth was able

to say, "I'm glad we've been bombed. It makes me feel I can look the East End in the face."

Though the King and Queen spent the working day at Buckingham Palace, partly for security and family reasons they stayed at night at Windsor Castle about 20 miles (32 km) west of central London with the Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret. The Palace had lost much of its staff to the army, and most of the rooms were shut.<sup>[47]</sup> The windows were shattered by bomb blasts, and had to be boarded up.<sup>[48]</sup> During the "Phoney War" the Queen was given revolver training because of fears of imminent invasion.<sup>[49]</sup>

Adolf Hitler is said to have called her "the most dangerous woman in Europe" because he viewed her popularity as a threat to German interests.

However, before the war both she and her husband, like most of Parliament and the British public, had supported appeasement and Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, believing after the experience of the First World War that war had to be avoided at all costs. After the resignation of Chamberlain, the King asked Winston Churchill to form a government. Although the King was initially suspicious of his character and motives, in due course both the King and Queen came to respect and admire him.<sup>[50]</sup> At the end of the war in 1945, Churchill was invited onto the balcony in a similar gesture to that given to Chamberlain.

### Post-war years

In the 1945 British general election, Churchill's Conservative party was soundly defeated by the Labour party of Clement Attlee. Elizabeth's political views were rarely disclosed,<sup>[51]</sup> but a letter she wrote in 1947 described Attlee's "high hopes of a socialist heaven on earth" as fading and presumably describes those who voted for him as "poor people, so many half-educated and bemused. I do love them." Woodrow Wyatt thought her "much more pro-Conservative" than other members of the royal family, but she later told him, "I like the dear old Labour Party."<sup>[52]</sup> She also told the Duchess of Grafton, "I love communists".<sup>[53]</sup> After six years in office, Attlee was defeated in the 1951 British general election and Churchill returned to power.

During the 1947 royal tour of South Africa, Elizabeth's serene public behaviour was broken, exceptionally, when she rose from the royal car to strike an admirer with her umbrella because she had mistaken his enthusiasm for hostility.<sup>[54]</sup> The 1948 royal tour of Australia and New Zealand was postponed because of the King's increasing ill health. In March 1949, he had a successful operation to improve the circulation in his right leg.<sup>[55]</sup> In summer 1951, Queen Elizabeth and her daughters fulfilled the King's public engagements in his place.<sup>[56]</sup> In September, he was diagnosed with lung cancer.<sup>[57]</sup> After a lung resection, he appeared to recover, but the delayed trip to Australia and New Zealand was altered so that Princess Elizabeth and her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, went in the King and Queen's place, in January 1952.<sup>[58]</sup> The King died while Princess Elizabeth and the Duke were in Kenya en route to the southern hemisphere, and they returned immediately to London as the new Queen and consort. They would not finally visit Australia and New Zealand until 1954.



Eleanor Roosevelt (centre), King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in London, 23 October 1942



Southern Rhodesian stamp celebrating the 1947 royal tour of Southern Africa

## Queen mother

### Widowhood

King George VI died in his sleep on 6 February 1952. Elizabeth began to be styled as *Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother* because the normal style for the widow of a king, "Queen Elizabeth", would have been too similar to the style of her elder daughter, now Queen Elizabeth II. Popularly, she became the "Queen Mother" or the "Queen Mum".<sup>[59]</sup>

She was devastated by the King's death and retired to Scotland. However, after a meeting with the Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, she broke her retirement and resumed her public duties.<sup>[60]</sup> Eventually she became just as busy as Queen Mother as she had been as Queen. In July 1953, she undertook her first overseas visit since the funeral when she visited the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland with Princess Margaret. She laid the foundation stone of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland – the current University of Zimbabwe.<sup>[61]</sup> On her return to the region in 1957, she was inaugurated as the College's President, and attended other events that were deliberately designed to be multi-racial.<sup>[62]</sup> During her daughter's extensive tour of the Commonwealth over 1953–54, Elizabeth acted as a Counsellor of State and looked after her grandchildren, Charles and Anne.<sup>[63]</sup>



The Queen Mother at Dover Castle, by Allan Warren

She oversaw the restoration of the remote Castle of Mey on the Caithness coast of Scotland, which she used to "get away from everything"<sup>[64]</sup> for three weeks in August and ten days in October each year. Inspired by the amateur jockey Lord Mildmay, she developed an interest in horse racing, particularly steeplechasing, that continued for the rest of her life.<sup>[65]</sup> She owned the winners of approximately 500 races. Her distinctive colours of blue with buff stripes were carried by horses such as Special Cargo, the winner of the 1984 Whitbread Gold Cup, and Devon Loch, which spectacularly halted just short of the winning post at the 1956 Grand National<sup>[66]</sup> and whose jockey Dick Francis later had a successful career as the writer of racing-themed detective stories. Although (contrary to rumour) she never placed bets, she did have the racing commentaries piped direct to her London residence, Clarence House, so she could follow the races.<sup>[67]</sup> As an art collector, she purchased works by Claude Monet, Augustus John and Peter Carl Fabergé, among others.

In February 1964, she had an emergency appendectomy, which led to the postponement of a planned tour of Australia, New Zealand and Fiji until 1966.<sup>[68]</sup> She recuperated during a Caribbean cruise aboard the royal yacht, *Britannia*.<sup>[69]</sup> In December 1966, she underwent an operation to remove a tumour after she was diagnosed with colon cancer. Contrary to rumours, she did not have a colostomy.<sup>[70]</sup> In 1982, she was rushed to hospital when a fish bone became stuck in her throat, and had an operation to remove it. Being a keen angler, she calmly joked afterwards, "The salmon have got their own back." Similar incidents occurred at Balmoral in August 1986, when she was taken to Aberdeen Royal Infirmary but no operation was needed,<sup>[71]</sup> and May 1993, when she was admitted to the Infirmary for surgery under general anaesthetic. In 1984, she had a second operation for cancer, when a lump was removed from her breast,<sup>[72]</sup> and a second gastric obstruction in 1986 cleared without the need for an operation, but she was hospitalised overnight.<sup>[73]</sup>

In 1975, she visited Iran at the invitation of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. The British ambassador and his wife, Anthony and Sheila Parsons, noted how the Iranians were bemused by her habit of speaking to everyone regardless of status or importance, and hoped the Shah's entourage would learn from the visit to pay more attention to ordinary

people.<sup>[74]</sup> Four years later, the Shah was deposed. Between 1976 and 1984, she made annual summer visits to France,<sup>[75]</sup> which were among 22 private trips to continental Europe between 1963 and 1992.<sup>[76]</sup>

Before the marriage of Lady Diana Spencer to her grandson, Prince Charles, in 1981, and after Diana's death, Queen Elizabeth—known for her personal and public charm—was by far the most popular member of the royal family. Her signature dress of large upturned hat with netting and dresses with draped panels of fabric became a distinctive personal style.

## Centenarian

In her later years, the Queen Mother became known for her longevity. Her 90th birthday—4 August 1990—was celebrated by a parade on 27 June that involved many of the 300 organisations of which she was patron.<sup>[77]</sup> In 1995, she attended events commemorating the end of the war fifty years before, and had two operations: one to remove a cataract in her left eye, and one to replace her right hip.<sup>[78]</sup> In 1998, her left hip was replaced after it was broken when she slipped and fell during a visit to Sandringham stables.<sup>[79]</sup> Her 100th birthday was celebrated in a number of ways: a parade that celebrated the highlights of her life included contributions from Norman Wisdom and John Mills; her image appeared on a special commemorative £20 note issued by the Royal Bank of Scotland; and she attended a lunch at the Guildhall, London, at which George Carey, the Archbishop of Canterbury, accidentally attempted to drink her glass of wine. Her quick admonition of "That's mine!" caused widespread amusement.<sup>[80]</sup> In November 2000, she broke her collarbone in a fall that kept her recuperating at home over Christmas and the New Year.<sup>[81]</sup> On 1 August 2001, she had a blood transfusion for anaemia after suffering from mild heat exhaustion, though she was well enough to make her traditional appearance outside Clarence House three days later to celebrate her 101st birthday. Her final public engagements included planting a cross at the Field of Remembrance on 8 November 2001; a reception at the Guildhall, London, for the reformation of the 600 Squadron, Royal Auxiliary Air Force on 15 November; and attending the re-commissioning of HMS *Ark Royal* on 22 November.

In December 2001, aged 101, she fractured her pelvis in a fall. Even so, she insisted on standing for the National Anthem during the memorial service for her husband on 6 February the following year.<sup>[82]</sup> Just three days later, her second daughter Princess Margaret died. On 13 February 2002, the Queen Mother fell and cut her arm in her sitting room at Sandringham House; an ambulance and doctor were called, and the wound was dressed. She was still determined to attend Margaret's funeral at St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, two days later on the Friday of that week,<sup>[83]</sup> even though the Queen and the rest of the royal family were concerned about the journey the Queen Mother would face to get from Norfolk to Windsor;<sup>[84]</sup> she was also rumoured to be hardly eating. Nevertheless, she flew to Windsor by helicopter, and so that no photographs of her in a wheelchair could be taken—she insisted that she be shielded from the press—she travelled to the service in a people carrier with blacked-out windows, which had been previously used by Margaret. On 5 March 2002, she was present at the luncheon of the annual lawn party of the Eton Beagles, and watched the Cheltenham Races on television; however, her health began to deteriorate precipitately during her last weeks after retreating to Royal Lodge for the final time.<sup>[85]</sup>

## Death



The Queen Mother's funeral carriage. The coffin is draped with her personal standard, shown below.



On 30 March 2002, at 3:15 pm, the Queen Mother died in her sleep at the Royal Lodge, Windsor Great Park, with her surviving daughter, Queen Elizabeth II, at her bedside. She had been suffering from a cold for the last four months of her life. She was 101 years old, and at the time of her death was the longest-lived member of the royal family in British history. This record was broken on 24 July 2003, by her last surviving sister-in-law Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, who died aged 102 on 29 October 2004.

Elizabeth grew camellias in every one of her gardens, and before her flag-draped coffin was taken from Windsor to lie in state at Westminster Hall, an arrangement of camellias from her own gardens was placed on top. More than 200,000 people over three days filed past as she lay in state in Westminster Hall at the Palace of Westminster. Members of the household cavalry and other branches of the armed forces stood guard at the four corners of the catafalque. At one point, her four grandsons Prince Charles, Prince Andrew, Prince Edward and Viscount Linley mounted the guard as a mark of respect known as the Vigil of the Princes—an honour bestowed only once before, at the lying in state of King George V.

On the day of her funeral, 9 April, the Governor General of Canada issued a proclamation asking Canadians to honour her memory that day. In Australia, the Governor-General read the lesson at a memorial service held in St Andrew's Cathedral, Sydney. In London, more than a million people filled the area outside Westminster Abbey and along the 23-mile (37 km) route from central London to her final resting place beside her husband and younger daughter in St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. At her request, after her funeral the wreath that had lain atop her coffin was placed on the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior, in a gesture that echoed her wedding-day tribute 79 years before.

## Public perception

Despite being regarded as one of the most popular members of the royal family in recent times who helped to stabilise the popularity of the monarchy as a whole,<sup>[86][87]</sup> Elizabeth was subject to various degrees of criticism during her life.

Kitty Kelley alleged that during World War II Elizabeth did not abide by the rationing regulations. This is contradicted by the official records,<sup>[88][89]</sup> and Eleanor Roosevelt during her wartime stay at Buckingham Palace reported expressly on the rationed food served in the Palace and the limited bathwater that was permitted.<sup>[90]</sup>

Further allegations that Elizabeth used racist slurs to refer to black people were strongly denied by Major Colin Burgess. Major Burgess was the husband of Elizabeth Burgess, a mixed-race secretary who accused members of the Prince of Wales's Household of racial abuse. Queen Elizabeth made no public comments on race, but according to Robert Rhodes James in private she "abhorred racial discrimination" and decried apartheid as "dreadful". Woodrow Wyatt records in his diary that when he expressed the view that non-white countries have nothing in common with "us", she told him, "I am very keen on the Commonwealth. They're all like us." However, she did distrust Germans; she told Woodrow Wyatt, "Never trust them, never trust them."<sup>[91]</sup> While she may have held such views, it has been argued that they were normal for British people of her generation and upbringing, who had experienced two vicious wars with Germany.<sup>[92]</sup>

In 1987, she was criticised when it emerged that two of her nieces, Katherine Bowes-Lyon and Nerissa Bowes-Lyon, had both been committed to a psychiatric hospital because they were severely handicapped. However, Burke's Peerage had listed the sisters as dead, apparently because their mother, Fenella (the Queen Mother's sister-in-law), "was 'extremely vague' when it came to filling in forms and might not have completed the paperwork for the family entry correctly". When Nerissa had died the year before, her grave was originally marked with a plastic tag and a

serial number. The Queen Mother claimed that the news of their institutionalisation came as a surprise to her.

## Legacy

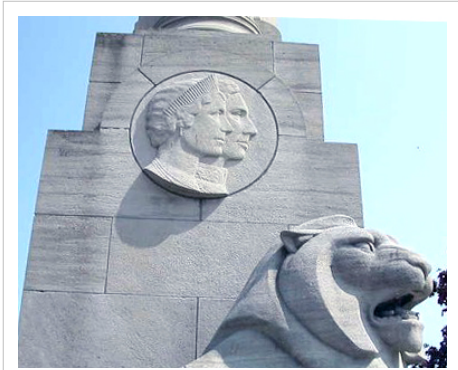
Sir Hugh Casson said she was like "a wave breaking on a rock, because although she is sweet and pretty and charming, she also has a basic streak of toughness and tenacity. ... when a wave breaks on a rock, it showers and sparkles with a brilliant play of foam and droplets in the sun, yet beneath is really hard, tough rock, fused, in her case, from strong principles, physical courage and a sense of duty."<sup>[93]</sup> Peter Ustinov described her during a student demonstration at the University of Dundee in 1968, "As we arrived in a solemn procession the students pelted us with toilet rolls. They kept hold of one end, like streamers at a ball, and threw the other end. The Queen Mother stopped and picked these up as though somebody had misplaced them. [Returning them to the students she said,] 'Was this yours? Oh, could you take it?' And it was her sang-froid and her absolute refusal to be shocked by this, which immediately silenced all the students. She knows instinctively what to do on those occasions. She doesn't rise to being heckled at all; she just pretends it must be an oversight on the part of the people doing it. The way she reacted not only showed her presence of mind, but was so charming and so disarming, even to the most rabid element, that she brought peace to troubled waters."<sup>[94]</sup>



Bronze Statue of Queen Elizabeth on The Mall, London, overlooked by the statue of her husband King George VI

She was well known for her dry witticisms. On hearing that Edwina Mountbatten was buried at sea, she said: "Dear Edwina, she always liked to make a splash." Accompanied by the gay writer Sir Noël Coward at a gala, she mounted a staircase lined with Guards. Noticing Coward's eyes flicker momentarily across the soldiers, she murmured to him: "I wouldn't if I were you, Noël; they count them before they put them out." After being advised by a Conservative Minister in the 1970s not to employ homosexuals, the Queen Mother observed that without them, "we'd have to go self-service". On the fate of a gift of a nebuchadnezzar of champagne (20 bottles' worth) even if her family didn't come for the holidays, she said, "I'll polish it off myself." Emine Saner of *The Guardian* suggests that with a gin and Dubonnet at noon, red wine with lunch, a port and martini at 6 pm and two glasses of champagne at dinner, "a conservative estimate puts the number of alcohol units she drank at 70 a week". Her extravagant lifestyle amused journalists, particularly when it was revealed she had a multi-million pound overdraft with Coutts Bank.

Her habits were often parodied (with relative affection) by the satirical 1980s television programme *Spitting Image* – which portrayed her with a Birmingham accent and an ever-present copy of the *Racing Post*. She was portrayed in the 2002 television film *Bertie and Elizabeth* by Juliet Aubrey, the 2006 film *The Queen* by Sylvia Syms and the 2010 film *The King's Speech* by Helena Bonham Carter, who was nominated for an Academy Award for Best Supporting Actress and won a BAFTA Award for Best Actress in a Supporting Role for her portrayal. She was also played by Natalie Dormer in the film *W.E.*, directed by Madonna and by Olivia Colman in the 2012 film *Hyde Park on Hudson*, which featured Elizabeth and Albert's visit to President Roosevelt's estate.



The Queen Elizabeth Way Monument, near Toronto, with a bas-relief of Queen Elizabeth and King George VI

The Cunard White Star Line's RMS *Queen Elizabeth* was named after her. She launched the ship on 27 September 1938 in Clydebank, Scotland. Supposedly, the liner started to slide into the water before Elizabeth could officially launch her, and acting sharply, she managed to smash a bottle of Australian red over the liner's bow just before it slid out of reach.<sup>[95]</sup> In 1954, Queen Elizabeth sailed to New York on her namesake.<sup>[96]</sup>

A statue of Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother by sculptor Philip Jackson at the George VI Memorial, off The Mall, London, was unveiled on 24 February 2009.

In March 2011, her eclectic musical taste was revealed when details of her small record collection kept at the Castle of Mey were made public. Her records included ska, local folk, Scottish reels and the musicals

*Oklahoma!* and *The King and I*, and artists such as yodeller Montana Slim, Tony Hancock, The Goons and Noël Coward.

Eight years before her death, she had reportedly placed two-thirds of her money into trusts, for the benefit of her great-grandchildren. She left the bulk of her estate, estimated to be worth £70 million, including paintings, Fabergé eggs, jewellery, and horses, to her surviving daughter, Queen Elizabeth II. As property passing from monarch to monarch is exempt from Inheritance Tax, as is property passing from the consort of a former monarch to the current monarch, a tax liability estimated at £28 million (40% of the value of the estate) was not incurred. The most important pieces of art were transferred to the Royal Collection by Elizabeth II.

## Titles, styles, honours and arms

### Titles and styles

- **4 August 1900 – 16 February 1904:** *The Honourable* Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon
- **16 February 1904 – 26 April 1923:** *Lady* Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon
- **26 April 1923 – 11 December 1936:** *Her Royal Highness* The Duchess of York
- **11 December 1936 – 6 February 1952:** *Her Majesty* The Queen
  - **11 December 1936 – 14 August 1947** (for British India): *Her Imperial Majesty* The Queen-Empress



Coat of arms of Queen Elizabeth (except in Scotland)

- **6 February 1952 – 30 March 2002:** *Her Majesty* Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother

### Arms

Queen Elizabeth's coat of arms was the royal coat of arms of the United Kingdom (in either the English or the Scottish version) impaled with the arms of her father, the Earl of Strathmore; the latter being: 1st and 4th quarters, Argent, a lion rampant Azure, armed and langued Gules, within a double tressure flory-counter-flory of the second (Lyon); 2nd and 3rd quarters, Ermine, three bows stringed paleways proper (Bowes). The shield is surmounted by the imperial crown, and supported by the crowned lion of England and a lion rampant per fess Or and Gules.

## Issue

Name	Birth	Marriage Date   Spouse		Their Children	Their Grandchildren
Elizabeth II	21 April 1926	20 November 1947	Prince Philip of Greece and Denmark	Prince Charles, Prince of Wales	Prince William, Duke of Cambridge Prince Harry
				Princess Anne, Princess Royal	Peter Phillips Zara Tindall
				Prince Andrew, Duke of York	Princess Beatrice of York Princess Eugenie of York
				Prince Edward, Earl of Wessex	James, Viscount Severn Lady Louise Windsor
Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon	21 August 1930 Died 9 February 2002	6 May 1960 Divorced 11 July 1978	Antony Armstrong-Jones	David Armstrong-Jones, Viscount Linley	Charles Armstrong-Jones Margarita Armstrong-Jones
				Lady Sarah Chatto	Samuel Chatto Arthur Chatto

## Notes

- [1] The hyphenated version of the surname was used in official documents at the time of her marriage, but the family itself tends to omit the hyphen.<ref>Shawcross, p. 8
- [2] Roberts, pp. 58–59
- [3] Lady Colin Campbell claims Elizabeth's biological mother was the family cook, Marguerite Rodiere, by means of a surrogacy arrangement that was not uncommon in aristocratic families at the time. This theory is dismissed by royal biographers such as Michael Thornton and Hugo Vickers.<ref>
- [4] Shawcross, p. 15
- [5] Civil Registration Indexes: Births, General Register Office, England and Wales. Jul–Sep 1900 Hitchin, vol. 3a, p. 667
- [6] 1901 England Census, Class RG13, piece 1300, folio 170, p. 5
- [7] Vickers, p. 8
- [8] Vickers, pp. 10–14
- [9] Shawcross, p. 85
- [10] Shawcross, pp. 79–80
- [11] Forbes, p. 74
- [12] Shawcross, pp. 133–135
- [13] Shawcross, pp. 135–136
- [14] Shawcross, p. 136
- [15] Longford, p. 23
- [16] Roberts, pp. 57–58; Shawcross, p. 113
- [17] Shawcross, p. 177
- [18] Vickers, p. 64
- [19] Shawcross, p. 168
- [20] Letter from Albert to Queen Mary, 25 May 1923, quoted in Shawcross, p. 185
- [21] Shawcross, pp. 218–219
- [22] Letter from Elizabeth to Lady Strathmore, 1 November 1924, quoted in Shawcross, p. 217
- [23] Shawcross, pp. 221–240
- [24] Elizabeth's diary, 6 January 1927, quoted in Shawcross, p. 264
- [25] Shawcross, pp. 266–296
- [26] Shawcross, p. 277
- [27] Shawcross, pp. 281–282
- [28] Shawcross, pp. 294–296
- [29] The Duke of Windsor (1951). *A King's Story*. London: Cassell and Co., p. 387
- [30] Shawcross, p. 397
- [31] Letter from George VI to Winston Churchill in which the King says his family shared his view, quoted by Howarth, p. 143



- [32] Michie, Alan A. (17 March 1941) *Life Magazine*, quoted by Vickers, p. 224
- [33] Hogg and Mortimer, pp. 84–85
- [34] Shawcross, pp. 430–433
- [35] Shawcross, p. 430
- [36] Shawcross, pp. 434–436
- [37] Shawcross, pp. 438–443
- [38] Hitchens, Christopher (1 April 2002), "Mourning will be brief" (<http://www.guardian.co.uk/uk/2002/apr/01/queenmother.monarchy9>), *The Guardian*, retrieved on 1 May 2009
- [39] Shawcross, p. 479
- [40] Speech delivered by Her Majesty the Queen at the Fairmont Hotel, Vancouver, Monday, 7 October 2002 as reported in e.g. Joyce, Greg (8 October 2002) "Queen plays tribute to Canada, thanks citizens for their support", *The Canadian Press*
- [41] Shawcross, pp. 457–461; Vickers, p. 187
- [42] Bradford, pp. 298–299
- [43] Bradford, p.281
- [44] Shawcross, p. 515
- [45] Vickers, p. 205
- [46] Hartnell, Norman (1955), *Silver and Gold*, Evans Bros., pp. 101–102, quoted in Shawcross, p. 526 and Vickers, p. 219
- [47] Vickers, p. 229
- [48] Shawcross, p. 528
- [49] Bradford, p. 321; Shawcross, p. 516
- [50] Vickers, pp. 210–211
- [51] Shawcross, p. 412
- [52] Wyatt, *Volume I* p. 309
- [53] Hogg and Mortimer, p. 89
- [54] Bradford, p. 391; Shawcross, p. 618
- [55] Shawcross, pp. 637–640
- [56] Shawcross, pp. 645–646
- [57] Shawcross, p. 647
- [58] Shawcross, p. 651
- [59] ELIZABETH, QUEEN CONSORT, 1900–2002: A Mum for All Seasons: – TIME (<http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,1002170,00.html>)
- [60] Hogg and Mortimer, p. 161
- [61] Shawcross, pp. 686–688; Vickers, p. 324
- [62] Shawcross, pp. 710–713
- [63] Shawcross, pp. 689–690
- [64] Vickers, p. 314
- [65] Shawcross, pp. 703–704
- [66] Shawcross, p. 790
- [67] Vickers, p. 458
- [68] Shawcross, p. 806
- [69] Shawcross, p. 807
- [70] Shawcross, p. 817
- [71] Vickers, p. 449
- [72] Shawcross, p. 875
- [73] Shawcross, p. 878
- [74] Shawcross, pp. 822–823
- [75] Shawcross, pp. 827–831
- [76] Shawcross, p. 835
- [77] Shawcross, pp. 732, 882
- [78] Shawcross, pp. 903–904
- [79] Shawcross, p. 912
- [80] Vickers, p. 490
- [81] Shawcross, p. 925
- [82] Vickers, p. 495
- [83] Shawcross, p. 930; Vickers, pp. 497–498
- [84] Vickers, pp. 497–498
- [85] Vickers, pp. 498–499
- [86] Goldman, Lawrence (May 2006) "Elizabeth (1900–2002)" (<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/76927>), *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, , retrieved 1 May 2009 (Subscription required)

- [87] Shawcross, p. 942
- [88] The memoirs of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Woolton C.H., P.C., D.L., LL.D. (1959) London: Cassell
- [89] Roberts, p. 67
- [90] Shawcross, pp. 556–557
- [91] Wyatt, *Volume II* p. 608
- [92] Bates, Stephen (1 April 2002), "Enigmatic and elusive, she lent a mystique to upper-class strengths and failings" (<http://www.guardian.co.uk/queenmother/article/0,,677159,00.html>), *The Guardian*, retrieved on 1 May 2009
- [93] Hogg and Mortimer, p. 122
- [94] Hogg and Mortimer, pp. 212–213
- [95] Hutchings, David F. (2003) *Pride of the North Atlantic. A Maritime Trilogy*, Waterfront.
- [96] Harvey, Clive (25 October 2008) *RMS "Queen Elizabeth": The Ultimate Ship*, Carmania Press.

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<b>British royalty</b>		
<b>Vacant</b> Title last held by <b>Mary of Teck</b>	<b>Queen consort of the United Kingdom</b> 1936–1952	Succeeded by <b>Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh</b> <i>as Prince consort</i>
	<b>Empress consort of India</b> 1936–1947	<b>None</b> <i>Title removed by royal proclamation on 22 June 1948<sup>1</sup></i>
<b>Academic offices</b>		
Preceded by <b>The Earl of Athlone</b>	<b>Chancellor of the University of London</b> 1955–1981	Succeeded by <b>The Princess Anne</b>
<b>New institution</b>	<b>Chancellor of the University of Dundee</b> 1967–1977	Succeeded by <b>The Earl of Dalhousie</b>
<b>Honorary titles</b>		
<b>New title</b>	<b>Grand Master of the Royal Victorian Order</b> 1937–2002	Succeeded by <b>The Princess Royal</b>
Preceded by <b>Sir Robert Menzies</b>	<b>Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports</b> 1978–2002	Succeeded by <b>The Lord Boyce</b>
<b>Notes and references</b>		
1. <i>The London Gazette</i> : no. 38330, p. 3647 ( <a href="http://www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/38330/page/3647">http://www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/38330/page/3647</a> ). 22 June 1948.		

# Elizabeth II

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<b>Elizabeth II</b>	
Queen of the United Kingdom and	
<b>Reign</b>	6 February 1952–present
<b>Coronation</b>	2 June 1953
<b>Predecessor</b>	George VI
<b>Heir apparent</b>	Charles, Prince of Wales
<b>Prime Ministers</b>	<i>see list</i>
<b>Spouse</b>	Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh ( <i>m.</i> 1947)
<b>Issue</b> <i>Detail</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Charles, Prince of Wales</li> <li>Anne, Princess Royal</li> <li>Prince Andrew, Duke of York</li> <li>Prince Edward, Earl of Wessex</li> </ul>
<b>Full name</b>	
Elizabeth Alexandra Mary	
<b>House</b>	Windsor
<b>Father</b>	George VI
<b>Mother</b>	Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon
<b>Born</b>	21 April 1926 Mayfair, London, England, United Kingdom
<b>Religion</b>	Anglican

**Elizabeth II** (Elizabeth Alexandra Mary; born 21 April 1926)<sup>[1]</sup> is the constitutional monarch of 16 of the 53 member states in the Commonwealth of Nations. She is also Head of the Commonwealth and Supreme Governor of the Church of England.

Upon her accession on 6 February 1952, Elizabeth became Head of the Commonwealth and queen regnant of seven independent Commonwealth countries: the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Pakistan and Ceylon. Her coronation the following year was the first to be televised. From 1956 to 1992, the number of her realms varied as territories gained independence and some realms became republics. Today, in addition to the first four of the aforementioned countries, Elizabeth is Queen of Jamaica, Barbados, the Bahamas, Grenada, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Belize, Antigua and Barbuda, and Saint Kitts and Nevis. She is the longest-lived and, after her great-great grandmother Queen Victoria, the second longest-reigning British monarch.

Elizabeth was born in London and educated privately at home. Her father acceded to the throne as George VI on the abdication of his brother Edward VIII in 1936, from which time she was the heir presumptive. She began to undertake public duties during the Second World War, in which she served in the Auxiliary Territorial Service. In 1947, she married Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, with whom she has four children: Charles, Anne, Andrew, and Edward.

Elizabeth's many historic visits and meetings include a state visit to the Republic of Ireland, the first state visit of an Irish president to Britain, and reciprocal visits to and from the Pope. She has seen major constitutional changes, such

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as devolution in the United Kingdom, Canadian patriation and the decolonization of Africa. She has also reigned through various wars and conflicts involving many of her realms.

Times of personal significance have included the births and marriages of her children and grandchildren, the investiture of the Prince of Wales, and the celebration of milestones such as her Silver, Golden, and Diamond Jubilees in 1977, 2002, and 2012, respectively. Moments of sorrow for her include the death of her father at 56, the assassination of Prince Philip's uncle, Lord Mountbatten, the breakdown of her children's marriages in 1992 (a year deemed her *annus horribilis*), the death in 1997 of her son's former wife, Diana, Princess of Wales, and the deaths of her mother and sister in 2002. Elizabeth has occasionally faced republican sentiments and severe press criticism of the royal family, but support for the monarchy and her personal popularity remain high.

## Early life



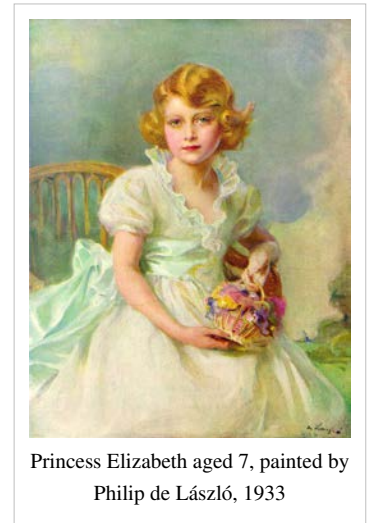
Princess Elizabeth aged 3, 1929

Elizabeth is the first child of Prince Albert, Duke of York (later King George VI), and his wife, Elizabeth, Duchess of York (later Queen Elizabeth). Her father was the second son of King George V and Queen Mary. Her mother was the youngest daughter of Scottish aristocrat Claude Bowes-Lyon, 14th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne. She was born by Caesarean section at 2.40 am (GMT) on 21 April 1926 at her maternal grandfather's London house: 17 Bruton Street, Mayfair.<sup>[2]</sup> She was baptised by the Anglican Archbishop of York, Cosmo Gordon Lang, in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace on 29 May,<sup>[3][4]</sup> and named Elizabeth after her mother, Alexandra after George V's mother, who had died six months earlier, and Mary after her paternal grandmother.<sup>[5]</sup> Her close family called her "Lilibet".<sup>[6]</sup> George V cherished his granddaughter, and during his serious illness in 1929 her regular visits were credited in the popular press and by later biographers with raising his spirits and aiding his recovery.<sup>[7]</sup>

Elizabeth's only sibling, Princess Margaret, was four years younger. The two princesses were educated at home under the supervision of their mother and their governess, Marion Crawford, who was casually known as "Crawfie".<sup>[8]</sup> Lessons concentrated on history, language, literature and music.<sup>[9]</sup> To the dismay of the royal family,<sup>[10]</sup> in 1950 Crawford published a biography of Elizabeth and Margaret's childhood years entitled *The Little Princesses*. The book describes Elizabeth's love of horses and dogs, her orderliness and her attitude of responsibility.<sup>[11]</sup> Others echoed such observations: Winston Churchill described Elizabeth when she was two as "a character. She has an air of authority and reflectiveness astonishing in an infant."<sup>[12]</sup> Her cousin Margaret Rhodes described her as "a jolly little girl, but fundamentally sensible and well-behaved".<sup>[13]</sup>

## Heir presumptive

During her grandfather's reign, Elizabeth was third in the line of succession to the throne, behind her uncle Edward, Prince of Wales, and her father, the Duke of York. Although her birth generated public interest, she was not expected to become Queen, as the Prince of Wales was still young and many assumed that he would marry and have children of his own.<sup>[14]</sup> In 1936, when her grandfather, George V, died and her uncle succeeded as Edward VIII, she became second-in-line to the throne, after her father. Later that year Edward abdicated, after his proposed marriage to divorced socialite Wallis Simpson provoked a constitutional crisis.<sup>[15]</sup> Consequently, Elizabeth's father became King, and she became heir presumptive. If her parents had had a later son, she would have lost her position as first-in-line, as her brother would have been heir apparent and above her in the line of succession.<sup>[16]</sup>



Princess Elizabeth aged 7, painted by Philip de László, 1933

Elizabeth received private tuition in constitutional history from Henry Marten, Vice-Provost of Eton College,<sup>[17]</sup> and learned French from a succession of native-speaking governesses. A Girl Guides company, the 1st Buckingham Palace Company, was formed specifically so that she could socialise with girls her own age.<sup>[18]</sup> Later she was enrolled as a Sea Ranger.

In 1939, Elizabeth's parents toured Canada and the United States. As in 1927, when her parents had toured Australia and New Zealand, Elizabeth remained in Britain, since her father thought her too young to undertake public tours.<sup>[19]</sup> Elizabeth "looked tearful" as her parents departed.<sup>[20]</sup> They corresponded regularly, and she and her parents made the first royal transatlantic telephone call on 18 May.

## Second World War

In September 1939, Britain entered the Second World War, which lasted until 1945. During the war, London was frequently subject to aerial bombardment, and many of London's children were evacuated. The suggestion by senior politician Lord Hailsham that the two princesses should be evacuated to Canada was rejected by Elizabeth's mother, who declared, "The children won't go without me. I won't leave without the King. And the King will never leave." Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret stayed at Balmoral Castle, Scotland, until Christmas 1939, when they moved to Sandringham House, Norfolk.<sup>[21]</sup> From February to May 1940, they lived at Royal Lodge, Windsor, until moving to Windsor Castle, where they lived for most of the next five years.<sup>[22]</sup> At Windsor, the princesses staged pantomimes at Christmas in aid of the Queen's Wool Fund, which bought yarn to knit into military garments.<sup>[23]</sup> In 1940, the 14-year-old Elizabeth made her first radio broadcast during the BBC's *Children's Hour*, addressing other children who had been evacuated from the cities. She stated:

We are trying to do all we can to help our gallant sailors, soldiers and airmen, and we are trying, too, to bear our share of the danger and sadness of war. We know, every one of us, that in the end all will be well.

In 1943, at the age of 16, Elizabeth undertook her first solo public appearance on a visit to the Grenadier Guards, of which she had been appointed Colonel the previous year. As she approached her 18th birthday, the law was changed so that she could act as one of five Counsellors of State in the event of her father's incapacity or absence abroad, such as his visit to Italy in July 1944.<sup>[24]</sup> In February 1945, she joined the Women's Auxiliary Territorial Service, as an honorary Second Subaltern with the service number of 230873. She trained as a driver and mechanic and was promoted to honorary Junior Commander five months later.<sup>[25]</sup>



Elizabeth in Auxiliary Territorial Service uniform, April 1945

At the end of the war in Europe, on Victory in Europe Day, the princesses Elizabeth and Margaret mingled anonymously with the celebratory crowds in the streets of London. Elizabeth later said in a rare interview, "We asked my parents if we could go out and see for ourselves. I remember we were terrified of being recognised ... I remember lines of unknown people linking arms and walking down Whitehall, all of us just swept along on a tide of happiness and relief."<sup>[26]</sup>

During the war, plans were drawn up to quell Welsh nationalism by affiliating Elizabeth more closely with Wales. Proposals, such as appointing her Constable of Caernarfon Castle or a patron of *Urdd Gobaith Cymru* (the Welsh League of Youth), were abandoned for various reasons, which included a fear of associating Elizabeth with conscientious objectors in the *Urdd*, at a time when Britain was at war. Welsh politicians suggested that she be made Princess of Wales on her 18th birthday. The idea was supported by the Home Secretary, Herbert Morrison, but rejected by the King because he felt such a title belonged solely to the wife of a Prince of Wales, and the Prince of Wales had always been the heir apparent.<sup>[27]</sup> In 1946, she was inducted into the Welsh Gorsedd of Bards at the National Eisteddfod of Wales.



Princess Elizabeth (left, in uniform) on the balcony of Buckingham Palace with (left to right) her mother Queen Elizabeth, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, King George VI, and Princess Margaret, 8 May 1945

In 1947 Princess Elizabeth went on her first overseas tour, accompanying her parents through southern Africa. During the tour, in a broadcast to the British Commonwealth on her 21st birthday, she made the following pledge:

I declare before you all that my whole life, whether it be long or short, shall be devoted to your service and the service of our great imperial family to which we all belong.

## Marriage

Elizabeth met her future husband, Prince Philip of Greece and Denmark, in 1934 and 1937.<sup>[28]</sup> They are second cousins once removed through King Christian IX of Denmark and third cousins through Queen Victoria. After another meeting at the Royal Naval College in Dartmouth in July 1939, Elizabeth—though only 13 years old—said she fell in love with Philip and they began to exchange letters.<sup>[29]</sup> Their engagement was officially announced on 9 July 1947.<sup>[30]</sup>

The engagement was not without controversy: Philip had no financial standing, was foreign-born (though a British subject who had served in the Royal Navy during the Second World War), and had sisters who had married German noblemen with Nazi links. Marion Crawford wrote, "Some of the King's advisors did not think him good enough for her. He was a prince without a home or kingdom. Some of the papers played long and loud tunes on the string of Philip's foreign origin."<sup>[31]</sup> Elizabeth's mother was reported, in later biographies, to have opposed the union initially,

even dubbing Philip "The Hun". In later life, however, she told biographer Tim Heald that Philip was "an English gentleman".<sup>[32]</sup>

Before the marriage, Philip renounced his Greek and Danish titles, converted from Greek Orthodoxy to Anglicanism, and adopted the style *Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten*, taking the surname of his mother's British family.<sup>[33]</sup> Just before the wedding, he was created Duke of Edinburgh and granted the style *His Royal Highness*.

Elizabeth and Philip were married on 20 November 1947 at Westminster Abbey. They received 2500 wedding gifts from around the world. Because Britain had not yet completely recovered from the devastation of the war, Elizabeth required ration coupons to buy the material for her gown, which was designed by Norman Hartnell.<sup>[34]</sup> In post-war Britain, it was not acceptable for the Duke of Edinburgh's German relations, including his three surviving sisters, to be invited to the wedding.<sup>[35]</sup> The Duke of Windsor, formerly King Edward VIII, was not invited either.<sup>[36]</sup>

Elizabeth gave birth to her first child, Prince Charles, on 14 November 1948. One month earlier, the King had issued letters patent allowing her children to use the style and title of a royal prince or princess, to which they otherwise would not have been entitled as their father was no longer a royal prince.<sup>[37]</sup> A second child, Princess Anne, was born in 1950.<sup>[38]</sup>

Following their wedding, the couple leased Windlesham Moor, near Windsor Castle, until 4 July 1949, when they took up residence at Clarence House in London. At various times between 1949 and 1951, the Duke of Edinburgh was stationed in the British Crown colony of Malta as a serving Royal Navy officer. He and Elizabeth lived intermittently, for several months at a time, in the hamlet of Gwardamanga, at Villa Guardamangia, the rented home of Philip's uncle, Lord Mountbatten. The children remained in Britain.<sup>[39]</sup>

## Reign

### Accession and coronation



Coronation portrait of Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh, June 1953

During 1951, George VI's health declined and Elizabeth frequently stood in for him at public events. When she toured Canada and visited President Harry S. Truman in Washington, D.C., in October 1951, her private secretary, Martin Charteris, carried a draft accession declaration in case the King died while she was on tour.<sup>[40]</sup> In early 1952, Elizabeth and Philip set out for a tour of Australia and New Zealand by way of Kenya. On 6 February 1952, they had just returned to their Kenyan home, Sagana Lodge, after a night spent at Treetops Hotel, when word arrived of the death of the King. Philip broke the news to the new Queen.<sup>[41]</sup> Martin Charteris asked her to choose a regnal name; she chose to remain Elizabeth, "of course".<sup>[42]</sup> She was proclaimed queen throughout her realms and the royal party hastily returned to the United Kingdom.<sup>[43]</sup> She and the Duke of Edinburgh moved into Buckingham Palace.<sup>[44]</sup>

With Elizabeth's accession, it seemed probable that the royal house would bear her husband's name, becoming the *House of Mountbatten*, in line with the custom of a wife taking her husband's surname on marriage. British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Elizabeth's grandmother, Queen Mary, favoured the retention of the House of Windsor, and so on 9 April 1952 Elizabeth issued a declaration that *Windsor* would continue to be the name of the royal house. The Duke complained, "I am the only man in the country not allowed to give his



name to his own children."<sup>[45]</sup> In 1960, after the death of Queen Mary in 1953 and the resignation of Churchill in 1955, the surname *Mountbatten-Windsor* was adopted for Philip and Elizabeth's male-line descendants who do not carry royal titles.



Coronation of Elizabeth II

### The Royal Family of the United Kingdom and the other Commonwealth realms



#### HM The Queen

HRH The Duke of Edinburgh

- HRH The Prince of Wales  
HRH The Duchess of Cornwall
  - HRH The Duke of Cambridge  
HRH The Duchess of Cambridge
    - HRH Prince George of Cambridge
  - HRH Prince Henry of Wales (Prince Harry)
- HRH The Duke of York
  - HRH Princess Beatrice of York
  - HRH Princess Eugenie of York
- HRH The Earl of Wessex  
HRH The Countess of Wessex
- HRH The Princess Royal

- HRH The Duke of Gloucester  
HRH The Duchess of Gloucester
- HRH The Duke of Kent  
HRH The Duchess of Kent
- HRH Prince Michael of Kent  
HRH Princess Michael of Kent
- HRH Princess Alexandra

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Amid preparations for the coronation, Princess Margaret informed her sister that she wished to marry Peter Townsend, a divorcee 16 years Margaret's senior, with two sons from his previous marriage. The Queen asked them to wait for a year; in the words of Martin Charteris, "the Queen was naturally sympathetic towards the Princess, but I think she thought—she hoped—given time, the affair would peter out."<sup>[47]</sup> Senior politicians were against the match and the Church of England did not permit remarriage after divorce. If Margaret contracted a civil marriage, she would be expected to renounce her right of succession.<sup>[48]</sup> Eventually, she decided to abandon her plans with Townsend.<sup>[49]</sup> In 1960, she married Antony Armstrong-Jones, who was created Earl of Snowdon the following year. They were divorced in 1978; she did not remarry.

Despite the death of Queen Mary on 24 March, the coronation went ahead, as Mary had asked before she died, taking place as planned on 2 June 1953.<sup>[50]</sup> The ceremony in Westminster Abbey, with the exception of the anointing and communion, was televised for the first time.<sup>[51]</sup> and many of the more than 20 million British viewers watched television for the first time in the homes of their friends or neighbours.<sup>[52]</sup> In North America, just under 100 million viewers watched recorded broadcasts.<sup>[53]</sup> Elizabeth's coronation gown was commissioned from Norman Hartnell and embroidered on her instructions with the floral emblems of the Commonwealth countries:<sup>[54]</sup> English Tudor rose; Scots thistle; Welsh leek; Irish shamrock; Australian wattle; Canadian maple leaf; New Zealand silver fern; South African protea; lotus flowers for India and Ceylon; and Pakistan's wheat, cotton, and jute.

### Continuing evolution of the Commonwealth

Further information: Historical development of the Commonwealth realms



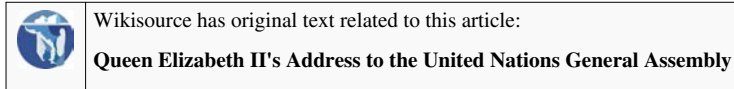
Elizabeth II and her Commonwealth Prime Ministers, at the 1960 Commonwealth Prime Minister's Conference, Windsor Castle

The Queen witnessed, over her life, the continued transformation of the British Empire into the Commonwealth of Nations.<sup>[55]</sup> By the time of her accession in 1952, her role as head of multiple independent states was already established.<sup>[56]</sup> Spanning 1953–54, the Queen and her husband embarked on a six-month around-the-world tour. She became the first reigning monarch of Australia and New Zealand to visit those nations.<sup>[57]</sup> During the tour, crowds were immense; three-quarters of the population of Australia were estimated to have seen her.<sup>[58]</sup> Throughout her reign, the Queen has undertaken state visits to foreign countries and tours of Commonwealth ones and she is the most widely travelled head of state in history.

In 1956, French Prime Minister Guy Mollet and British Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden discussed the possibility of France joining the Commonwealth. The proposal was never accepted and the following year France signed the Treaty of Rome, which established the European Economic Community, the precursor of the European Union. In November 1956, Britain and France invaded Egypt in an ultimately unsuccessful attempt to capture the Suez Canal. Lord Mountbatten claimed the Queen was opposed to the invasion, though Eden denied it. Eden resigned two months later.<sup>[59]</sup>

The absence of a formal mechanism within the Conservative Party for choosing a leader meant that, following Eden's resignation, it fell to the Queen to decide whom to commission to form a government. Eden recommended that she consult Lord Salisbury, the Lord President of the Council. Lord Salisbury and Lord Kilmuir, the Lord Chancellor, consulted the British Cabinet, Winston Churchill, and the Chairman of the backbench 1922 Committee, resulting in the Queen appointing their recommended candidate: Harold Macmillan.<sup>[60]</sup>

The Suez crisis and the choice of Eden's successor led in 1957 to the first major personal criticism of the Queen. In a magazine, which he owned and edited,<sup>[61]</sup> Lord Altrincham accused her of being "out of touch".<sup>[62]</sup> Altrincham was denounced by public figures and physically attacked by a member of the public appalled by his comments.<sup>[63]</sup> Six years later, in 1963, Macmillan resigned and advised the Queen to appoint the Earl of Home as prime minister, advice that she followed.<sup>[64]</sup> The Queen again came under criticism for appointing the Prime Minister on the advice of a small number of ministers or a single minister. In 1965, the Conservatives adopted a formal mechanism for electing a leader, thus relieving her of involvement.<sup>[65]</sup>



In 1957, she made a state visit to the United States, where she addressed the United Nations General Assembly on behalf of the Commonwealth. On the same tour, she opened the 23rd Canadian parliament, becoming the first monarch of Canada to open a parliamentary session. Two years later, solely in her capacity as Queen of Canada, she revisited the United States and toured Canada,<sup>[66]</sup> despite learning upon landing at St. John's, Newfoundland, that she was pregnant with her third child. In 1961, she toured Cyprus, India, Pakistan, Nepal, and Iran.<sup>[67]</sup> On a visit to Ghana the same year, she dismissed fears for her safety, even though her host, President Kwame Nkrumah, who had replaced her as head of state, was a target for assassins. Harold Macmillan wrote, "The Queen has been absolutely determined all through ... She is impatient of the attitude towards her to treat her as ... a film star ... She has indeed 'the heart and stomach of a man' ... She loves her duty and means to be a Queen."<sup>[1]</sup> Before her tour through parts of Quebec in 1964, the press reported that extremists within the Quebec separatist movement were plotting Elizabeth's assassination. No attempt was made, but a riot did break out while she was in Montreal; the Queen's "calmness and courage in the face of the violence" was noted.<sup>[68]</sup>



The Queen with Prime Minister Edward Heath (left), US President Richard Nixon and First Lady Pat Nixon, 1970

Elizabeth's pregnancies with Princes Andrew and Edward, in 1959 and 1963, mark the only times she has not performed the State Opening of the British parliament during her reign. In addition to performing traditional ceremonies, she also instituted new practices. Her first royal walkabout, meeting ordinary members of the public, took place during a tour of Australia and New Zealand in 1970.

The 1960s and 1970s saw an acceleration in the decolonisation of Africa and the Caribbean. Over 20 countries gained independence from Britain as part of a planned transition to self-government. In 1965, however, Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith, in opposition to moves toward majority rule, declared unilateral independence from Britain while still expressing "loyalty and devotion" to Elizabeth. Although the

Queen dismissed him in a formal declaration, and the international community applied sanctions against Rhodesia, his regime survived for over a decade.<sup>[69]</sup>

In February 1974, British Prime Minister Edward Heath advised the Queen to call a general election in the middle of her tour of the Austronesian Pacific Rim, requiring her to fly back to Britain.<sup>[70]</sup> The election resulted in a hung parliament; Heath's Conservatives were not the largest party, but could stay in office if they formed a coalition with the Liberals. Heath only resigned when discussions on forming a coalition foundered, after which the Queen asked the Leader of the Opposition, Labour's Harold Wilson, to form a government.<sup>[71]</sup>

A year later, at the height of the 1975 Australian constitutional crisis, Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam was dismissed from his post by Governor-General Sir John Kerr, after the Opposition-controlled Senate rejected Whitlam's budget proposals.<sup>[72]</sup> As Whitlam had a majority in the House of Representatives, Speaker Gordon Scholes appealed to the Queen to reverse Kerr's decision. She declined, stating that she would not interfere in decisions reserved by the Constitution of Australia for the governor-general.<sup>[73]</sup> The crisis fuelled Australian

republicanism.

## Silver Jubilee

In 1977, Elizabeth marked the Silver Jubilee of her accession. Parties and events took place throughout the Commonwealth, many coinciding with her associated national and Commonwealth tours. The celebrations re-affirmed the Queen's popularity, despite virtually coincident negative press coverage of Princess Margaret's separation from her husband.<sup>[74]</sup> In 1978, the Queen endured a state visit to the United Kingdom by Romania's communist dictator, Nicolae Ceaușescu, and his wife, Elena,<sup>[75]</sup> though privately she thought they had "blood on their hands".<sup>[76]</sup> The following year brought two blows: one was the unmasking of Anthony Blunt, former Surveyor of the Queen's Pictures, as a communist spy; the other was the assassination of her relative and in-law Lord Mountbatten by the Provisional Irish Republican Army.<sup>[77]</sup>

According to Paul Martin, Sr., by the end of the 1970s the Queen was worried that the Crown "had little meaning for" Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister. Tony Benn said that the Queen found Trudeau "rather disappointing". Trudeau's supposed republicanism seemed to be confirmed by his antics, such as sliding down banisters at Buckingham Palace and pirouetting behind the Queen's back in 1977, and the removal of various Canadian royal symbols during his term of office. In 1980, Canadian politicians sent to London to discuss the patriation of the Canadian constitution found the Queen "better informed ... than any of the British politicians or bureaucrats". She was particularly interested after the failure of Bill C-60, which would have affected her role as head of state. Patriation removed the role of the British parliament from the Canadian constitution, but the monarchy was retained. Trudeau said in his memoirs that the Queen favoured his attempt to reform the constitution and that he was impressed by "the grace she displayed in public" and "the wisdom she showed in private".<sup>[78]</sup>

## 1980s

During the 1981 Trooping the Colour ceremony and only six weeks before the wedding of Charles, Prince of Wales, and Lady Diana Spencer, six shots were fired at the Queen from close range as she rode down The Mall on her horse, Burmese. Police later discovered that the shots were blanks. The 17-year-old assailant, Marcus Sarjeant, was sentenced to five years in prison and released after three. The Queen's composure and skill in controlling her mount were widely praised.<sup>[79]</sup>

From April to September 1982, the Queen remained anxious<sup>[80]</sup> but proud<sup>[81]</sup> of her son, Prince Andrew, who was serving with British forces during the Falklands War. On 9 July, the Queen awoke in her bedroom at Buckingham Palace to find an intruder, Michael Fagan, in

the room with her. Remaining calm and through two calls to the Palace police switchboard, she spoke to Fagan while he sat at the foot of her bed until assistance arrived seven minutes later.<sup>[82]</sup> Though she hosted US President Ronald Reagan at Windsor Castle in 1982 and visited his Californian ranch in 1983, she was angered when his administration ordered the invasion of Grenada, one of her Caribbean realms, without informing her.<sup>[83]</sup>

Intense media interest in the opinions and private lives of the royal family during the 1980s led to a series of sensational stories in the press, not all of which were entirely true.<sup>[84]</sup> As Kelvin MacKenzie, editor of *The Sun*, told his staff: "Give me a Sunday for Monday splash on the Royals. Don't worry if it's not true—so long as there's not too much of a fuss about it afterwards."<sup>[85]</sup> Newspaper editor Donald Treford wrote in *The Observer* of 21 September 1986: "The royal soap opera has now reached such a pitch of public interest that the boundary between fact and fiction has been lost sight of ... it is not just that some papers don't check their facts or accept denials: they don't care if the stories are true or not." It was reported, most notably in *The Sunday Times* of 20 July 1986, that the Queen was worried that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's economic policies fostered social divisions and was alarmed



Elizabeth riding Burmese at the 1986 Trooping the Colour ceremony

by high unemployment, a series of riots, the violence of a miners' strike, and Thatcher's refusal to apply sanctions against the apartheid regime in South Africa. The sources of the rumours included royal aide Michael Shea and Commonwealth Secretary-General Shridath Ramphal, but Shea claimed his remarks were taken out of context and embellished by speculation.<sup>[86]</sup> Thatcher reputedly said the Queen would vote for the Social Democratic Party—Thatcher's political opponents.<sup>[87]</sup> Thatcher's biographer John Campbell claimed "the report was a piece of journalistic mischief-making".<sup>[88]</sup> Belying reports of acrimony between them, Thatcher later conveyed her personal admiration for the Queen and,<sup>[89]</sup> after Thatcher's replacement as prime minister by John Major, the Queen gave two honours in her personal gift to Thatcher: appointment to the Order of Merit and the Order of the Garter.<sup>[90]</sup> Former Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney said Elizabeth was a "behind the scenes force" in ending apartheid in South Africa.

In 1987, in Canada, Elizabeth publicly pronounced her support for that country's politically divisive Meech Lake Accord, prompting criticism from opponents of the constitutional amendments, including Pierre Trudeau. The same year, the elected Fijian government was deposed in a military coup. Elizabeth, as monarch of Fiji, supported the attempts of the Governor-General, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, to assert executive power and negotiate a settlement. Coup leader Sitiveni Rabuka deposed Ganilau and declared Fiji a republic.<sup>[91]</sup> By the start of 1991, republican feeling in Britain had risen because of press estimates of the Queen's private wealth—which were contradicted by the Palace—and reports of affairs and strained marriages among her extended family.<sup>[92]</sup> The involvement of the younger royals in the charity game show *It's a Royal Knockout* was ridiculed<sup>[93]</sup> and the Queen was the target of satire.<sup>[94]</sup>

## 1990s

In 1991, in the wake of victory in the Gulf War, Elizabeth became the first British monarch to address a joint meeting of the United States Congress.<sup>[95]</sup>



Prince Philip and Elizabeth II, October 1992

In a speech on 24 November 1992, to mark the 40th anniversary of her accession, Elizabeth called 1992 her *annus horribilis*, meaning *horrible year*. In March, her second son Prince Andrew, Duke of York, and his wife Sarah, Duchess of York, separated; in April, her daughter Anne, Princess Royal, divorced her husband Captain Mark Phillips;<sup>[96]</sup> during a state visit to Germany in October, angry demonstrators in Dresden threw eggs at her; and, in November, Windsor Castle suffered severe fire damage. The monarchy received increased criticism and public scrutiny.<sup>[97]</sup> In an unusually personal speech, the Queen said that any institution must expect criticism, but suggested it be done with "a touch of humour, gentleness and understanding".<sup>[98]</sup> Two days later, the Prime Minister, John Major, announced reforms of the royal finances that had been planned since the previous year, including the Queen paying income tax for the first time from 1993 and a reduction

in the civil list.<sup>[99]</sup> In December, Charles, Prince of Wales, and his wife, Diana, Princess of Wales, formally separated.<sup>[100]</sup> The year ended with a lawsuit as the Queen sued *The Sun* newspaper for breach of copyright when it published the text of her annual Christmas message two days before its broadcast. The newspaper was forced to pay her legal fees and donated £200,000 to charity.<sup>[101]</sup>

In the ensuing years, public revelations on the state of Charles and Diana's marriage continued.<sup>[102]</sup> Even though support for republicanism in Britain seemed higher than at any time in living memory, republicanism remained a minority viewpoint and the Queen herself had high approval ratings.<sup>[103]</sup> Criticism was focused on the institution of monarchy itself and the Queen's wider family rather than the Queen's own behaviour and actions.<sup>[104]</sup> In consultation with her husband, Prime Minister Major, Archbishop of Canterbury George Carey, and her private secretary, Robert

Fellowes, she wrote to Charles and Diana at the end of December 1995, saying that a divorce was desirable.<sup>[105]</sup> A year after the divorce, which took place in 1996, Diana was killed in a car crash in Paris on 31 August 1997. The Queen was on holiday with her son and grandchildren at Balmoral. Diana's two sons wanted to attend church and so the Queen and Prince Philip took them that morning.<sup>[106]</sup> After that single public appearance, for five days the Queen and the Duke shielded their grandsons from the intense press interest by keeping them at Balmoral where they could grieve in private,<sup>[107]</sup> but the royal family's seclusion and a failure to fly a flag at half-mast over Buckingham Palace caused public dismay.<sup>[108]</sup> Pressured by the hostile reaction, the Queen agreed to a live broadcast to the world and returned to London to deliver it on 5 September, the day before Diana's funeral.<sup>[109]</sup> In the broadcast, she expressed admiration for Diana and her feelings "as a grandmother" for Princes William and Harry.<sup>[110]</sup> As a result, much of the public hostility evaporated.

## Golden Jubilee

In 2002, Elizabeth marked her Golden Jubilee as Queen. Her sister and mother died in February and March respectively, and the media speculated whether the Jubilee would be a success or a failure.<sup>[111]</sup> She again undertook an extensive tour of her realms, which began in Jamaica in February, where she called the farewell banquet "memorable" after a power cut plunged the King's House, the official residence of the governor-general, into darkness.<sup>[112]</sup> As in 1977, there were street parties and commemorative events and monuments were named to honour the occasion. A million people attended each day of the three-day main Jubilee celebration in London<sup>[113]</sup> and the enthusiasm shown by the public for the Queen was greater than many journalists had predicted.<sup>[114]</sup>

Though generally healthy throughout her life, in 2003 she had keyhole surgery on both knees. In October 2006, she missed the opening of the new Emirates Stadium because of a strained back muscle that had been troubling her since the summer.

In May 2007, *The Daily Telegraph* newspaper reported claims from unnamed sources that the Queen was "exasperated and frustrated" by the policies of British Prime Minister Tony Blair, that she had shown concern that the British Armed Forces were overstretched in Iraq and Afghanistan, and that she had raised concerns over rural and countryside issues with Blair repeatedly. She was, however, said to admire Blair's efforts to achieve peace in Northern Ireland. On 20 March 2008, at the Church of Ireland St Patrick's Cathedral, Armagh, the Queen attended the first Maundy service held outside England and Wales. At the invitation of Irish President Mary McAleese, the Queen made the first state visit to the Republic of Ireland by a British monarch in May 2011.<sup>[115]</sup>

The Queen addressed the United Nations for a second time in 2010, again in her capacity as Queen of all Commonwealth realms and Head of the Commonwealth. The UN Secretary General, Ban Ki-moon, introduced her as "an anchor for our age". During her visit to New York, which followed a tour of Canada, she officially opened a memorial garden for the British victims of the 11 September attacks. The Queen's visit to Australia in October 2011, her 16th since 1954, was called her "farewell tour" in the press because of her age.



Elizabeth II and George W. Bush share a toast during a state dinner at the White House, 7 May 2007



Elizabeth II (centre, in pink) during a walkabout in Queen's Park, Toronto, 6 July 2010

## Diamond Jubilee and beyond

Elizabeth's Diamond Jubilee in 2012 marked 60 years as Queen, with celebrations throughout her realms, the wider Commonwealth, and beyond. In a message released on Accession Day, she stated: "In this special year, as I dedicate myself anew to your service, I hope we will all be reminded of the power of togetherness and the convening strength of family, friendship and good neighbourliness ... I hope also that this Jubilee year will be a time to give thanks for the great advances that have been made since 1952 and to look forward to the future with clear head and warm heart". She and her husband undertook an extensive tour of the United Kingdom, while her children and grandchildren embarked on royal tours of other Commonwealth states on her behalf. On 4 June, Jubilee beacons were lit around the world.

The Queen opened the 2012 Summer Olympics on 27 July and the Paralympics on 29 August 2012 in London, making her the first head of state to open two Olympic Games in two different countries (she also opened the 1976 Summer Olympics in Montreal). For the London Olympics, she played herself in a short film as part of the opening ceremony, alongside Daniel Craig as James Bond. On 4 April 2013, she received an honorary BAFTA for her patronage of the film industry and was called "the most memorable Bond girl yet" at the award ceremony.

On 18 December 2012, the Queen became the first British sovereign to attend a peace-time Cabinet meeting since King George III in 1781.

Elizabeth was admitted on 3 March 2013 to the King Edward VII Hospital for assessment as a precaution after developing symptoms of gastroenteritis. She returned to Buckingham Palace the following day. Due to her advanced age and the need for her to limit travelling, she did not attend the biennial meeting of Commonwealth heads of government which took place in November 2013 in Sri Lanka; it was the first time since 1973 that she has not attended the meeting. She was represented at the summit by her son, Charles, Prince of Wales.

The Queen is the longest-lived and second-longest-reigning monarch of the United Kingdom and the second-longest-serving current head of state (after King Bhumibol Adulyadej of Thailand). She does not intend to abdicate,<sup>[116]</sup> though the proportion of the Sovereign's duties performed by Prince Charles is expected to continue to increase as Elizabeth reduces her commitments.<sup>[117]</sup>

## Public perception and character

Since Elizabeth rarely gives interviews, little is known of her personal feelings. As a constitutional monarch, she has not expressed her own political opinions in a public forum. She does have a deep sense of religious and civic duty and takes her coronation oath seriously.<sup>[118]</sup> Aside from her official religious role as Supreme Governor of the established Church of England, she personally worships with that church and with the national Church of Scotland. She has demonstrated support for inter-faith relations and has met with leaders of other churches and religions, including five popes: Pius XII, John XXIII, John Paul II, Benedict XVI, and Francis. A personal note about her faith often features in her annual Royal Christmas Message broadcast to the Commonwealth, such as in 2000, when she spoke about the theological significance of the millennium marking the 2000th anniversary of the birth of Jesus Christ:

To many of us, our beliefs are of fundamental importance. For me the teachings of Christ and my own personal accountability before God provide a framework in which I try to lead my life. I, like so many of you, have drawn great comfort in difficult times from Christ's words and example.<sup>[119]</sup>



Elizabeth II and US President Ronald Reagan riding at Windsor, 1982

She is the patron of over 600 organisations and charities. Her main leisure interests include equestrianism and dogs, especially her Pembroke Welsh Corgis. Her lifelong love of corgis began in 1933 with Dookie, the first corgi owned by her family. Scenes of a relaxed, informal home life have occasionally been witnessed; she and her family, from time to time, prepare a meal together and do the washing up afterwards.

In the 1950s, as a young woman at the start of her reign, Elizabeth was depicted as a glamorous "fairytale Queen".<sup>[120]</sup> After the trauma of the war, it was a time of hope, a period of progress and achievement

heralding a "new Elizabethan age".<sup>[121]</sup> Lord Altrincham's accusation in 1957 that her speeches sounded like those of a "priggish schoolgirl" was an extremely rare criticism.<sup>[122]</sup> In the late 1960s, attempts to portray a more modern image of monarchy were made in the television documentary *Royal Family* and by televising Prince Charles's investiture as Prince of Wales.<sup>[123]</sup> In public, she took to wearing mostly solid-colour overcoats and decorative hats, which allow her to be seen easily in a crowd.

At her Silver Jubilee in 1977, the crowds and celebrations were genuinely enthusiastic,<sup>[124]</sup> but in the 1980s public criticism of the royal family increased, as the personal and working lives of Elizabeth's children came under media scrutiny.<sup>[125]</sup> Elizabeth's popularity sank to a low point in the 1990s. Under pressure from public opinion, she began to pay income tax for the first time and Buckingham Palace was opened to the public.<sup>[126]</sup> Discontent with the monarchy reached its peak on the death of Diana, Princess of Wales, though Elizabeth's personal popularity and support for the monarchy rebounded after her live broadcast to the world five days after Diana's death.<sup>[127]</sup>

In November 1999, a referendum in Australia on the future of the Australian monarchy favoured its retention in preference to an indirectly elected head of state.<sup>[128]</sup> Polls in Britain in 2006 and 2007 revealed strong support for Elizabeth, and referenda in Tuvalu in 2008 and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in 2009 both rejected proposals to become republics.

Elizabeth has been portrayed in a variety of mediums by many notable artists during her reign, including painters Lucian Freud, Peter Blake, Juliet Pannett, Chinwe Chukwuogo-Roy, Terence Cuneo, Tai-Shan Schierenberg and Pietro Annigoni. Notable photographers of Elizabeth have included Cecil Beaton, Yousuf Karsh, Lord Lichfield, Terry O'Neill, Annie Leibovitz and John Swannell. The first official portrait of Elizabeth was taken by Marcus Adams.

## Finances

Further information: Finances of the British Royal Family

Elizabeth's personal fortune has been the subject of speculation for many years. *Forbes* magazine estimated her net worth at around US\$450 million in 2010, but official Buckingham Palace statements in 1993 called estimates of £100 million "grossly overstated".<sup>[129]</sup> Jock Colville, who was her former private secretary and a director of her bank, Coutts, estimated her wealth in 1971 at £2 million (the equivalent of about £25 million today<sup>[130]</sup>).<sup>[131]</sup> The Royal Collection (which includes artworks and the Crown Jewels) is not owned by the Queen personally and is held in trust, as are the occupied palaces, such as Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle, and the Duchy of Lancaster, a property portfolio valued in 2013 at £429 million. Sandringham House and Balmoral Castle are privately owned by the Queen. The British Crown Estate—with holdings of £7.3 billion in 2011—is held in trust for the nation and cannot be sold or owned by



Sandringham House, Elizabeth's private residence in Sandringham, Norfolk



Elizabeth in a private capacity.

## Titles, styles, honours and arms

### Titles and styles

Elizabeth has held many titles and honorary military positions throughout the Commonwealth, is Sovereign of many orders in her own countries, and has received honours and awards from around the world. In each of her realms she has a distinct title that follows a similar formula: *Queen of Jamaica and her other realms and territories* in Jamaica, *Queen of Australia and her other realms and territories* in Australia, etc. In the Channel Islands and Isle of Man, which are Crown dependencies rather than separate realms, she is known as Duke of Normandy and Lord of Mann, respectively. Additional styles include Defender of the Faith and Duke of Lancaster. When in conversation with the Queen, the practice is to initially address her as *Your Majesty* and thereafter as *Ma'am*.

### Arms

From 21 April 1944 until her accession, Elizabeth's arms consisted of a lozenge bearing the royal coat of arms of the United Kingdom differenced with a label of three points argent, the centre point bearing a Tudor rose and the first and third a cross of St George. Upon her accession, she inherited the various arms her father held as sovereign. The Queen also possesses royal standards and personal flags for use in the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Jamaica, Barbados, and elsewhere.



Coat of arms of Princess Elizabeth (1944–1947)



Coat of arms of Princess Elizabeth, Duchess of Edinburgh (1947–1952)



Coat of arms of Elizabeth II in the United Kingdom (except Scotland)



Coat of arms of Elizabeth II in Scotland



Coat of arms of Elizabeth II in Canada (one of three versions used in her reign)

## Issue

Name	Birth	Marriage Date   Spouse		Their Children	Their Grandchildren
Prince Charles, Prince of Wales	14 November 1948	29 July 1981	Lady Diana Spencer	Prince William, Duke of Cambridge	Prince George of Cambridge
		Divorced 28 August 1996		Prince Harry	
		9 April 2005	Camilla Shand		
Princess Anne, Princess Royal	15 August 1950	14 November 1973	Mark Phillips	Peter Phillips	Savannah Phillips Isla Phillips
		Divorced 28 April 1992		Zara Tindall	Mia Tindall
		12 December 1992	Timothy Laurence		
Prince Andrew, Duke of York	19 February 1960	23 July 1986 Divorced 30 May 1996	Sarah Ferguson	Princess Beatrice of York Princess Eugenie of York	
Prince Edward, Earl of Wessex	10 March 1964	19 June 1999	Sophie Rhys-Jones	Lady Louise Windsor James, Viscount Severn	

## Ancestry

Main articles: [Ancestry of Elizabeth II](#) and [Descent of Elizabeth II from William I](#)

## Notes

- [1] See [Queen's Official Birthday](#) for an explanation of why Elizabeth II's official birthdays are not on the same day as her actual one.
- [2] Bradford, p. 22; Brandreth, p. 103; Marr, p. 76; Pimlott, pp. 2–3; Lacey, pp. 75–76; Roberts, p. 74
- [3] Hoey, p. 40
- [4] Her godparents were: King George V and Queen Mary; Lord Strathmore; Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught (her paternal great-granduncle); Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles (her paternal aunt); and Lady Elphinstone (her maternal aunt).<ref>Brandreth, p. 103; Hoey, p. 40
- [5] Brandreth, p. 103
- [6] Pimlott, p. 12
- [7] Lacey, p. 56; Nicolson, p. 433; Pimlott, pp. 14–16
- [8] Crawford, p. 26; Pimlott, p. 20; Shawcross, p. 21
- [9] Brandreth, p. 124; Lacey, pp. 62–63; Pimlott, pp. 24, 69
- [10] Brandreth, pp. 108–110; Lacey, pp. 159–161; Pimlott, pp. 20, 163
- [11] Brandreth, pp. 108–110
- [12] Brandreth, p. 105; Lacey, p. 81; Shawcross, pp. 21–22
- [13] Brandreth, pp. 105–106
- [14] Bond, p. 8; Lacey, p. 76; Pimlott, p. 3
- [15] Lacey, pp. 97–98
- [16] Marr, pp. 78, 85; Pimlott, pp. 71–73
- [17] Brandreth, p. 124; Crawford, p. 85; Lacey, p. 112; Marr, p. 88; Pimlott, p. 51; Shawcross, p. 25
- [18] Marr, p. 84; Pimlott, p. 47
- [19] Pimlott, p. 54
- [20] Pimlott, p. 55
- [21] Crawford, pp. 104–114; Pimlott, pp. 56–57
- [22] Crawford, pp. 114–119; Pimlott, p. 57
- [23] Crawford, pp. 137–141
- [24] Pimlott, p. 71
- [25] Bradford, p. 45; Lacey, p. 148; Marr, p. 100; Pimlott, p. 75
- [26] Bond, p. 10; Pimlott, p. 79

- [27] Pimlott, pp. 71–73
- [28] Brandreth, pp. 132–139; Lacey, pp. 124–125; Pimlott, p. 86
- [29] Bond, p. 10; Brandreth, pp. 132–136, 166–169; Lacey, pp. 119, 126, 135
- [30] Heald, p. 77
- [31] Crawford, p. 180
- [32] Heald, p. xviii
- [33] Hoey, pp. 55–56; Pimlott, pp. 101, 137
- [34] Hoey, p. 58; Pimlott, pp. 133–134
- [35] Hoey, p. 59; Petropoulos, p. 363
- [36] Bradford, p. 61
- [37] Letters Patent, 22 October 1948; Hoey, pp. 69–70; Pimlott, pp. 155–156
- [38] Pimlott, p. 163
- [39] Brandreth, pp. 226–238; Pimlott, pp. 145, 159–163, 167
- [40] Brandreth, pp. 240–241; Lacey, p. 166; Pimlott, pp. 169–172
- [41] Brandreth, pp. 245–247; Lacey, p. 166; Pimlott, pp. 173–176; Shawcross, p. 16
- [42] Bousfield and Toffoli, p. 72; Charteris quoted in Pimlott, p. 179 and Shawcross, p. 17
- [43] Pimlott, pp. 178–179
- [44] Pimlott, pp. 186–187
- [45] Bradford, p. 80; Brandreth, pp. 253–254; Lacey, pp. 172–173; Pimlott, pp. 183–185
- [46] [http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Template:British\\_Royal\\_Family&action=edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Template:British_Royal_Family&action=edit)
- [47] Brandreth, pp. 269–271
- [48] Brandreth, pp. 269–271; Lacey, pp. 193–194; Pimlott, pp. 201, 236–238
- [49] Bond, p. 22; Brandreth, p. 271; Lacey, p. 194; Pimlott, p. 238; Shawcross, p. 146
- [50] Bradford, p. 82
- [51] Television coverage of the coronation was instrumental in boosting the medium's popularity; the number of television licences in the United Kingdom doubled to 3 million, <ref>Pimlott, p. 207
- [52] Briggs, pp. 420 ff.; Pimlott, p. 207; Roberts, p. 82
- [53] Lacey, p. 182
- [54] Lacey, p. 190; Pimlott, pp. 247–248
- [55] Marr, p. 272
- [56] Pimlott, p. 182
- [57] Marr, p. 126
- [58] Brandreth, p. 278; Marr, p. 126; Pimlott, p. 224; Shawcross, p. 59
- [59] Pimlott, p. 255; Roberts, p. 84
- [60] Marr, pp. 175–176; Pimlott, pp. 256–260; Roberts, p. 84
- [61] Lacey, p. 199; Shawcross, p. 75
- [62] Lord Altrincham in *National Review* quoted by Brandreth, p. 374 and Roberts, p. 83
- [63] Brandreth, p. 374; Pimlott, pp. 280–281; Shawcross, p. 76
- [64] Hardman, p. 22; Pimlott, pp. 324–335; Roberts, p. 84
- [65] Roberts, p. 84
- [66] Bradford, p. 114
- [67] Pimlott, p. 303; Shawcross, p. 83
- [68] Bousfield, p. 139
- [69] Bond, p. 66; Pimlott, pp. 345–354
- [70] Bradford, p. 181; Pimlott, p. 418
- [71] Bradford, p. 181; Marr, p. 256; Pimlott, p. 419; Shawcross, pp. 109–110
- [72] Bond, p. 96; Marr, p. 257; Pimlott, p. 427; Shawcross, p. 110
- [73] Pimlott, pp. 428–429
- [74] Pimlott, p. 449
- [75] Hardman, p. 137; Roberts, pp. 88–89; Shawcross, p. 178
- [76] Elizabeth to her staff, quoted in Shawcross, p. 178
- [77] Pimlott, pp. 336–337, 470–471; Roberts, pp. 88–89
- [78] Trudeau, p. 313
- [79] Lacey, p. 281; Pimlott, pp. 476–477; Shawcross, p. 192
- [80] Bond, p. 115; Pimlott, p. 487
- [81] Shawcross, p. 127
- [82] Lacey, pp. 297–298; Pimlott, p. 491
- [83] Bond, p. 188; Pimlott, p. 497

- [84] Pimlott, pp. 488–490
- [85] Pimlott, p. 521
- [86] Pimlott, pp. 503–515; see also Neil, pp. 195–207 and Shawcross, pp. 129–132
- [87] Thatcher to Brian Walden quoted in Neil, p. 207; Andrew Neil quoted in Woodrow Wyatt's diary of 26 October 1990
- [88] Campbell, p. 467
- [89] Thatcher, p. 309
- [90] Roberts, p. 101; Shawcross, p. 139
- [91] Pimlott, pp. 515–516
- [92] Pimlott, pp. 519–534
- [93] Hardman, p. 81; Lacey, p. 307; Pimlott, pp. 522–526
- [94] Lacey, pp. 293–294; Pimlott, p. 541
- [95] Pimlott, p. 538
- [96] Lacey, p. 319; Marr, p. 315; Pimlott, pp. 550–551
- [97] Brandreth, p. 377; Pimlott, pp. 558–559; Roberts, p. 94; Shawcross, p. 204
- [98] Brandreth, p. 377
- [99] Bradford, p. 229; Lacey, pp. 325–326; Pimlott, pp. 559–561
- [100] Bradford, p. 226; Hardman, p. 96; Lacey, p. 328; Pimlott, p. 561
- [101] Pimlott, p. 562
- [102] Brandreth, p. 356; Pimlott, pp. 572–577; Roberts, p. 94; Shawcross, p. 168
- [103] MORI poll for *The Independent* newspaper, March 1996, quoted in Pimlott, p. 578 and
- [104] Pimlott, p. 578
- [105] Brandreth, p. 357; Pimlott, p. 577
- [106] Brandreth, p. 358; Hardman, p. 101; Pimlott, p. 610
- [107] Bond, p. 134; Brandreth, p. 358; Marr, p. 338; Pimlott, p. 615
- [108] Bond, p. 134; Brandreth, p. 358; Lacey, pp. 6–7; Pimlott, p. 616; Roberts, p. 98; Shawcross, p. 8
- [109] Brandreth, pp. 358–359; Lacey, pp. 8–9; Pimlott, pp. 621–622
- [110] Bond, p. 134; Brandreth, p. 359; Lacey, pp. 13–15; Pimlott, pp. 623–624
- [111] Bond, p. 156; Bradford, pp. 248–249; Marr, pp. 349–350
- [112] Brandreth, p. 31
- [113] Bond, pp. 166–167
- [114] Bond, p. 157
- [115] Bradford, p. 253
- [116] Brandreth, pp. 370–371; Marr, p. 395
- [117] Marr, p. 395
- [118] Shawcross, pp. 194–195
- [119] Shawcross, pp. 236–237
- [120] Bond, p. 22
- [121] Bond, p. 35; Pimlott, p. 180; Roberts, p. 82; Shawcross, p. 50
- [122] Bond, p. 35; Pimlott, p. 280; Shawcross, p. 76
- [123] Bond, pp. 66–67, 84, 87–89; Bradford, pp. 160–163; Hardman, pp. 22, 210–213; Lacey, pp. 222–226; Marr, p. 237; Pimlott, pp. 378–392; Roberts, pp. 84–86
- [124] Bond, p. 97; Bradford, p. 189; Pimlott, pp. 449–450; Roberts, p. 87; Shawcross, pp. 114–117
- [125] Bond, p. 117; Roberts, p. 91
- [126] Bond, p. 134; Pimlott, pp. 556–561, 570
- [127] Bond, p. 134; Pimlott, pp. 624–625
- [128] Hardman, p. 310; Lacey, p. 387; Roberts, p. 101; Shawcross, p. 218
- [129] Lord Chamberlain Lord Airlie quoted in Hoey, p. 225 and Pimlott, p. 561
- [130] UK CPI inflation numbers based on data available from Gregory Clark (2014), "What Were the British Earnings and Prices Then? (New Series)" (<http://www.measuringworth.org/ukearnpci/>)" MeasuringWorth.
- [131] Pimlott, p. 401

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# Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon

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<b>Princess Margaret</b>	
<i>Countess of Snowdon</i>	
<b>Spouse</b>	Antony Armstrong-Jones, 1st Earl of Snowdon (m. 1960, div. 1978)
<b>Issue</b>	David Armstrong-Jones, Viscount Linley Lady Sarah Chatto
<b>Full name</b>	
Margaret Rose <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>House</b>	House of Windsor (by birth)
<b>Father</b>	George VI
<b>Mother</b>	Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon
<b>Born</b>	21 August 1930 Glamis Castle, Scotland, UK
<b>Died</b>	9 February 2002 (aged 71) King Edward VII Hospital, London, UK

**Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon** CI GCVO GCSIJ (Margaret Rose; 21 August 1930 – 9 February 2002), was the only sibling of Queen Elizabeth II and the younger daughter of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

Margaret spent much of her childhood years in the company of her older sister and parents. Her life changed dramatically in 1936, when her paternal uncle, King Edward VIII, abdicated to marry the twice divorced American Wallis Simpson. Margaret's father became King, and her older sister became heiress presumptive with Margaret second in line to the throne. During World War II, the two sisters stayed at Windsor Castle, despite suggestions to evacuate them to Canada. During the war years, Margaret was considered too young to perform any official duties, and instead continued her education.

After the war, Margaret fell in love with Group Captain Peter Townsend. In 1952, Margaret's father died, her sister became sovereign, and Townsend divorced his first wife. Early the following year, he proposed to Margaret. Many in the government felt that he would be an unsuitable husband for the Queen's 22-year-old sister and the Church of England refused to countenance a marriage to a divorced man. Margaret eventually abandoned her plans and, in 1960, accepted the proposal of the photographer Antony Armstrong-Jones, who was created Earl of Snowdon by the Queen. The couple divorced in 1978 and Margaret never remarried.

Margaret was often viewed as a controversial member of the royal family. Her divorce earned her negative publicity and she was romantically linked with several men. Her health gradually deteriorated in the final two decades of her life; a heavy smoker all her adult life, she had a lung operation in 1985, a bout of pneumonia in 1993, and at least three strokes between 1998 and 2001. She died at King Edward VII Hospital on 9 February 2002.

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## Early life



Princess Margaret (front) with her sister Elizabeth (right) and grandmother Queen Mary (left)

Margaret was born *Her Royal Highness* Princess Margaret Rose of York on 21 August 1930 at Glamis Castle in Scotland, her mother's ancestral home.<sup>[2]</sup> The registration of her birth was delayed for several days to avoid her being numbered 13 in the parish register. At the time of her birth, she was fourth in the line of succession to the British throne. Her father was Prince Albert, Duke of York (later George VI), the second son of King George V and Queen Mary. As a grandchild of the Sovereign in the male line, Margaret Rose was styled *Her Royal Highness* from birth. Her mother was Elizabeth, Duchess of York, the youngest daughter of the 14th Earl and the Countess of Strathmore and Kinghorne. The Duchess of York originally wanted the names Ann Margaret, as she explained to Queen Mary in a letter: "I am very anxious to call her Ann Margaret, as I think Ann of York sounds pretty, & Elizabeth and Ann go so well together."<sup>[3]</sup> King George V disliked the name Ann, but approved of the alternative "Margaret Rose".<sup>[4]</sup> She was baptised in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace on 30 October 1930 by Cosmo Lang, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Her godparents were: the Prince of Wales (her paternal uncle, for whom his brother the Prince George stood proxy); Princess Ingrid of Sweden (her paternal cousin, for whom another cousin Lady Patricia Ramsay stood proxy); the Princess Victoria (her paternal great-aunt); the Lady Rose Leveson-Gower (her maternal aunt); and the Hon David Bowes-Lyon (her maternal uncle).<sup>[5][6]</sup>

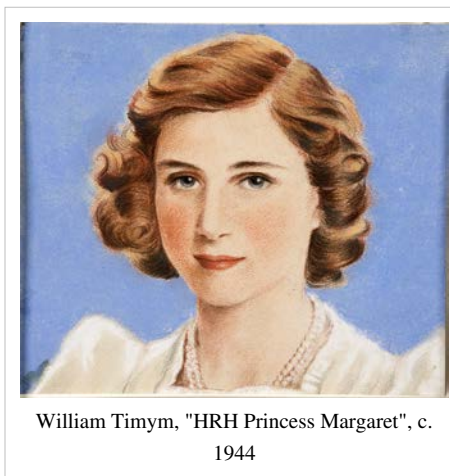
Margaret's early life was spent primarily at the Yorks' residences at 145 Piccadilly (their town house in London) or Royal Lodge in Windsor.<sup>[7]</sup> The Yorks were perceived by the public as an ideal family: father, mother and children,<sup>[8]</sup> but unfounded rumours that Margaret was deaf and dumb were not completely dispelled until Margaret's first main public appearance at her uncle Prince George's wedding in 1934.<sup>[9]</sup> She was educated alongside her sister, Princess Elizabeth, by their Scottish governess Marion Crawford. Her education was mainly supervised by her mother, who in the words of Randolph Churchill "never aimed at bringing her daughters up to be more than nicely behaved young ladies".<sup>[10]</sup> When Queen Mary insisted upon the importance of education, the Duchess of York commented, "I don't know what she meant. After all I and my sisters only had governesses and we all married well—one of us *very* well". Margaret was resentful about her limited education, especially in later years, aiming criticism at her mother. However, Margaret's mother told a friend that she "regretted" that her own daughters did not go to school like other children,<sup>[11]</sup> and the employment of a governess rather than sending the girls to school may have been done only at the insistence of King George V.<sup>[12]</sup>

George V died when Margaret was five, and her uncle succeeded as King Edward VIII. Less than a year later, on 11 December 1936, Edward abdicated to marry Wallis Simpson, a twice-divorced American, whom neither the Church of England nor the Dominion governments would accept as Queen. The Church would not recognise the marriage of a divorced woman with a living ex-husband as valid. Edward's abdication left a reluctant Duke of York in his place as King George VI, and Margaret unexpectedly became second in line to the throne with the style *The Princess Margaret* to indicate her status as a child of the sovereign.<sup>[13]</sup> The family moved into Buckingham Palace; Margaret's room overlooked The Mall.<sup>[14]</sup>

Margaret was a Brownie in the 1st Buckingham Palace Brownie Pack, formed in 1937. She was also a Girl Guide and later a Sea Ranger. She served as President of Girlguiding UK from 1965 until her death in 2002.

At the outbreak of World War II, Margaret and her sister were at Birkhall, on the Balmoral Castle estate, where they stayed until Christmas 1939 enduring nights so cold that drinking water in carafes by their bedside froze.<sup>[15]</sup> They spent Christmas at Sandringham House, before moving to Windsor Castle just outside London for much of the remainder of the war.<sup>[16]</sup> Lord Hailsham wrote to Prime Minister Winston Churchill to advise the evacuation of the princesses to the greater safety of Canada,<sup>[17]</sup> to which their mother famously replied "The children won't go without me. I won't leave without the King.

And the King will never leave." Unlike other members of the royal family, Margaret was not expected to undertake any public or official duties during the war. She developed her skills at singing and playing the piano.<sup>[18]</sup> Her contemporaries thought she was spoilt by her parents, especially her father,<sup>[19]</sup> who allowed her to take liberties not usually permissible, such as being allowed to stay up to dinner at the age of 13.<sup>[1]</sup> Marion Crawford despaired at the attention Margaret was getting, writing to friends "Could you this year only ask Princess Elizabeth to your party? ... Princess Margaret does draw all the attention and Princess Elizabeth lets her do that." Elizabeth, however, did not mind this, commenting, "oh, it's so much easier when Margaret's there—everybody laughs at what Margaret says". King George described Elizabeth as his pride and Margaret as his joy.<sup>[20]</sup>



William Timym, "HRH Princess Margaret", c. 1944

## Post-war years

Following the end of the war in 1945, Margaret appeared on the balcony at Buckingham Palace with her family and Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Afterwards, both Elizabeth and Margaret joined the crowds outside the palace incognito chanting, "we want the King, we want the Queen!".<sup>[21]</sup> On 15 April 1946, Margaret was confirmed into the Church of England.<sup>[22]</sup>

On 1 February 1947, Margaret, Elizabeth and her parents embarked on a state tour of Southern Africa. The three-month long visit was Margaret's first visit abroad, and she later claimed that she remembered "every minute of it".<sup>[23]</sup> Margaret was chaperoned by Peter Townsend, the King's equerry.<sup>[24]</sup> Later that year, Margaret was a bridesmaid at Elizabeth's wedding. Elizabeth had two children, Charles and Anne, in the next three years, which moved Margaret further down the line of succession.<sup>[25]</sup>

In 1950, the former royal governess, Marion Crawford, published a biography of Elizabeth and Margaret's childhood years titled *The Little Princesses* in which she described Margaret's "light-hearted fun and frolics"<sup>[26]</sup> and her "amusing and outrageous ... antics".<sup>[27]</sup> The royal family were appalled at what they saw as Crawford's invasion of their privacy and breach of trust, as a result of which Crawford was ostracised from royal circles.<sup>[28]</sup>

As a beautiful young woman, with an 18-inch waist and "vivid blue eyes",<sup>[29]</sup> Margaret enjoyed socialising with high society and the young, aristocratic set, including Sharman Douglas, the daughter of the American ambassador, Lewis Williams Douglas.<sup>[30]</sup> She was often featured in the press at balls, parties, and night-clubs.<sup>[31]</sup> The number of her official engagements increased, which included a tour of Italy, Switzerland and France, and she joined a growing number of charitable organisations as President or Patron.<sup>[32]</sup>

Her twenty-first birthday party was held at Balmoral in August 1951.<sup>[33]</sup> The following month her father underwent surgery for lung cancer, and Margaret was appointed one of the Counsellors of State who undertook the King's official duties while he was incapacitated.<sup>[34]</sup> Her father died five months later, in February 1952, and her sister became queen.



## Romance with Peter Townsend

Margaret was grief-stricken by her father's death, and was prescribed sedatives to help her sleep.<sup>[35]</sup> She wrote, "He was such a wonderful person, the very heart and centre of our happy family."<sup>[36]</sup> She was consoled by her deeply held Christian beliefs.<sup>[37]</sup> With her widowed mother, Margaret moved out of Buckingham Palace and into Clarence House, while her sister and her family moved out of Clarence House and into Buckingham Palace.<sup>[38]</sup> Peter Townsend was appointed Comptroller of her mother's household.<sup>[39]</sup>

By 1953, Townsend was divorced from his first wife; he proposed marriage to Margaret. He was 16 years her senior, and had two children from his previous marriage. Margaret accepted, and informed the Queen of her desire to marry Townsend. The Queen's consent was required by the Royal Marriages Act 1772. As in 1936, the Church of England refused to countenance the remarriage of the divorced. Queen Mary had recently died, and Elizabeth was about to be crowned. After her coronation, she planned to tour the Empire for six months. The Queen told Margaret, "Under the circumstances, it isn't unreasonable for me to ask you to wait a year."<sup>[40]</sup> The Queen was counselled by her private secretary to post Townsend abroad, but she refused, instead transferring him from the Queen Mother's household to her own.<sup>[41]</sup> The British Cabinet refused to approve the marriage, and newspapers reported that the marriage was "unthinkable" and "would fly in the face of Royal and Christian tradition".<sup>[42]</sup> Churchill informed the Queen that the Dominion prime ministers were unanimously against the marriage, and that Parliament would not approve a marriage that would be unrecognised by the Church of England unless Margaret renounced her rights to the throne.<sup>[43]</sup> Churchill arranged for Townsend to be posted to Brussels. Polls run by popular newspapers appeared to show that the public supported Margaret's personal choice, regardless of Church teaching or the government's opinion.<sup>[44]</sup> For two years, press speculation continued. Margaret was told by clerics, incorrectly, that she would be unable to take communion if she married a divorced man.<sup>[45]</sup> Finally, Margaret issued a statement:

I would like it to be known that I have decided not to marry Group Captain Peter Townsend. I have been aware that, subject to my renouncing my rights of succession, it might have been possible for me to contract a civil marriage. But mindful of the Church's teachings that Christian marriage is indissoluble, and conscious of my duty to the Commonwealth, I have resolved to put these considerations before others. I have reached this decision entirely alone, and in doing so I have been strengthened by the unflinching support and devotion of Group Captain Townsend.<sup>[46]</sup>

Other rumoured suitors included the Hon. Dominic Elliot, Billy Wallace, Colin Tennant,<sup>[47]</sup> (later the 3rd Baron Glenconner) and John Turner.

## Marriage



Princess Margaret in 1965

Margaret married the photographer Antony Armstrong-Jones at Westminster Abbey on 6 May 1960. She reportedly accepted his proposal a day after learning from Peter Townsend that he intended to marry a young Belgian woman, Marie-Luce Jamagne, who was half his age and bore a striking resemblance to Princess Margaret.<sup>[48]</sup> The announcement of the engagement, on 26 February 1960, took the press by surprise. Margaret had taken care to conceal the romance from reporters.<sup>[49]</sup>

The ceremony was the first royal wedding to be broadcast on television, and attracted viewing figures of 300 million worldwide.<sup>[50]</sup> Despite the public enthusiasm, most foreign royal families of Europe disapproved a king's daughter marrying a photographer. Queen Ingrid of Denmark was the only foreign royal to attend the wedding.<sup>[51]</sup>

Margaret's wedding dress was designed by Norman Hartnell, and worn with the Poltimore tiara.<sup>[52]</sup> The Princess had eight young bridesmaids, led by her niece, Princess Anne. The other bridesmaids were her goddaughter, Marilyn Wills, daughter of her cousin Jean Elphinstone and Major John Lycett Wills; Annabel Rhodes, daughter of her cousin Margaret Elphinstone and Denys Rhodes; Lady Virginia Fitzroy, daughter of Hugh Fitzroy, Earl of Euston; Sarah Lowther, daughter of Sir John Lowther; Catherine Vesey, daughter of Viscount de Vesci; and Lady Rose Nevill, daughter of the Marquess of Abergavenny. The Duke of Edinburgh escorted the bride and the best man was Dr Roger Gilliatt.

The honeymoon was spent aboard the royal yacht *Britannia* on a six-week Caribbean cruise.<sup>[53]</sup> As a wedding present, Colin Tennant gave her a plot of land on his private Caribbean island, Mustique.<sup>[54]</sup> The newly-weds moved into rooms in Kensington Palace.<sup>[55]</sup> In 1961, the Princess's husband was created Earl of Snowdon, whereupon she became formally styled HRH The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon. The couple had two children (both born by Caesarean section at Margaret's request):<sup>[56]</sup> David, Viscount Linley, born 3 November 1961, and Lady Sarah, born 1 May 1964.

The marriage widened Princess Margaret's social circle beyond the Court and aristocracy to include show business celebrities and bohemians, and was seen at the time as reflecting the breakdown of class barriers.<sup>[57]</sup> The Snowdons experimented with the styles and fashions of the 1960s.<sup>[58]</sup>

## Royal duties

Princess Margaret began her royal duties at an early age. She attended the silver jubilee of her grandparents, King George V and Queen Mary, aged five in 1935. She later attended her parents' coronation in 1937. Her first major royal tour occurred when she joined her parents and sister for a tour of South Africa in 1947. Her tour aboard *Britannia* to the British colonies in the Caribbean in 1955 created a sensation throughout the West Indies, and calypsos were dedicated to her.<sup>[59]</sup> As colonies of the British Commonwealth of Nations sought nationhood, Princess Margaret represented the Crown at independence ceremonies in Jamaica in 1962<sup>[60]</sup> and Tuvalu and Dominica in 1978. Her visit to Tuvalu was cut short after an illness, which may have been viral pneumonia,<sup>[61]</sup> and she was flown to Australia to recuperate.<sup>[62]</sup> Other overseas tours included the United States in 1963, Japan in 1969 and 1979,<sup>[63]</sup> the United States and Canada in 1974,<sup>[64]</sup> Australia in 1975,<sup>[65]</sup> the Philippines in 1980,<sup>[66]</sup> Swaziland in 1981,<sup>[67]</sup> and China in 1987.<sup>[68]</sup> During an official visit to Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1964, she was allegedly bugged by the KGB.

The Princess's main interests were welfare charities, music and ballet. She was President of the National Society and of the Royal Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Invalid Children's Aid Nationwide (also called 'I CAN'). She was Grand President of the St John Ambulance Brigade and Colonel-in-Chief of Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps. She was also the president or patron of numerous organisations, such as the West Indies Olympic Association, the Girl Guides, Northern Ballet Theatre, and the London Lighthouse (an AIDS charity that has since merged with the Terrence Higgins Trust).



Princess Margaret and the Earl of Snowdon with the United States president Lyndon B. Johnson and his wife Lady Bird at the White House on 17 November 1965

## Private life

Reportedly, her first extramarital affair took place in 1966, with her daughter's godfather, Bordeaux wine producer Anthony Barton,<sup>[69]</sup> and a year later she had a one-month liaison with Robin Douglas-Home, a nephew of British politician Alec Douglas-Home.<sup>[70]</sup> Margaret claimed that her relationship with Douglas-Home was platonic, but her letters to him (which were later sold) were intimate.<sup>[71]</sup> Douglas-Home, a depressive, committed suicide 18 months after the split with Margaret. Claims that she was romantically involved with musician Mick Jagger,<sup>[72]</sup> actor Peter Sellers, and Australian cricketer Keith Miller are unproven. The entertainer Leslie Hutchinson, who was 30 years older than Margaret, is believed by Charlotte Breese, his biographer, to have had a "brief liaison" with Margaret in 1955. A 2009 biography of actor David Niven had assertions, based on information from his widow and a good friend of Niven's, that he too had had an affair with the princess.<sup>[73]</sup> Another association was supposedly with John Bindon, a cockney actor who had spent time in prison. His story, sold to the *Daily Mirror*, boasted of a close relationship with Margaret.<sup>[74]</sup>

By the early 1970s, the Snowdons had drifted apart. In September 1973, Colin Tennant (later Baron Glenconner) introduced Margaret to Roddy Llewellyn. Llewellyn was seventeen years her junior. In 1974, he was a guest at the holiday home she had built on Mustique.<sup>[75]</sup> It was the first of several visits. Margaret described their relationship as "a loving friendship".<sup>[76]</sup> Once, when Llewellyn left on an impulsive trip to Turkey, Margaret became emotionally distraught and took an overdose of sleeping tablets.<sup>[77]</sup> "I was so exhausted because of everything", she later said, "that all I wanted to do was sleep."<sup>[78]</sup> As she recovered, her ladies-in-waiting kept Lord Snowdon away from her, afraid that seeing him would distress her further.<sup>[79]</sup>

In February 1976, a picture of Margaret and Llewellyn in swimsuits on Mustique was published on the front page of the *News of the World* tabloid. The press portrayed Margaret and Llewellyn as a predatory older woman and her toyboy lover.<sup>[80]</sup> The following month, the Snowdons publicly acknowledged that their marriage had irretrievably broken down.<sup>[81]</sup> There were calls to remove her from the Civil list. Labour MPs denounced her as "a royal parasite"<sup>[82]</sup> and a "flooie".<sup>[83]</sup> On 11 July 1978, the Snowdons' divorce was finalised. It was the first divorce of a senior royal since Princess Victoria of Edinburgh in 1901. In December Snowdon married Lucy Lindsay-Hogg.<sup>[84]</sup>

While on a fund-raising tour of the United States in October 1979 on behalf of the Royal Opera House, Margaret became embroiled in a controversy following the assassination of Louis Mountbatten, 1st Earl Mountbatten of Burma. Mountbatten and members of his family were killed by a bomb planted by the Provisional Irish Republican Army.<sup>[85]</sup> Seated at a dinner reception in Chicago with columnist Abra Anderson and mayor Jane Byrne, Margaret told them that the royal family had been moved by the many letters of condolence from Ireland.<sup>[86]</sup> The following day, a single press report, written by Anderson's rival Irv Kupcinec, claimed that Margaret had referred to the Irish as "pigs".<sup>[87]</sup> Margaret, Anderson and Byrne all issued immediate denials, but the damage was already done. The rest of the tour drew demonstrations, and Margaret's security was doubled in the face of physical threats.<sup>[88]</sup>

In 1981, Llewellyn married Tatiana Soskin, whom he had known for ten years.<sup>[89]</sup> Margaret remained close friends with them both.<sup>[90]</sup> In January 1981, Margaret was a guest on the BBC Radio 4 programme *Desert Island Discs*.<sup>[91]</sup>

## Illness and death

The Princess's later life was marred by illness and disability. She had smoked cigarettes since at least the age of 15 and had continued to smoke heavily for many years.<sup>[92]</sup> On 5 January 1985 she had part of her left lung removed; the operation drew parallels with that of her father over 30 years earlier.<sup>[93]</sup> In 1991 she quit smoking, though she continued to drink heavily.<sup>[94]</sup> In January 1993 she was admitted to hospital for pneumonia. She experienced a mild stroke in 1998 at her holiday home in Mustique. Early in the following year the Princess suffered severe scalds to her feet in a bathroom accident, which affected her mobility to the extent she required support when walking and sometimes used a wheelchair.<sup>[95]</sup> In January and March 2001, further strokes were diagnosed, which had left her with partial vision and paralysis on the left side.<sup>[96]</sup> Margaret's last public appearances were at the 101st birthday

celebrations of her mother in August 2001, and the 100th birthday celebration of her aunt, Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, that December.<sup>[97]</sup>

*We thank thee Lord who by thy spirit doth our faith restore  
When we with worldly things commune & prayerless close our door  
We lose our precious gift divine to worship and adore  
Then thou our Saviour, fill our hearts to love thee evermore*

Princess Margaret's epitaph, written by herself is carved on a memorial stone in St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle<sup>[98]</sup>

Princess Margaret died in the King Edward VII Hospital, London, on 9 February 2002 at the age of 71 after suffering another stroke.<sup>[99]</sup> Her funeral was held on 15 February 2002—the 50th anniversary of her father's funeral. In line with her wishes, the ceremony was a private service for family and friends.<sup>[100]</sup> Unlike most other members of the royal family, Princess Margaret was cremated, at Slough Crematorium. Her ashes were placed in the tomb of her parents, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother (who died seven weeks after Margaret), in the King George VI Memorial Chapel in St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, two months later.<sup>[101]</sup> A state memorial service was held at Westminster Abbey on 19 April 2002.<sup>[102]</sup>

## Legacy

Observers often characterised her as a spoiled snob capable of cutting remarks or hauteur.<sup>[103]</sup> She even apparently looked down on her own grandmother, Mary of Teck, because Mary was born a princess with only the "Serene Highness" style, whereas Margaret was a royal princess with the "Royal Highness" style at birth.<sup>[104]</sup> Their letters, however, provide no indication of friction between them.<sup>[105]</sup> She could also be charming and informal. People who came into contact with her could be perplexed by her capricious swings between frivolity and formality.<sup>[106]</sup> Marion Crawford explained, "Impulsive and bright remarks she made became headlines and, taken out of their context, began to produce in the public eye an oddly distorted personality that bore little resemblance to the Margaret we knew."<sup>[107]</sup> Margaret's acquaintance Gore Vidal wrote, "She was far too intelligent for her station in life." He recalled a conversation with Margaret, in which she discussed her public notoriety, saying, "It was inevitable: when there are two sisters and one is the Queen, who must be the source of honour and all that is good, while the other must be the focus of the most creative malice, the evil sister."



In June 2006, much of her estate was auctioned by Christie's to meet inheritance tax, though some of the items were sold in aid of charities such as the Stroke Association.<sup>[108]</sup> A world record price of £1.24 million was set by a Fabergé clock, and the Poltimore tiara, worn for her wedding in 1960, sold for £926,400.<sup>[109]</sup> The sale of her effects totalled £13,658,000. In April 2007, an exhibition titled *Princess Line – The Fashion Legacy of Princess Margaret* opened at Kensington Palace, showcasing contemporary fashion from British designers such as Vivienne Westwood inspired by Princess Margaret's legacy of style. Christopher Bailey's Spring 2006 collection for Burberry was inspired by Margaret's look from the 1960s.<sup>[110]</sup>

Princess Margaret's private life was for many years the subject of intense speculation by media and royal-watchers. Her house on Mustique, designed by her husband's uncle the stage designer Oliver Messel, was her favourite holiday destination.<sup>[111]</sup> Allegations of wild parties and drug taking were made in a documentary broadcast after the Princess's death. Princess Margaret was portrayed by Lucy Cohu in the Channel 4 TV drama *The Queen's Sister* (2005), by Trulie MacLeod in the TV drama *The Women of Windsor* (1992), and by Hannah Wiltshire in the TV drama *Bertie and Elizabeth*; she is portrayed silently in the second series première of *Ashes to Ashes* (2009, set in 1982) and subsequently complains off-camera about one of the principal characters. In the Academy Award-winning 2010 film *The King's Speech*, Margaret features as a child and is portrayed by Ramona Marquez.

Her affair with Peter Townsend and the Queen's dealing with this was the subject of the first episode of the Channel 4 Docudrama *The Queen* in which she was portrayed by Katie McGrath.

It is argued that Margaret's most enduring legacy is an accidental one. Perhaps unwittingly, Margaret paved the way for public acceptance of royal divorce. Her life, if not her actions, made the decisions and choices of her sister's children, three of whom divorced, easier than they otherwise would have been.<sup>[112]</sup>

## Titles, styles, honours and arms

### Titles and styles






- **21 August 1930 – 11 December 1936:** *Her Royal Highness* Princess Margaret of York
- **11 December 1936 – 3 October 1961:** *Her Royal Highness* The Princess Margaret<sup>[113]</sup>
- **3 October 1961 – 9 February 2002:** *Her Royal Highness* The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon

At the time of her death, Princess Margaret's full style was: *Her Royal Highness The Princess Margaret Rose, Countess of Snowdon, Viscountess Linley, Companion of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, Dame Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Dame Grand Cross of the Most Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem.*

### Honours


- **CI:** Companion of the Crown of India, *12 June 1947*<sup>[114]</sup>
- **GCVO:** Dame Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, *1953*
- **GCStJ:** Dame Grand Cross of St John of Jerusalem, *1956*
- Royal Victorian Chain, *1990*
- Royal Family Order of King George V
- Royal Family Order of King George VI
- Royal Family Order of Queen Elizabeth II

### Foreign honours


-  Netherlands: Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Netherlands Lion, *1948*
-  Zanzibar: Member of the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, First Class, *1956*
-  Belgium: Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown, *1960*
-  Uganda: Recipient of the Order of the Lion, Crown and Shield of Toro Kingdom, *1965*
-  Japan: Grand Cordon (or First Class) of the Order of the Precious Crown, *1971*

### Honorary military appointments




#### Australia

-  Colonel-in-Chief of the Women's Royal Australian Army Corps



#### Bermuda





-  Colonel-in-Chief of the Bermuda Regiment

#### Canada

-  Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Highland Fusiliers of Canada
-  Colonel-in-Chief of the Princess Louise Fusiliers
-  Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment


#### United Kingdom

-  Colonel-in-Chief of the 15th/19th The King's Royal Hussars
-  Colonel-in-Chief of the Light Dragoons

-  Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Highland Fusiliers (Princess Margaret's Own Glasgow and Ayrshire Regiment)
-  Colonel-in-Chief of the Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps
-  Deputy Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Anglian Regiment
-  Honorary Air Commodore, Royal Air Force Coningsby

## Arms

### Arms of Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon

	<p><b>Notes</b></p> <p>The Princess's personalised coat of arms were those of the Royal coat of arms of the United Kingdom with a label for difference.</p> <p><b>Escutcheon</b></p> <p>Quarterly 1st and 4th gules three lions passant guardant or 2nd or a lion rampant gules within a double tressure flory counterflory gules 3rd azure a harp or stringed argent</p> <p><b>Orders</b></p> <p>The Royal Victorian Order ribbon. <b>VICTORIA</b></p> <p><b>Other elements</b></p> <p>The whole differenced by a label of three points Argent, first and third charged with a Tudor rose the second with a thistle proper</p> <p><b>Symbolism</b></p> <p>As with the Royal Arms of the United Kingdom. The first and fourth quarters are the arms of England, the second of Scotland, the third of Ireland.</p>
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## Issue

Name	Birth	Marriage		Issue
David Armstrong-Jones, Viscount Linley	3 November 1961	8 October 1993	Serena Stanhope	Charles Armstrong-Jones Margarita Armstrong-Jones
Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones	1 May 1964	14 July 1994	Daniel Chatto	Samuel Chatto Arthur Chatto

## Notes

- [1] As a titled royal, Margaret held no surname, but when one *was* used, it was Windsor.
- [2] Heald, p.1; Warwick, pp.27–28
- [3] Warwick, p.31
- [4] Warwick, pp.31–32
- [5] Heald, p.6; Warwick, p.33
- [6] Yvonne's Royalty Home Page – Royal Christenings (<http://users.uniserve.com/~canyon/christenings.htm#Christenings>)
- [7] Crawford, pp.14–34; Heald, pp.7–8; Warwick, pp.35–39
- [8] Warwick, pp.34, 120
- [9] Warwick, pp.45–46
- [10] Quoted in Warwick, p.52
- [11] Lisa Sheridan in *From Cabbages to Kings*, quoted by Warwick, pp.51–52
- [12] Warwick, p.52
- [13] Heald, p.11; Warwick, p.71
- [14] Heald, p.18; Warwick, p.76
- [15] Crawford, p.110; Warwick, p.98
- [16] Crawford, pp.104–119; Warwick, pp.99–101

- [17] Warwick, p.102
- [18] Dempster, p.8
- [19] Bradford; Heald, p.9
- [20] Botham, p.9
- [21] Aronson, p.92
- [22] Helen Molesworth, *Property from the Collection of Her Royal Highness The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon*. Christie's Auction House, Jewellery Department, London, 2006. Auction of the Property of HRH Princess Margaret ([http://www.christies.com/special\\_sites/woodwork/specialist.asp](http://www.christies.com/special_sites/woodwork/specialist.asp))
- [23] Aronson, p.97
- [24] Heald, p.39
- [25] Heald, p.53
- [26] Crawford, p.111
- [27] Crawford, p.164
- [28] Heald, p.7; Warwick, pp.40–43
- [29] Warwick, p.140
- [30] Warwick, pp.138–139
- [31] Warwick, pp.140–142
- [32] Warwick, pp.154–159
- [33] Heald, p.84; Warwick, p.163
- [34] Warwick, p.167
- [35] Warwick, p.170
- [36] Warwick, pp.170–171
- [37] Heald, p. 89; Warwick, p.180
- [38] Heald, p.91; Warwick, p.176
- [39] Warwick, p.182
- [40] The Queen quoted by Princess Margaret, in Warwick, p.186
- [41] Warwick, p.187
- [42] e.g. *The People* newspaper quoted in Warwick, p.190
- [43] Warwick, p.191
- [44] Warwick, p.192
- [45] Warwick, p.203
- [46] Princess Margaret, 31 October 1955, quoted in Warwick, p.205
- [47] Heald, p.105
- [48] Heald, p. 112: "looked strikingly like Princess Margaret"; Warwick, p. 223: "more than a passing resemblance to the Princess"
- [49] Heald, pp. 114–115; Warwick, p. 225
- [50] Warwick, p.227
- [51] Documentary Happy and Glorious – Royal Weddings On Film (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pEoUcMgBsFg>)
- [52] Helen Molesworth, *Property from the Collection of Her Royal Highness The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon*. Christie's Auction House, Jewellery Department, London, 2006. Auction of the Property of HRH Princess Margaret ([http://www.christies.com/special\\_sites/woodwork/specialist.asp](http://www.christies.com/special_sites/woodwork/specialist.asp))
- [53] Heald, pp. 119–121; Warwick, pp. 229–230
- [54] Heald, p. 122; Warwick, p. 271
- [55] Heald, p.141; Warwick, p. 233
- [56] Heald, pp. 140–141
- [57] Haden-Guest, Anthony: "The New Class", *The Queen* (magazine), 1965
- [58] Warwick, p. 239
- [59] Payne, p.17
- [60] Heald, pp.149–150
- [61] Heald, pp.206–207
- [62] Heald, p.207
- [63] Heald, pp.154–163, 210
- [64] Heald, p.187
- [65] Heald, pp.188–190
- [66] Heald, pp.225–226
- [67] Heald, pp.229–233
- [68] Heald, pp.245–247
- [69] Heald, p. 170; Warwick, p. 245
- [70] Heald, p.170
- [71] Warwick, pp. 245–246

- [72] Aronson, p.229
- [73] Munn, Michael (24 May 2009). "Oh God, I wanted her to die" ([http://entertainment.timesonline.co.uk/tol/arts\\_and\\_entertainment/books/book\\_extracts/article6349165.ece](http://entertainment.timesonline.co.uk/tol/arts_and_entertainment/books/book_extracts/article6349165.ece)). *The Sunday Times*, Retrieved 29 May 2009.
- [74] Aronson, p. 260
- [75] Heald, p. 194; Warwick, p. 255
- [76] Margaret, quoted in Warwick, p. 256
- [77] Heald, p. 198; Warwick, p. 257
- [78] Quoted in Warwick, p.257
- [79] Warwick, p. 257
- [80] Warwick, p. 258
- [81] Heald, p. 197; Warwick, p.258
- [82] Denis Canavan quoted in Warwick, p. 260
- [83] Willie Hamilton quoted in Warwick, p. 261
- [84] Warwick, p. 263
- [85] "1979: IRA bomb kills Lord Mountbatten" ([http://news.bbc.co.uk/onthisday/hi/dates/stories/august/27/newsid\\_2511000/2511545.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/onthisday/hi/dates/stories/august/27/newsid_2511000/2511545.stm)), BBC On This Day, 27 August
- [86] Warwick, p. 267
- [87] Heald, p. 217; Warwick, p. 267
- [88] Warwick, pp. 267–268
- [89] Warwick, p.274
- [90] Heald, p.308; Warwick, p.256
- [91] Desert Island Discs Archive – HRH Princess Margaret (<http://www.bbc.co.uk/radio4/features/desert-island-discs/castaway/3ead5fec>)  
BBC Radio 4
- [92] Heald, pp.32–33
- [93] Warwick, p.276
- [94] Heald, p.256
- [95] Warwick, pp.290–291
- [96] Warwick, pp.299–302
- [97] Warwick, p.303
- [98] Heald, p.294
- [99] Warwick, p.304
- [100] Warwick, p.306
- [101] Warwick, pp.306–308
- [102] Heald, p.295
- [103] Heald, pp.130–131, 222–223
- [104] Heald, p.89
- [105] Heald, pp.15–16, 89
- [106] Heald, p.146
- [107] Crawford, p.226
- [108] Heald, pp.297–301
- [109] Heald, p.301
- [110] Heald, pp.296–297
- [111] See, for example, Roy Strong quoted in Heald, p.191
- [112] Warwick, pp.308–309
- [113] Princess Margaret at no time assumed the title "Princess Margaret, Mrs Antony Armstrong-Jones" (see e.g. issues of the London Gazette 1 November 1960, 25 November 1960, 24 February 1961, 28 February 1961, 3 March 1961 and 24 March 1961).
- [114] Supplement to the London Gazette, 6 June 1947 (<http://www.london-gazette.co.uk/issues/37976/supplements/2569>)



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Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon <b>House of Windsor</b> Cadet branch of the <b>House of Wettin</b> <b>Born:</b> 21 August 1930 <b>Died:</b> 9 February 2002		
<b>Academic offices</b>		
Preceded by <b>The Earl of Harrowby</b>	<b>President of the University College of North Staffordshire</b> 1956–1962	Succeeded by <b>Herself</b> <b>as Chancellor of Keele University</b>
Preceded by <b>Herself</b> <b>as President of the University College of North Staffordshire</b>	<b>Chancellor of Keele University</b> 1962–1986	Succeeded by <b>Baron Moser</b>

# Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh

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Prince Philip	
<i>Duke of Edinburgh</i>	
Prince Philip in 1992	
<b>Spouse</b>	Elizabeth II (m. 1947)
<b>Issue</b>	Charles, Prince of Wales Anne, Princess Royal Prince Andrew, Duke of York Prince Edward, Earl of Wessex
<b>Full name</b>	
Philip Mountbatten	
<b>House</b>	House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg
<b>Father</b>	Prince Andrew of Greece and Denmark
<b>Mother</b>	Princess Alice of Battenberg
<b>Born</b>	10 June 1921 Mon Repos, Corfu, Greece
<b>Religion</b>	Church of England ( <i>prev.</i> Greek Orthodox Church)

**Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh** (born **Prince Philip of Greece and Denmark**,<sup>[1]</sup> 10 June 1921)<sup>[2]</sup></ref> is the husband of Queen Elizabeth II. He is the longest-serving, oldest-ever spouse of a reigning British monarch, and the longest-lived male member of the British royal family.

A member of the House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, Prince Philip was born in Greece into the Greek and Danish royal families, but his family was exiled from Greece when he was a baby. After being educated in France, England, Germany, and Scotland, he joined the British Royal Navy in 1939, at the age of 18. From July 1939, he began corresponding with the 13-year-old Princess Elizabeth (his third cousin through Queen Victoria and the elder daughter and heiress presumptive of King George VI) whom he had first met in 1934. During the Second World War he served with the Mediterranean and Pacific fleets.

After the war, Philip was granted permission by George VI to marry Elizabeth. Before the official announcement of their engagement, he abandoned his Greek and Danish royal titles, converted from Greek Orthodoxy to Anglicanism, and became a naturalised British subject, adopting the surname *Mountbatten*, from his maternal grandparents. After an engagement of five months, as Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten, he married Elizabeth on 20 November 1947. Just before the marriage, the King granted him the style of *His Royal Highness* and the title *Duke of Edinburgh*. Philip left active service, having reached the rank of commander, when Elizabeth became Queen in 1952. His wife made him a prince of the United Kingdom in 1957.

Philip has four children with Elizabeth: Prince Charles, Princess Anne, Prince Andrew, and Prince Edward. He has eight grandchildren and four great-grandchildren. Through a British Order in Council issued in 1960, descendants of Philip and Elizabeth not bearing royal styles and titles can use the surname Mountbatten-Windsor, which has also been used by some members who do hold titles, such as Charles and Anne.

A keen sportsman, Philip helped develop the equestrian event of carriage driving. He is a patron of over 800 organisations and chairman of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award scheme for people aged 14 to 24 years.

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## Early life

Prince Philip of Greece and Denmark was born at Mon Repos on the Greek island of Corfu on 10 June 1921, the only son and fifth and final child of Prince Andrew of Greece and Denmark and Princess Alice of Battenberg.<sup>[3]</sup> Philip's four elder sisters were Margarita, Theodora, Cecilie, and Sophie. He was baptised into the Greek Orthodox Church. His godparents were Queen Olga of Greece (his paternal grandmother) and the Mayor of Corfu.<sup>[4]</sup>

Shortly after Philip's birth, his maternal grandfather, Prince Louis of Battenberg, then known as Louis Mountbatten, Marquess of Milford Haven, died in London. Louis was a naturalised British citizen, who, after a career in the Royal Navy, had renounced his German titles and adopted the surname Mountbatten during the First World War. After visiting London for the memorial, Philip and his mother returned to Greece where Prince Andrew had remained behind to command an army division embroiled in the Greco-Turkish War (1919–1922).<sup>[5]</sup>

The war went badly for Greece, and the Turks made large gains. On 22 September 1922, Philip's uncle, King Constantine I, was forced to abdicate, and Prince Andrew, along with others, was arrested by the military government. The commander of the army, General Georgios Hatzianestis, and five senior politicians were executed. Prince Andrew's life was believed to be in danger, and Alice was under surveillance. In December, a revolutionary court banished Prince Andrew from Greece for life. The British naval vessel HMS *Calypso* evacuated Prince Andrew's family, with Philip being carried to safety in a cot made from a fruit box. Philip's family went to France, where they settled in the Paris suburb of Saint-Cloud in a house lent to them by his aunt, Princess George of Greece and Denmark.<sup>[6]</sup>

Although both he and his father were born in Greece, he left the country as a baby and does not have a strong grasp of Greek. In 1992 Philip said that he "could understand a certain amount of" the language.



## Youth

### The Royal Family of the United Kingdom and the other Commonwealth realms



<b>HM The Queen</b>	
HRH The Duke of Edinburgh	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH The Prince of Wales HRH The Duchess of Cornwall</li> <li>• HRH The Duke of Cambridge HRH The Duchess of Cambridge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH Prince George of Cambridge</li> </ul> </li> <li>• HRH Prince Henry of Wales (Prince Harry)</li> <li>• HRH The Duke of York <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH Princess Beatrice of York</li> <li>• HRH Princess Eugenie of York</li> </ul> </li> <li>• HRH The Earl of Wessex HRH The Countess of Wessex</li> <li>• HRH The Princess Royal</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH The Duke of Gloucester HRH The Duchess of Gloucester</li> <li>• HRH The Duke of Kent HRH The Duchess of Kent</li> <li>• HRH Prince Michael of Kent HRH Princess Michael of Kent</li> <li>• HRH Princess Alexandra</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	v t e <sup>[46]</sup>

## Education



Philip studied at Gordonstoun school, Scotland.

Philip was first educated at an American school in Paris run by Donald MacJannet, who described Philip as a "rugged, boisterous ... but always remarkably polite" boy.<sup>[7]</sup> In 1928, he was sent to the UK to attend Cheam School, living with his maternal grandmother at Kensington Palace and his uncle, George Mountbatten, 2nd Marquess of Milford Haven, at Lynden Manor in Bray, Berkshire.<sup>[8]</sup> In the next three years, his four sisters married German princes and moved to Germany, his mother was placed in an asylum after being diagnosed with schizophrenia,<sup>[9]</sup> and his father moved to a small flat in Monte Carlo. Philip had little contact with his mother for the remainder of his childhood.<sup>[10]</sup> In 1933, he was sent to *Schule Schloss Salem* in Germany, which had the "advantage of saving school fees" because it was owned by the family of his brother-in-law, Berthold, Margrave of Baden.<sup>[11]</sup> With the rise of Nazism in Germany, Salem's Jewish founder, Kurt Hahn, fled persecution and founded Gordonstoun school in Scotland. After two terms at Salem, Philip moved to Gordonstoun.<sup>[12]</sup> In 1937, his sister Cecilie, her husband (Georg Donatus, Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse), her two young sons and her mother-in-law were killed in an air crash at Ostend; Philip, then sixteen years old, attended the funeral in Darmstadt.<sup>[13]</sup> The following year, his uncle and guardian Lord Milford Haven died of cancer of the bone marrow.<sup>[14]</sup>

## Naval service

After leaving Gordonstoun in 1939, Prince Philip joined the Royal Navy, graduating the next year from the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, as the top cadet in his course. During the Second World War, he continued to serve in the British forces, while two of his brothers-in-law, Prince Christopher of Hesse and Berthold, Margrave of Baden, fought on the opposing German side.<sup>[15]</sup> He was commissioned as a midshipman in January 1940. Philip spent four months on the battleship HMS *Ramillies*, protecting convoys of the Australian Expeditionary Force in the Indian Ocean, followed by shorter postings on HMS *Kent*, on HMS *Shropshire* and in Ceylon (now Sri Lanka). After the invasion of Greece by Italy in October 1940, he was transferred from the Indian Ocean to the battleship HMS *Valiant* in the Mediterranean Fleet.<sup>[16]</sup>

## Wartime service

Among other engagements, Philip was involved in the Battle of Crete, and was mentioned in despatches for his service during the Battle of Cape Matapan, in which he controlled the battleship's searchlights. He was also awarded the Greek War Cross of Valour. Duties of lesser glory included stoking the boilers of the troop transport ship RMS *Empress of Russia*. He was promoted to sub-lieutenant after a series of courses at Portsmouth in which he gained the top grade in four out of five sections of the qualifying examination.<sup>[17]</sup> In June 1942, he was appointed to the V and W class destroyer and flotilla leader, HMS *Wallace*, which was involved in convoy escort tasks on the east coast of Britain, as well as the allied invasion of Sicily.

Promotion to lieutenant followed on 16 July 1942. In October of the same year he became first lieutenant of HMS *Wallace*, at 21 years old one of the youngest first lieutenants in the Royal Navy. During the invasion of Sicily, in July 1943, as second in command of HMS *Wallace*, he saved his ship from a night bomber attack. He devised a plan to launch a raft with smoke floats that successfully distracted the bombers allowing the ship to slip away unnoticed. In 1944, he moved on to the new destroyer, HMS *Whelp*, where he saw service with the British Pacific Fleet in the 27th Destroyer Flotilla.<sup>[18]</sup> He was present in Tokyo Bay when the instrument of Japanese surrender was signed. In January 1946, Philip returned to the United Kingdom on the *Whelp*, and was posted as an instructor at HMS *Royal Arthur*, the Petty Officers' School in Corsham, Wiltshire.<sup>[19]</sup>

## Marriage



Further information: Wedding of Princess Elizabeth and Philip Mountbatten, Duke of Edinburgh

In 1939, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth toured the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth. During the visit, the Queen and Earl Mountbatten asked Philip to escort the King's two daughters, Elizabeth and Margaret, who were Philip's third cousins through Queen Victoria, and second cousins once removed through King Christian IX of Denmark.<sup>[20]</sup> Elizabeth fell in love with Philip and they began to exchange letters, when she was thirteen.<sup>[21]</sup> Eventually, in the summer of 1946, Philip asked the King for his daughter's hand in marriage. The King granted his request, provided that any formal engagement be delayed until Elizabeth's twenty-first birthday the following April.<sup>[22]</sup> By

March 1947, Philip had abandoned his Greek and Danish royal titles, had adopted the surname *Mountbatten* from his mother's family, and had become a naturalised British subject.<sup>[23]</sup> The engagement was announced to the public on 10 July 1947.<sup>[24]</sup> The day preceding his wedding, King George VI bestowed the style *His Royal Highness* on Philip, and on the morning of the wedding, 20 November 1947, he was made the *Duke of Edinburgh*, *Earl of Merioneth*, and *Baron Greenwich of Greenwich in the County of London*.

Philip and Elizabeth were married in a ceremony at Westminster Abbey, recorded and broadcast by BBC radio to 200 million people around the world.<sup>[25]</sup> However, in post-war Britain, it was not acceptable for any of the Duke of

Edinburgh's German relations to be invited to the wedding, including Philip's three surviving sisters, all of whom had married German princes, some of them with Nazi connections. After their marriage, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh took up residence at Clarence House. Their first two children were born: Prince Charles in 1948 and Princess Anne in 1950.

Philip was keen to pursue his naval career, though aware that his wife's future role as queen would eventually eclipse his ambitions. Nevertheless, Philip returned to the navy after his honeymoon, at first in a desk job at the Admiralty, and later on a staff course at the Naval Staff College, Greenwich. From 1949, he was stationed in Malta, after being posted as the first lieutenant of the destroyer HMS *Chequers*, the lead ship of the 1st Destroyer Flotilla in the Mediterranean Fleet.<sup>[26]</sup> In July 1950, he was promoted to lieutenant commander and given command of the frigate HMS *Magpie*.<sup>[27]</sup> He was promoted to commander in 1952, but his active naval career ended in July 1951.<sup>[28]</sup>

With the King in ill health, Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh were each appointed to the Privy Council on 4 November 1951, after a coast-to-coast tour of Canada. At the end of January the following year, Philip and his wife set out on a tour of the Commonwealth. On 6 February 1952, when they were in Kenya, Elizabeth's father died and she became queen. It was Philip who broke the news of her father's death to Elizabeth at Sagana Lodge, and the royal party immediately returned to the United Kingdom.<sup>[29]</sup>

## Consort of the Queen

### Royal house

The accession of Elizabeth to the throne brought up the question of the name of the royal house. The Duke's uncle, Louis Mountbatten, 1st Earl Mountbatten of Burma, advocated the name *House of Mountbatten*, as Elizabeth would typically have taken Philip's last name on marriage; however, when Queen Mary, Elizabeth's paternal grandmother, heard of this suggestion, she informed the British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who himself later advised the Queen to issue a royal proclamation declaring that the royal house was to remain known as the House of Windsor. Churchill's strong personal antipathy to Lord Mountbatten, whom he considered a dangerous and subversive rival who had lost India, may have contributed to this. The Duke privately complained, "I am nothing but a bloody amoeba. I am the only man in the country not allowed to give his name to his own children."<sup>[30]</sup>

On 8 February 1960, several years after the death of Queen Mary and the resignation of Churchill, the Queen issued an Order in Council declaring that the surname of male-line descendants of the Duke and the Queen who are not styled as *Royal Highness*, or titled as Prince or Princess, was to be *Mountbatten-Windsor*. While it seems the Queen had "absolutely set her heart" on such a change and had had it in mind for some time, it occurred only eleven days before the birth of Prince Andrew (19 February), and only after three months of protracted correspondence between the constitutional expert Edward Iwi (who averred that, without such a change, the royal child would be born with "the Badge of Bastardy") and the Prime Minister Harold Macmillan (who attempted, ultimately unsuccessfully, to rebuff Iwi).<sup>[31]</sup>

After her accession to the throne, the Queen also announced that the Duke was to have "place, pre-eminence and precedence" next to her "on all occasions and in all meetings, except where otherwise provided by Act of Parliament". This meant the Duke took precedence over his son, the Prince of Wales, except, officially, in the British



Coronation portrait of Queen Elizabeth II with the Duke of Edinburgh, June 1953

parliament. In fact, however, he attends Parliament only when escorting the Queen for the annual State Opening of Parliament, where he walks and sits beside her.<sup>[32]</sup>

Contrary to rumours over the years, the Queen and Duke are said by insiders to have had a strong relationship throughout their marriage, despite the challenges of Elizabeth's reign.<sup>[33]</sup> The Queen referred to Prince Philip in a speech on the occasion of her Diamond Jubilee in 2012 as her "constant strength and guide".<sup>[34]</sup>

## Duties and milestones

As consort to the Queen, Philip supported his wife in her new duties as sovereign, accompanying her to ceremonies such as the State Opening of Parliament in various countries, state dinners, and tours abroad. As Chairman of the Coronation Commission, he was the first member of the royal family to fly in a helicopter, visiting the troops that were to take part in the ceremony.<sup>[34]</sup> Philip was not crowned in the service, but knelt before Elizabeth, with her hands enclosing his, and swore to be her "liege man of life and limb".<sup>[35]</sup>



Prince Philip visits Brisbane, Australia, in 1954

In the early 1950s, his sister-in-law, Princess Margaret, considered marrying a divorced older man, Peter Townsend and the press accused Philip of being hostile to the match. "I haven't done anything," he complained. Philip had not interfered, preferring to stay out of other people's love lives.<sup>[36]</sup> Eventually, Margaret and Townsend parted. For six months, over 1953–54, Philip and Elizabeth toured the Commonwealth; again their children were left in the United Kingdom.<sup>[37]</sup>

In 1956, the Duke, with Kurt Hahn, founded the Duke of Edinburgh's Award in order to give young people "a sense of responsibility to themselves and their communities". From 1956 to 1957, Philip travelled around the world aboard the newly commissioned *HMY Britannia*, during which he opened the 1956 Summer Olympics in Melbourne and visited the Antarctic. The Queen and the children remained in the UK. On the return leg of the journey, Philip's private secretary, Mike Parker, was sued for divorce by his wife. As with Townsend, the press still portrayed divorce as a scandal and eventually

Parker resigned. He later said that the Duke was very supportive and "the Queen was wonderful throughout. She regarded divorce as a sadness, not a hanging offence."<sup>[38]</sup> In a public show of support, the Queen created Parker a Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.<sup>[39]</sup>

Further press reports claimed that the Queen and the Duke were drifting apart, which enraged the Duke and dismayed the Queen, who issued a strongly worded denial.<sup>[40]</sup> On 22 February 1957, she granted her husband the style and title of a Prince of the United Kingdom by Letters Patent, restoring the princely status that he had formally renounced ten years earlier. On the same date, it was gazetted that he was to be known as "His Royal Highness The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh".

Philip was appointed to the Queen's Privy Council for Canada on 14 October 1957, taking his Oath of Allegiance before the Queen in person at her Canadian residence, Rideau Hall. In Canada in 1969, Philip spoke about his views on republicanism:

"It is a complete misconception to imagine that the monarchy exists in the interests of the monarch. It doesn't. It exists in the interests of the people. If at any time any nation decides that the system is unacceptable, then it is up to them to change it."<sup>[41]</sup>

Philip is patron of some 800 organisations, particularly focused on the environment, industry, sport, and education. He served as UK President of the World Wildlife Fund from 1961 to 1982, International President from 1981, and President Emeritus from 1996. He is patron of The Work Foundation, was President of the International Equestrian Federation from 1964 to 1986, and has served as Chancellor of the Universities of Cambridge, Edinburgh, Salford, and Wales.

At the beginning of 1981, Philip wrote to his eldest son, Charles, counselling him to make up his mind to either propose to Lady Diana Spencer or break off their courtship.<sup>[42]</sup> Charles felt pressured by his father to make a decision and did so, proposing to Diana in February.<sup>[43]</sup> They married six months later.

By 1992, the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales had broken down. The Queen and Philip hosted a meeting between Charles and Diana, trying to get them reconciled but without success.<sup>[44]</sup> Philip wrote to Diana, expressing his disappointment at both Charles's and her extra-marital affairs and asking her to examine both his and her behaviour from the other's point of view.<sup>[45]</sup> The Duke was direct and Diana was sensitive.<sup>[46]</sup> She found the letters hard to take, but she nevertheless appreciated that he was acting with good intent.<sup>[47]</sup> Charles and Diana separated and later divorced.

A year after the divorce, Diana was killed in a car crash in Paris on 31 August 1997. At the time, the Duke was on holiday at Balmoral with the extended royal family. In their grief, Diana's two sons, Princes William and Harry, wanted to attend church and so their grandparents took them that morning.<sup>[48]</sup> For five days, the Queen and the Duke shielded their grandsons from the ensuing press interest by keeping them at Balmoral, where they could grieve in private. The royal family's seclusion caused public dismay, but the public mood was transformed from hostility to respect by a live broadcast made by the Queen on 5 September.<sup>[49]</sup> Uncertain as to whether they should walk behind her coffin during the funeral procession, Diana's sons hesitated. Philip told William, "If you don't walk, I think you'll regret it later. If I walk, will you walk with me?" On the day of the funeral, Philip, William, Harry, Charles and Diana's brother, Earl Spencer, walked through London behind her bier.

Over the next few years, Mohamed Fayed, whose son Dodi Fayed was also killed in the crash, claimed that Prince Philip had ordered the death of Diana and that the accident was staged. The inquest into the Princess of Wales's death concluded in 2008 that there was no evidence of a conspiracy.

Prince Philip receives a Parliamentary annuity (of £359,000 since 1990<sup>[50]</sup>) that is used to meet official expenses in carrying out his public duties. The annuity is unaffected by the reform of royal finances under the Sovereign Grant Act 2011.<sup>[51]</sup> Any part of the allowance that is not used to meet official expenditure is liable for tax. In practice, the entire allowance is used to fund his official duties. His personal wealth was estimated at £28 million in 2001.<sup>[52]</sup>



Prince Philip in 1962.  
Photograph by Tony French



## 21st century

During his wife's Golden Jubilee in 2002, the Duke was commended by the Speaker of the British House of Commons for his role in supporting the Queen during her reign. The Duke of Edinburgh's time as royal consort exceeds that of any other consort in British history; however, Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother (his mother-in-law), who died aged 101, was the consort with the longest lifespan.

In April 2008, Philip was admitted to the King Edward VII Hospital for "assessment and treatment" for a chest infection, though he walked into the hospital unaided and recovered quickly, and was discharged three days later to recuperate at Windsor Castle. In August, the *Evening Standard* reported that he was suffering from prostate cancer. Buckingham Palace, which usually refuses to comment on rumours of ill health, claimed that the report was an invasion of privacy and issued a statement denying the story. The newspaper retracted the report and admitted it was untrue.

In June 2011, in an interview marking his 90th birthday he said that he would now slow down and reduce his duties, stating that he had "done [his] bit". His wife, the Queen, gave him the title Lord High Admiral for his 90th birthday. While staying at the royal residence at Sandringham, Norfolk, on 23 December 2011, the Duke suffered chest pains and was taken to the cardio-thoracic unit at Papworth Hospital, Cambridgeshire, where he underwent successful coronary angioplasty and stenting. He was discharged on 27 December.

On 4 June 2012, during the celebrations in honour of his wife's Diamond Jubilee, Philip was taken from Windsor Castle to the King Edward VII Hospital, London, suffering from a bladder infection. He was released from hospital on 9 June. After a recurrence of infection in August 2012, while staying at Balmoral Castle, he was admitted to Aberdeen Royal Infirmary for five nights as a precautionary measure. In June 2013, Philip was admitted to the London Clinic for an exploratory operation on his abdomen, spending 11 days in hospital. On 21 May 2014, the Prince appeared in public with a bandage on his right hand after a "minor procedure" was performed in Buckingham Palace the preceding day.

He is the longest-lived male member of the British royal family. The record for the longest-lived male descendant of Queen Victoria is currently held by Count Carl Johan Bernadotte of Wisborg (the Duke of Connaught's grandson) who lived to be 95 years, 6 months and 5 days old. Prince Philip would surpass this record on 15 December 2016.

## Personality and image

Philip played polo until 1971, when he started to compete in carriage driving, a sport which he helped expand; the early rule book was drafted under his supervision.<sup>[53]</sup> He was a keen yachtsman, striking up a friendship in 1949 with Uffa Fox in Cowes. He and the Queen regularly attended Cowes Week in *HMY Britannia*. His first airborne flying lesson took place in 1952; by his 70th birthday he had accrued 5,150 pilot hours.<sup>[54]</sup> He was presented with Royal Air Force wings in 1953. In April 2014, it was reported that an old British Pathe newsreel film had been discovered of Philip's 1962 two-month flying tour of South America. Filmed sitting alongside Philip at the aircraft's controls was his co-pilot Peter Middleton, the grandfather of the Duke's granddaughter-in-law, Catherine, Duchess of Cambridge.

He has painted with oils, and collected artworks, including contemporary cartoons, which hang at Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle, Sandringham House, and Balmoral Castle. Hugh Casson described Philip's own artwork as "exactly what you'd expect ... totally direct, no hanging about. Strong colours, vigorous brushstrokes."<sup>[55]</sup>

In 1979, when Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip were guests of US President Jimmy Carter, Prince Philip was approached by White House butler Lynwood Westray and another unnamed butler. Westray asked him "Your majesty, would you like a cordial?", and Prince Phillip responded, "I'll take one if you'll let me serve you". "Oh my



The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh on the balcony of Buckingham Palace, June 2012

God, this had never happened before," said Westray. "There we were standing there. I was holding the glasses and my buddy was holding the liqueurs and we looked at each other, and I said 'If that's the only way you'll have it, we'll go along with it.' And the prince served us what he was having, and the three of us had a drink and a conversation. It was an honour to let him do it."

Over his sixty years as royal consort, Philip has become famous for making remarks that were often construed as being offensive or stereotypical in nature. Some of them were immediately interpreted as gaffes; but other awkward observations were construed by apologists as merely odd, off-colour, and often funny. In his own words, comments attributed to Prince Philip have contributed to the perception that he is "a cantankerous old sod".<sup>[56]</sup> The historian David Starkey has described him as a kind of "HRH Victor Meldrew".<sup>[57]</sup> For example, in May 1999 British newspapers accused Philip of insulting deaf children at a pop concert in Wales by saying, "No wonder you are deaf listening to this row."<sup>[58]</sup> Later Philip wrote, "The story is largely invention. It so happens that my mother was quite seriously deaf and I have been Patron of the Royal National Institute for the Deaf for ages, so it's hardly likely that I would do any such thing."<sup>[59]</sup> During a state visit to the People's Republic of China in 1986, in a private conversation with British students from Xian's North West University, Philip joked, "If you stay here much longer, you'll go slit-eyed."<sup>[60]</sup> The British press reported on the remark as indicative of racial intolerance, but the Chinese authorities were reportedly unconcerned. Chinese students studying in the UK, an official explained, were often told in jest not to stay away too long, lest they go "round-eyed".<sup>[61]</sup> His comment had no effect on Sino-British relations, but it shaped his own reputation.<sup>[62]</sup>

Philip is a Freemason and celebrated sixty years involvement in the Craft in 2013.

## Titles, styles, honours and arms

Philip has held a number of titles throughout his life. Originally holding the title and style of a prince of Greece and Denmark, Philip abandoned these royal titles before his marriage, and was thereafter created a British duke, among other noble titles. It was not, however, until the Queen issued Letters Patent in 1957 that Philip was again titled as a prince.

When addressing the Duke of Edinburgh, as with any member of the royal family except the monarch, the rules of etiquette are to address him the first time as *Your Royal Highness*, and thereafter as *Sir*.<sup>[63]</sup>



The Duke of Edinburgh, Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Canadian Regiment, presenting the 3rd Battalion with their Regimental Colours in April 2013

## Honours and honorary military appointments



Ni-Vanuatu with their pictures of Prince Philip

Upon his wife's accession to the throne in 1952, the Duke of Edinburgh was appointed Admiral of the Sea Cadet Corps, Colonel-in-Chief of the British Army Cadet Force, and Air Commodore-in-Chief of the Air Training Corps.<sup>[64]</sup> The following year, he was appointed to the equivalent positions in Canada, and made Admiral of the Fleet, Captain General Royal Marines, Field Marshal, and Marshal of the Royal Air Force in the United Kingdom.<sup>[65]</sup> Subsequent military appointments were made in New Zealand and Australia.<sup>[66]</sup> To celebrate his 90th birthday, the Queen appointed him Lord High

Admiral of the Royal Navy (the highest rank in the organisation anyone other than the sovereign can hold)<sup>[67]</sup> and Canada appointed him to the highest ranks available in all three branches of the Canadian Armed Forces.

Before he became consort, the Duke was appointed to the Order of the Garter on 19 November 1947. Since then, Philip has received 17 different appointments and decorations in the Commonwealth, and 48 by foreign states. The inhabitants of some villages on the island of Tanna in Vanuatu also worship Prince Philip as a god; the islanders possess portraits of the Duke and hold feasts on his birthday.

## Arms

### Notes

Following his marriage to Princess Elizabeth until 1949, Prince Philip's arms featured a differenced version of the royal coat of arms of the United Kingdom, derived from his ancestor Princess Alice.

Unlike the arms used by other members of the royal family, the Duke's arms no longer features the royal arms of the United Kingdom, as men are not entitled to bear the arms of their wives. However they do feature elements representing Greece and Denmark, from which he is descended in the male line; the Mountbatten family arms, from which he is descended in the female line; and the City of Edinburgh.



### Adopted

19 November 1947

### Crest

Issuant from a ducal coronet Or, a plume of five ostrich feathers alternately Sable and Argent;

### Torse

Mantling Or and ermine

### Helm

Upon a coronet of a son of the sovereign Proper, the royal helm Or

### Escutcheon

#### From 1949:

Quarterly: First Or, semée of hearts Gules, three lions passant in pale Azure (For Denmark), Second Azure, a cross Argent (For Greece), Third Argent, two pallets Sable (For Battenberg or Mountbatten), Fourth Argent, upon a rock Proper a castle triple towered Sable, masoned Argent, windows, port, turret-caps and vanes Gules (For Edinburgh),

the whole surrounded by the Garter.<sup>[1]</sup>

#### Supporters

Dexter, a representation of Hercules girt about the loins with a lion skin, crowned with a chaplet of oak leaves, holding in the dexter hand a club Proper (from Greek royal coat of arms); sinister, a lion queue fourchée ducally crowned Or and gorged with a naval coronet Azure;

#### Motto

**God is my help**

#### Orders

The Order of the Garter ribbon.

**Honi soit qui mal y pense**

*(Shame be to him who thinks evil of it)*

#### Symbolism

The arms of Denmark and Greece, represent the Duke of Edinburgh's familial lineage. The arms of the City of Edinburgh represent Philip's dukedom. The naval crown collar alludes to the Duke's naval career.

#### Previous versions

**From 1947 to 1949** "Arms of Greece surmounted by an inescutcheon of the arms of Denmark; and over all in the first quarter the arms of Princess Alice, daughter of Queen Victoria, viz, the Royal Arms differenced with a label of three points argent, the middle point charged with a rose gules and each of the others with an ermine spot. The shield is encircled by the Garter and ensigned with a princely coronet of crosses pattée and fleurs-de-lis, above which is placed a barred helm affronte, and thereon the crest; out of a ducal coronet or, a plume of five ostrich feathers alternately sable and argent. The supporters are, dexter, the figure of Hercules proper, and sinister, a lion queue fourche ducally crowned or, gorged with a naval coronet azure."<sup>[1]</sup>



## Children

Name	Birth	Marriage		Their children	Their grandchildren
		Date	Spouse		
Prince Charles, Prince of Wales	14 November 1948	29 July 1981	Lady Diana Spencer	Prince William, Duke of Cambridge	Prince George of Cambridge
		Divorced 28 August 1996		Prince Harry	
		9 April 2005	Camilla Shand		
Princess Anne, Princess Royal	15 August 1950	14 November 1973	Mark Phillips	Peter Phillips	Savannah Phillips
		Divorced 28 April 1992		Zara Tindall	Mia Tindall
		12 December 1992	Timothy Laurence		
Prince Andrew, Duke of York	19 February 1960	23 July 1986	Sarah Ferguson	Princess Beatrice of York	
		Divorced 30 May 1996		Princess Eugenie of York	
Prince Edward, Earl of Wessex	10 March 1964	19 June 1999	Sophie Rhys-Jones	Lady Louise Windsor	
				James, Viscount Severn	

## Ancestry

Philip is the oldest living great-great grandchild of Queen Victoria, as well as her oldest living descendant following the death of Count Carl Johan Bernadotte of Wisborg on 5 May 2012. Through his descent from the British royal family, he is in the line of succession to the thrones of the 16 Commonwealth realms.

In July 1993, through mitochondrial DNA analysis of a sample of Prince Philip's blood, British scientists were able to confirm the identity of the remains of several members of Empress Alexandra of Russia's family, several decades after their 1918 massacre by the Bolsheviks. Prince Philip was then one of two living great-grandchildren *in the female line* of Alexandra's mother Princess Alice of the United Kingdom, the other being his sister Sophie, who died in 2001.

## Fictional portrayals

Philip has been portrayed on film by James Cromwell (*The Queen*, 2006), David Threlfall (*The Queen's Sister*, 2005) and Stewart Granger (*The Royal Romance of Charles and Diana*, 1982).

A fictionalised Philip (in his capacity as a World War II naval officer) is a minor character in John Birmingham's *Axis of Time* series of alternate history novels. Prince Philip also appears as a fictional character in Nevil Shute's novel *In the Wet* (1952), Paul Gallico's novel *Mrs. Arris Goes To Moscow* and Tom Clancy's novel *Patriot Games*.

The satirical British television series *Spitting Image* regularly featured a Prince Philip puppet. His voice was provided by Roger Blake, who reprised the role in Alistair McGowan's regal parody of *The Royle Family* within his show *The Big Impression*. Similarly to *Spitting Image*, Prince Philip repeatedly featured in *Headcases* alongside the Queen and Kate Middleton.

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- [2] He was born on 10 June 1921 according to the Gregorian calendar. Until 1 March 1923, Greece used the Julian calendar, in which the date is 28 May 1921.<ref>
- [3] Brandreth, p. 56
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- [5] Brandreth, pp. 58–59
- [6] Heald, p. 31; Vickers, pp. 176–178
- [7] Heald, p. 34. Fellow pupils at the school included Princess Anne de Bourbon, who later married King Michael of Romania.
- [8] Heald, pp. 35–39
- [9] Brandreth, p. 66; Vickers, p. 205
- [10] Brandreth, p. 67
- [11] Prince Philip quoted in Brandreth, p. 72
- [12] Brandreth, p. 72; Heald, p. 42
- [13] Brandreth, p. 69; Vickers, p. 273
- [14] Brandreth, pp. 77, 136
- [15] Vickers, pp. 293–295
- [16] Heald, p. 60
- [17] Brandreth, p. 154; Heald, p. 66
- [18] Brandreth, pp. 155–163; Heald, pp. 66–67
- [19] Brandreth, p. 176
- [20] Queen Alexandra of Yugoslavia quoted in Heald, p. 57
- [21] Brandreth, pp. 132–136, 166–168
- [22] Brandreth, p. 183
- [23] In 1957, it was established by a ruling in *Attorney-General vs. HRH Prince Ernest Augustus of Hanover [1957] 1 All ER 49*, that all descendants of Sophia of Hanover, including Philip, were already naturalised British subjects under the terms of the Sophia Naturalization Act 1705.
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- [35] Brandreth, p. 263
- [36] Brandreth, p. 270
- [37] Brandreth, p. 278
- [38] Quoted in Brandreth, p. 287
- [39] Brandreth, pp. 287, 289
- [40] Brandreth, p. 288
- [41] Brandreth, p. 50
- [42] Brandreth, p. 344; Lacey, p. 276
- [43] Brandreth, p. 346; Lacey, pp. 277–278
- [44] Brandreth, pp. 348–349
- [45] Brandreth, pp. 349–351
- [46] Brandreth, p. 351
- [47] Brandreth, pp. 351–353
- [48] Brandreth, p. 358

- [49] Brandreth, p. 359
- [50] The amount was set by the Civil List (Increase of Financial Provision) Order 1990. It was initially set at £40,000 in the Civil List Act 1952, raised to £65,000 by the Civil List Act 1972, and raised to £165,000 by the Civil List (Increase of Financial Provision) Order 1984.
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- [58] Brandreth, p. 46
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- [60] Heald, pp. 244–245; Lacey, p. 303
- [61] Lacey, p. 304; see also Heald, p. 245 for a Hong Kong version of the "round-eyed" joke.
- [62] Heald, p. 246; Lacey, p. 304
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- [65] Heald, pp. 264–267
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Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh <b>House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg</b> Cadet branch of the <b>House of Oldenburg</b> <b>Born:</b> 10 June 1921		
<b>British royalty</b>		
Preceded by <b>Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon</b> <i>as Queen consort</i>	<b>Consort to the British monarch</b> 6 February 1952 – present	<b>Incumbent</b>
<b>Academic offices</b>		
Preceded by <b>The Marquess of Linlithgow</b>	<b>Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh</b> 1953–2010	Succeeded by <b>The Princess Royal</b>
<b>New institution</b>	<b>Chancellor of the University of Salford</b> 1967–1991	Succeeded by <b>The Duchess of York</b>
Preceded by <b>The Lord Adrian</b>	<b>Chancellor of the University of Cambridge</b> 1976–2011	Succeeded by <b>The Lord Sainsbury of Turville</b>
<b>Honorary titles</b>		
Preceded by <b>Queen Mary</b>	<b>Grand Master of the Order of the British Empire</b> 24 March 1953 – present	<b>Incumbent</b>
<b>Military offices</b>		
Preceded by <b>Queen Elizabeth II</b>	<b>Lord High Admiral</b> 10 June 2011 – present	<b>Incumbent</b>
<b>Lines of succession</b>		
Preceded by <b>India Hicks</b>	<b>Line of succession to the British throne</b> <i>(descended from Alice, daughter of Queen Victoria)</i>	Succeeded by <b>The Hereditary Prince of Baden</b>
<b>Order of precedence</b>		
Preceded by <b>The Sovereign</b>	<b>Order of precedence in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland</b>	Succeeded by <b>The Prince of Wales, Duke of Rothesay</b>



# Charles, Prince of Wales

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<b>Prince Charles</b>	
<i>Prince of Wales; Duke of Cornwall</i>	
The Prince of Wales in Jersey, July 2012	
<b>Spouse</b>	Lady Diana Spencer (m. 1981; div. 1996) Camilla Parker Bowles (m. 2005)
<b>Issue</b>	Prince William, Duke of Cambridge Prince Henry of Wales
<b>Full name</b>	
Charles Philip Arthur George	
<b>House</b>	House of Windsor
<b>Father</b>	Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh
<b>Mother</b>	Elizabeth II
<b>Born</b>	14 November 1948 Buckingham Palace, London, England
<b>Religion</b>	Church of England

**Charles, Prince of Wales** (Charles Philip Arthur George;<sup>[1]</sup> </ref> born 14 November 1948), is the eldest child and heir apparent of Queen Elizabeth II. Known alternatively in Scotland as Duke of Rothesay and in South West England as Duke of Cornwall, he is the longest-serving heir apparent in British history, having held the position since 1952.<sup>[1]</sup> He is also the oldest person to be next-in-line to the throne since 1714.

Charles was born at Buckingham Palace as the first grandchild of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. He was educated at Cheam and Gordonstoun Schools, which his father, Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, had attended as a child, as well as the Timbertop campus of Geelong Grammar School in Victoria, Australia. After earning a bachelor of arts degree from Trinity College, Cambridge, Charles served in the Royal Navy from 1971 to 1976.

He married Lady Diana Spencer in 1981 and they had two sons: Prince William, Duke of Cambridge (born 1982), and Prince Harry (born 1984). In 1996, the couple divorced, following well-publicised extra-marital affairs, and the former Princess of Wales died in a car crash the following year. In 2005, Charles married Camilla Parker Bowles, who uses the title Duchess of Cornwall.

Charles's interests encompass a range of humanitarian and social issues: he founded The Prince's Trust in 1976, sponsors The Prince's Charities, and is patron of numerous other charitable and arts organisations. Charles has long championed organic farming for which he established the Duchy Home Farm, run by the Duchy of Cornwall, which produces ingredients for the Duchy Originals brand which he founded in 1990. Charles has sought to raise world awareness of the dangers facing the natural environment, such as climate change. As an environmentalist, he has received numerous awards and recognition from environmental groups around the world. He has been outspoken on the role of architecture in society and the conservation of historic buildings. Subsequently, Charles created Poundbury, an experimental new town based on his theories, in Dorset in 1993. He has authored a number of books, including *A Vision of Britain: A Personal View of Architecture* in 1989 and the children's book *The Old Man of Lochnagar* in 1980. He has also promoted herbal and other alternative medical treatment.

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## Early life

### The Royal Family of the United Kingdom and the other Commonwealth realms



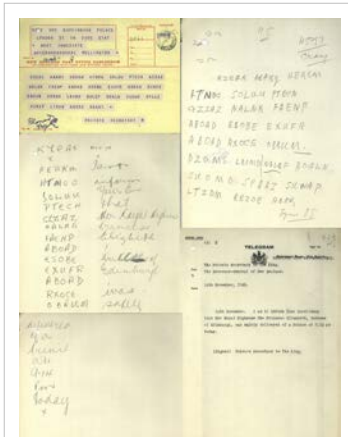
#### HM The Queen

HRH The Duke of Edinburgh

- HRH The Prince of Wales  
HRH The Duchess of Cornwall
  - HRH The Duke of Cambridge  
HRH The Duchess of Cambridge
    - HRH Prince George of Cambridge
  - HRH Prince Henry of Wales (Prince Harry)
- HRH The Duke of York
  - HRH Princess Beatrice of York
  - HRH Princess Eugenie of York
- HRH The Earl of Wessex  
HRH The Countess of Wessex
- HRH The Princess Royal

- HRH The Duke of Gloucester  
HRH The Duchess of Gloucester
- HRH The Duke of Kent  
HRH The Duchess of Kent
- HRH Prince Michael of Kent  
HRH Princess Michael of Kent
- HRH Princess Alexandra

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e <sup>[46]</sup>



Telegram announcing the birth of Prince Charles to the Governor-General of New Zealand

Charles was born at Buckingham Palace on 14 November 1948,<sup>[2]</sup> at 9.14 pm (GMT), the first child of Princess Elizabeth, Duchess of Edinburgh, and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, and first grandchild of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Geoffrey Fisher, baptised him in the palace's Music Room on 15 December 1948, using water from the River Jordan. The Prince's godparents were: the King (his maternal grandfather); the King of Norway (his cousin, for whom the Earl of Athlone stood proxy); Queen Mary (his maternal great-grandmother); Princess Margaret (his maternal aunt); Prince George of Greece and Denmark (his paternal great-uncle, for whom the Duke of Edinburgh stood proxy); the Dowager Marchioness of Milford Haven (his paternal great-grandmother); the Lady Brabourne (his cousin); and the Hon David Bowes-Lyon (his maternal great-uncle). As the child of a daughter of the sovereign, Charles would not usually have been accorded the titles of a British prince or the style *Royal Highness*. Instead, he would have taken his father's secondary title, Earl of Merioneth, as a courtesy title. However, on 22 October 1948, George VI had issued letters patent granting a royal and princely status to any children of Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh, making Charles a royal prince from birth.

When Charles was aged three his mother's accession as Queen Elizabeth II made him her heir apparent. As the sovereign's eldest son, he automatically took the titles Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Prince and Great Steward of Scotland,<sup>[3]</sup> in addition to being a prince of the United Kingdom. Charles attended his mother's coronation at Westminster Abbey on 2 June 1953, seated alongside his grandmother and aunt. As was customary for royal offspring, a governess, Catherine Peebles, was appointed and undertook his education between the ages of five and eight. Buckingham Palace announced in 1955 that Charles would attend school rather than have a private tutor, making him the first heir apparent ever to be educated in that manner.

## Youth

### Education

Charles first attended Hill House School in west London, receiving non-preferential treatment from the school's founder and then head, Stuart Townend, who advised the Queen to have Charles train in football because the boys were never deferential to anyone on the football field. Charles then attended two of his father's former schools, Cheam Preparatory School in Berkshire, England, followed by Gordonstoun in the north-east of Scotland.<sup>[4]</sup> He reportedly despised his time at the latter school, which he described as "Colditz in kilts". He spent two terms in 1966 at the Timbertop campus of Geelong Grammar School in Victoria, Australia, during which time he visited Papua New Guinea on a school trip with his history tutor, Michael Collins Persse. Upon his return to Gordonstoun, Charles emulated his father in becoming Head Boy. He left in 1967, with six GCE O-levels and two A-levels in history and French, at grades B and C, respectively.<sup>[5]</sup>

Tradition was broken again when Charles proceeded straight from secondary school into university, as opposed to joining the British Armed Forces. In October 1967, the Prince was admitted to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he read anthropology, archaeology, and history.<sup>[6]</sup> During his second year, Charles attended the University College of Wales in Aberystwyth, studying Welsh history and language for a term. He graduated from Cambridge with a 2:2 Bachelor of Arts on 23 June 1970, the first heir apparent to earn a university degree. On 2 August 1975, he was subsequently awarded a Master of Arts degree from Cambridge, per the university's tradition.

## Created Prince of Wales

Charles was created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester on 26 July 1958, though his investiture as such was not conducted until 1 July 1969, when he was crowned by his mother in a televised ceremony held at Caernarfon Castle, and gave his replies and speech in both Welsh and English. The following year he took his seat in the House of Lords, and later in the decade became the first member of the Royal Family since King George I to attend a British Cabinet meeting, having been invited by Prime Minister James Callaghan so that the Prince might see the workings of the British government and Cabinet at first hand. Charles also began to take on more public duties, founding The Prince's Trust in 1976, and travelling to the United States in 1981.

In the mid-1970s, the Prince expressed an interest in serving as Governor-General of Australia; Commander Michael Parker explained: "The idea behind the appointment was for him to put a foot on the ladder of monarchy, or being the future King and start learning the trade." However, because of a combination of nationalist feeling in Australia and the dismissal of the government by the Governor-General in 1975, nothing came of the proposal. Charles accepted the decision of the Australian ministers, if not without some regret; he reportedly stated: "What are you supposed to think when you are prepared to do something to help and you are told you are not wanted?"

Charles is the oldest heir apparent to bear the title Prince of Wales, and the third-longest serving Prince of Wales, behind George IV and Edward VII, whose record he will surpass on 9 September 2017. If he became monarch at present he would be the oldest person to do so; the current record holder is William IV.

## Military training and career

Following royal tradition, Charles served in the navy and air force. After requesting and receiving Royal Air Force training during his second year at Cambridge, on 8 March 1971, he flew himself to the Royal Air Force College Cranwell to train as a jet pilot.<sup>[7]</sup> Following the passing-out parade that September, he embarked on a naval career, enrolling in a six-week course at the Royal Naval College Dartmouth and then serving on the guided missile destroyer HMS *Norfolk* (1971–1972) and the frigates HMS *Minerva* (1972–1973) and HMS *Jupiter* (1974). He also qualified as a helicopter pilot at RNAS Yeovilton in 1974, just prior to joining 845 Naval Air Squadron, operating from HMS *Hermes*.<sup>[8]</sup>

On 9 February 1976, he took command of the coastal minehunter HMS *Bronington* for his last ten months serving actively in the navy.<sup>[8]</sup> He learned to fly on a Chipmunk basic pilot trainer, a BAC Jet Provost jet trainer, and a Beagle Basset multi-engine trainer; he then regularly flew the Hawker Siddeley Andover, Westland Wessex and BAe 146 aircraft of The Queen's Flight.



The Prince in Buckingham Palace in 1974, by Allan Warren

## Early romances

In his youth, Charles was linked to a number of women. His great-uncle Lord Mountbatten advised him: "In a case like yours, the man should sow his wild oats and have as many affairs as he can before settling down, but for a wife he should choose a suitable, attractive, and sweet-charactered girl before she has met anyone else she might fall for ... It is disturbing for women to have experiences if they have to remain on a pedestal after marriage."<sup>[9]</sup>

Charles's female friends included Georgiana Russell, daughter of the British Ambassador to Spain;<sup>[10]</sup> Lady Jane Wellesley, daughter of the 8th Duke of Wellington;<sup>[11]</sup> Davina Sheffield;<sup>[12]</sup> Lady Sarah Spencer;<sup>[13]</sup> and Camilla Shand,<sup>[14]</sup> who later became his second wife and Duchess of Cornwall.<sup>[15]</sup>

Early in 1974, Mountbatten began corresponding with Charles about a potential marriage to Amanda Knatchbull, Mountbatten's granddaughter.<sup>[16][17]</sup> Charles wrote to Amanda's mother, Lady Brabourne (who was also his godmother), expressing interest in her daughter, to which she replied approvingly, though suggesting that a courtship with the not yet 16-year-old girl was premature.<sup>[18]</sup> Four years later Mountbatten arranged for himself and Amanda to accompany Charles on his 1980 tour of India. Both fathers, however, objected; Philip feared that Charles would be eclipsed by his famous uncle (who had served as the last British Viceroy and first Governor-General of India), while Lord Brabourne warned that a joint visit would concentrate media attention on the cousins before they could decide on becoming a couple.<sup>[19]</sup> However, in August 1979, before Charles would depart alone for India, Mountbatten was killed by the IRA. When Charles returned, he proposed to Amanda, but in addition to her grandfather, she had lost her paternal grandmother and youngest brother Nicholas in the bomb attack and was now reluctant to join the Royal Family.<sup>[19]</sup> In June 1980, Charles officially turned down Chevening House, placed at his disposal since 1974, as his future residence. Chevening, a stately home in Kent, was bequeathed, along with an endowment, to the Crown by the last Earl Stanhope, Amanda's childless great-uncle, in the hope that Charles would eventually occupy it.<sup>[20]</sup> In 1977, a newspaper report mistakenly announced his engagement to Princess Marie-Astrid of Luxembourg.<sup>[21]</sup>

## First marriage

Although Charles first met Lady Diana Spencer in 1977—while visiting her home, Althorp, as the companion of her elder sister, Sarah—he did not consider her romantically until mid-1980. While sitting together on a bale of hay at a friend's barbecue in July, he mentioned Mountbatten's death, to which Diana replied that Charles had looked forlorn and in need of care during his uncle's funeral. Soon, according to Charles's chosen biographer, Jonathan Dimbleby, "without any apparent surge in feeling, he began to think seriously of her as a potential bride", and she accompanied Charles on visits to Balmoral Castle and Sandringham House.<sup>[22]</sup>

Charles's cousin, Norton Knatchbull (Amanda's eldest brother), and his wife told Charles that Diana appeared awestruck by his position and that he did not seem to be in love with her.<sup>[23]</sup> Meanwhile, the couple's continued courtship attracted intense press and paparazzi attention.



Prince Charles arrives at Andrews Air Force Base in the United States, 1981



Charles and Diana visit Uluru (Ayers Rock), Australia, March 1983

When Prince Philip told him that the media speculation would injure Diana's reputation if Charles did not come to a decision about marrying her soon, and realizing that she was a suitable royal bride (according to Mountbatten's criteria), Charles construed his father's advice as a warning to proceed without further delay.<sup>[24]</sup>

Prince Charles proposed to Diana in February 1981 and they married in St Paul's Cathedral on 29 July. Upon his marriage, Charles reduced his voluntary tax contribution from the profits generated by the Duchy of Cornwall from 50% to 25%. The couple made their homes at Kensington Palace and at Highgrove House, near Tetbury, and had two children: Princes William (born 21 June 1982) and Henry (known as "Harry") (born 15 September 1984). Charles set precedent by being the first royal father to be present at his children's births. Persistent suggestions that Harry's father is not Charles but James Hewitt, with whom Diana had an affair, have been based on a physical similarity between Hewitt and Harry. However, Harry had already been born by the time the affair between Hewitt and Diana began.



The Prince and Princess of Wales with Ronald Reagan and Nancy Reagan in November 1985

## Separation and divorce

Within five years, the couple's incompatibility and age difference (almost 13 years), as well as Diana's concern about Charles's previous girlfriend, Camilla Parker Bowles,<sup>[25]</sup> became visible and damaging to their marriage. Their evident discomfort in each other's company led to them being dubbed "The Glums" in the press.<sup>[26]</sup> Diana exposed Charles's affair with Camilla in a book by Andrew Morton, *Diana, Her True Story*. Tapes of her own extramarital flirtations also surfaced.

In December 1992, the British Prime Minister, John Major, announced their formal separation in Parliament. That same year, the British press published bugged recordings of a passionate private 1989 telephone conversation between Charles and Camilla Parker Bowles.<sup>[27]</sup> Charles and Diana divorced on 28 August 1996. When Diana died in a car crash in Paris on 31 August 1997, Charles flew there, with Diana's sisters, to accompany her body back to Britain.

## Second marriage



The Prince of Wales and the Duchess of Cornwall in Jamaica, March 2008

The engagement of Charles and Camilla Parker Bowles was announced on 10 February 2005; he presented her with an engagement ring which had belonged to his grandmother. The Queen's consent to the marriage (as required by the Royal Marriages Act 1772) was recorded in a Privy Council meeting on 2 March. In Canada, the Department of Justice announced its decision that the Queen's Privy Council for Canada was not required to meet to give its consent to the marriage, as the union would not result in offspring and would have no impact on the succession to the Canadian throne.

Charles is the first member of the Royal Family to have a civil, rather than religious, wedding in England. Government documents from the 1950s and 1960s, published by the BBC, stated that such a marriage was illegal, though these were dismissed by Charles's spokesman, and explained to be obsolete by the sitting government.<sup>[28]</sup>

The marriage was to take place in a civil ceremony at Windsor Castle, with a subsequent religious blessing at St George's Chapel. However, because a civil marriage at Windsor Castle would oblige the venue to be available to anyone wishing to be married there, the location was changed to Windsor Guildhall. On 4 April the originally scheduled date of 8 April was postponed by one day, to allow Charles and some of the invited dignitaries to attend the funeral of Pope John Paul II.

Charles's parents did not attend the civil marriage ceremony; the Queen's reluctance to attend perhaps arising from her position as Supreme Governor of the Church of England. The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh did attend the service of blessing, and held a reception for the newlyweds at Windsor Castle afterwards. The blessing, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Rowan Williams, at St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, was televised.

## Social interests

### Philanthropy and charity

Since founding The Prince's Trust in 1976, Charles has established sixteen more charitable organisations, and now serves as president of all of those. Together, these form a loose alliance called The Prince's Charities, which describes itself as "the largest multi-cause charitable enterprise in the United Kingdom, raising over £100million annually ... [and is] active across a broad range of areas including education and young people, environmental sustainability, the built environment, responsible business and enterprise and international."

In 2010, The Prince's Charities Canada was established in a similar fashion to its namesake in the UK. Charles is also patron of over 350 other charities and organisations, and carries out duties related to these throughout the Commonwealth realms; for example, he uses his tours of Canada as a way to help draw attention to youth, the disabled, the environment, the arts, medicine, the elderly, heritage conservation, and education. In Canada, Charles has supported humanitarian projects, for example taking part, along with his two sons, in the ceremonies marking the 1998 International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. Charles has also set up The Prince's Charities Australia, which is based in Melbourne, Victoria. The Prince's Charities Australia is to provide a coordinating presence for the Prince of Wales's Australian and international charitable endeavors.



Prince Charles on the Isles of Scilly in 1984

Charles was one of the first world leaders to express strong concerns about the human rights record of Romanian dictator Nicolae Ceaușescu, initiating objections in the international arena,<sup>[29]</sup> and subsequently supported the FARA Foundation, a charity for Romanian orphans and abandoned children.

In 2013, Charles donated an unspecified sum of money to the British Red Cross Syria Crisis appeal and DEC Syria appeal, which is run by 14 British charities to help victims of the Syrian civil war. According to *The Guardian*, It is believed that after turning 65 years old in 2013, Charles donated his state pension to an unnamed charity which supports elderly people. In March 2014, Charles arranged for five million measles-rubella vaccinations for children in the Philippines on the outbreak of measles in South-East Asia. According to Clarence House, Charles was affected by news of the damage caused by Typhoon Yolanda in 2013. International Health Partners, of which he has been Patron since 2004, sent the vaccines, which are believed to protect five million children below the age of five from measles.

## **Built environment**

The Prince of Wales has openly expressed his views on architecture and urban planning, fostering the advancement of New Classical Architecture, and asserting that he "care[s] deeply about issues such as the environment, architecture, inner-city renewal, and the quality of life." In a speech given for the 150th anniversary of the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA) on 30 May 1984, he memorably described a proposed extension to the National Gallery in London as a "monstrous carbuncle on the face of a much-loved friend" and deplored the "glass stumps and concrete towers" of modern architecture.<sup>[30]</sup> He asserted that "it is possible, and important in human terms, to respect old buildings, street plans and traditional scales and at the same time not to feel guilty about a preference for facades, ornaments and soft materials," called for local community involvement in architectural choices, and asked:

Why can't we have those curves and arches that express feeling in design? What is wrong with them?

Why has everything got to be vertical, straight, unbending, only at right angles – and functional?

His book and BBC documentary *A Vision of Britain* (1987) was also critical of modern architecture, and he has continued to campaign for traditional urbanism, human scale, restoration of historic buildings, and sustainable design, despite criticism in the press. Two of his charities (The Prince's Regeneration Trust and The Prince's Foundation for Building Community) promote his views, and the village of Poundbury was built on land owned by the Duchy of Cornwall to a master plan by Léon Krier under the guidance of Prince Charles and in line with his philosophy.

Charles helped establish a national trust for the built environment in Canada after lamenting, in 1996, the unbridled destruction of many of the country's historic urban cores. He offered his assistance to the Department of Canadian Heritage in creating a trust modelled on Britain's National Trust, a plan that was implemented with the passage of the 2007 Canadian federal budget. In 1999, the Prince agreed to the use of his title for the Prince of Wales Prize for Municipal Heritage Leadership, awarded by the Heritage Canada Foundation to municipal governments that have shown sustained commitment to the conservation of historic places. While visiting the United States and surveying the damage caused by Hurricane Katrina, Charles received the National Building Museum's Vincent Scully Prize in 2005, for his efforts in regard to architecture; he donated \$25,000 of the prize money towards restoring storm-damaged communities.





Prince Charles at the newly opened  
@ Bristol, 14 June 2000

From 1997, the Prince of Wales has visited Romania to view and highlight the destruction of Orthodox monasteries and Transylvanian Saxon villages during the Communist rule of Nicolae Ceaușescu.<sup>[31]</sup> Charles is patron of the Mihai Eminescu Trust, a Romanian conservation and regeneration organisation, and has purchased a house in Romania. Historian Tom Gallagher wrote in the Romanian newspaper *România Liberă* in 2006 that Charles had been offered the Romanian throne by monarchists in that country; an offer that was reportedly turned down, but Buckingham Palace denied the reports. Charles also has "a deep understanding of Islamic art and architecture", and has been involved in the construction of a building and garden at the Oxford Centre for Islamic Studies that combine Islamic and Oxford architectural styles.

Charles has occasionally intervened in projects that employ architectural styles such as modernism and functionalism. In 2009, Charles wrote to the Qatari royal family, the developers of the Chelsea Barracks site, labelling Lord Rogers's design for the site "unsuitable". Subsequently, Rogers was removed from the

project and The Prince's Foundation for the Built Environment was appointed to propose an alternative. Rogers claimed the Prince had also intervened to block his designs for the Royal Opera House and Paternoster Square, and condemned Charles's actions as "an abuse of power" and "unconstitutional". Lord Foster, Zaha Hadid, Jacques Herzog, Jean Nouvel, Renzo Piano, and Frank Gehry, among others, wrote a letter to *The Sunday Times* complaining that the Prince's "private comments" and "behind-the-scenes lobbying" subverted the "open and democratic planning process". Piers Gough and other architects condemned Charles's views as "elitist" in a letter encouraging colleagues to boycott a speech given by Charles to RIBA in 2009.

In 2010, The Prince's Foundation for the Built Environment decided to help reconstruct and redesign buildings in Port-au-Prince, Haiti after the capital was destroyed by the 2010 Haiti earthquake. The foundation is known for refurbishing historic buildings in Kabul, Afghanistan and in Kingston, Jamaica. The project has been called the "biggest challenge yet" for the Prince's Foundation for the Built Environment.

### Livery company commitments

The Worshipful Company of Carpenters installed Charles as an Honorary Liveryman "in recognition of his interest in London's architecture."<sup>[32]</sup> The Prince of Wales is also Permanent Master of the Worshipful Company of Shipwrights, a Freeman of the Worshipful Company of Drapers, an Honorary Freeman of the Worshipful Company of Musicians, an Honorary Member of the Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths, and a Royal Liveryman of the Worshipful Company of Gardeners.<sup>[33]</sup>

### Natural environment

Since the early 1980s, Charles has promoted environmental awareness. Upon moving into Highgrove House, he developed an interest in organic farming, which culminated in the 1990 launch of his own organic brand, Duchy Originals, which now sells more than 200 different sustainably produced products, from food to garden furniture; the profits (over £6 million by 2010) are donated to The Prince's Charities. Documenting work on his estate, Charles co-authored (with Charles Clover, environment editor of *The Daily Telegraph*) *Highgrove: An Experiment in Organic Gardening and Farming*, published in 1993, and offers his patronage to Garden Organic. Along similar lines, the Prince of Wales became involved with farming and various industries within it, regularly meeting with farmers to discuss their trade. Although the 2001 foot-and-mouth epidemic in England prevented Charles from visiting organic farms in Saskatchewan, he met the farmers at Assiniboia town hall. In 2004, he founded the Mutton Renaissance Campaign, which aims to support British sheep farmers and make mutton more attractive to Britons. His organic farming has attracted media criticism: According to *The Independent* in October 2006, "the story of

Duchy Originals has involved compromises and ethical blips, wedded to a determined merchandising programme."



The Prince of Wales and the Duchess of Cornwall meeting Federal Emergency Management Agency officials in Louisiana, as they arrive to tour the damage created by Hurricane Katrina, November 2005

In 2007, he received the 10th annual Global Environmental Citizen Award from the Harvard Medical School's Center for Health and the Global Environment, the director of which, Eric Chivian, stated: "For decades the Prince of Wales has been a champion of the natural world ... He has been a world leader in efforts to improve energy efficiency and in reducing the discharge of toxic substances on land, and into the air and the oceans". Charles's travels by private jet drew criticism from Plane Stupid's Joss Garman.

In 2007, Charles launched The Prince's May Day Network, which encourages businesses to take action on climate change. Speaking to the European Parliament on 14 February 2008, he called for European Union leadership in the war against climate change. During the standing ovation that followed, Nigel Farage, the leader of the United Kingdom Independence Party (UKIP), remained seated and went on to

describe Charles's advisers as "naive and foolish at best."<sup>[34]</sup> In a speech to the Low Carbon Prosperity Summit in a European Parliament chamber on 9 February 2011, Charles said that climate change sceptics are playing "a reckless game of roulette" with the planet's future and are having a "corrosive effect" on public opinion. He also articulated the need to protect fisheries and the Amazon rain forest, and to make low-carbon emissions affordable and competitive.

In 2011, Charles received the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds Medal for his engagement with the environment, such as the conservation of rainforests.

On 27 August 2012, the Prince of Wales addressed the International Union for Conservation of Nature - World Conservation Congress, supporting the view that grazing animals are needed to keep soils and grassland productive:

"I have been particularly fascinated, for example, by the work of a remarkable man called Allan Savory, in Zimbabwe and other semi arid areas, who has argued for years against the prevailing expert view that is the simple numbers of cattle that drive overgrazing and cause fertile land to become desert. On the contrary, as he has since shown so graphically, the land needs the presence of feeding animals and their droppings for the cycle to be complete, so that soils and grassland areas stay productive. Such that, if you take grazers off the land and lock them away in vast feedlots, the land dies."

In February 2014, Charles visited Somerset levels to meet residents affected by winter flooding. During his visit, Charles remarked that, "There's nothing like a jolly good disaster to get people to start doing something. The tragedy is that nothing happened for so long." He pledged a £50,000 donation, provided by the Prince's Countryside Fund, to help families and their businesses.

## Alternative medicine

Charles has controversially championed alternative medicine. The Prince's Foundation for Integrated Health attracted opposition from the scientific and medical community over its campaign encouraging general practitioners to offer herbal and other alternative treatments to National Health Service patients, and in May 2006, Charles made a speech at the World Health Assembly in Geneva, urging the integration of conventional and alternative medicine and arguing for homoeopathy.

In April 2008, *The Times* published a letter from Edzard Ernst, Professor of Complementary Medicine at the University of Exeter, which asked the Prince's Foundation to recall two guides promoting alternative medicine, saying "the majority of alternative therapies appear to be clinically ineffective, and many are downright dangerous." A speaker for the foundation countered the criticism by stating: "We entirely reject the accusation that our online publication *Complementary Healthcare: A Guide* contains any misleading or inaccurate claims about the benefits of complementary therapies. On the contrary, it treats people as adults and takes a responsible approach by encouraging people to look at reliable sources of information ... so that they can make informed decisions. The foundation does not promote complementary therapies." That year, Ernst published a book with Simon Singh, mockingly dedicated to "HRH the Prince of Wales" called *Trick or Treatment: Alternative Medicine on Trial*. The last chapter is highly critical of Charles's advocacy of complementary and alternative treatments.

The Prince's Duchy Originals produce a variety of complementary medicinal products including a "Detox Tincture" that Edzard Ernst has denounced as "financially exploiting the vulnerable" and "outright quackery". In 2009, the Advertising Standards Authority criticised an email that Duchy Originals had sent out to advertise its Echina-Relief, Hyper-Lift and Detox Tinctures products saying that it was misleading. The Prince personally wrote at least seven letters to the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) shortly before they relaxed the rules governing labelling of such herbal products, a move that has been widely condemned by scientists and medical bodies. In October 2009, it was reported that Charles had personally lobbied the Health Secretary, Andy Burnham, regarding greater provision of alternative treatments in the NHS.

In April 2010, following accounting irregularities, a former official at the foundation and his wife were arrested for fraud believed to total £300,000. Four days later, the foundation announced its closure, claiming that it "has achieved its key objective of promoting the use of integrated health." The charity's finance director, accountant George Gray, was convicted of theft totalling £253,000 and sentenced to three years in prison. The Prince's Foundation was re-branded and re-launched later in 2010 as *The College of Medicine*.

## Religious and philosophical interests

The Prince of Wales was confirmed at age 16 by Archbishop of Canterbury Michael Ramsey at Easter 1965, in St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle.<sup>[35]</sup> He attends services at various Anglican churches close to Highgrove, and attends the Church of Scotland's Crathie Kirk with the rest of the royal family when staying at Balmoral Castle. In 2000, he was appointed as Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. The Prince of Wales has visited (amid some secrecy) Orthodox monasteries several times on Mount Athos as well as in Romania. Charles is also patron of the Oxford Centre for Islamic Studies at the University of Oxford.

Sir Laurens van der Post became a friend of Charles in 1977; he was dubbed his "spiritual guru" and was godfather to Charles's son, Prince William. From van der Post, the Prince of Wales developed a focus on philosophy, especially that of Asian and Middle Eastern nations. He has praised Kabbalistic artworks, and wrote a memorial for



The Prince of Wales and the Duchess of Cornwall with NIH Director Elias Zerhouni and Surgeon-General Richard Carmona, November 2005

Kathleen Raine, the Neoplatonist poet who died in 2003.<sup>[36]</sup>

Charles expressed his philosophical views in his 2010 book, *Harmony: A New Way of Looking at Our World*, which won the Nautilus Book Award.

## Official duties

In 2008, *The Daily Telegraph* declared Charles the "hardest-working member of the royal family." He carried out 560 official engagements in 2008, 499 in 2010, and over 600 in 2011.

As Prince of Wales, Charles undertakes official duties on behalf of his mother and the Commonwealth realms. He officiates at investitures and attends the funerals of foreign dignitaries.<sup>[37]</sup> At the funeral of Pope John Paul II, Charles unintentionally caused controversy when he shook hands with Robert Mugabe, the President of Zimbabwe, who had been seated next to him. Charles's office subsequently released a statement saying: "The Prince of Wales was caught by surprise and not in a position to avoid shaking Mr Mugabe's hand. The Prince finds the current Zimbabwean regime abhorrent. He has supported the Zimbabwe Defence and Aid Fund which works with those being oppressed by the regime. The Prince also recently met Pius Ncube, the Archbishop of Bulawayo, an outspoken critic of the government."



Official opening of the Fourth Assembly at the Senedd in Cardiff, Wales. From left to right: Carwyn Jones, the Prince of Wales, the Duchess of Cornwall, the Queen and Rosemary Butler, 7 June 2011

The Prince of Wales travels abroad on behalf of the United Kingdom. The Prince has been regarded as an effective advocate of the country, with his visit to the Republic of Ireland, where he delivered a personally researched and written speech on Anglo-Irish affairs that was warmly received by Irish politicians and the media, being cited as an example. Prince Charles makes regular tours of Wales, fulfilling a week of engagements in the principality each summer, and attending important national occasions, such as opening the Senedd.

In 2000, Charles revived the tradition of the Prince of Wales having an official harpist, in order to foster Welsh talent at playing the harp, the national instrument of Wales. He and the Duchess of Cornwall also spend one week each year in Scotland, where the Prince is patron of several Scottish organisations. His service to the Canadian Armed

Forces permits him to be informed of troop activities, and allows him to visit these troops while in Canada or overseas, taking part in ceremonial occasions. For instance, in 2001, the Prince placed a specially commissioned wreath, made from vegetation taken from French battlefields, at the Canadian Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and in 1981 he became the patron of the Canadian Warplane Heritage Museum. In 2010, he represented the Queen at the opening ceremony of the 2010 Commonwealth Games in Delhi, India. He attends official events in the United Kingdom in support of Commonwealth countries, such as the Christchurch earthquake memorial service at Westminster Abbey in 2011. From 15 to 17 November 2013, he represented the Queen for the first time at a Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, in Colombo, Sri Lanka.

The six Trustees of the Royal Collection Trust meet three times a year under his chairmanship.

## Hobbies and personal interests

### Sports

From his youth the Prince was an avid player of competitive polo until 1992, breaking his arm in 1990, and becoming briefly unconscious after a fall in 2001. He then played for charity until 2005. Charles also frequently took part in fox hunting, before the sport was banned in the United Kingdom in 2005. By the late 1990s, as opposition to the activity was growing, the Prince's participation was viewed as a "political statement" by those opposed to it, such as the League Against Cruel Sports, which launched an attack against Charles after he took his sons on the Beaufort Hunt in 1999, when the government was trying to ban hunting with hounds. The Prince has been a keen salmon angler since youth, and supports Orri Vigfússon's efforts to protect the North Atlantic salmon. Charles frequently fishes the River Dee in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, while he claims his most special angling memories are from his time in Vopnafjörður, Iceland.<sup>[38]</sup>



Prince Charles and Prince William after a polo match at Ham Polo Club, London

Charles is a supporter of Burnley Football Club.

### Visual, performing and contemporary arts

The Prince is President or Patron of more than 20 performing arts organisations, including the Royal College of Music, the Royal Opera, the English Chamber Orchestra, the Philharmonia Orchestra, Welsh National Opera, and the Purcell School. In 2000, he revived the tradition of appointing harpists to the Royal Court, by appointing an Official Harpist to the Prince of Wales. As an undergraduate at Cambridge he played cello, and has sung with the Bach Choir twice. He is a fan of Canadian singer-songwriter Leonard Cohen.

He founded The Prince's Foundation for Children and The Arts in 2002, to help more children experience the arts first-hand. He is President of the Royal Shakespeare Company and attends performances in Stratford-Upon-Avon, supports fundraising events and attends the company's annual general meeting. He enjoys comedy, and is interested in illusionism, becoming a member of The Magic Circle after passing his audition in 1975 by performing the "cups and balls" effect.

A keen and accomplished watercolourist, Charles has exhibited and sold a number of his works, and published books on the subject. In 2001, 20 lithographs of his watercolour paintings illustrating his country estates were exhibited at the Florence International Biennale of Contemporary Art. Charles was awarded the 2011 Montblanc de la Culture Arts Patronage Award by the Montblanc Cultural Foundation for his support and commitment to the arts, particularly in regard to young people.

### Publications

A published author of several books reflecting his own interests, Charles has also contributed a foreword or preface to books by other writers. His works include:

- *The Old Man of Lochnagar*, 1980 ISBN 0-374-35613-0
- *A Vision of Britain: A Personal View of Architecture*, 1989 ISBN 0-385-26903-X
- *Watercolours*, 1991 ISBN 0-316-88886-9
- *Highgrove: An Experiment in Organic Gardening and Farming*, 1993 (with Charles Clover) ISBN 0-671-79177-X
- *The Garden at Highgrove*, 2001 (with Candida Lycett Green) ISBN 1-84188-142-2

- *Highgrove: Portrait of an Estate*, 2002 (with Charles Clover) ISBN 1-84188-170-8
- *The Elements of Organic Gardening*, 2007 (with Stephanie Donaldson) ISBN 0-297-84416-4
- *Highgrove: A Garden Celebrated*, 2013 (with Bunny Guinness) ISBN 978-0297869351

### Television documentaries and presenting

He has written and presented two documentary films:

- *A Vision of Britain*. Directed by Nicholas Rossiter. BBC, 1988.<sup>[39]</sup>
- *The Earth in Balance: A Personal View of the Environment*. Directed by James Hawes. BBC, 1990.<sup>[40]</sup>

He narrated and presented:

- *Harmony: A New Way of Looking at Our World*. Directed by Stuart Sender, 2010.<sup>[41]</sup>
- *The Prince and the Composer: A Film about Hubert Parry*. Directed by John Bridcut. BBC, 2011.<sup>[42]</sup>

He featured in

- "The Prince's Welsh Village". Directed by Suzanne Phillips. BBC Two Wales

### Media image

Since his birth, Prince Charles has undergone close media attention, which increased as he matured. It has been an ambivalent relationship, largely impacted by his marriages to Diana and Camilla and its aftermath, but also centred on his future conduct as king, such as the 2014 play *King Charles III*.

### Impact of marriage to Diana

He was presented as the "World's most eligible bachelor," on the cover of *Time*, but was subsequently overshadowed by Diana. After her death, the media regularly breached Charles's privacy and printed *exposés*.

In 2006, the Prince filed a court case against the *Mail on Sunday*, after excerpts of his personal journals were published, revealing his opinions on matters such as the transfer of sovereignty of Hong Kong to China in 1997, in which Charles described the Chinese government officials as "appalling old waxworks". Mark Bolland, his ex-private secretary, declared in a statement to the High Court that Charles "would readily embrace the political aspects of any contentious issue he was interested in ... He carried it out in a very considered, thoughtful and researched way. He often referred to himself as a 'dissident' working against the prevailing political consensus." Jonathan Dimpleby reported that the Prince "has accumulated a number of certainties about the state of the world and does not relish contradiction."

Others formerly connected with the Prince have betrayed his confidence. An ex-member of his household handed the press an internal memo in which Charles commented on ambition and opportunity, and which was widely interpreted as blaming meritocracy for creating a combative atmosphere in society. Charles responded: "In my view, it is just as great an achievement to be a plumber or a bricklayer as it is to be a lawyer or a doctor".



The Prince and Princess of Wales in Bonn, 2 November 1987.

## Reaction to press treatment

Charles's anguish was recorded in his private comments to Prince William, caught on a microphone during a press photo-call in 2005 and published in the national press. After a question from the BBC's royal reporter, Nicholas Witchell, Charles muttered: "'These bloody people. I can't bear that man. I mean, he's so awful, he really is."

In 2002, Charles, "so often a target of the Press, got his chance to return fire" when addressing "scores of editors, publishers and other media executives" gathered at St Bride's Fleet Street to celebrate 300 years of journalism.<sup>[43]</sup> Defending public servants from "the corrosive drip of constant criticism", he noted that the press had been "awkward, cantankerous, cynical, bloody-minded, at times intrusive, at times inaccurate and at times deeply unfair and harmful to individuals and to institutions." But, he concluded, regarding his own relations with the press, "from time to time we are probably both a bit hard on each other, exaggerating the downsides and ignoring the good points in each."

## Guest appearances on television

The Prince of Wales has occasionally guested as himself on television. In 1984, he read his children's book *The Old Man of Lochnagar* for the BBC's *Jackanory* series. The UK soap opera *Coronation Street* featured an appearance by Charles during the show's 40th anniversary in 2000, as did the New Zealand young adult cartoon series *bro'Town* (2005), after he attended a performance by the show's creators during a tour of the country.

Charles was interviewed with Princes William and Harry by Ant & Dec to mark the 30th anniversary of The Prince's Trust in 2006.<sup>[44]</sup>

On 10 May 2012, Charles tried his hand at being a weather presenter for the BBC, reporting the forecast for Scotland as part of their annual week at Holyrood Palace alongside Christopher Blanchett. He injected humour in his report, asking, "Who the hell wrote this script?" as references were made to royal residences.

His saving of the Scottish stately home Dumfries House was the subject of Alan Titchmarsh's documentary "Royal Restoration" in 2012.

## Residences and finance



Clarence House, the official residence of the Prince of Wales

Clarence House in London is the Prince of Wales's current official residence. Previously, he had an apartment at St James's Palace. Charles also has two private homes: Highgrove House in Gloucestershire and Birkhall near Balmoral Castle. Both Clarence House and Birkhall were previously the residences of Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother. His primary source of income is generated from the Duchy of Cornwall, which owns 133,658 acres of land (around 54,090 hectares), including farming, residential, and commercial properties, as well as an investment portfolio. Highgrove is owned by the Duchy of Cornwall, having been purchased for his use in 1980, and which Prince Charles rents for £336,000 per annum.<sup>[45]</sup> The Public Accounts Committee published its 25th report into the Duchy of Cornwall accounts in November 2013 noting that the Duchy performed well in 2012–13, increasing its total income and producing an overall

surplus of £19.1 million.

In 2007 the Prince purchased a 192-acre property (150 acres of grazing and parkland, and 40 acres of woodland) in Carmarthenshire, and applied for permission to convert the farm into a Welsh home for him and the Duchess of

Cornwall, to be rented out as holiday flats when the royal couple is not in residence. A neighbouring family said the proposals flouted local planning regulations, and the application was put on hold temporarily while a report was drafted on how the alterations would affect the local bat population. Charles and Camilla first stayed at the new property, called *Llwynywermod*, in June 2008.

Starting in 1993, the Prince of Wales has paid tax voluntarily under the Memorandum of Understanding on Royal Taxation, updated 2013. In December 2012, Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs were asked to investigate alleged tax avoidance by the Duchy of Cornwall.

## Titles, styles, honours and arms

### Titles and styles

Charles has held titles throughout his life, as the grandson of the monarch, the son of the monarch and in his own right. There has been speculation as to what regnal name the Prince will choose upon his succession to the throne. If he keeps his current first name, he will be known as *Charles III*. However, it was reported in 2005 that Charles has suggested he may choose to reign as *George VII* in honour of his maternal grandfather, and to avoid association with the Stuart kings Charles I (who was beheaded) and Charles II (who was known for his playboy lifestyle), as well as to be sensitive to the memory of Bonnie Prince Charlie, who was called "Charles III" by his supporters. Charles's office responded that "no decision has been made".



The Prince of Wales's feathers  
heraldic badge

### Honours and military appointments

Charles has held substantive ranks in the armed forces of a number of countries since he was made a flight lieutenant in the Royal Air Force in 1972. Charles's first honorary appointment in the armed forces was as Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Regiment of Wales in 1969; since then, the Prince has also been installed as Colonel-in-Chief, Colonel, Honorary Air Commodore, Air Commodore-in-Chief, Deputy Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Honorary Colonel, Royal Colonel, and Honorary Commodore of at least 32 military formations throughout the Commonwealth, including the Royal Gurkha Rifles, which is the only foreign regiment in the British army. Since 2009, Charles holds the second-highest ranks in all three branches of the Canadian Forces. On 16 June 2012, the Queen awarded the Prince of Wales honorary five-star rank in all three branches of the British Armed Forces, "to acknowledge his support in her role as Commander-in-Chief."

He has been inducted into seven orders and received eight decorations from the Commonwealth realms, and has been the recipient of 20 different honours from foreign states, as well as nine honorary degrees from universities in the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand.



## Arms

### Notes

The Prince's own coat of arms is the royal coat of arms of the United Kingdom with a label and an inescutcheon for difference. The version used everywhere, save Scotland, is described here. In Scotland, the arms of the Duke of Rothesay are the quartered arms of the Great Steward and of the Lords of the Isles, with the arms of the heir apparent to the Scots throne on an inescutcheon in the centre.



### Crest

Upon the royal helm the imperial crown proper, thereon a lion statant guardant Or crowned with the coronet of the Prince of Wales

### Escutcheon

Quarterly 1st and 4th Gules three lions passant guardant in pale Or armed and langued Azure 2nd Or a lion rampant Gules armed and langued Azure within a double tressure flory counterflory 3rd Azure a harp Or stringed Argent overall an inescutcheon of the Royal Badge of Wales.

### Supporters

Dexter a lion rampant guardant Or imperially crowned proper, sinister a unicorn Argent, armed, crined and unguled Or, gorged with a coronet Or composed of crosses patée and fleurs de lys a chain affixed thereto passing between the forelegs and reflexed over the back also Or

### Motto

ICH DIEN  
(German for *I serve*)

### Orders

Garter ribbon.  
HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE  
(French for *Shame be to him who thinks evil of it*)

### Other elements

The whole differenced by a plain label of three points Argent, as the eldest child of the sovereign

### Banner



The banners used by the prince vary depending upon location. Apart from the exceptions below, the Royal Standard of the United Kingdom is used, differenced as in his arms with a label of three points Argent, and the escutcheon of the arms of the Principality of Wales in the centre. This is the standard that is used outside the United Kingdom by the prince and also that used throughout the entire United Kingdom when the prince is acting in an official capacity associated with the UK Armed Forces.



In Wales the banner is based upon the Royal Badge of Wales, (the historic arms of the Kingdom of Gwynedd), which consist of four quadrants, the first and fourth with a red lion on a gold field, and the second and third with a gold lion on a red field. Superimposed is an escutcheon Vert bearing the single-arched coronet of the Prince of Wales.



In Scotland the personal banner used since 1974 is based upon three ancient Scottish titles: Duke of Rothesay (heir apparent to the King of Scots), High Steward of Scotland and Lord of the Isles. The flag is divided into four

quadrants like the arms of the Chief of Clan Stewart of Appin; the first and fourth quadrants comprise a gold field with a blue and silver checkered band in the centre; the second and third quadrants display a black galley on a silver field. The arms are differenced from those of Appin by the addition of an inescutcheon bearing the tressured lion rampant of Scotland; defaced by a plain label of three points Azure to indicate the heir apparent.



Also used in Scotland is a standard, *viz* the Royal Standard of Scotland, defaced with a label of three points Azure.



In Cornwall, the banner is "Sable fifteen bezants Or", that is, a black field bearing fifteen gold coins, which Prince Charles uses in his capacity as Duke of Cornwall.



The Prince of Wales also has a personal heraldic banner for Canada, consisting of the shield of the Arms of Canada defaced with both a blue roundel of the Prince of Wales's feathers surrounded by a wreath of gold maple leaves, and a white label of three points.

### Symbolism

As with the Royal Arms of the United Kingdom. The first and fourth quarters are the arms of England, the second of Scotland, the third of Ireland.

## Issue

Name	Birth	Marriage		Issue
Prince William, Duke of Cambridge	21 June 1982	29 April 2011	Catherine Middleton	Prince George of Cambridge
Prince Harry	15 September 1984			

## Notes

### Footnotes

- [1] . – Until 22 April 2011, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales (later Edward VII) had been the longest serving heir apparent, for a period of 59 years and 74 days. However, Prince Albert Edward became heir apparent on his birth, four years into his mother Queen Victoria's reign, whereas Prince Charles was three years old at his mother's accession in 1952 and has thus been heir apparent for all of Queen Elizabeth II's reign.
- [2] Brandreth 2007, p. 120.
- [3] Brandreth 2007, p. 127.
- [4] Brandreth 2007, p. 139.
- [5] Brandreth 2007, p. 145.
- [6] Brandreth 2007, p. 151.
- [7] Brandreth 2007, p. 169-170.
- [8] Brandreth 2007, p. 170.
- [9] Junor 2005, p. 72.
- [10] Brandreth 2007, p. 192.
- [11] Brandreth 2007, p. 193.
- [12] Brandreth 2007, p. 194.
- [13] Brandreth 2007, p. 195.
- [14] Brandreth 2007, p. 178.
- [15] Brandreth 2007, pp. 15-17.
- [16] Dimbleby 1994, pp. 204-206.
- [17] Brandreth 2007, p. 200.
- [18] Dimbleby 1994, p. 263.
- [19] Dimbleby 1994, pp. 263-265.
- [20] Dimbleby 1994, pp. 299-300.
- [21] Brandreth 2007, p. 196.
- [22] Dimbleby 1994, p. 279.
- [23] Dimbleby 1994, pp. 280-282.

- [24] Dimpleby 1994, pp. 281-283.
- [25] Smith 2000, p. 561.
- [26] Quest, Richard (3 June 2002). "Royals, part 3: Troubled Times" (<http://edition.cnn.com/2002/WORLD/europe/05/29/people.royals.3/>), CNN. Retrieved 17 June 2012
- [27] "The Camillagate Tapes" (<http://www.textfiles.com/phreak/camilla.txt>), 18 December 1989, phone transcript, Phone Phreaking – TEXTFILES.COM
- [28] Excerpt: "The Government are satisfied that it is lawful for the Prince of Wales and Mrs Parker Bowles, like anyone else, to marry by a civil ceremony in accordance with Part III of the Marriage Act 1949. ¶ Civil marriages were introduced in England, by the Marriage Act 1836. Section 45 said that the Act ... shall not extend to the marriage of any of the Royal Family". ¶ But the provisions on civil marriage in the 1836 Act were repealed by the Marriage Act 1949. All remaining parts of the 1836 Act, including Section 45, were repealed by the Registration Service Act 1953. No part of the 1836 Act therefore remains on the statute book."
- [29] Dimpleby 1994, p. 250.
- [30] Text of the Prince of Wales's speech at the 150th anniversary of the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA) ([http://www.princeofwales.gov.uk/speechesandarticles/a\\_speech\\_by\\_hrh\\_the\\_prince\\_of\\_wales\\_at\\_the\\_150th\\_anniversary\\_1876801621.html](http://www.princeofwales.gov.uk/speechesandarticles/a_speech_by_hrh_the_prince_of_wales_at_the_150th_anniversary_1876801621.html)) Royal Gala Evening at Hampton Court Palace, 30 May 1984. Retrieved 17 June 2012.
- [31] "Printul Charles, fermier de Fälticeni," (<http://www.evz.ro/detalii/stiri/printul-charles-fermier-de-falticeni-616319.html>), [*Prince Charles, farm owner in Fälticeni*] Evenimentul Zilei, 13 May 2003
- [32] Carpenters' Company website ([http://www.thecarpenterscompany.co.uk/pages/about\\_us/default.aspx](http://www.thecarpenterscompany.co.uk/pages/about_us/default.aspx)). Retrieved 17 June 2012.
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<p>Charles, Prince of Wales</p> <p><b>House of Windsor</b></p> <p>Cadet branch of the <b>House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg</b></p> <p><b>Born:</b> 14 November 1948</p>		
<b>Lines of succession</b>		
<b>First</b> Heir apparent	<b>Line of succession to the British throne</b>	Succeeded by <b>The Duke of Cambridge</b>
<b>British royalty</b>		
<b>Vacant</b> Title last held by <b>The Prince Edward</b> <i>later became King Edward VIII</i>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Prince of Wales</b> 26 July 1958 – present</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Duke of Cornwall</b> <b>Duke of Rothesay</b> 6 February 1952 – present</p>	<b>Incumbent</b> <i>Presumed next holder:</i> <i>The Duke of Cambridge</i>
<b>Academic offices</b>		
Preceded by <b>The Earl Mountbatten of Burma</b>	<b>President of the United World Colleges</b> 1978–1995	Succeeded by <b>The Queen of Jordan</b>
<b>Honorary titles</b>		
Preceded by <b>The Duke of Gloucester</b>	<b>Great Master of the Order of the Bath</b> 10 June 1974 – present	<b>Incumbent</b>
<b>Order of precedence</b>		
Preceded by <b>The Duke of Edinburgh</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Orders of precedence in the United Kingdom</b> Gentlemen</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>in current practice</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Succeeded by <b>The Duke of York</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Succeeded by <b>The Duke of Cambridge</b></p>
Preceded by <b>David Lloyd Johnston</b> <i>as Governor General</i>	<b>Canadian order of precedence</b>	Succeeded by <b>Stephen Harper</b> <i>as prime minister,</i> <i>or members of the Royal Family if in Canada</i>

# Anne, Princess Royal

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Princess Anne	
<i>Princess Royal</i>	
The Princess Royal in June 2013	
<b>Spouse</b>	Mark Phillips (m. 1973, div. 1992) Timothy Laurence (m. 1992)
<b>Issue</b>	Peter Phillips; Zara Tindall, MBE
<b>Full name</b>	
Anne Elizabeth Alice Louise <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>House</b>	House of Windsor
<b>Father</b>	Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh
<b>Mother</b>	Elizabeth II
<b>Born</b>	15 August 1950 Clarence House, London, UK
<b>Religion</b>	Church of England

**Anne, Princess Royal** KG KT GCVO GCSI QSO GCL (Anne Elizabeth Alice Louise; born 15 August 1950) is the second child and only daughter of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. At the time of her birth, she was third in the line of succession, behind her mother and elder brother. She rose to second after her mother's accession, but after the birth of two younger brothers, six nieces and nephews, and one grand-nephew, she is currently 11th in line.

The seventh holder of the title *Princess Royal*, Anne is known for her charitable work, being the patron of over 200 organisations, and she carries out about 500 royal engagements and public appearances per year. She is also known for equestrian talents; she won two silver medals (1975) and one gold medal (1971) at the European Eventing Championships, and is the first member of the British Royal Family to compete in the Olympic Games. She is married to Timothy Laurence, has two children from her previous marriage to Mark Phillips, and has three granddaughters.

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## Early life and education



Princess Anne with her parents and elder brother in October 1957

Anne was born at Clarence House on 15 August 1950 at 11:50 am, as the second child and only daughter of then Princess Elizabeth, Duchess of Edinburgh, and Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, and second grandchild of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. Baptised in the Music Room of Buckingham Palace on 21 October 1950, by then Archbishop of York, Cyril Garbett, the Princess's godparents were: the Queen—later Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother (her maternal grandmother); the Hereditary Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg (her paternal aunt); Princess Andrew of Greece and Denmark (her paternal grandmother); Earl Mountbatten of Burma (her paternal great-uncle); and Rev the Hon Andrew Elphinstone (her first cousin once removed).<sup>[2][3]</sup>

By letters patent of Anne's great-grandfather, George V, the titles of a British prince or princess, and the style *Royal Highness*, were only to be conferred on children and male-line grandchildren of the sovereign, as well as the eldest son of the eldest son of the Prince of Wales. However, on 22 October 1948, her grandfather issued new letters patent granting these honours to any children of Princess Elizabeth and

Prince Philip; otherwise, Anne would have been titled by courtesy as Lady Anne Mountbatten at birth. In this way, the children of the heiress presumptive had a royal and princely status.

As with royal children before her, a governess, Catherine Peebles, was appointed to look after the Princess and was responsible for her early education at Buckingham Palace; Peebles had also served as governess for Anne's older brother, Charles. After the death of George VI and the ascension to the throne of Anne's mother, Anne became titled Her Royal Highness The Princess Anne. However, given her young age at the time, she did not attend her mother's coronation.

A Girl Guides company, the 1st Buckingham Palace Company including the Holy Trinity Brompton Brownie pack, was reformed in May 1959, specifically so that, like her mother, Anne could socialise with girls her own age. The Princess Royal was active until 1963, when she went to boarding school. Anne remained under private tutelage until she was enrolled at Benenden School in 1963, leaving five years later with six GCE O-Levels and two A-Levels. Anne's first boyfriend was Andrew Parker Bowles, who would later become the first husband of Camilla, Duchess of Cornwall.

Princess Anne served as a bridesmaid on several occasions. She was a bridesmaid at the 1961 wedding of the Duke and Duchess of Kent.<sup>[4]</sup>

## First marriage

Further information: Wedding of Princess Anne and Mark Philips and Wedding dress of Princess Anne



Anne and Charles at the White House with Tricia Nixon and Julie & David Eisenhower in June 1970

<b>The Royal Family of the United Kingdom and the other Commonwealth realms</b>	
	
<b>HM The Queen</b>	
HRH The Duke of Edinburgh	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH The Prince of Wales</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">HRH The Duchess of Cornwall</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">• HRH The Duke of Cambridge</li> <li style="padding-left: 40px;">HRH The Duchess of Cambridge</li> <li style="padding-left: 40px;">• HRH Prince George of Cambridge</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">• HRH Prince Henry of Wales (Prince Harry)</li> <li>• HRH The Duke of York</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">• HRH Princess Beatrice of York</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">• HRH Princess Eugenie of York</li> <li>• HRH The Earl of Wessex</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">HRH The Countess of Wessex</li> <li>• HRH The Princess Royal</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH The Duke of Gloucester</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">HRH The Duchess of Gloucester</li> <li>• HRH The Duke of Kent</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">HRH The Duchess of Kent</li> <li>• HRH Prince Michael of Kent</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">HRH Princess Michael of Kent</li> <li>• HRH Princess Alexandra</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	v t e <sup>[46]</sup>

On Wednesday, 14 November 1973 (the twenty-fifth birthday of her brother, Prince Charles), Princess Anne married Mark Phillips, a lieutenant in the 1st Queen's Dragoon Guards, at Westminster Abbey in a ceremony that was televised around the world, with an estimated audience of 100 million.<sup>[5]</sup> Following the wedding, Anne and her husband lived at Gatcombe Park. He was made acting captain by the start of 1974 when he was appointed a personal aide-de-camp to Queen Elizabeth II. By 1989, however, the Princess Royal and Mark Phillips announced their intention to separate, as the marriage had been under strain for a number of years. The couple divorced on 23 April 1992.

The Queen had offered Phillips an earldom on his wedding day, as was customary for untitled men marrying into the Royal Family. However, Phillips did not accept the offer. The couple had two children, Peter Phillips and Zara Phillips, and so, unusually for the grandchildren of a monarch, they have no title. (However, they are not the only children of a British Princess to carry no title: the children of Princess Alexandra, the Queen's cousin, are also untitled.)

On 29 December 2010, the Princess Royal became a grandmother when a daughter, Savannah, was born to her son and his wife Autumn. On 29 March 2012, another daughter, Isla, was born to the couple. On 17 January 2014, the Princess Royal's third granddaughter, Mia Grace, was born to Zara and her husband Mike Tindall.



## Kidnapping attempt

As Princess Anne and Mark Phillips were returning to Buckingham Palace on 20 March 1974, from a charity event on Pall Mall, their Princess IV limousine was forced to stop by a Ford Escort.<sup>[6]</sup> The driver of the Escort, Ian Ball, jumped out and began firing a gun. Inspector James Beaton, the Princess's personal police officer, responded by exiting the limousine in order to shield the Princess and to attempt to disarm Ball. Beaton's firearm, a Walther PPK, jammed, and he was shot by the assailant, as was Anne's chauffeur, Alex Callender, when he tried to disarm Ball. Brian McConnell, a nearby tabloid journalist, also intervened, and was shot in the chest. Ball approached the Princess's car and told her of his kidnapping plan, which was to hold the Princess for ransom, the sum given by varying sources as £2 million or £3 million, which he intended to give to the National Health Service. Ball then directed Anne to get out of the car, to which she replied: "Not bloody likely!", and briefly considered hitting Ball. Eventually, she dove out of the other side of the limousine and another passing pedestrian, Ron Russell, punched Ball in the back of the head and then led Anne away from the scene. At that point, Police Constable Michael Hills happened upon the situation; he too was shot by Ball, but not before he called for police backup. Detective Constable Peter Edmonds, who had been nearby, answered and gave chase, finally arresting Ball.

All of the victims were hospitalised, and recovered from their wounds quickly. For his defence of Princess Anne, Beaton was awarded the George Cross, Hills and Russell were awarded the George Medal, and Callender, McConnell and Edmonds were awarded the Queen's Gallantry Medal. Ball pleaded guilty to attempted murder and kidnapping, and was detained under the Mental Health Act.

The incident was the closest in modern times that any individual has come to kidnapping a member of the Royal Family, and prompted higher security levels for the Royals. It also served as the focus of the 2006 Granada Television produced docu-drama, *To Kidnap a Princess*, and inspired story lines in the Tom Clancy novel *Patriot Games* and the Antonia Fraser novel *Your Royal Hostage*.

## Second marriage

Anne married Timothy Laurence, then a commander in the Royal Navy, at Crathie Kirk, near Balmoral Castle, on 12 December 1992. The couple chose to marry in Scotland as the Church of England did not routinely allow divorced persons whose former spouses are still living to remarry in its churches, while the Church of Scotland did under certain circumstances.<sup>[7]</sup> In participating in this ceremony, Anne became the first Royal divorcée to remarry since Victoria, Grand Duchess of Hesse and by Rhine, did so in 1905. Like Phillips before him, Laurence received no peerage, and the couple leased a flat in Dolphin Square, London. They later gave up this city home and now reside between an apartment at St James's Palace and Gatcombe Park. Anne has no children by Laurence.

## Court sanctions and criminal record

The Princess Royal faced court charges in March 2001, when she pleaded guilty to driving at 93 mph (150 km/h) on a dual carriageway, while on her way to Hartpury College in Gloucestershire. She was fined £400 by Cheltenham Magistrate's Court, and had five points added to her driving licence.

The following year, she became the first senior member of the royal family to have a criminal record, after she was convicted of an offence under the Dangerous Dogs Act 1991. She pleaded guilty to the charge that her dog, Dotty, attacked two children while she and Laurence were walking the dog in Windsor Great Park. The Princess was fined £500 by Berkshire Magistrates' Court and ordered to give Dotty more training.

## Equestrianism

Medal record		
Representing <span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> United Kingdom		
Equestrian		
European Championships		
<b>Gold</b>	1971 Burghley	Individual eventing
<b>Silver</b>	1975 Luhmuhlen	Team eventing
<b>Silver</b>	1975 Luhmuhlen	Individual eventing

Anne has always shown a keen interest in horses and equine pursuits. At the age of 21, the Princess won the individual title at the European Eventing Championship, and was voted the BBC Sports Personality of the Year in 1971. For more than five years she also competed with the British eventing team, winning a silver medal in both individual and team disciplines in the 1975 European Eventing Championship, riding the home-bred Doublet. The following year Anne participated in the 1976 Olympic Games in Montreal as a member of the British team, riding the Queen's horse, Goodwill. Princess Anne assumed the Presidency of the Fédération Équestre Internationale from 1986 until 1994.<sup>[8]</sup> On 5 February 1987, she became the first Royal to appear as a contestant on a television quiz-show when she competed on the BBC panel game *A Question of Sport*. Her daughter, Zara Phillips is also a keen equestrian competitor. Together with her horse, Toytown, she won individual and team gold medals at the 2005 European Eventing Championship as well as individual gold and team silver medals at the 2006 FEI World Equestrian Games.

## Official duties

As Princess Royal, Anne undertakes a number of official duties on behalf of her mother, in support of the Queen's role as sovereign of the Commonwealth realms. Anne began to undertake official royal duties overseas upon leaving secondary school, and accompanied her parents on a state visit to Austria in the same year. She will sometimes stand in for the Queen at the funerals of foreign dignitaries (which the Queen customarily does not attend), and resides at Holyrood Palace in Edinburgh each summer, hosting engagements there. The Princess also travels abroad on behalf of the United Kingdom up to three times a year; she was the first member of the Royal Family to make an official visit to the Soviet Union when she went there as a guest of the government in 1990. The Princess's first tour of Australia was with her parents in 1970, since which she has returned on numerous occasions to undertake official engagements as a colonel-in-chief of an Australian regiment, or to attend memorials and services, such as the National Memorial Service for victims of the Black Saturday bushfires in Melbourne, Australia, on 22 February 2009.

Following the retirement of the Queen Mother in 1981, Anne was elected by graduates of the University of London as that institution's Chancellor. Throughout May 1996, the Princess served as Her



The Princess Royal with Vladimir Putin in 2000

Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, which granted her, for the duration of the appointment, a higher precedence in Scotland, and the alternative style of *Her Grace*. In 2007, the Princess Royal had the honour of being appointed by the Queen as Grand Master of the Royal Victorian Order, a position her grandmother had also held.

The Princess Royal carries out a full schedule of royal engagements and is involved with over 200 charities and organisations in an official capacity. She works extensively for Save the Children, of which she has been president since 1970, and she initiated The Princess Royal Trust for Carers in 1991; her work for the charity takes her all over the world, including many poverty stricken African nations. She is also the Royal Patron of WISE, an organisation that encourages young women to pursue careers in science, engineering and construction.<sup>[9]</sup> Her

extensive work for St. John Ambulance as Commandant-in-Chief of St. John Ambulance Cadets has helped to develop many young people, as she annually attends the Grand Prior Award Reception. She is also a British representative in the International Olympic Committee as an administrator, and was a member of the London Organising Committee for the Olympic Games. She was President of BAFTA from 1973 to 2001.

She is also a Royal Fellow of the Royal Society. Royal Fellows are members of the Monarchy who are recommended and elected by the Society's Council. There are only five Royal Fellows, including The Princess Royal herself, The Duke of Edinburgh, The Prince of Wales, The Duke of Kent, and The Duke of Cambridge.

She was elected Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh in 2011, effective 31 March, succeeding her father, Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh who stepped down from the role in 2010.<sup>[10]</sup> Likewise she accepted in 2011 the roles of President of City and Guilds of London Institute, Master of the Corporation of Trinity House and President of the Royal Society of Arts, also in succession to her father. She is also Patron of Edinburgh University's Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies, Royal Holloway, University of London, International Students House, London, Acid Survivors Trust International, Townswomen's Guilds and College of Occupational Therapy.

She attended Royal Variety Performance show on behalf of the Entertainment Artistes' Benevolent Fund On 5 December 2011.

She represented Great Britain in the International Olympic Committee at the 2014 Sochi Winter Olympics in Russia.

## Titles, styles, honours and arms

### Titles and styles

- **15 August 1950 – 6 February 1952:** *Her Royal Highness* Princess Anne of Edinburgh
- **6 February 1952 – 14 November 1973:** *Her Royal Highness* The Princess Anne
- **14 November 1973 – 13 June 1987:** *Her Royal Highness* The Princess Anne, *Mrs* Mark Phillips
- **13 June 1987 – present:** *Her Royal Highness* The Princess Royal

The Princess Anne's style and title in full: *Her Royal Highness The Princess Anne Elizabeth Alice Louise, Princess Royal, Royal Lady of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Extra Lady of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Dame Grand Cross and Grand Master of the Royal Victorian Order, Dame Grand Cross of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem*. In 1996, Anne was entitled to be called Her Grace The Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.



Anne is the seventh creation of the title *Princess Royal*, an appellation given only to the eldest daughter of the sovereign, the last holder being George V's daughter, Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood.



The Princess Royal visits USNS *Comfort* on 11 July 2002, while the vessel docked at Southampton, UK

## Honours






### Orders

-  **1969** – : Member of the Royal Family Order of Queen Elizabeth II
-  **1971 – 1998**: Dame of Justice of the Most Venerable Order of St John of Jerusalem (DJStJ)
  - **1998** – : Dame Grand Cross of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem (GCStJ)
-  **1974** – : Dame Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order (GCVO) – (Grand Master from 2007)
-  **1990** – : Extra Companion of the Queen's Service Order (QSO)
-  **23 April 1994** – : Royal Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter (KG)
-  **2000** – : Extra Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle (KT)
-  **29 September 2005** – : Chief Grand Companion of the Order of Logohu (GCL)








### Decorations

-  **1982**: Canadian Forces Decoration (CD)

### Medals

-  **2 June 1953**: Queen Elizabeth II Coronation Medal
-  **1977**: Queen Elizabeth II Silver Jubilee Medal
-  **2002**: Queen Elizabeth II Golden Jubilee Medal
-  **2005**: Commemorative Medal for the Centennial of Saskatchewan
-  **2012**: Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee Medal

### Foreign honours




-  **1969** – : Grand Decoration of Honour in Gold with Sash for Services to the Republic of Austria
-  **1969** – : Commander Grand Cross of the Order of the White Rose of Finland
-  **1971** – : Grand Cordon of the Order of the Precious Crown
-  **1971** – : Commemorative Medal of the 2500th Anniversary of the founding of the Persian Empire<sup>[11][12]</sup>
-  **1972** – : Grand Cross of the Order of the House of Orange
-  **1972** – : Grand Cross of the Order of the Oak Crown
-  **1972 – 1992**: Order of the Yugoslav Flag with Sash, 1st Class







The Princess Royal processing at the Garter Service, Windsor, with her brothers, Charles, Andrew and Edward on 19 June 2006

## Appointments




### Fellowships

-  **1986** – : Fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons (FRCVS)
-  **1987** – : Royal Fellow of the Royal Society (FRS)
-  **2011** – : President of the Royal Society of Arts (RSA)

### Academic

-  **1981** – : University of London, Chancellor
-  **2011** – : University of Edinburgh, Chancellor
-  **2012** – : University of the Highlands and Islands, Chancellor
-  **2013** – : Harper Adams University, Chancellor


### Academic degrees

-  **2004**: University of Regina, Doctor of Laws (LLD)
-  **23 April 2010**: Memorial University of Newfoundland, Doctor of Laws (LLD)
-  **2011**: Cranfield University, Doctor of Science (DSc)

## Honorary military appointments

As with other senior royals, Princess Anne holds a number of honorary appointments in the armed forces of several Commonwealth realms. Anne is of the following regiments, corps, and branches:



### Australia

-  Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Australian Corps of Signals

### Canada

-  Colonel-in-Chief of the Grey and Simcoe Foresters (11 June 1977 – present)
-  Colonel-in-Chief of the 8th Canadian Hussars (Princess Louise's)
-  Colonel-in-Chief of the Communications and Electronics Branch (11 June 1977 – present)
-  Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Canadian Medical Service<sup>[13]</sup>
-  Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Regina Rifles
-  Colonel-in-Chief of Royal Newfoundland Regiment















### New Zealand

-  Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal New Zealand Corps of Signals
-  Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal New Zealand Army Nursing Corps

### United Kingdom



The Princess Royal at a parade on the 75th anniversary of the Royal Australian Corps of Signals, 5 July 2000.

-  Colonel-in-Chief of the King's Royal Hussars
-  Colonel-in-Chief of the Worcestershire and Sherwood Foresters Regiment (29/45 Foot)
-  Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Corps of Signals
-  Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Logistic Corps
-  Colonel-in-Chief the Royal Army Veterinary Corps
-  Colonel of the Blues and Royals
-  Royal Colonel of the Royal Scots Borderers, 1st Battalion Royal Regiment of Scotland
-  Royal Colonel of the 52nd Lowland Regiment, 6th Battalion Royal Regiment of Scotland
-  Royal Honorary Colonel of the University of London OTC
-  Commandant-in-Chief of the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry (Princess Royal's Volunteer Corps)
-  Honorary Air Commodore of RAF Lyneham
-  Honorary Air Commodore of the University of London Air Squadron
-  Admiral and Chief Commandant for Women in the Royal Navy<sup>[14]</sup>
-  Commodore-in-Chief of HMNB Portsmouth



The Princess Royal in uniform as Colonel of the Blues and Royals at the Queen's Birthday Parade, 2013.

## Arms

## Arms of Anne, Princess Royal



## Notes

The Princess Royal's personal arms are those of the Sovereign in right of the United Kingdom with a label for difference.

## Adopted

1962

## Coronet

The coronet of a daughter of the Sovereign Proper.

## Escutcheon

Quarterly 1st and 4th, Gules three lions passant guardant Or; 2nd, Or a lion rampant Gules within a double tressure flory counterflory Gules; 3rd, Azure a harp Or stringed Argent.

## Orders

The Order of the Garter circlet:  
**HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE**  
*(Shame be to him who thinks evil)*

## Other elements

The whole differenced by a label of three points Argent, first and third charged with a St George's cross the second with a heart Gules.

## Banner



The Princess's personal standard is that of the Sovereign in right of the United Kingdom, labelled for difference as in her arms.



*(HRH's Scots Banner)*

## Symbolism

As with the Royal Arms of the United Kingdom. The first and fourth quarters are the arms of England, the second of Scotland, the third of Ireland.

## Personal standard for Canada

The Princess Royal has her own royal banner for Canada, comprising the shield of the Canadian Royal Arms defaced with a blue roundel surrounded by a wreath of gold maple leaves, within which is a depiction of Princess Anne's cypher (an "A" surmounted by a coronet), and with a white label of three points, the centre one charged with a red heart and the other two with red crosses, taken from her coat of arms.



## Issue

Name	Birth	Marriage		Issue
Peter Phillips	15 November 1977	17 May 2008	Autumn Kelly	Savannah Phillips Isla Phillips
Zara Phillips	15 May 1981	30 July 2011	Mike Tindall	Mia Tindall

## References


- [1] As a titled royal, Anne does not use a surname, but, if required, her maiden name was Mountbatten-Windsor.
- [2] thepeerage.com (<http://thepeerage.com/p1970.htm#i19698>)
- [3] Yvonne's Royalty Home Page – Royal Christenings (<http://users.uniserve.com/~canyon/christenings.htm#Christenings>)
- [4] Wedding photograph <http://www.friendsreunited.com/royalty-the-duke-of-kent-and-katharine-worsley-wedding-hovingham-hall/Memory/e2c5f897-7b70-47ca-aceb-a00b013231be>
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- [6] Daily Express, 21 August 2006
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- [9] WISE Patrons ([http://www.wisecampaign.org.uk/about\\_us.cfm](http://www.wisecampaign.org.uk/about_us.cfm))
- [10] New Chancellor Elected ([http://www.ed.ac.uk/news/all-news/chancellor-040411?utm\\_source=feedburner&utm\\_medium=twitter&utm\\_campaign=Feed:+edinburgh-university-news+\(Edinburgh+University+-+Latest+news\)](http://www.ed.ac.uk/news/all-news/chancellor-040411?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=twitter&utm_campaign=Feed:+edinburgh-university-news+(Edinburgh+University+-+Latest+news)))
- [11] Badraie (<http://badraie.com/guests.htm>)
- [12] Badraie (<http://badraie.com/images/uk.JPG>)
- [13] Bulletin November 2003 ([http://www.forces.gc.ca/health/news\\_pubs/engraph/CFHS\\_Bulletin\\_Nov03\\_Nomination\\_e.asp](http://www.forces.gc.ca/health/news_pubs/engraph/CFHS_Bulletin_Nov03_Nomination_e.asp)), Canadian Forces Health Services Group
- [14] The London Gazette, Issue 60271, 18 Sep 2012 Supplement No 1 (<https://www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/60271/supplement/17883>)



<p>Anne, Princess Royal</p> <p><b>House of Windsor</b></p> <p>Cadet branch of the <b>House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg</b></p> <p><b>Born:</b> 15 August 1950</p>		
<b>Lines of succession</b>		
Preceded by <b>Lady Louise Windsor</b>	<b>Line of succession to the British throne</b> 11th position	Succeeded by <b>Peter Phillips</b>
<b>British royalty</b>		
<b>Vacant</b> Title last held by <b>Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood</b>	<b>Princess Royal</b> 1987 – present	<b>Incumbent</b>
<b>Academic offices</b>		
Preceded by <b>Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother</b>	<b>Chancellor of the University of London</b> 1981 – present	<b>Incumbent</b>
Preceded by <b>The Duke of Edinburgh</b>	<b>Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh</b> 2011 – present	
Preceded by <b>New position</b>	<b>Chancellor of the University of the Highlands and Islands</b> 2012 – present	
Preceded by <b>New position</b>	<b>Chancellor of Harper Adams University</b> 2013 – present	
<b>Honorary titles</b>		
Preceded by <b>Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother</b>	<b>Grand Master of the Royal Victorian Order</b> 2007 – present	<b>Incumbent</b>
Preceded by <b>Henry Cooper</b>	<b>BBC Sports Personality of the Year</b> 1971	Succeeded by <b>Mary Peters</b>
<b>Orders of precedence in the United Kingdom</b>		
Preceded by <b>The Countess of Wessex</b>	<b>Ladies</b> <i>HRH The Princess Royal</i>	Succeeded by <b>The Duchess of Cambridge</b>

# Prince Andrew, Duke of York

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Prince Andrew	
<i>Duke of York</i>	
	
The Duke of York, 2014	
<b>Spouse</b>	Sarah Ferguson (m. 1986, div. 1996)
<b>Issue</b>	Princess Beatrice of York Princess Eugenie of York
<b>Full name</b>	
Andrew Albert Christian Edward <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>House</b>	House of Windsor
<b>Father</b>	Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh
<b>Mother</b>	Elizabeth II
<b>Born</b>	19 February 1960 Buckingham Palace, London, England
<b>Religion</b>	Church of England

**Prince Andrew, Duke of York** KG GCMG ADC(P) (Andrew Albert Christian Edward; born 19 February 1960), is the second son and third child of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. At the time of his birth, he was second in the line of succession to succeed his mother; he is currently fifth in line.

He also holds the actual rank of commander and the honorary rank of rear admiral in the Royal Navy, in which he served as an active duty helicopter pilot and later instructor in helicopter flight. He saw active service during the Falklands War, flying on multiple missions including anti-surface warfare, Exocet missile decoy and casualty evacuation.

In 1986, Prince Andrew married Sarah Ferguson; the couple's marriage, subsequent separation and eventual divorce in 1996 attracted a high level of media coverage. As well as carrying out various royal duties, he served as Britain's Special Representative for International Trade and Investment until July 2011.

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## Early life and education



Gordonstoun

Prince Andrew was born in the Belgian Suite of Buckingham Palace on 19 February 1960, the third child and second son of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. Baptised in the Palace's Music Room on 8 April 1960, by the then-Archbishop of Canterbury, Geoffrey Fisher, the Prince's godparents were: The Duke of Gloucester (his maternal great-uncle); Princess Alexandra of Kent (his first cousin once removed); the Earl of Euston; the Lord Elphinstone (his first cousin once removed); and Mrs Harold Phillips.<sup>[2]</sup> He is the namesake of his paternal grandfather, Prince Andrew of Greece and Denmark.

Prince Andrew was the first child born to a reigning monarch at Buckingham Palace since the birth of Queen Victoria's youngest child, Princess Beatrice, in 1857. (Incidentally, Andrew also named his elder daughter Beatrice.) As the child of the sovereign, Prince Andrew was styled from birth as *His Royal Highness* and held the title *The Prince Andrew*.

As with his older siblings, a governess was appointed to look after the Prince and was responsible for his early education at Buckingham Palace. Prince Andrew was then sent to Heatherdown School near Ascot in Berkshire, before attending, in September 1973, Gordonstoun, in northern Scotland, as his father and elder brother had done before him. While there, Prince Andrew spent six months – from January to June 1977 – participating in an exchange programme to Lakefield College School in Lakefield, Ontario, and graduated in July two years later with A-Levels in English, history, economics, and political science. Prince Andrew eschewed university, however, choosing instead to enter the Britannia Royal Naval College at Dartmouth.

In his childhood, he apparently played with Diana, Princess of Wales, while she lived at Park House on the Sandringham Estate.

### The Royal Family of the United Kingdom and the other Commonwealth realms



#### HM The Queen

HRH The Duke of Edinburgh

- HRH The Prince of Wales  
HRH The Duchess of Cornwall
- HRH The Duke of Cambridge  
HRH The Duchess of Cambridge
  - HRH Prince George of Cambridge
  - HRH Prince Henry of Wales (Prince Harry)
- HRH The Duke of York
  - HRH Princess Beatrice of York
  - HRH Princess Eugenie of York
- HRH The Earl of Wessex  
HRH The Countess of Wessex
- HRH The Princess Royal

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH The Duke of Gloucester HRH The Duchess of Gloucester</li> <li>• HRH The Duke of Kent HRH The Duchess of Kent</li> <li>• HRH Prince Michael of Kent HRH Princess Michael of Kent</li> <li>• HRH Princess Alexandra</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	v t e <sup>[46]</sup>

## Military service

### Royal Navy

It was announced in November 1978 that Prince Andrew would join the Royal Navy the following year, and in December he underwent various sporting tests and examinations at the Aircrew Selection Centre, at RAF Biggin Hill, along with further tests and interviews at HMS *Daedalus*, and interviews at the Admiralty Interview Board, HMS *Sultan*. During March and April 1979, the Prince was enrolled at the Royal Naval College Flight, undergoing pilot training, until he was accepted as a trainee helicopter pilot and signed on for 12 years from 11 May 1979. On 1 September of the same year, Prince Andrew was appointed as a midshipman, and entered Britannia Royal Naval College, Dartmouth. During 1980 he also took the Royal Marines All Arms Commando Course.

After passing out from Dartmouth, the Prince went on to elementary flying training with the Royal Air Force at RAF Leeming, and later, basic flying training with the navy at HMS *Seahawk*, where he learned to fly the Gazelle helicopter. After being awarded his "wings", he moved onto more advanced training on the Sea King helicopter, and conducted operational flying training until 1982, when he joined carrier based squadron, 820 Naval Air Squadron, serving aboard the aircraft carrier, HMS *Invincible*.

### Falklands War

The Falkland Islands, which are a British overseas territory claimed by Argentina, were invaded by Argentina on 2 April 1982, an event that instigated the Falklands War. *Invincible* was one of the two operational aircraft carriers available at the time, and, as such, was to play a major role in the Royal Navy task force assembled to sail south to retake the islands. However, Prince Andrew's place on board and the possibility of the Queen's son being killed in action made the British Government apprehensive, and the Cabinet desired that Prince Andrew be moved to a desk job for the duration of the conflict. The Queen, though, insisted that her son be allowed to remain with his ship, meaning Prince Andrew remained on board *Invincible* to serve as a Sea King helicopter co-pilot, flying on missions that included anti-submarine warfare and anti-surface warfare, Exocet missile decoy, casualty evacuation, transport, and search and air rescue. He witnessed the Argentinian attack on the SS *Atlantic Conveyor*.

At the cessation of the war, *Invincible* returned to Portsmouth, where the Queen and Prince Philip joined other families of the crew in welcoming the vessel home, after which Prince Andrew laid a wreath at the Cenotaph each year on Remembrance Sunday to commemorate the South Atlantic campaign. The Argentinean military government reportedly planned, but did not attempt, to assassinate the Prince on Mustique in July 1982. Though he had brief assignments to HMS *Illustrious*, RNAS Culdrose, and the Joint Services School of Intelligence, Prince Andrew remained with *Invincible* until 1983. In Commander Nigel Ward's book, *Sea Harrier Over the Falklands*, Prince Andrew was described as "an excellent pilot and a very promising officer".

## Career naval officer



The Duke of York with the US Secretary of Defense Leon Panetta commemorating 100th anniversary of Naval Aviation at the National Building Museum in 2011.

In late 1983, Prince Andrew transferred to RNAS Portland, was trained to fly the Lynx helicopter, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on 1 February 1984, whereupon the Queen appointed him as her personal aide-de-Camp. Prince Andrew then went on to serve aboard HMS *Brazen* as a flight pilot until 1986, including deployment to the Mediterranean Sea as part of Standing NRF Maritime Group 2, and undertook the Lieutenants' Greenwich Staff course. On 23 October 1986, the Duke of York (as he was by then) transferred to the General List, enrolled in a four-month helicopter warfare instructor's course at RNAS Yeovilton, and, upon graduation, served from February 1987 to April 1988 as a helicopter warfare officer in 702 Naval Air Squadron, RNAS Portland, as well as on HMS *Edinburgh* as an Officer of the Watch and Assistant Navigating Officer until 1989, including a six-month deployment as part of exercise *Outback 88* to the Far East.

The Duke of York served as flight commander and pilot of the Lynx HAS3 on HMS *Campbeltown* from 1989 to 1991, during which he also acted as Force Aviation Officer to Standing NRF Maritime Group 1 while the *Campbeltown* was flagship of the NATO force in the North Atlantic from 1990 to 1991. He then passed the squadron command examination on 16 July 1991, attended the Staff College, Camberley, the following year, and completed the Army Staff course, becoming a Lieutenant-Commander on 1 February and passing the ship command examination on 12 March 1992. From 1993 to 1994, Prince Andrew commanded the Hunt-class minehunter HMS *Cottesmore*.

From 1995 to 1996, the Duke was posted as Senior Pilot of 815 Naval Air Squadron – then the largest flying unit in the Fleet Air Arm – his main role in that position being to supervise flying standards and to guarantee an effective operational capability. He was then made a Commander on 27 April 1999, and went on to finish his active naval career at the British Ministry of Defence until 2001, as an officer of the Diplomatic Directorate of the Naval Staff. In July of that year, the Duke of York was retired from the Active List of the Navy, and, three years later, was made an Honorary Captain, rather than the substantive rank of Captain, as would be customary. On 19 February 2010, his 50th birthday, he was promoted to Honorary Rear Admiral.

## Marriage and divorce

Further information: Wedding of Prince Andrew, Duke of York, and Sarah Ferguson

Prince Andrew married Sarah Ferguson at Westminster Abbey on 23 July 1986. The same day, the Queen created him Duke of York, Earl of Inverness, and Baron Killyleagh,<sup>[3]</sup> all titles previously held by both his maternal great-grandfather and grandfather. Prince Andrew had known Ferguson since childhood; they had met occasionally at polo matches, and became re-acquainted with each other at Royal Ascot in 1985.

The couple appeared to have a happy marriage, producing two daughters, and presenting a united outward appearance during the late 1980s; the Duchess was seen as refreshing in the context of the formal protocol surrounding the Royal Family. However, the Duke of York's frequent travel due to his military career, as well as relentless, often critical, media attention focused on the Duchess of York, led to



The Duke and Duchess of York on their wedding day.

fractures in the marriage. On 19 March 1992, the couple announced plans to separate and did so in an amicable way. Some months later, pictures appeared in the tabloid media of the Duchess in intimate association with her financial advisor at the time, John Bryan, which effectively ended any hopes of a reconciliation between the Duke and Duchess. Thereafter, the marriage was ended in divorce on 30 May 1996, though the split was friendly, and the Duke of York spoke fondly of his former wife: "We have managed to work together to bring our children up in a way that few others have been able to and I am extremely grateful to be able to do that." It was stipulated that the custody of the two Princesses would be shared between their parents, and the Duchess even continued to live at the Duke's home, Sunninghill Park, until 2004, when he moved to the Royal Lodge. In 2003, Richard Kay, in his first gossip column for the *Daily Mail*, asserted that the Duke was about to marry the businesswoman Amanda Staveley. She was, however, subsequently quoted in the *Sunday Telegraph* saying "I will not be marrying Andrew now or in the future." In 2007, Sarah, Duchess of York, purchased Dolphin House, a mansion directly beside the Royal Lodge. In 2008, a fire at Dolphin House resulted in Sarah moving into the Royal Lodge, again sharing a home with the Duke of York. Prince Andrew's lease of Royal Lodge is for 75 years, with the Crown Estate as landlord, and the ongoing annual tenancy charge is nothing.<sup>[4]</sup>

In May 2010, Sarah, Duchess of York, was filmed by a *News of the World* reporter claiming that the Duke of York had agreed that if she were to receive £500,000, he, the Prince, would meet the donor and pass on useful top-level business contacts. She was filmed receiving, in cash, \$40,000 as a down payment. The Duke's entourage denied he knew of the situation.

In July 2011, Sarah, Duchess of York, stated that her multi-million pound debts had been cleared due to the intervention of her former husband, who she compared to a "knight on a white charger".

## Official duties

From 2001 until July 2011, the Duke of York worked with UK Trade & Investment, part of the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills, as the United Kingdom's Special Representative for International Trade and Investment.<sup>[5]</sup> The post, previously held by Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, involved representing and promoting the UK at various trade fairs and conferences around the world. His suitability for the role was challenged in the House of Commons by Shadow Justice Minister Chris Bryant in February 2011, at the time of the 2011 Libyan civil war, on the grounds that he was "not only a very close friend of Saif al-Islam Gaddafi, but also ... a close friend of the convicted Libyan gun smuggler Tarek Kaituni".<sup>[6]</sup> The Duke is Patron of the Middle East Association (MEA), the UK's premier organisation for promoting trade and good relations with the Middle East, North Africa, Turkey and Iran.<sup>[7]</sup>

He is also Patron of Fight for Sight, a charity dedicated to research into the prevention and treatment of blindness and eye disease,<sup>[8]</sup> and was a member of the Scout Association. He tours Canada frequently to undertake duties related to his Canadian military role. Rick Peters, the former Commanding Officer of the Royal Highland Fusiliers of Canada stated: "[Prince Andrew]'s very well informed on Canadian military methods."<sup>[9]</sup>



The Duke of York in his role as the UK's Special Representative for International Trade and Investment at the World Economic Forum on the Middle East, 2008.



The Duke of York in Titanic Belfast on 29  
January 2013

The Duke of York receives a £249,000 annuity from the Queen. The *Sunday Times* reported in July 2008 that for "the Duke of York's public role,... he last year received £436,000 to cover his expenses."<sup>[10]</sup> On 8 March 2011, *The Daily Telegraph* reported:

In 2010, the Prince spent £620,000 as a trade envoy, including £154,000 on hotels, food and hospitality and £465,000 on travel.<sup>[11]</sup>

On 3 September 2012, the Duke of York was among a team of 40 people who abseiled down The Shard (tallest building in Europe) to raise money for educational charities the Outward Bound Trust and the Royal Marines Charitable Trust Fund.

In 2013, it was announced that the Duke was becoming the Patron of London Metropolitan University and the University of Huddersfield.<sup>[12]</sup>

He is a member of the International Advisory Board of the Royal United Services Institute.

### **Alleged comments on corruption and Kazakhstan**

As the United Kingdom's Special Trade Representative, the Duke of York travelled the world to promote British businesses. It was revealed in the United States diplomatic cables leak that the Duke had been reported on by Tatiana Gfoeller, the United States Ambassador to Kyrgyzstan, discussing bribery in Kyrgyzstan and the investigation into the Al-Yamamah arms deal.

The Duke, she explained, "was referencing an investigation, subsequently closed, into alleged kickbacks a senior Saudi royal had received in exchange for the multi-year, lucrative BAE Systems contract to provide equipment and training to Saudi security forces."

The dispatch continued: "His mother's subjects seated around the table roared their approval. He then went on to 'these (expletive) journalists, especially from the National Guardian [*sic*], who poke their noses everywhere' and (presumably) make it harder for British businessmen to do business. The crowd practically clapped!"

Earlier in 2010, it was revealed that the Kazakhstan President's billionaire son-in-law Timur Kulibayev paid the Duke of York's representatives £15m – £3m over the asking price – via offshore companies, for the Duke's Surrey mansion, Sunninghill Park. Kulibayev frequently appears in US dispatches as one of the men who has accumulated millions in gas-rich Kazakhstan.

In May 2012, it was reported that Swiss and Italian police investigating "a network of personal and business relationships" allegedly used for "international corruption" were looking at the activities of Enviro Pacific Investments which charges "multi-million pound fees" to energy companies wishing to deal with Kazakhstan. The trust is believed to have paid £6m towards the purchase of Sunninghill which now appears derelict. In response a Palace spokesman said "This was a private sale between two trusts. There was never any impropriety on the part of The Duke of York".

## Friendship with Jeffrey Epstein and other controversies

In March 2011, it was reported that the Duke's friendship with Jeffrey Epstein, a man who is a convicted sex offender in the State of Florida for soliciting an underage girl for prostitution, was producing "a steady stream of criticism". The BBC reported:

Prince Andrew had visited Epstein at his Florida home over the years, and newspapers have published photographs of him with Virginia Roberts, then 17, who has claimed that from the age of 15 she was sexually exploited by Epstein. Other women have also lodged claims against Epstein.

There is no suggestion Prince Andrew was involved in sexual contact with any of those making claims against Epstein. The prince has also reportedly vowed to have cut all ties with him.



The Duke of York riding in the carriage procession at Trooping the Colour, 16 June 2012

## Personal interests

The Duke is a capable and keen golfer, playing off a low single-figure handicap.<sup>[13]</sup> He was Captain of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St Andrews between 2003 and 2004—during the club's 250th anniversary season—is patron of a number of royal golf clubs, and has been elected as an honorary member of many others. He is a Liveryman of the Worshipful Company of Shipwrights, the senior maritime City livery company.<sup>[14]</sup> In recent years, he has developed strong links with Kazakhstan and is a regular goose hunting companion of the country's President Nursultan Nazarbayev. He is a supporter of Norwich City Football Club.<sup>[15]</sup>

## Titles, styles, honours and arms








### Titles and styles

- **19 February 1960 – 23 July 1986:** *His Royal Highness* The Prince Andrew
- **23 July 1986 – present:** *His Royal Highness* The Duke of York

Andrew has been a British prince from birth. His present style and title in full is: *His Royal Highness The Prince Andrew Albert Christian Edward, Duke of York, Earl of Inverness, Baron Killyleagh, Knight Companion of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Canadian Forces Decoration, Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty*

For May 2007 only, Andrew became entitled to be called (albeit academically) *His Grace* The Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.



### Naval ranks

-  **1979–1981:** Midshipman, Britannia Royal Naval College, HMS *Seahawk*
-  **1981–1984:** Sub Lieutenant, Pilot, 820 NAS on HMS *Invincible*;
-  **1984–1993:** Lieutenant, Pilot, 815 NAS on HMS *Brazen*; Helicopter Warfare Instructor, 702 NAS at RNAS Culdrose; Flight Commander, 829 NAS on HMS *Campbeltown*
-  **1993–1999:** Lieutenant Commander, Captain, HMS *Cottesmore*; Senior Pilot, 815 NAS at RNAS Portland; Directorate of Naval Operations, British Ministry of Defence
-  **1999–2005:** Commander, Diplomacy Section of the Naval Staff
-  **2005–2010:** Honorary Captain
-  **2010–:** Honorary Rear Admiral



## Honours







### Orders

-  **19 December 1979 – 2 June 2003**: Commander of the Royal Victorian Order (CVO)
  - **2 June 2003 – 21 February 2011**: Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order (KCVO)
  - **21 February 2011 –** : Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order (GCVO)
-  **23 April 2006 –** : Royal Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter (KG)



### Decorations

-  **2001** Canadian Forces Decoration (CD)

### Medals


-  **1977**: Queen Elizabeth II Silver Jubilee Medal
-  **1982**: South Atlantic Medal, with Rosette
-  **1990**: New Zealand 1990 Commemoration Medal
-  **2002**: Queen Elizabeth II Golden Jubilee Medal
-  **2005**: Commemorative Medal for the Centennial of Saskatchewan
-  **2012**: Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee Medal

### Foreign orders

-  **1988**: Grand Cross of the Royal Norwegian Order of St. Olav
-  **2010**: Order of the Federation (UAE)

## Appointments

### Personal



-  **1 February 1984 –** : Personal Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty The Queen (AdC(P))

### Fellowships

-  **5 May 2013**: Royal Fellow of the Royal Society (FRS)

## Honorary military appointments

### Canada

-  Colonel-in-Chief of the Queen's York Rangers (1st American Regiment)
-  Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Highland Fusiliers of Canada
-  Colonel-in-Chief of the Princess Louise Fusiliers
-  Colonel-in-Chief of the Canadian Airborne Regiment (*disbanded*)

### New Zealand



-  Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal New Zealand Army Logistic Regiment

### United Kingdom

-  Colonel-in-Chief of the 9th/12th Royal Lancers (Prince of Wales's)
-  Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Irish Regiment (27th (Inniskilling) 83rd and 87th and Ulster Defence Regiment)
-  Colonel-in-Chief of the Small Arms School Corps
-  Colonel-in-Chief of the Yorkshire Regiment (14th/15th, 19th and 33rd/76th Foot)
-  Royal Colonel of the Royal Highland Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion Royal Regiment of Scotland
-  Honorary Air Commodore, Royal Air Force Lossiemouth.
-  Commodore-in-Chief of the Fleet Air Arm
-  Admiral of the Sea Cadet Corps

## Arms

### Arms of Prince Andrew, Duke of York

	<p><b>Notes</b></p> <p>The Duke's personalised coat of arms are the shield of the arms of the sovereign in right of the United Kingdom.</p> <p><b>Adopted</b></p> <p>1963</p> <p><b>Coronet</b></p> <p>The coronet of a son of the sovereign Proper, thereon a lion statant gardant Or crowned of the same coronet charged with a label as in the arms.</p> <p><b>Escutcheon</b></p> <p>Quarterly 1st and 4th gules three lions passant guardant in pale or 2nd or a lion rampant gules within a double tressure flory counterflory gules 3rd azure a harp or stringed argent</p> <p><b>Motto</b></p> <p>The Order of the Garter ribbon.  <b>Honi soit qui mal y pense</b>  <i>(Shame be to him who thinks evil of it)</i></p> <p><b>Other elements</b></p> <p>The whole differenced by a label of three points argent, the central point charged with an <i>Anchor Azure</i>.</p> <p><b>Banner</b></p> <p> The Duke's personal Royal Standard is that of the sovereign in right of the United Kingdom, labelled for difference as in his arms.</p> <p><b>Symbolism</b></p> <p>As with the Royal Arms of the United Kingdom. The first and fourth quarters are the arms of England, the second of Scotland, the third of Ireland. The anchor has been a brisure for Dukes of York since 1892.</p>
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### Personal standard for Canada

The Duke of York has his own royal banner for Canada, comprising the shield of the Canadian Royal Arms defaced with a blue roundel surrounded by a wreath of gold maple leaves, within which is a depiction of Prince Andrew's cypher (an "A" surmounted by a coronet), and with a white label of three points, the centre one charged with an anchor and the other two blank, taken from his coat of arms.



## Issue

Name	Birth	Marriage	Issue
Princess Beatrice of York	8 August 1988		
Princess Eugenie of York	23 March 1990		

## References

- [1] The 1960 Order-in-Council giving the surname Mountbatten-Windsor to the male-line descendants of The Duke of Edinburgh and Elizabeth II specifically refers only to such descendants without a royal title, as those with it generally have no need for a surname. Despite this, the Duke of York (like his sister) entered with this surname in the marriage register.
- [2] Yvonne's Royalty Home Page – Royal Christenings (<http://users.uniserve.com/~canyon/christenings.htm#Christenings>)
- [3] LondonGazette, issue 50606, supplement 1, issued 23 July 1986 (<http://www.london-gazette.co.uk/issues/50606/supplements/1>)
- [4] National Audit Office report, 2005, "The Crown Estate – Property Leases with the Royal Family", <http://www.nao.org.uk/report/the-crown-estate-property-leases-with-the-royal-family/>
- [5] "Prince Andrew to stand down as UK trade envoy" (<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-14235330>), BBC, 21 July 2011
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- [7] <http://www.english.globalarabnetwork.com/Organization-Profile/the-middle-east-association-london.html> – Global Arab Network
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- [10] "Prince Andrew, his £15m home and the Kazakhstan connection" (<http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/uk/article4407240.ece>), *The Sunday Times*, July 2008, retrieved 7 March 2011.
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Prince Andrew, Duke of York <b>House of Windsor</b> Cadet branch of the <b>House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg</b> <b>Born:</b> 19 February 1960		
<b>Lines of succession</b>		
Preceded by <b>Prince Harry</b>	<b>Line of succession to the British throne</b> 5th position	Succeeded by <b>Princess Beatrice of York</b>
<b>Orders of precedence in the United Kingdom</b>		

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Preceded by <b>The Prince of Wales &amp; Duke of Rothesay</b>	<b>Gentlemen</b>	Succeeded by <b>The Earl of Wessex</b>
Preceded by <b>The Duke of Cambridge</b>	<b>Gentlemen</b> <i>in current practice</i>	
<b>Other offices</b>		
Preceded by <b>The Duke of Kent</b>	<b>Special Representative for International Trade and Investment</b> 2001–2011	<b>Vacant</b>

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# Prince Edward, Earl of Wessex

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Prince Edward	
The Earl at the wedding of Princess Madeleine of Sweden and Christopher O'Neill in Stockholm, June 2013	
Earl of Wessex	
<b>Heir apparent</b>	James, Viscount Severn
<b>Spouse</b>	Sophie Rhys-Jones (m. 1999)
<b>Issue</b>	Lady Louise Windsor James, Viscount Severn
<b>Full name</b>	
Edward Antony Richard Louis <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>House</b>	House of Windsor
<b>Father</b>	Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh
<b>Mother</b>	Elizabeth II
<b>Born</b>	10 March 1964 Buckingham Palace, London, England
<b>Religion</b>	Church of England

**Prince Edward, Earl of Wessex** KG GCVO ADC(P) (Edward Antony Richard Louis; born 10 March 1964) is the third son and fourth and youngest child of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. At the time of his birth, he was third in line to succeed his mother; he is now eighth in the line of succession.

## Early life and education



Gordonstoun

<p><b>The Royal Family of the United Kingdom and the other Commonwealth realms</b></p>	
	
<p><b>HM The Queen</b></p> <p>HRH The Duke of Edinburgh</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH The Prince of Wales HRH The Duchess of Cornwall             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH The Duke of Cambridge HRH The Duchess of Cambridge                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH Prince George of Cambridge</li> </ul> </li> <li>• HRH Prince Henry of Wales (Prince Harry)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• HRH The Duke of York             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH Princess Beatrice of York</li> <li>• HRH Princess Eugenie of York</li> </ul> </li> <li>• HRH The Earl of Wessex HRH The Countess of Wessex</li> <li>• HRH The Princess Royal</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH The Duke of Gloucester HRH The Duchess of Gloucester</li> <li>• HRH The Duke of Kent HRH The Duchess of Kent</li> <li>• HRH Prince Michael of Kent HRH Princess Michael of Kent</li> <li>• HRH Princess Alexandra</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<p>v t e <sup>[46]</sup></p>

Prince Edward Antony Richard Louis was born at Buckingham Palace, on 10 March 1964, the third son and fourth and last child of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. Baptised on 2 May 1964 in the Private Chapel at Windsor Castle by the then Dean of Windsor, Robin Woods; the Prince's godparents were: Prince Richard of Gloucester (his mother's first cousin); the Duchess of Kent (his mother's first cousin by marriage, for whom Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent, his mother's aunt by marriage, stood proxy); Princess George William of Hanover (his paternal aunt); the Prince of Hesse and by Rhine (his first cousin twice removed); and the Earl of Snowdon (his maternal uncle by marriage).<sup>[2]</sup> As a child of the Sovereign, Edward was styled from birth as *His Royal Highness The Prince Edward*.

As with his older siblings, a governess was appointed to look after the Prince and was responsible for his early education at Buckingham Palace. At the age of seven, Edward was then sent to Gibbs School before attending, in September 1972, Heatherdown School, near Ascot in Berkshire. He then, as his father and elder brothers had done before him, moved to Gordonstoun, in northern Scotland, and was appointed Head Boy in his last term. Edward obtained a C-grade and two D-grades at A-level, and after his schooling spent a gap year abroad, working as a house tutor and junior master for two terms in September 1982 at the Wanganui Collegiate School in New Zealand.

Upon his return to Britain, Edward matriculated at Jesus College, Cambridge, to read history. His admission to Cambridge caused some controversy at the time, as his A-level grades were far below the standard normally required, "straight As", for entry to the university. Edward graduated in 1986, with lower second class honours, and, as is customary at Cambridge, proceeded Master of Arts (Cantab) in 1991, making Edward the fourth of only five members of the Royal Family in history to have obtained a university degree.

## Career

Prince Edward made two very public attempts to pursue a career but, after failing at both, returned to the life of a full-time member of the royal family.



The Earl and Countess of Wessex at the wedding of the Crown Princess of Sweden in June 2010

On leaving university, Prince Edward joined the Royal Marines to train as an officer cadet; the Marines had given the Prince £12,000 to pay his tuition at Cambridge as a condition of future service. However, in January 1987 he dropped out of the grueling course after completing just one third of the 12-month training. Media reported, at the time, that the move prompted a berating from Prince Philip who "reduced his son to prolonged tears." The *Sunday Times* declared Edward was "a mama's boy who still took his two-foot teddy bear to bed and had no business being in the Marines." At a subsequent Royal Tournament, British commandos wore T-shirts that read "You can turn a frog into a Prince, but you can't turn a Prince into a Marine." (Nonetheless, on his 43rd birthday, Edward was appointed colonel of the Royal Wessex Yeomanry and has, since, received eight other military titles, including the colonelcy of Canada's Saskatchewan Dragoons. As with other

members of the Royal Family, he frequently appears in uniform at public occasions. )

After dropping out of the Marines, Edward decided to pursue a career in entertainment. He commissioned the 1986 musical *Cricket* from Andrew Lloyd Webber and Tim Rice, for his mother's 60th birthday celebration, which led to a job offer at Webber's Really Useful Theatre Company, where he worked as a production assistant on musicals such as *The Phantom of the Opera*, *Starlight Express*, and *Cats*. His duties reportedly involved making tea for the artistic staff. While there he met actress Ruthie Henshall, whom he dated for two years.

Edward's first foray into television production was the programme *The Grand Knockout Tournament*, informally known as *It's a Royal Knockout*, on 15 June 1987, in which teams sponsored by himself, Princess Anne and the Duke and Duchess of York competed for charity. The media attacked the programme; it was later reported that the Queen was not in favour of the event and that all her courtiers had advised against it.<sup>[3]</sup> In March 1988, Edward was invited to make a cameo appearance in *Silver Nemesis*, the 25th anniversary storyline of *Doctor Who*, but declined.

In 1993, Edward formed Ardent Productions, under the name of Edward Windsor from 1995, and later Edward Wessex. Ardent was involved in the production of a number of documentaries and dramas,<sup>[4]</sup> but Edward was accused in the media of using his royal connections for financial gain, and the company was referred to by some industry insiders as "a sad joke" due to a perceived lack of professionalism in its operations. *The Guardian* opined that "to watch Ardent's few dozen hours of broadcast output is to enter a strange kingdom where every man in Britain still wears a tie, where pieces to camera are done in cricket jumpers, where people clasp their hands behind their backs like guardsmen. Commercial breaks are filled with army recruiting advertisements."

Ardent's productions were seemingly more kindly received in the United States and a documentary Edward made on his great uncle, Edward VIII (later the Duke of Windsor) in 1996, sold well around the globe. Nonetheless, the company reported losses for every year of its existence except one, and only then because Edward did not draw a salary. An Ardent two-man film crew invaded the privacy of his nephew, Prince William in September 2001, while

he was studying at the University of St Andrews, against industry guidelines regarding the Royals' privacy. The Prince of Wales was reportedly angered by the incident. In March 2002, the Prince announced that he would step down as director of production and joint managing director of Ardent to concentrate on his public duties and to support the Queen during her Golden Jubilee year. Ardent Productions was voluntarily liquidated in June 2009, with assets of £40. Edward's original backers in the venture were reported to "have lost every penny."

## Marriage

The Prince met Sophie Rhys-Jones, then a public relations executive with her own firm, in 1994. Their engagement was announced on 6 January 1999. Edward proposed to Sophie with an Asprey and Garrard engagement ring worth an estimated £105,000: a two-carat oval diamond flanked by two heart-shaped gemstones set in 18-carat white gold.

The wedding itself took place on 19 June, of the same year, at St George's Chapel at Windsor Castle. This was a break from the weddings of Edward's older siblings, which were large, formal events at Westminster Abbey or St Paul's Cathedral. On his wedding day, the Queen conferred on Prince Edward the titles of Earl of Wessex and Viscount Severn, again breaking with the tradition that the son of a sovereign is created a duke. It was also announced that the Earl of Wessex would be created Duke of Edinburgh when that dukedom, held by Edward's father since 1947, reverts to the Crown (which will happen only after "both the death of the current Duke of Edinburgh and the Prince of Wales' succession as King"<sup>[5]</sup>), and that any children of the Earl and Countess would be styled as the children of an Earl, rather than as *Prince/ss* and *Royal Highness* (as they would otherwise have been under the Letters Patent issued by King George V).

The couple have two children: Lady Louise Windsor, born 8 November 2003, and James, Viscount Severn, born 17 December 2007. The family resides at Bagshot Park in Surrey.

Further information: on his children's titles and styles



The Earl and Countess of Wessex at Trooping the Colour in June 2013



## Official duties

The Earl has taken on many roles from his father, the Duke of Edinburgh, who is reducing some commitments owing to his age. The Earl replaced him as President of the Commonwealth Games Federation (since 2006 its Vice-Patron) and opened the 1990 Commonwealth Games in New Zealand and the 1998 Commonwealth Games in Malaysia. He has also taken over the Duke's role in the Duke of Edinburgh's Award scheme, attending Gold Award ceremonies around the world.

In February and March 2012, The Earl and Countess visited the Caribbean for the Diamond Jubilee. The itinerary consisted of Saint Lucia; Barbados, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Grenada; Trinidad and Tobago; Montserrat; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda. Highlights included Independence Day celebrations in Saint Lucia, a joint address to both houses of the Barbados parliament, and a visit to sites affected by the recent volcanic eruptions in Montserrat.

The Earl's appointment as Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 2014 was announced in November 2013.[6]



The Earl of Wessex in Yate in December 2011

## Titles, styles, honours and arms

### Titles and styles

- **10 March 1964 – 19 June 1999:** *His Royal Highness* The Prince Edward
- **19 June 1999 - present:** *His Royal Highness* The Earl of Wessex
  - *in Scotland:* **17 - 23 May 2014:** *His Grace* The Lord High Commissioner

Edward has been a British prince from birth. His present style and title in full is: *His Royal Highness The Prince Edward Antony Richard Louis, Earl of Wessex, Viscount Severn, Royal Knight Companion of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty*. The Earldom of Wessex has a distinguished royal history, the Kingdom of Wessex having played the leading role in the unification of Anglo-Saxon England. The last person to hold the earldom was Harold Godwinson, prior to his accession to the English throne in 1066.

For 17 to 23 May 2014 only, Edward became entitled to be called (albeit academically) His Grace The Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.




As Edward's 1999 marriage approached, experts suggested the former royal dukedoms of Cambridge and Sussex as the most likely to be granted to him. Instead, the Palace announced that Prince Edward would eventually succeed to the title Duke of Edinburgh, currently held by his father.<sup>[7]</sup> In the meantime, in keeping with the tradition of a monarch's son receiving a title upon marriage, but preserving the rank of duke for the future, Prince Edward became the first British prince in centuries to be specifically created an earl, rather than a duke. *The Sunday Telegraph* reported that he was drawn to the historic title *Earl of Wessex* after watching the 1998 film *Shakespeare in Love*, in which a character with that title is played by Colin Firth.

## Military ranks






- **October 1986 – January 1987:** Officer Cadet, Royal Marines

## Honours

### Orders



-  **10 March 1989 – 2 June 2003:** Commander of the Royal Victorian Order (CVO)
  - **2 June 2003 – 10 March 2011:** Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order (KCVO)<sup>[8]</sup>
  - **10 March 2011 – present:** Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order (GCVO)<sup>[9]</sup>
-  **11 May 2005 – present:** Honorary Member of the Saskatchewan Order of Merit (SOM)
-  **23 April 2006 – present:** Royal Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter (KG)

### Medals




-  **10 March 1977:** Queen Elizabeth II Silver Jubilee Medal
-  **1990:** New Zealand Commemorative Medal
-  **2 June 2002:** Queen Elizabeth II Golden Jubilee Medal
-  **7 June 2005:** Commemorative Medal for the Centennial of Saskatchewan
-  **2012:** Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee Medal

## Appointments

### Personal





-  **1 August 2004 – present:** Personal Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty The Queen (AdC(P))
-  **7 November 2013 – present** Chancellor of the University of Bath

### Academic degrees

-  **August 1994:** Honorary Degree, University of Victoria
-  **13 October 2007:** Honorary Degree, University of Prince Edward Island
-  **7 November 2013** Honorary Doctorate of Law, University of Bath






## Honorary military appointments

### Canada

-  **Colonel-in-Chief of the Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment (2002–present)**
-  **Colonel-in-Chief of the Prince Edward Island Regiment (2 August 2005–present)**
-  **Colonel-in-Chief of the Saskatchewan Dragoons (2003–present)**
-  **Honorary Deputy Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (2007–present)**

[10]

### United Kingdom

-  **Royal Honorary Colonel of the Royal Wessex Yeomanry**
-  **1 May 2011 –:** Royal Honorary Colonel of the London Regiment
-  **Royal Colonel of the 2nd Battalion, The Rifles**
-  **Honorary Air Commodore Royal Air Force Waddington**
-  **Commodore-in-Chief of the Royal Fleet Auxiliary**

### Honorary civic appointments

- Master, Worshipful Company of Gardeners (2013)
- Member, Court of Assistants, Worshipful Company of Gardeners (2011)
- Liveryman, Worshipful Company of Gardeners (2008)
- Liveryman *Honoris Causa*, Worshipful Company of Haberdashers (2008)
- Freeman of the City of London (2011)
- Member, Court of Assistants, Worshipful Company of Haberdashers (2011)

### Arms

#### Arms of Prince Edward, Earl of Wessex



#### Notes

The Earl's personal coat of arms is that of the Royal coat of arms of the United Kingdom with a label for difference

#### Adopted

1983

#### Coronet

The coronet of a son of the sovereign Proper, thereon a lion statant gardant Or crowned of the same coronet charged with a label as in the arms.

#### Escutcheon

Quarterly 1st and 4th gules three lions passant guardant in pale or armed and langued azure 2nd or a lion rampant gules armed and langued azure within a double tressure flory counterflory of the second 3rd azure a harp or stringed argent

#### Supporters

Dexter a lion rampant gardant Or imperially crowned Proper, sinister a unicorn Argent, armed, crined and unguled Or, gorged with a coronet Or composed of crosses patée and fleurs de lis a chain affixed thereto passing between the forelegs and reflexed over the back also Or

#### Motto

The Order of the Garter ribbon.

**Honi soit qui mal y pense**

*(Shame be to him who thinks evil of it)*

#### Other elements

The whole differenced by a Label of three points Argent the central point charged with a Tudor rose.

#### Symbolism

As with the Royal Arms of the United Kingdom. The first and fourth quarters are the arms of England, the second of Scotland, the third of Ireland.


## References

- [1] As a titled royal, Edward holds no surname, but, when one *is* used, it is Mountbatten-Windsor (although he has previously used *Windsor* and *Wessex*).
- [2] Yvonne's Royalty Home Page – Royal Christenings (<http://users.uniserve.com/~canyon/christenings.htm#Christenings>)
- [3] Ben Pimlott "Polishing Their Image" (<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/royals/readings/polish.html>), extract from *The Queen*, HarperCollins (1996) reprinted on the PBS Frontline webpage
- [4] Ardent Productions Filoography (<http://ftvdb.bfi.org.uk/sift/organisation/158294?view=credit>), BFI Film & TV Database
- [5] *Whitaker's Almanack* 2010, page 46 'Peers of the Blood Royal'
- [6] <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/the-lord-high-commissioner-to-the-general-assembly-of-the-church-of-scotland-2014>
- [7] Styles and titles (<http://www.royal.gov.uk/ThecurrentRoyalFamily/TheEarlofWessex/Stylesandtitles.aspx>)
- [8] "Noblesse et Royautés" (<http://www.noblesseetroyautes.com/nr01/2010/06/les-invites-royaux-au-mariage-princier-suite-2/>), Guests to Victoria of Sweden's wedding, Photo (<http://www.noblesseetroyautes.com/nr01/wp-content/uploads/2010/06/w6.jpg>)
- [9] The Earl of Wessex appointed GVCO, 10 March 2011 (<http://www.royal.gov.uk/LatestNewsandDiary/Pressreleases/2011/TheEarlofWessexappointedGVCO10March2011.aspx>) Buckingham Palace. Retrieved 20 March 2011
- [10] <http://www.royal.gov.uk/ThecurrentRoyalFamily/TheEarlofWessex/Honoursandappointments.aspx>

Prince Edward, Earl of Wessex <b>House of Windsor</b> Cadet branch of the <b>House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg</b> <b>Born:</b> 10 March 1964		
<b>Lines of succession</b>		
Preceded by <b>Princess Eugenie of York</b>	<b>Line of succession to the British throne</b> 8th position	Succeeded by <b>Viscount Severn</b>
<b>Orders of precedence in the United Kingdom</b>		
Preceded by <b>The Duke of York</b>	<b>Gentlemen</b> <i>HRH The Earl of Wessex</i>	Succeeded by <b>The Duke of Cambridge</b>
	<b>Gentlemen</b> <i>in current practice</i>	Succeeded by <b>Prince Harry</b>
<b>Academic offices</b>		
Preceded by <b>Lord Tugendhat</b>	<b>Chancellor of the University of Bath</b> 2013-present	<b>Incumbent</b>

# Diana, Princess of Wales

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Diana	
<i>Princess of Wales; Duchess of Rothesay</i>	
The Princess of Wales at the International Leonardo Prize in 1995	
<b>Spouse</b>	Charles, Prince of Wales ( <u>m.</u> 1981; <u>div.</u> 1996)
<b>Issue</b>	Prince William, Duke of Cambridge Prince Henry of Wales
<b>Full name</b>	
Diana Frances	
<b>House</b>	House of Windsor (by marriage) Spencer family (by birth)
<b>Father</b>	John Spencer, 8th Earl Spencer
<b>Mother</b>	Frances Shand Kydd
<b>Born</b>	1 July 1961 Park House, Sandringham, Norfolk, England
<b>Died</b>	31 August 1997 (aged 36) Pitié-Salpêtrière Hospital, Paris, France
<b>Burial</b>	6 September 1997 Althorp, Northamptonshire
<b>Signature</b>	
<b>Religion</b>	Church of England

**Diana, Princess of Wales** (Diana Frances;<sup>[1]</sup> *née* **Spencer**; 1 July 1961 – 31 August 1997), was the first wife of Charles, Prince of Wales, who is the eldest child and heir apparent of Queen Elizabeth II.

Diana was born into an aristocratic English family with royal ancestry as *The Honourable* Diana Spencer. She was the fourth child of John Spencer, Viscount Althorp and his first wife, the Honourable Frances Roche, daughter of the 4th Baron Fermoy. Diana became *Lady* Diana Spencer when her father inherited the title of Earl Spencer in 1975. She became a public figure with the announcement of her engagement.

Her wedding to the Prince of Wales on 29 July 1981 was held at St Paul's Cathedral and seen by a global television audience of over 750 million. While married she bore the titles Princess of Wales, Duchess of Cornwall, Duchess of Rothesay, Countess of Chester and Baroness of Renfrew. The marriage produced two sons, the princes William and Harry, who were respectively second and third in the line of succession to the British throne for the remainder of her lifetime.

After her marriage, she undertook a variety of public engagements. She was well known for her fund-raising work for international charities and as an eminent celebrity of the late 20th century. She also received recognition for her charity work and for her support of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines. From 1989, she was the president of Great Ormond Street Hospital for children, in addition to dozens of other charities.

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Diana remained the object of worldwide media scrutiny during and after her marriage, which ended in divorce on 28 August 1996. If the Prince of Wales had ascended the throne during their marriage, Diana would have become queen consort. Media attention and public mourning were extensive following her death in a car crash in Paris on 31 August 1997.

## Early life

Diana was born on 1 July 1961, in Park House, Sandringham, Norfolk.<sup>[1]</sup> She was the fourth of five children of Viscount and Viscountess Althorp. The Spencers have been closely allied with the Royal Family for several generations.<sup>[2]</sup> The Spencers were hoping for a boy to carry on the family line, and no name was chosen for a week, until they settled on Diana Frances, after Diana Russell, Duchess of Bedford, her distant relative who was also known as "Lady Diana Spencer" before marriage and who was also a prospective Princess of Wales, and her mother. Diana was baptised at St. Mary Magdalene Church, Sandringham. She had three siblings: Sarah, Jane and Charles. She also had an infant brother, John, who died only a year before she was born. The desire for an heir added strain to the Spencers' marriage, and Lady Althorp was reportedly sent to Harley Street clinics in London to determine the cause of the "problem". The experience was described as "humiliating" by Diana's younger brother, Charles: "It was a dreadful time for my parents and probably the root of their divorce because I don't think they ever got over it."<sup>[3]</sup> Diana grew up in Park House, which was situated near to the Sandringham estate.

Diana was eight years old when her parents divorced<sup>[3]</sup> after her mother had an affair with Peter Shand Kydd. In Morton's book, he describes Diana's remembrance of Lord Althorp loading suitcases in the car and Lady Althorp crunching across the gravel forecourt and driving away through the gates of Park House. Diana lived with her mother in London during her parents' separation, but during the Christmas holidays, Lord Althorp did not allow his former wife to return to London along with Diana. Shortly afterwards, Lord Althorp won custody of Diana with support from his former mother-in-law, Lady Fermoy. Diana was first educated at Riddlesworth Hall near Diss, Norfolk, and later attended boarding school at The New School at West Heath, in Sevenoaks, Kent. In 1973, Lord Althorp began a relationship with Raine, Countess of Dartmouth, the only daughter of Alexander McCorquodale and Barbara Cartland. Diana became known as Lady Diana when her father inherited the title of Earl Spencer on 9 June 1975. Lady Dartmouth, unpopular with Diana, married Lord Spencer at Caxton Hall, London on 14 July 1976. Diana was often noted for her shyness while growing up, but she did take an interest in both music and dancing. She also had a great interest in children. After attending finishing school at the Institut Alpin Videmanette in Switzerland, she moved to London. She began working with children, eventually becoming a nursery assistant at the Young England School. Diana had apparently played with Princes Andrew and Edward as a child while her family rented Park House, a property owned by Queen Elizabeth II and situated on the Sandringham Estate.

## Education and career

In 1968, Diana was sent to Riddlesworth Hall School, an all-girls boarding school. While she was young, she attended a local public school. She did not shine academically, and was moved to West Heath Girls' School (later reorganised as The New School at West Heath) in Sevenoaks, Kent, where she was regarded as a poor student, having attempted and failed all of her O-levels twice. However, she showed a particular talent for music as an accomplished pianist. Her outstanding community spirit was recognised with an award from West Heath. In 1977, she left West Heath and briefly attended Institut Alpin Videmanette, a finishing school in Rougemont, Switzerland. At about that time, she first met her future husband, who was then in a relationship with her older sister, Sarah. Diana also excelled in swimming and diving, and longed to be a professional ballerina with the Royal Ballet. She studied ballet for a time, but then grew too tall for the profession.

Her first job, at the age of 17, was as a nanny for Alexandra, the daughter of Major Jeremy Whitaker and his wife Philippa (van Straubensee) at their Land of Nod estate at Headley Down, Hampshire. Philippa's brother William was a close friend of Diana's.

Diana moved to London in 1978 and lived in her mother's flat, as her mother then spent most of the year in Scotland. Soon afterwards, an apartment was purchased for £100,000 as an 18th birthday present, at Coleherne Court in Earls Court. She lived there until 1981 with three flatmates. In London, she took an advanced cooking course at her mother's suggestion, although she never became an adroit cook, and worked as a dance instructor for youth, until a skiing accident caused her to miss three months of work. She then found employment as a playgroup (pre-school) assistant, did some cleaning work for her sister Sarah and several of her friends, and acted as a hostess at parties. Diana also spent time working as a nanny for the Robertsons, an American family living in London.<sup>[4]</sup>

## Marriage to the Prince of Wales

Prince Charles, Prince of Wales, had previously been linked to Lady Diana's elder sister Lady Sarah, and in his early thirties he was under increasing pressure to marry.

The Prince of Wales had known Lady Diana since November 1977 when he and Lady Sarah were dating, but he first took a serious interest in her as a potential bride during the summer of 1980, when they were guests at a country weekend, where she watched him play polo. The relationship developed as he invited her for a sailing weekend to Cowes aboard the royal yacht *Britannia*. It was followed by an invitation to Balmoral (the Royal Family's Scottish residence) to meet his family a weekend in November 1980. She said, "I've had a lovely weekend," referring to it. Lady Diana was well received by the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother. The couple subsequently courted in London. The prince proposed on 6 February 1981, and Lady Diana accepted, but their engagement was kept secret for the next few weeks.

## Engagement and wedding

Further information: [Wedding of Charles, Prince of Wales, and Lady Diana Spencer](#) and [Wedding dress of Lady Diana Spencer](#)

Their engagement became official on 24 February 1981, after Lady Diana selected a large engagement ring consisting of 14 solitaire diamonds surrounding a 12-carat oval blue Ceylon sapphire set in 18-carat white gold, similar to her mother's engagement ring. The ring was made by the then Crown jewellers Garrard but, unusually for a ring used by a member of the Royal Family, the ring was not unique and was, at the time, featured in Garrard's jewellery collection. The ring later became, in 2010, the engagement ring of Catherine Middleton. It was copied by jewellers all over the world.

Following the engagement Lady Diana left her job at the kindergarten and lived at Clarence House, then home of Queen Mother, for a short period. She then lived at Buckingham Palace until the wedding. Her first public appearance with Prince Charles was in a charity ball in March 1981 at Goldsmiths' Hall where she also met with Princess Grace of Monaco.

Twenty-year-old Diana became Princess of Wales when she married the Prince of Wales on 29 July 1981 at St Paul's Cathedral, which offered more seating than Westminster Abbey, generally used for royal nuptials. It was widely billed as a "fairytale wedding", watched by a global television audience of 750 million while 600,000 people lined the streets to catch a glimpse of Diana en route to the ceremony. At the altar, Diana accidentally reversed the order of Charles's first two names, saying "Philip Charles" Arthur George instead. She did not say that she would "obey" him; that traditional vow was left out at the couple's request, which caused some comment at the time. Diana wore a dress valued at £9000 with a 25-foot (8-metre) train.

The Prince and Princess of Wales spent part of their honeymoon at the Mountbatten family home at Broadlands, Hampshire, before flying to Gibraltar to join the Royal Yacht HMY *Britannia* for a 12-day cruise through the Mediterranean to Egypt. They also visited Tunisia, Sardinia and Greece. They finished their honeymoon with a stay at Balmoral.

## Princess of Wales

After becoming Princess of Wales, Diana automatically acquired rank as the third highest female in the United Kingdom Order of Precedence (after the Queen and the Queen Mother), and as typically fifth or sixth in the orders of precedence of her other realms, following the Queen, the relevant viceroy, the Duke of Edinburgh and the Prince of Wales. Within a few years of the marriage, the Queen extended Diana visible tokens of membership in the Royal Family; the gift of a tiara and the badge of the Royal Family Order of Queen Elizabeth II.



The Prince and Princess of Wales after the wedding of the Duke and Duchess of York in 1986

After the marriage, the couple made their homes at Kensington Palace and at Highgrove House, near Tetbury. On 5 November 1981, the Princess' first pregnancy was officially announced, and she frankly discussed her pregnancy with members of the press corps.<sup>[5]</sup> After Diana fell down a staircase at Sandringham in January 1982, 12 weeks into her first pregnancy, the royal gynaecologist Sir George Pinker was summoned from London. He found that although she had suffered severe bruising, the foetus was uninjured. In the private Lindo Wing of St Mary's Hospital in Paddington, London, on 21 June 1982, under the care of Pinker, the Princess gave natural birth to her and the Prince's first son and heir, William Arthur Philip Louis.<sup>[6]</sup> Amidst some media

criticism, she decided to take William, still a baby, on her first major tours of Australia and New Zealand, but the decision was popularly applauded. By her own admission, the Princess of Wales had not initially intended to take William until it was suggested by Malcolm Fraser, the Australian prime minister.<sup>[7]</sup>

A second son, Henry Charles Albert David, was born two years after William, on 15 September 1984.<sup>[8]</sup> The Princess asserted she and the Prince were closest during her pregnancy with Harry (as the younger prince has always been known.) She was aware their second child was a boy, but did not share the knowledge with anyone else, including the Prince of Wales.<sup>[9]</sup> Persistent suggestions that Harry's father is not Charles but James Hewitt, with whom Diana had an affair, have been based on alleged physical similarity between Hewitt and Harry. However, Harry had already been born by the time the affair between Hewitt and Diana began.

Even her harshest critics agree that the Princess of Wales was a devoted, imaginative and demonstrative mother.<sup>[10]</sup> She rarely deferred to the Prince or to the Royal Family, and was often intransigent when it came to the children. She chose their first given names, dismissed a royal family nanny and engaged one of her own choosing, selected their schools and clothing, planned their outings and took them to school herself as often as her schedule permitted. She also negotiated her public duties around their timetables.



## Royal duties

### Public appearances

After her wedding to the Prince of Wales, Diana quickly became involved in the official duties of the Royal Family. Her first tour with the Prince of Wales was a three-day visit to Wales in October 1981. In 1982, Diana accompanied the Prince of Wales to Netherlands and was created a Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown by Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands. The Princess's first official solo visit overseas was in September 1982, when she represented her mother-in-law at the State funeral of Princess Grace of Monaco. In 1983, she accompanied the Prince on a tour of Australia and New Zealand with Prince William, where they met with the country's native people, who honoured the couple with a traditional boat tour and gifts representing their culture. From June to July 1983, the Prince and Princess undertook official visits to Canada for the official opening of World Universities Games and to celebrate the 400th anniversary of Sir Humphrey Gilbert's taking possession of Newfoundland. In February 1984, she travelled to Norway on her own to attend a performance of *Carmen* by the London City Ballet, of which she was patron. In Fornebu airport, Diana was received in by Crown Prince Harald and Crown Princess Sonja of Norway.



The Prince and Princess of Wales with Sandro Pertini in 1985



From left to right, the Prince and Princess of Wales (wearing the Travolta dress), the U.S. First Lady Nancy Reagan and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in November 1985

In April 1985, the Prince and Princess of Wales visited Italy with their children, Princes William and Harry and met with President Alessandro Pertini. Their visit to the Holy See included a private audience with Pope John Paul II. The Princess made her inaugural overseas tour, to the United States, in November 1985. During their tour in the United States, they met with President Ronald Reagan and First Lady Nancy Reagan at the White House. 1986 was a busy year for Diana. With the Prince of Wales they embarked on a tour of Japan, Indonesia, Spain and Canada. In Japan, the Princess was presented with a \$40,000 silk kimono and as part of her humanitarian work, the Princess of Wales visited the Red Cross Infants Home for Disabled Children in Tokyo. One of the main official visits the royal couple made was to the Tokyo Imperial Palace, where Emperor Hirohito held a state banquet on their honour. In Spain, the couple were greeted by the students of arts and music in the University of Salamanca. Charles and Diana were close friends to King Juan Carlos and his family. The couple used to spend their summer vacation in Majorca, a favorite royal destination. In Canada they visited Expo 86.

In February 1987, the Prince and Princess of Wales visited Portugal. The visit had been arranged to coincide with the anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Windsor in 1387 which had bound Britain and Portugal in "perpetual friendship". The Prince and Princess of Wales attended a banquet held in their honour by President Mário Soares at the Ajuda National Palace. In 1987, Charles and Diana were also

invited to visit Germany and France to attend the Cannes Film Festival. In 1988, the Prince and Princess of Wales visited Thailand and also toured Australia for the bicentenary celebrations. In 1989, the couple were invited to visit the Arab States of the Persian Gulf, where they met with the British citizens, visited Schools of British Scots in the region and joined members of the royal families in state dinners and desert picnics. The tour began in Kuwait and they stayed in the As-Salam Palace at Shuwaikh Port as guests of the Kuwait Government. During their visit, they had an audience with the Emir of Kuwait, followed by lunch. They also had an audience with the Crown Prince and Prime Minister of Kuwait, who hosted a dinner in their honour. Diana was also given a chest full of gold jewelry, a silver tea set and a gold embroidered Bedouin gown. During their tour in Kuwait, the Princess visited The Kuwait Handicapped Society, reflecting her ongoing interest in children and their needs. In Saudi Arabia, the Princess was invited to King Fahd's palace, a rare honour for a woman. In Oman, Sultan Qaboos presented Diana with a Queen's ransom in jewels. The tour finished in United Arab Emirates.

In March 1990, she joined the Prince of Wales to tour Nigeria and Cameroon. During their tour, the Princess visited children's hospitals, traditional hand-loom weavers and women's development projects. The President of Cameroon later hosted an official dinner to welcome them in Yaoundé. In May 1990, they undertook an official visit to Hungary. The royal couple were met at the airport by their host, newly elected interim President Árpád Göncz. President Göncz later hosted an official dinner to welcome the royal couple. During their four-day trip, the couple met with government officials, business officials and artists and the Princess viewed a display of British fashion at the Museum of Applied Arts. In November 1990, the royal couple went to Japan to attend the enthronement of Emperor Akihito. In 1991, the Princess went with the Prince of Wales and her children to undertake an official visit to Canada to present replica of Queen Victoria's Royal Charter to Queen's University, on the 150th anniversary of the university's 1841 founding. In September 1991, the Princess visited Pakistan. During her visit, Diana helped the needy families in Lahore, met with Islamic scholars and students. In that year, they also visited Brazil. During their tour in Brazil, Diana visited the orphanage and an Aids Treatment Centre for children. She also met the Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mello and First Lady Rosane Collor in Brasília. Their last joint overseas visits were to India and South Korea in 1992.

In 1992, the Princess of Wales made a short visit to Egypt, where she visited local schools and treatment centres for handicapped children in Cairo. She was invited to stay at the British Ambassador's villa. During her stay, she met with President Hosni Mubarak. She also visited historical sights such as the Pyramids, Luxor and Karnak temples. She was accompanied by Zahi Hawass, a famous Egyptian archaeologist. In December 1993, the Princess of Wales announced that she would be reducing the extent of her public life in order to combine 'a meaningful public role with a more private life'.

In February 1995, the Princess visited Japan. She visited the National Children's Hospital and gave the opening line of her speech in Japanese. She had taken a four week crash course in the language and her phonetically - learned opening phrase: "Honourable people of Japan, it's lovely to be here again", delighted the nation. She also made visits



Charles and Diana visit Uluru (Ayers Rock), Australia, March 1983



The Prince and Princess of Wales with West German President Richard von Weizsäcker and his wife Marianne in Bonn, 2 November 1987

to Hodogaya Commonwealth War Graves Cemetery at Yokohama and the Umeda daycare centre for children with learning difficulties. Diana also made a formal visit to see the Emperor and Empress of Japan and during her last day in Japan, Diana also met Crown Prince Naruhito and Crown Princess Masako. In June 1995, Diana went to Venice to visit the Venice Biennale art festival. In November 1995, the Princess undertook a four-day trip to Argentina and met with President Carlos Menem and his daughter, Zulemita, for lunch. The Princess visited many other countries including Switzerland, Belgium, South Africa, Zimbabwe and Nepal.

The Princess of Wales attended the Trooping the Colour for the first time in June 1982, making her appearance on the balcony of Buckingham Palace afterwards. She attended the State Opening of Parliament for the first time on 4 November 1981. After her separation from Prince Charles, the Princess continued to appear with the other members of the Royal Family on major national occasions, such as the commemorations of the 50th anniversary of VE (Victory in Europe Day) and VJ (Victory over Japan Day) in 1995. The Princess spent her 36th and last birthday on 1 July 1997 attending the Tate Gallery's 100th anniversary celebrations. Her last official engagement in Britain was on 21 July, when she visited the children's accident and emergency unit at Park Hospital, London.

### Charity work and patronage

Although in 1983 she confided in the then-Premier of Newfoundland, Brian Peckford, "I am finding it very difficult to cope with the pressures of being Princess of Wales, but I am learning to cope," from the mid-1980s, the Princess of Wales became increasingly associated with numerous charities. As Princess of Wales, she was expected to make regular public appearances at hospitals, schools and other facilities, in the 20th century model of royal patronage. The Princess developed an intense interest in serious illnesses and health-related matters outside the purview of traditional royal involvement, including AIDS and leprosy. She did a lot of charity works, visiting terminally ill people over the world, leading campaigns for animal protection, AIDS awareness and against the use of inhumane weapons. In addition, she was the patroness of charities and organisations working with the homeless, youth, drug addicts and the elderly. From 1989, she was president of Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children. In the same year, Diana became president of the British marital advice organisations, which she ended in 1996. From 1991, she was patron of Headway, the brain injury association, which she also ended in 1996. She was also patron of Natural History Museum and president of Royal Academy of Music which are patronages currently held by the Duchess of Cambridge and the Duchess of Gloucester. From 1984 to 1996, she was president of Barnardo's, a charity founded by Dr Thomas John Barnado in 1866 to care for vulnerable children and young people, and attended over 110 events for it, including 16 in one year and three in one week. Her patronages also included British Red Cross Youth, Relate marriage counselors and the British Deaf Association, for which she learned sign language.



The Princess on a royal visit for the official opening of the community centre on Whitehall Road, Bristol in May 1987



The Princess of Wales with Alexander Yakovlev at the International Leonardo Prize in 1995

In June 1995, the Princess made a brief visit to Moscow, where she visited a children's hospital that she had previously supported through her charity work. Diana presented the hospital with medical equipment. During her time in the Russian capital, she was awarded the international Leonardo prize, which is given to the most distinguished patrons and people in the arts, medicine and sports.

The day after her divorce, she announced her resignation from over 100 charities to spend more time with the remaining six.<sup>[11]</sup> Following her divorce, she remained patron of Centrepoin (homeless charity), English National Ballet, Leprosy Mission and National AIDS Trust, and President of Great Ormond Street Hospital and of the Royal Marsden Hospital. In June 1997, the Princess attended receptions in London and New York as previews of the sale of a number of dresses and suits worn by her on official engagements, with the proceeds going to charity.

During her final year, Diana lent highly visible support to the International Campaign to Ban Landmines, a campaign which won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1997, only a few months after her death.

## Problems and separation

During the early 1990s, the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales fell apart, an event at first suppressed, then sensationalised, by the world media. Both the Prince and Princess allegedly spoke to the press through friends, each blaming the other for the marriage's demise.



Diana presents Memo Gracida a trophy at Guards Polo Club in 1987

The chronology of the break-up identifies reported difficulties between the Prince and Princess as early as 1985. The Princess of Wales began a relationship with Major James Hewitt, and the Prince of Wales reignited romances with his former girlfriend, Camilla Parker Bowles. These affairs were exposed in May 1992 with the publication of *Diana: Her True Story*, by Andrew Morton. It was serialised in *The Sunday Times* before its publication. The book, which also laid bare the Princess' allegedly suicidal unhappiness, caused a media storm. This publication was followed during 1992 and 1993 by leaked tapes of telephone conversations which negatively reflected on both the royal antagonists. The tape recordings between the Princess and James Gilbey were made available by *The Sun* newspaper's hotline in August 1992. The transcripts of taped intimate conversations were also published by the *Sun* newspaper in Britain in August 1992. The article's title, "Squidgygate", referenced Gilbey's affectionate nickname for Diana. The next to surface, in November 1992, were the leaked "Camillagate" tapes, intimate exchanges between the Prince of Wales and Camilla, published in *Today* and the *Mirror* newspapers.

In the meantime, rumours had begun to surface about the Princess of Wales's relationship with Hewitt, her and her children's former riding instructor. These would be brought into the open by the publication in 1994 of *Princess in Love*, which later was filmed with the same title by David Greene in 1996. The Princess of Wales was portrayed by Julie Cox, whereas James Hewitt was portrayed by Christopher Villiers in the movie.

In December 1992, Prime Minister John Major announced the Waleses' "amicable separation" to the House of Commons,<sup>[12]</sup> and the full Camillagate transcript was published a month later in the newspapers, in January 1993. On 3 December 1993, the Princess of Wales announced her withdrawal from public life.

The Prince of Wales sought public understanding via a televised interview with Jonathan Dimbleby on 29 June 1994. In this he confirmed his own extramarital affair with Camilla Parker Bowles, saying that he had rekindled their association in 1986, only after his marriage to the Princess had "irretrievably broken down".<sup>[13][14]</sup>

While she blamed Camilla Parker Bowles for her marital troubles because of her previous relationship with the Prince, the Princess at some point began to believe that he had other affairs. In October 1993, she wrote to a friend that she believed her husband was now in love with Tiggy Legge-Bourke and wanted to marry her. Legge-Bourke had been hired by the Prince as a young companion for his sons while they were in his care, and the Princess was extremely resentful of Legge-Bourke and her relationship with the young princes.

Diana's aunt-in-law, Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, burnt "highly personal" letters that Diana wrote to the Queen Mother in 1993 because she thought they were considered to be "so private". Biographer William Shawcross wrote: "No doubt Princess Margaret felt that she was protecting her mother and other members of the family". He considered Princess Margaret's action to be "understandable, although regrettable from a historical viewpoint".

## Divorce

The Princess of Wales was interviewed for the BBC current affairs show *Panorama* by journalist Martin Bashir; the interview was broadcast on 20 November 1995. Of her relationship with Hewitt, the Princess said to Bashir, "Yes, I adored him. Yes, I was in love with him. But I was very let down [by him]." Referring to her husband's affair with Camilla Parker-Bowles, she said, "Well, there were three of us in this marriage, so it was a bit crowded." Of herself, she said, "I'd like to be a queen of people's hearts." On the Prince of Wales' suitability for kingship, she stated, "Because I know the character I would think that the top job, as I call it, would bring enormous limitations to him, and I don't know whether he could adapt to that."<sup>[15]</sup>

In December 1995, as a direct result of the Princess's *Panorama* interview, the Queen asked the Prince and Princess of Wales for "an early divorce", sending letters to them. On 20 December 1995, Buckingham Palace publicly announced the Queen had sent letters to the Prince and Princess of Wales advising them to divorce. The Queen's move was backed by the Prime Minister and by senior Privy Counsellors, and, according to the BBC, was decided after two weeks of talks. Prince Charles formally agreed to divorce in a written statement soon after. In February 1996, the Princess announced her agreement after negotiations with the Prince and representatives of the Queen, irritating Buckingham Palace by issuing her own announcement of a divorce agreement and its terms.

This followed shortly after the Princess' accusation that Tiggy Legge-Bourke had aborted the Prince's child, after which Legge-Bourke instructed Peter Carter-Ruck to demand an apology. Two days before this story broke, Diana's secretary Patrick Jephson resigned, later writing that the Princess had "exulted in accusing Legge-Bourke of having had an abortion".

The divorce was finalised on 28 August 1996. Diana received a lump sum settlement of around £17 million along with a clause standard in royal divorces preventing her from discussing the details.

Days before the decree absolute of divorce, Letters Patent were issued with general rules to regulate royal titles after divorce. In accordance, as she was no longer married to the Prince of Wales, Diana lost the style *Her Royal Highness* and instead was styled *Diana, Princess of Wales*.<sup>[16]</sup> As the mother of the prince expected to one day ascend the thrones, she was accorded the same precedence she enjoyed during her marriage.<sup>[17]</sup>

Almost a year before, according to Tina Brown, the Duke of Edinburgh had warned the Princess of Wales: "If you don't behave, my girl, we'll take your title away." The Princess of Wales is said to have replied: "My title is a lot older than yours, Philip." She noted that the Spencer family, the family she was born to, is older and more aristocratic than the House of Windsor.

Buckingham Palace stated the Princess of Wales was still a member of the Royal Family, as she was the mother of the second and third in line to the throne. This was confirmed by the Deputy Coroner of the Queen's Household, Baroness Butler-Sloss, after a pre-hearing on 8 January 2007: "I am satisfied that at her death, Diana, Princess of

Wales continued to be considered as a member of the Royal Household." This appears to have been confirmed in the High Court judicial review matter of *Al Fayed & Ors v Butler-Sloss*. In that case, three High Court judges accepted submissions that "the very name 'Coroner to the Queen's Household' gave the appearance of partiality in the context of inquests into the deaths of two people, one of whom was a member of the Royal Family and the other was not."

Prince William comforted his mother, and he was said to have wanted to let her have the style of *Her Royal Highness* again. He was reported to have said: "Don't worry, Mummy, I will give it back to you one day when I am King."

## Personal life after divorce

After the divorce, Diana retained her double apartment on the north side of Kensington Palace, which she had shared with the Prince of Wales since the first year of their marriage, and it remained her home until her death. She also continued to use two offices at St. James's Palace.

Diana dated the respected heart surgeon Hasnat Khan, who was called "the love of her life" after her death by many of her closest friends.<sup>[18]</sup>

In May 1996, Diana visited Lahore upon invitation of Imran Khan, a relative of Hasnat Khan, and she also visited the latter's family in secret. Khan was intensely private and the relationship was conducted in secrecy, with Diana lying to members of the press who questioned her about it. Their relationship lasted almost two years with differing accounts of who ended it. According to Khan's testimonial at the inquest for her death, it was Diana who ended their relationship in a late-night meeting in Hyde Park, which adjoins the grounds of Kensington Palace, in June 1997.

Within a month Diana had begun seeing Dodi Fayed, son of her host that summer, Mohamed Al-Fayed. Diana had considered taking her sons that summer on a holiday to the Hamptons on Long Island, New York, but security officials had prevented it. After deciding against a trip to Thailand, she accepted Fayed's invitation to join his family in the south of France, where his compound and large security detail would not cause concern to the Royal Protection squad. Mohamed Al-Fayed bought a multi-million-pound yacht, the *Jonikal*, a 60-metre yacht on which to entertain Diana and her sons.

## Landmines

In January 1997, pictures of Diana touring an Angolan minefield in a ballistic helmet and flak jacket were seen worldwide. It was during this campaign that some accused her of meddling in politics and declared her a 'loose cannon'. In June 1997, the Princess spoke at the landmines conference at the Royal Geographical Society in London, and this was followed by a visit to Washington, D.C., in the United States on 17/18 June to promote the American Red Cross landmines campaign (separately, she also met Mother Teresa in the Bronx, New York). In August 1997, just days before her death, she visited Bosnia and Herzegovina with Jerry White and Ken Rutherford of the Landmine Survivors Network for three days.<sup>[19]</sup> Her interest in landmines was focused on the injuries they create, often to children, long after a conflict is over.

She is believed to have influenced the signing, though only after her death, of the Ottawa Treaty, which created an international ban on the use of anti-personnel landmines.<sup>[20]</sup> Introducing the Second Reading of the Landmines Bill



Diana, Princess of Wales, meeting with Sri Chinmoy at her Kensington Palace apartments in May 1997



Diana, Princess of Wales, chatting with Hillary Rodham Clinton, 18 June 1997

1998 to the British House of Commons, the Foreign Secretary, Robin Cook, paid tribute to Diana's work on landmines:

All Honourable Members will be aware from their postbags of the immense contribution made by Diana, Princess of Wales to bringing home to many of our constituents the human costs of landmines. The best way in which to record our appreciation of her work, and the work of NGOs that have campaigned against landmines, is to pass the Bill, and to pave the way towards a global ban on landmines.

The United Nations appealed to the nations which produced and stockpiled the largest numbers of landmines (United States, China, India, North Korea, Pakistan and Russia) to sign the Ottawa Treaty forbidding their production and use, for which Diana had campaigned. Carol Bellamy, Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), said that landmines remained "a deadly attraction for children, whose innate curiosity and need for play often lure them directly into harm's way".

## Death

On 31 August 1997, Diana was fatally injured in a car crash in the Pont de l'Alma road tunnel in Paris, which also caused the deaths of her companion Dodi Fayed and the driver, Henri Paul, acting security manager of the Hôtel Ritz Paris. Millions of people watched her funeral.

## Conspiracy theories and inquest

The initial French judicial investigation concluded the accident was caused by Henri Paul's drunken loss of control. In February 1998, Mohamed Al-Fayed, owner of the Paris Ritz, for whom Paul had worked, publicly maintained that the crash had been planned, accusing MI6 as well as the Duke of Edinburgh. An inquest in London starting in 2004 and continued in 2007–2008 attributed the accident to grossly negligent driving by Henri Paul and to the pursuing paparazzi. On 7 April 2008, the jury returned a verdict of 'unlawful killing'. The day following the final verdict of the inquest, Al-Fayed announced he would end his 10-year campaign to establish that it was murder rather than an accident, stating that he did so for the sake of the princess's children.

## Tribute, funeral and burial

The sudden and unexpected death of an extraordinarily popular royal figure brought statements from senior figures worldwide and many tributes by members of the public. People left public offerings of flowers, candles, cards and personal messages outside Kensington Palace for many months. Her coffin, draped with royal flag, was brought to London from Paris by Prince Charles and her two sisters on 31 August 1997. After being taken to a private mortuary it was put at the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace.



East entrance to the Pont de l'Alma tunnel in Paris<sup>[21]</sup>



Diana's coffin borne through the streets of London on its way to Westminster Abbey

Diana's funeral took place in Westminster Abbey on 6 September. The previous day Queen Elizabeth II had paid tribute to her in a live television broadcast. Her sons walked in the funeral procession behind her coffin, along with the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, and with Diana's brother, Charles Spencer, 9th Earl Spencer. Lord Spencer said of his sister, "She proved in the last year that she needed no royal title to continue to generate her particular brand of magic."

Elton John's performance of *Candle in the Wind*, done as a tribute to Diana, became globally famous.

## Memorials



The Flame of Liberty in Paris, which has become an unofficial memorial to Diana

Immediately after her death, many sites around the world became briefly *ad hoc* memorials to Diana, where the public left flowers and other tributes. The largest was outside the gates of Kensington Palace, where people continue to leave flowers and tributes to Diana. Permanent memorials include:



The Diana, Princess of Wales Memorial Fountain in Hyde Park

- The Diana, Princess of Wales Memorial Gardens in Regent Centre Gardens Kirkintilloch;
- The Diana, Princess of Wales Memorial Fountain in Hyde Park, London, opened by Elizabeth II;
- The Diana, Princess of Wales Memorial Playground in Kensington Gardens, London;
- The Diana, Princess of Wales Memorial Walk, a circular path between Kensington Gardens, Green Park, Hyde Park and St. James's Park, London.

The Flame of Liberty, erected in 1989 on the Place de l'Alma in Paris, above the entrance to the tunnel in which the fatal crash occurred, has become an unofficial memorial to Diana. In addition, there are two memorials inside Harrods department store, commissioned by Dodi Fayed's father, who owned Harrods from 1985 to 2010. The first memorial is a pyramid-shaped display containing photos of the princess and al-Fayed's son, a wine glass said to be from their last dinner, and a ring purchased by Dodi the day prior to the crash. The second, *Innocent Victims*, unveiled in 2005, is a bronze statue of Fayed dancing with Diana on a beach beneath the wings of an albatross.



Memorial to Diana and Dodi Fayed in Harrods



## Memorabilia

Following Diana's death, the Diana Memorial Fund was granted intellectual property rights over her image. In 1998, after refusing the Franklin Mint an official license to produce Diana merchandise, the fund sued the company, accusing it of illegally selling Diana dolls, plates and jewellery. In California, where the initial case was tried, a suit to preserve the *right of publicity* may be filed on behalf of a dead person, but only if that person is a Californian. The Memorial Fund therefore filed the lawsuit on behalf of the estate and, upon losing the case, were required to pay the Franklin Mint's legal costs of £3 million which, combined with

other fees, caused the Memorial Fund to freeze its grants to charities. In 2003, the Franklin Mint counter-sued. In November 2004, the case was settled out of court with the Diana Memorial Fund agreeing to pay £13.5 million (US\$21.5 million) to charitable causes on which both sides agreed. In addition to this, the Diana, Princess of Wales Memorial Fund had spent a total of close to £4 million (US\$6.5 million) in costs and fees relating to this litigation, and as a result froze grants allocated to a number of charities.

Today, pursuant to this lawsuit, two California companies continue to sell Diana memorabilia without the need for any permission from Diana's estate: the Franklin Mint and Princess Ring LLC.

In 1998, Azermarka issued postage stamps commemorating Diana in Azerbaijan. The English text on souvenir sheets issued reads "DIANA, PRINCESS OF WALES The Princess that captured people's hearts (1961–1997)". HayPost also issued a postage stamp commemorating Diana in Armenia in the same year.



Tribute to Diana on a 1998 Armenian postage stamp

## Diana in contemporary art



The Lake at Althorp with the Diana memorial beyond

Diana has been depicted in contemporary art before and after her death. The first biopics about Diana and Charles were *Charles and Diana: A Royal Love Story* and *The Royal Romance of Charles and Diana* that were broadcast on American TV channels on 17 September and 20 September 1981, respectively. In December 1992, ABC aired *Charles and Diana: Unhappily Ever After*, a TV movie about marital discord between Diana and Charles. In the 1990s, British magazine *Private Eye* called her "Cheryl" and Prince Charles "Brian". Some of the artworks after her death have referenced the conspiracy theories, as well as paying tribute to Diana's compassion and acknowledging her perceived victimhood.

In July 1999, Tracey Emin created a number of monoprint drawings featuring textual references about Diana's public and private life, for *Temple of Diana*, a themed exhibition at The Blue Gallery, London. Works such as *They Wanted You To Be Destroyed* (1999)<sup>[22]</sup> related to Diana's bulimia, while others included affectionate texts such as *Love Was on Your Side* and *Diana's Dress with puffy sleeves*. Another text praised her selflessness – *The things you did to help other people*, showing Diana in protective clothing walking through a minefield in Angola – while another referenced the conspiracy theories. Of her drawings, Emin maintained "They're quite sentimental . . . and there's nothing cynical about it whatsoever."<sup>[23]</sup>

In 2005, Martín Sastre premiered during the Venice Biennial the film *Diana: The Rose Conspiracy*. This fictional work starts with the world discovering Diana alive and enjoying a happy undercover new life in a dangerous favela on the outskirts of Montevideo. Shot on a genuine Uruguayan slum and using a Diana impersonator from São Paulo, the film was selected among the Venice Biennial's best works by the Italian Art Critics Association.

In 2007, following an earlier series referencing the conspiracy theories, Stella Vine created a series of Diana paintings for her first major solo exhibition at Modern Art Oxford gallery.<sup>[24]</sup> Vine intended to portray Diana's combined strength and vulnerability as well as her closeness to her two sons. The works, all completed in 2007, included *Diana branches*, *Diana family picnic*, *Diana veil* and *Diana pram*, which incorporated the quotation "I vow to thee my country".<sup>[25]</sup> Immodesty Blaize said she had been entranced by *Diana crash*, finding it "by turns horrifying, bemusing and funny".<sup>[26]</sup> Vine asserted her own abiding attraction to "the beauty and the tragedy of Diana's life".<sup>[1]</sup>

### Later events

On 13 July 2006, Italian magazine *Chi* published photographs showing Diana amid the wreckage of the car crash, despite an unofficial blackout on such photographs being published.<sup>[27]</sup> The editor of *Chi* defended his decision by saying he published the photographs simply because they had not been previously seen, and he felt the images are not disrespectful to the memory of Diana.

1 July 2007 marked a concert at Wembley Stadium. The event, organised by the Princes William and Harry, celebrated the 46th anniversary of their mother's birth and occurred a few weeks before the 10th anniversary of her death on 31 August.<sup>[28]</sup>

The 2007 docudrama *Diana: Last Days of a Princess* details the final two months of her life. She was portrayed by Irish actress Genevieve O'Reilly. On an October 2007 episode of *The Chaser's War on Everything*, Andrew Hansen mocked Diana in his "Eulogy Song", which immediately created considerable controversy in the Australian media.

On 19 March 2013, ten of Diana's dresses, including a midnight blue velvet gown Diana wore to a 1985 state dinner at the White House when she famously danced with John Travolta (which became known as the Travolta dress), raised over £800,000 at auction in London.



Diana, Princess of Wales Memorial Fountain in Hyde Park, London

## Legacy



The Princess of Wales and John Travolta dancing at the White House

From her engagement to the Prince of Wales in 1981 until her death in 1997, Diana was a major presence on the world stage, often described as the "world's most photographed woman" (although other sources split this title between her and Grace Kelly). She was noted for her compassion,<sup>[29]</sup> style, charisma and high-profile charity work, as well as her difficult marriage to the Prince of Wales. Her peak popularity rate in the United Kingdom between 1981 and 2012 was 47%.

Royal biographer Sarah Bradford commented, "The only cure for her (Diana's) suffering would have been the love of the Prince of Wales, which she so passionately desired, something which would always be denied her. His was the final rejection; the way in which he consistently denigrated her reduced her to despair."<sup>[30]</sup> Diana herself commented, "My husband made me feel inadequate in every possible way that each time I came up for air he pushed me down again ..."

Diana stated that she had depression and that she self-harmed. She said she had bulimia nervosa from 1981 onwards.<sup>[31]</sup> Sally Bedell Smith in her book of 1999, *Diana in Search of Herself: Portrait of a Troubled Princess*, suggested Diana suffered from borderline personality disorder.

In 1999, *TIME* named Diana one of the 100 Most Important People of the 20th Century. In 2002, Diana was ranked 3rd on the BBC's poll of the 100 Greatest Britons, outranking The Queen and other British monarchs.

In 2007, Tina Brown wrote a biography about Diana as "restless and demanding ... obsessed with her public image" and also a "spiteful, manipulative, media-savvy neurotic". Brown also claims Diana married Charles for his power and had a romantic relationship with Dodi Fayed to anger the royal family, with no intention of marrying him.

In 2013, a previously unseen photograph of the then already officially engaged Diana was put up for auction. The picture belonged to the *Daily Mirror* newspaper, and has "Not to be published" written on it. In it, a young Diana lies comfortably in the lap of an unidentified man.<sup>[32]</sup>

In February 2013, OCAD University in Toronto, Canada, announced that its new arts center would be named after her, Princess of Wales Visual Arts Centre, a 25,000 square foot facility.

Princess Diana Drive was named in her memory in Trenton, New Jersey, United States, 08638-3803.<sup>[33]</sup>

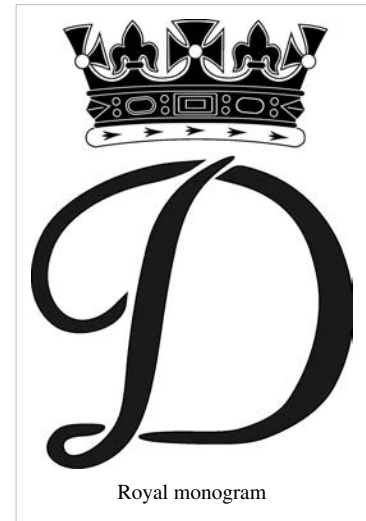
## Titles, styles, honours and arms

### Titles and styles

- **1 July 1961 – 9 June 1975:** *The Honourable* Diana Frances Spencer
- **9 June 1975 – 29 July 1981:** *Lady* Diana Frances Spencer
- **29 July 1981 – 28 August 1996:** *Her Royal Highness* The Princess of Wales
  - *in Scotland:* **29 July 1981 – 28 August 1996:** *Her Royal Highness* The Duchess of Rothesay
- **28 August 1996 – 31 August 1997:** Diana, Princess of Wales

Diana's title and style in full: Her Royal Highness The Princess of Wales, Duchess of Cornwall, Duchess of Rothesay, Countess of Chester.

Posthumously, as in life, she is most popularly referred to as "Princess Diana", a title not formally correct and a title she never held.<sup>[34]</sup> Still, she is sometimes referred to (according to the tradition of using maiden names after death) in the media as "Lady Diana Spencer", or simply as "Lady Di". Due to a speech of Tony Blair following her death, she was also often referred to as the *People's Princess*.





### Honours

British honours

#### Appointments


-  Member of the Royal Family Order of Queen Elizabeth II




Foreign honours

-  Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown, bestowed by Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands in 1982<sup>[35]</sup>
-  Supreme Class of the Order of the Virtues (or Order of Al-Kamal), 1982

#### Honorary military appointments

The Princess of Wales held the following military appointments:

 United Kingdom

-  : Colonel-in-Chief of the Princess of Wales's Royal Regiment
-  : Colonel-in-Chief of the Light Dragoons
-  : Honorary Air Commodore, RAF Wittering

 Australia

-  : Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Australian Survey Corps<sup>[36]</sup>

## Arms

### Notes

During her marriage, as the wife of the Prince of Wales, Diana used his arms impaled (side by side) with those of her father.



After her divorce, she resumed her paternal arms with the addition of a royal coronet.

### Adopted

1981

### Coronet

Coronet of the Prince of Wales

### Escutcheon

Quarterly 1st and 4th gules three lions passant guardant in pale or armed and langued azure 2nd or a lion rampant gules armed and langued azure within a double tressure flory counterflory of the second 3rd azure a harp or stringed argent overall an escutcheon of Coat of Arms of the Principality of Wales, the whole differenced with a label of three points argent; impaled with a shield quarterly 1st and 4th Argent 2nd and 3rd Gules a fret Or overall a bend Sable charged with three escallops Argent.



### Supporters

Dexter a lion rampant gardant Or crowned with the coronet of the Prince of Wales Proper, sinister a griffin winged and unguled Or, gorged with a coronet Or composed of crosses patée and fleurs de lis a chain affixed thereto passing between the forelegs and reflexed over the back also Or

### Motto

**DIEU DEFEND LE DROIT**

*(God defends the right)*

### Symbolism

Prior to marriage, Diana had her own coat of arms, based on a very old coat of arms of the Spencer family, which she inherited from her paternal ancestors or father. The Spencer coat of arms came into existence centuries ago. The new arms also applied by her sisters too. The arms showed the coat of arms of the Spencer family, the noble family, where they came from. It also included three escallops argent of the Spencer coat of arms.

### Previous versions

Before her marriage, Diana used the arms of her father. Her previous coat of arms depicted a lozenge shaped shield of arms which hangs from a blue ribbon, this symbolised her unmarried state. This version of the coat of arms used only before her marriage.



## Issue

Name	Birth	Marriage		Issue
Prince William, Duke of Cambridge	21 June 1982	29 April 2011	Catherine Middleton	Prince George of Cambridge
Prince Harry	15 September 1984			

## Ancestry

Diana was of English and remote German, Irish, Scottish and British-American descent.<sup>[37]</sup>

Diana was born into the British noble Spencer family, different branches of which currently hold the titles of Duke of Marlborough, Earl Spencer and Viscount Churchill. The Spencers claimed to have descended from a cadet branch of the powerful medieval Despenser family, but its validity is still being questioned. Diana's great-grandmother was Margaret Baring, a member of the German-British Baring family of bankers and the daughter of Edward Baring, 1st Baron Revelstoke. Through Adelaide Seymour, she is a descendant of Britain's first Prime Minister, Robert Walpole, 1st Earl of Orford and his daughter Maria, Duchess of Gloucester and Edinburgh. Diana's distant noble ancestors include John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough and Prince of Mindelheim and his wife Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough. Through her grandmother, Lady Cynthia Hamilton, Diana is a distant relative of the Dukes of Abercorn. She is also a distant relative of the dukes of Bedford, Richmond, Devonshire, Gordon and most of the members of the British aristocracy.

Diana's American roots come from her great-grandmother Frances Ellen Work, daughter of wealthy American stockbroker Franklin H. Work from Ohio, who was married to her great-grandfather James Roche, 3rd Baron Fermoy.

Diana's fourth great-grandmother in her direct maternal line, Eliza Kewark, whose daughter was fathered by Theodore Forbes, is variously described in contemporary documents as "a dark-skinned native woman", "an Armenian woman from Bombay" and "Mrs. Forbesian". Genealogist William Addams Reitwiesner assumed she was Armenian. In June 2013, BritainsDNA announced that genealogical DNA tests on two of Diana's distant cousins in the same direct maternal line confirm that Eliza Kewark was of Indian descent, via her direct maternal line.

Diana's ancestry also connects her with most of Europe's royal houses. Diana is descended from the House of Stuart through Charles II's illegitimate sons Henry FitzRoy, 1st Duke of Grafton and Charles Lennox, 1st Duke of Richmond, and from James II's daughter, Henrietta FitzJames, Countess of Newcastle, an ancestry she shares with the current Dukes of Alba. From the House of Stuart, Diana is a descendant of the House of Bourbon from the line Henry IV of France and of the House of Medici from the line of Marie de' Medici. She is also a descendant of powerful Italian noble families such as that of the House of Sforza who ruled as the Dukes of Milan from the line of the legendary Caterina Sforza, Countess of Forlì.

## Footnotes

- [1] Morton, p. 99
- [2] Matten, p. 4
- [3] Morton, p. 98
- [4] *Diana: Her True Story, Commemorative Edition*, by Andrew Morton (writer), 1997, Simon & Schuster
- [5] Andrew Morton, *Diana Her True Story*, p.108
- [6] Morton, pp.112–113
- [7] Morton, pp.119–120
- [8] Morton, pp.126–127
- [9] BBC (<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/uk/2273498.stm>)
- [10] Morton, p.180
- [11] Charities devastated after Diana quits as patron (<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/charities-devastated-after-diana-quits-as-patron-1329108.html>), *The Independent*, 17 July 1996. (Retrieved 5 September 2011.)
- [12] \*, p.489
- [13] "The Princess and the Press" (<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/royals/etc/cron.html>) and at "The timeline to Charles and Camilla's marriage" (<http://www.gm.tv/articles/gmtv-today/march-2005/royal-couple-special/13914-royal-timeline.html>), Retrieved 8 January 2010.
- [14] \*, p. 395
- [15] Transcript of the BBC Panorama interview (<http://www.bbc.co.uk/politics/97/diana/panorama.html>). Retrieved 8 January 2010.
- [16] Although it was asserted in 1996 that Diana would after the divorce be called "Lady Diana, Princess of Wales" (<http://www.baronage.co.uk/bphtm-01/princess.html>), the Royal website in reporting her demise referred to her as "Diana, Princess of Wales" (<http://www.royal.gov.uk/HistoryoftheMonarchy/TheHouseofWindsorfrom1952/DianaPrincessofWales/Background.aspx>).
- [17] Divorce: Status And Role of The Princess of Wales (<http://www.prnewswire.co.uk/cgi/news/release?id=56219>)
- [18] BBC, 15 December 2007, *Today* programme
- [19] "Hope and Dignity: Landmine Survivors Network" (<http://www.goworldtravel.com/ex/asp/articleGuid.{6C26A74A-2AC9-4FB6-93B8-684C48306B95}/xe/print.htm>)
- [20] See Stuart Maslen and Peter Herby, "An international ban on anti-personnel mines: History and negotiation of the 'Ottawa treaty'", *International Review of the Red Cross* no 325, p. 693-713 (<http://www.icrc.org/Web/eng/siteeng0.nsf/html/57JPJN>); see also
- [21] Pont de l'Alma underpass Entrance – Google Street View (<https://maps.google.com/maps?ll=48.863522,2.301828&spn=0.01,0.01&t=m&q=48.863522,2.301828>)
- [22] Work illustrated on page 21 of Neal Brown's book *Tracey Emin (Tate's Modern Artists Series)* (London: Tate, 2006) ISBN 1-85437-542-3
- [23] Video footage and interview with Emin from The Blue Gallery exhibition is included in the 1999 ZCZ Films documentary *Mad Tracey From Margate* (<http://www.zczfilms.com/tracey.html>)
- [24] "Stella Vine: Paintings" (<http://www.modernartoxford.org.uk/Exhibitions/Archive/48>), Modern Art Oxford. Retrieved 8 December 2008.
- [25] Nairne, Andrew and Greer, Germaine. "Stella Vine: Paintings", Modern Art Oxford, 2007. This was the first line of a favourite English hymn, which had been sung at Diana and Charles's wedding.
- [26] Barnett, Laura. "Portrait of the artist: Immodesty Blaize, burlesque dancer" (<http://www.guardian.co.uk/stage/2007/sep/04/dance.theatre>), *The Guardian*, 4 September 2007. Retrieved 16 December 2008.
- [27] The photographs, taken minutes after the accident, show her slumped in the back seat while a paramedic attempts to fit an oxygen mask over her face.
- [28] Diana concert a 'perfect tribute' (<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/entertainment/6257986.stm>) BBC. Retrieved 25 August 2012
- [29] Bradford, pp. 307-8
- [30] Bradford, p. 189
- [31] US TV airs Princess Diana tapes (<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/americas/3531997.stm>) *BBC*
- [32] 'Do-not-publish' Diana photo up for auction in US (<http://newsinfo.inquirer.net/334315/do-not-publish-diana-photo-up-for-auction-in-us>) *Inquirer*
- [33] Princess Diana Drive infosite ([http://nj.postcodebase.com/zip\\_code/08638-3803](http://nj.postcodebase.com/zip_code/08638-3803)), nj.postcodebase.com; accessed 18 May 2014.
- [34] The style "Princess Diana", although often used by the public and the media during her lifetime, was always incorrect. With rare exceptions (such as Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester) only women born to the title (such as The Princess Anne) may use it before their given names. After her divorce in 1996, Diana was officially styled **Diana, Princess of Wales**, having lost the prefix "HRH"
- [35] Photo ([http://2.bp.blogspot.com/-KjQ4qsY5c5E/TngHHuNqPLI/AAAAAAAAADFY/\\_8JUav6aiVE/s1600/Diana8.jpg](http://2.bp.blogspot.com/-KjQ4qsY5c5E/TngHHuNqPLI/AAAAAAAAADFY/_8JUav6aiVE/s1600/Diana8.jpg)) showing Princess Diana wearing the sash
- [36] C.D. Coulthard-Clark, *Australia's Military Mapmakers*, Oxford University Press, published 2000, ISBN 0-19-551343-6
- [37] Williamson, D. (1981) *The Ancestry of Lady Diana Spencer Genealogist's Magazine* **20** (6) pp. 192–199 and **20** (8) pp. 281–282.

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# Camilla, Duchess of Cornwall

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Camilla	
<i>Duchess of Cornwall; Duchess of Rothesay</i>	
The Duchess of Cornwall in 2014	
<b>Spouse</b>	Andrew Parker Bowles (m. 1973; div. 1995) Charles, Prince of Wales (m. 2005)
<b>Issue</b>	Tom Parker Bowles Laura Lopes
<b>Full name</b>	
Camilla Rosemary <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>House</b>	House of Windsor (by marriage)
<b>Father</b>	Major Bruce Shand
<b>Mother</b>	The Honourable Rosalind Cubitt
<b>Born</b>	17 July 1947 King's College Hospital, London, England
<b>Religion</b>	Church of England

**Camilla, Duchess of Cornwall** GCVO CSM (Camilla Rosemary; *née* **Shand**, previously **Parker Bowles**; born 17 July 1947), is the second wife of Charles, Prince of Wales, who is the eldest child and heir apparent of Queen Elizabeth II. Instead of using the title "Princess of Wales", she is styled through her husband's secondary designations as "Duchess of Cornwall" and, in Scotland, "Duchess of Rothesay". These were adopted because of the strong association of the primary title with his first wife, Diana, Princess of Wales.

Camilla is the eldest child of Major Bruce Shand and his wife, The Honourable Rosalind Cubitt, the daughter of British aristocrat the 3rd Baron Ashcombe. She was raised in East Sussex, a county in South East England, and was educated in England, Switzerland and France. Subsequently, she worked for different firms based in central London, most notably the decorating firm Sibyl Colefax & John Fowler. In 1973, Camilla married British Army officer Andrew Parker Bowles, with whom she has two children and five grandchildren. They divorced in 1995, shortly after his retirement from the army.

For many years, Camilla and the Prince of Wales had a controversial relationship, which was highly publicised in the media and attracted worldwide scrutiny.<sup>[2]</sup> In 2005, it culminated in a civil marriage at Windsor Guildhall, which was followed by a televised Anglican blessing by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Rowan Williams, at St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle.

As the Duchess of Cornwall, Camilla assists the Prince of Wales on his official duties. She is also the patron and president of numerous charities and organisations, and has taken action and raised awareness in areas including osteoporosis, rape and sexual abuse, and literacy, for which latterly she has been praised.

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## Early life

### Childhood and young adulthood

Camilla was born Camilla Rosemary Shand at King's College Hospital, London, on 17 July 1947 at 7:00 am (BST).<sup>[3][4]</sup> She grew up in the Laines, a house located in Plumpton, East Sussex, near Plumpton Racecourse.<sup>[5]</sup> Her parents were British Army officer turned wine merchant Major Bruce Shand and his wife the Hon. Rosalind (née Cubitt), and she has one younger sister, Annabel Elliot. Her younger brother, Mark Shand, died in an accident aged 62 in April 2014. Her maternal great-grandmother, Alice Keppel was a mistress of King Edward VII from 1898 to 1910. On 1 November 1947, Camilla was baptised at Firlie Church, Sussex. Her godparents were Hon. Henry Cubitt (her maternal uncle), Major Neil Speke, Heathcoat Amory, Lombard Hobson and Vivien Mosley.<sup>[6][7]</sup> The Shands had two homes: one in Plumpton, and another in South Kensington. During her childhood years, Camilla became an avid reader due to the influence of her father, who read to her frequently. She grew up with dogs and cats,<sup>[8]</sup> and, at a young age, learnt how to ride a pony by joining pony camps with a pony club, and also learnt how to hunt. According to her, childhood "was perfect in every way." Biographer Gyles Brandreth describes her childhood:

Camilla is often described as having had an "Enid Blyton sort of Childhood." In fact, it was much grander than that. Camilla, as a little girl, may have had some personality traits of George, the tomboy girl among the *Famous Five*, but Enid Blyton's children were essentially middle-class children and The Shands, without question, belonged to the upper class. The Shands had position and they had help – help in the house, help in the garden, help with children. They were gentry. They opened their garden for the local Conservative Party Association summer fête. Enough said.

At the age of five, Camilla was sent to Dumbrells, a co-educational school in Ditchling village. She left Dumbrells aged ten to attend the fashionable Queen's Gate School in South Kensington, due to the long distance from her home to Dumbrells. Her family wanted her to be a day student and Queen's Gate School was close to her home.<sup>[1]</sup> Her classmates while attending Queen's Gate knew her as "Milla"; her fellow pupils included the singer Twinkle. One of the teachers at the school was writer Penelope Fitzgerald, who then taught French; she remembered Camilla as "bright and lively". Camilla left Queen's Gate with one O-level in 1964; her parents did not make her stay long enough for A-levels.<sup>[9]</sup> At the age of sixteen, she travelled abroad to attend the Mon Fertile finishing school in Switzerland.<sup>[10]</sup> After completing her course there, she made her own decision and travelled to France to learn French and French literature at the University of London Institute in Paris.<sup>[11]</sup>

On 25 March 1965, Camilla was a debutante in London.<sup>[12]</sup> According to Peter Townend, an editor of *Tatler* magazine, she was among 311 debutantes in 1965. Columnist Betty Kenward, who wrote in her column, Jennifer's Diary, published her coming-out party in the *Queen* magazine.<sup>[13]</sup> 150 guests attended the event, which was described by Kenward as "successful".<sup>[14]</sup> After moving from home, Camilla lived in a two-bedroom flat at Belgravia on Cundy Street around Victoria Coach Station. She shared the flat with her landlady Lady Moyra Campbell, the daughter of the Duke of Abercorn, and later with Virginia Carrington, daughter of the politician Lord Carrington.<sup>[15]</sup> Virginia was married to Camilla's uncle Henry Cubitt from 1973 until 1979.<sup>[16]</sup> In 2005, she became a special aide to Camilla and Prince Charles. Camilla worked as a secretary for a variety of firms in the West End and later took a job at the decorating firm Sibyl Colefax & John Fowler in Mayfair.<sup>[17]</sup> In her spare time, she became an avid equestrienne and participated in fox hunting with the Beaufort Hunt. Her personal interests included painting, horticulture and gardening.<sup>[18]</sup>

## First marriage

In the late 1960s, Camilla met Andrew Parker Bowles—then a Guards officer and lieutenant in the Blues and Royals—<sup>[19]</sup> through his brother, Simon Parker Bowles; Simon, at the time, worked for her father's wine firm in South Audley Street, Mayfair.<sup>[20]</sup> The couple dated on and off for some years, though broke up again in 1970, and Parker Bowles began dating Princess Anne; however, the couple later reconciled and announced their engagement in *The Times* in 1973,<sup>[21][22]</sup> marrying on 4 July that year at the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, London.<sup>[23]</sup> Camilla was twenty-six years old, while Parker Bowles was thirty-four. Her wedding dress was designed by British fashion house Bellville Sassoon, and the bridesmaids included Parker Bowles' goddaughter Lady Emma Herbert.<sup>[24]</sup> It was considered the "society wedding of the year"<sup>[25]</sup> with eight hundred guests in attendance. Royal guests present at the ceremony and reception were Princess Anne, Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother and Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon.

The couple made their home in Wiltshire, purchasing Bolehyde Manor in Allington<sup>[26]</sup> and later Middlewick House in Corsham. They had two children: Tom, born in the year after their marriage, who became a godson of Prince Charles,<sup>[27]</sup> and Laura, born in 1978;<sup>[28]</sup> both children were raised in their father's Roman Catholic faith, although both were married in the Church of England; Tom, like his father, is in remainder to the Earldom of Macclesfield.

In 1995, after twenty-two years of marriage, Camilla and her husband decided to divorce, the previous year her mother, Rosalind, died from osteoporosis. Her father later defined this as a "difficult time for her".

The couple released a statement on their decision in 1995, stating their divorce was amicable and claimed it was due to different interests, which eventually led to separate lives.<sup>[29]</sup> The divorce was finalised on 3 March 1995.



Bolehyde Manor in Allington, Wiltshire

## Relationship with the Prince of Wales

Camilla and Prince Charles reportedly met in mid-1971. Brandreth states that the couple did not meet at a polo match, as it is believed.<sup>[30]</sup> Instead, they were introduced to each other at an event by a mutual friend, Lucia Santa Cruz.<sup>[31]</sup> They became friends and eventually began dating, which was well known in their social circle. When they became a couple, they regularly met at polo matches at Smith's Lawn in Windsor Great Park, where Charles often played polo. They also became part of a set at Annabel's in Berkeley Square.<sup>[1]</sup> As the relationship grew stronger, Charles met Camilla's family in Sussex and he introduced her to some members of his family.<sup>[32]</sup> The relationship was put on hold after Charles travelled overseas to join the Royal Navy in early 1973; However, it ended abruptly afterwards.<sup>[33]</sup>

### The Royal Family of the United Kingdom and the other Commonwealth realms



<b>HM The Queen</b>	
HRH The Duke of Edinburgh	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH The Prince of Wales</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">HRH The Duchess of Cornwall</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH The Duke of Cambridge</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">HRH The Duchess of Cambridge</li> <li style="padding-left: 40px;">• HRH Prince George of Cambridge</li> </ul> </li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">• HRH Prince Henry of Wales (Prince Harry)</li> <li>• HRH The Duke of York</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">• HRH Princess Beatrice of York</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">• HRH Princess Eugenie of York</li> <li>• HRH The Earl of Wessex</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">HRH The Countess of Wessex</li> <li>• HRH The Princess Royal</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH The Duke of Gloucester</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">HRH The Duchess of Gloucester</li> <li>• HRH The Duke of Kent</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">HRH The Duchess of Kent</li> <li>• HRH Prince Michael of Kent</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">HRH Princess Michael of Kent</li> <li>• HRH Princess Alexandra</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	v t e <sup>[46]</sup>

There have been different statements on why the couple's relationship ended in 1973. Robert Lacey wrote in his 2008 book, *Royal: Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II*, that Charles had met Camilla too early, and that he had not asked her to wait for him when he went overseas for military duties.<sup>[34]</sup> Sarah Bradford wrote in her 2007 book, *Diana*, that a member of the close circle of his great-uncle Lord Mountbatten claimed Mountbatten arranged for Charles to be taken overseas to end the relationship with Camilla to make way for an engagement between his granddaughter, Amanda Knatchbull, and Charles. Some sources also suggest the Queen Mother did not approve of the marriage because she wanted Charles to marry one of the Spencer family granddaughters of her close friend, Lady Fermoy. Other sources also suggest Camilla did not want to marry Charles but instead wanted to marry Andrew Parker Bowles since she had an on and off relationship with Parker Bowles that began in the 1960s<sup>[35]</sup> or that Charles had decided he would not marry until he was thirty years old.<sup>[36]</sup>

Overall, the majority of royal biographers have agreed that even if Charles and Camilla wanted to marry or did try for approval to get married, it would have been declined, because according to Charles's cousin and godmother Patricia Mountbatten, palace courtiers at that time found Camilla unsuitable as a wife for the future king. In 2005, she stated, "With hindsight, you can say that Charles should have married Camilla when he first had the chance. They were ideally suited, we know that now. But it wasn't possible."<sup>[37]</sup> "it wouldn't have been possible, not then."<sup>[38]</sup>

When Charles heard of the engagement of Camilla and Andrew Parker Bowles in 1973, he wrote to Lord Mountbatten: "I suppose the feeling of emptiness will pass eventually." Nevertheless they remained friends.<sup>[39][40]</sup> Charles and Camilla rekindled their relationship in 1979. They became close after the IRA assassinated Lord Mountbatten in August 1979.<sup>[41]</sup> Charles was said to have been grief-stricken and went to Camilla for solace over his death.<sup>[42]</sup> Reportedly, Parker Bowles gave consent to the relationship during their marriage,<sup>[43]</sup> while he also carried on relationships with other women.<sup>[44]</sup> They ended the relationship again after Charles married Diana Spencer in 1981.<sup>[45]</sup>

The affair became public knowledge in the press a decade later, with the publication of *Diana: Her True Story* in 1992,<sup>[46]</sup> followed by the Camillagate scandal in 1993,<sup>[47]</sup> wherein an intimate telephone conversation between

Camilla and Charles was secretly recorded and the transcripts were published in the tabloids.<sup>[48]</sup> The book and tape instantly damaged Charles's reputation.<sup>[49]</sup> Meanwhile, the press vilified Camilla.<sup>[50][51]</sup> In 1994, Charles finally spoke about his relationship with Camilla in a televised interview with Jonathan Dimbleby. He told Dimbleby in the interview, "Mrs. Parker Bowles is a great friend of mine...a friend for a very long time. She will continue to be a friend for a long time."<sup>[52]</sup> The same year he admitted in his biography written by Dimbleby that the relationship between him and Camilla rekindled after his marriage had "irretrievably broken down" in 1986.<sup>[53]</sup> Following this, the Parker Bowleses announced their own divorce the following year, having been living apart for some time, and a year later, Andrew Parker Bowles married his partner Rosemary Pitman.<sup>[54]</sup>

## Image rehabilitation

Following the two couples' divorces, Charles stated his relationship with Camilla was, and is, "non-negotiable." Charles was aware that the relationship was receiving a lot of negative publicity, and appointed Mark Bolland—whom he had employed in 1995 to refurbish his own image—to enhance Camilla's public profile. Camilla occasionally became Charles's unofficial companion at events. In 1999, the couple made their first public appearance together at the Ritz Hotel in London, where they attended a birthday party; about two hundred cameramen and reporters from around the world were there to witness them together. In 2000, she accompanied Charles to Scotland for a number of official engagements, and in 2001, she became president of the National Osteoporosis Society, which first introduced her to the public. She later met the Queen, for the first time since the relationship was made public, at the 60th birthday party of King Constantine II of Greece. This meeting was seen as an apparent seal of approval by the Queen on Charles and Camilla's relationship.<sup>[55]</sup>

After a series of appearances at public and private venues, the Queen invited Camilla to her Golden Jubilee celebrations in 2002. She sat in the royal box behind the Queen for one of the concerts at Buckingham Palace. Though she maintained her residence in Wiltshire, Camilla then moved into Clarence House (the former home of Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother) which became Charles's household and official residence in 2003.<sup>[56]</sup> In 2004, Camilla accompanied Charles on almost all of his official events, including a high profile visit together to the annual highland games in Scotland. Throughout, the press speculated on when they would announce their engagement.<sup>[57]</sup> On 10 February 2005, Clarence House announced their engagement which received a huge amount of coverage in the media worldwide.<sup>[58]</sup> Polls conducted in the United Kingdom showed overall support for the marriage.<sup>[59]</sup>

## Second marriage

### Engagement and wedding

Further information: [Wedding of Charles, Prince of Wales, and Camilla Parker Bowles](#) and [Wedding dress of Camilla Parker Bowles](#)

On 10 February 2005, Clarence House announced that Camilla and the Prince of Wales were engaged; as an engagement ring, Charles gave Camilla a diamond ring that was believed to have been given to his grandmother, Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, when she gave birth to her daughter, Queen Elizabeth II.<sup>[60]</sup> The ring comprises a square-cut diamond with three diamond baguettes on each side; As he is the future Supreme Governor of the Church of England, the prospect of Charles marrying a divorcée was seen as controversial, but with the consent of the Queen, Parliament and the Church of England, the couple were able to wed. The Queen, Prime Minister Tony Blair and the Archbishop of Canterbury, Rowan Williams, offered their congratulations in statements to the media.

The marriage was to have been on 8 April 2005, and was to take place in a civil ceremony at Windsor Castle, with a subsequent religious blessing at St George's Chapel. To conduct a civil marriage at Windsor Castle would oblige the venue to obtain a licence for civil marriages, which it did not have. A condition of such a licence is that the licensed venue must be available for a period of one year to anyone wishing to be married there. As the royal family did not wish to make Windsor Castle available to the public for civil marriages, even just for one year, the location was

changed to the town hall at Windsor Guildhall. On 4 April, it was announced that the marriage would be delayed by one day to allow the Prince of Wales and some of the invited dignitaries to attend the funeral of Pope John Paul II.

Charles's parents did not attend the marriage ceremony (possibly because the Queen felt unable to attend the remarriage of a divorcee, due to her position as Supreme Governor of the Church of England); neither did Camilla's father; instead, her son and Prince William acted as witnesses to the union. The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh did, however, attend the service of blessing. Afterwards, a reception was held by the Queen for the newlyweds at Windsor Castle. Performances at the wedding included the St George's Chapel Choir, Philharmonia Orchestra and Welsh composer Alun Hoddinott.<sup>[61]</sup> As a wedding gift, The Marinsky Theatre Trust in St. Petersburg brought a Russian singer, Ekaterina Semenchuk to the UK to perform a special song for the couple.<sup>[62]</sup> Following the wedding, the couple travelled to the Prince's country home in Scotland, Birkhall, and carried out their first public duties as a couple during their honeymoon.

## Duchess of Cornwall

After becoming Duchess of Cornwall, Camilla automatically acquired rank as the second highest female in the United Kingdom Order of Precedence (after the Queen), and as typically fifth or sixth in the orders of precedence of her other realms, following the Queen, the relevant viceroy, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Prince of Wales. It was revealed that the Queen altered the royal order of precedence for private occasions, placing Camilla fourth, after the Queen, the Princess Royal, and Princess Alexandra. Within two years of the marriage, the Queen extended Camilla visible tokens of membership in the royal family; she lent the Duchess a tiara previously belonging to the Queen Mother, and granted her the badge of the Royal Family Order of Queen Elizabeth II.<sup>[63]</sup>

In November 2010, the Duchess and her husband were indirectly involved in the 2010 British student protests when their car was attacked by protesters. Clarence House later released a statement on the incident: "A car carrying Prince Charles and the Duchess of Cornwall was attacked by protesters but the couple were unharmed."

On 9 April 2012, the Queen appointed the Duchess of Cornwall to the Royal Victorian Order. The Duchess was a prominent participant in the celebrations for the Queen's Diamond Jubilee during the extended weekend of 2 to 5 June 2012, especially following the absence of

the Duke of Edinburgh owing to ill health on 4 and 5 June. She stood next to the Queen during the speech by the Prince of Wales at the conclusion of the Diamond Jubilee Concert and was seated next to the Queen the following day in the carriage procession from Westminster to Buckingham Palace.<sup>[64]</sup>



The Queen, the Prince of Wales and the Duchess of Cornwall during the Diamond Jubilee celebrations in 2012

## Royal duties

### Public appearances



Prince Charles and Camilla are greeted by Federal Emergency Management Agency officials as they arrive to tour the damage created by Hurricane Katrina in New Orleans, November 2005

The Duchess made her inaugural overseas tour, to the United States, in November 2005. During their tour in the United States, they met with President George W. Bush and First Lady Laura Bush at the White house. Afterward they visited New Orleans to see the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina and met with some of the residents whose lives were changed drastically by the Hurricane. In March 2006, the couple undertook official visits to Egypt, Saudi Arabia and India. In November 2007, the Duchess toured with the Prince of Wales on a four-day visit to Turkey. In 2008, she joined the Prince of Wales to tour the Caribbean, Japan, Brunei and Indonesia. In 2009, they embarked on a tour of Chile, Brazil, Ecuador, Italy and Germany. Their visit to the Holy See included a meeting with Pope Benedict XVI. The Pope gave them an honorary medal and a drawing of the St Peter's Basilica. They later visited Canada. In early 2010, they

undertook an official visit to Hungary, the Czech Republic and Poland. In October 2010, she accompanied the Prince of Wales to Delhi, India for the opening of the 2010 Commonwealth Games.

In March 2011, the Duchess went with the Prince of Wales to undertake official visits in Portugal, Spain, and Morocco. The tour began in Lisbon, Portugal. The President of Portugal, President Aníbal Cavaco Silva met them. In Spain, the couple were received in Madrid by the Prince and Princess of Asturias. They later met King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofía of Spain. The tour finished in Rabat, Morocco, where they met the King of Morocco. The Duchess attended the 10th anniversary of the 11 September 2001 attacks along with the Prince of Wales and the Prime Minister, David Cameron, on 11 September 2011. In August 2011, the Duchess accompanied the Prince of Wales to Tottenham to visit the aftermath of the London riots. The couple later went to see Tottenham residents in February 2012. They visited businesses destroyed in the August's Riots to see how they were doing on the London-riots anniversary. In November 2011, the Duchess undertook official visits with the Prince of Wales to tour Commonwealth and Arab States of the Persian Gulf. They toured in South Africa and Tanzania and met with President Jacob Zuma and President Jakaya Kikwete.



Official opening of the Fourth Assembly at the Senedd in Cardiff, Wales. From left to right: Carwyn Jones, the Prince of Wales, the Duchess of Cornwall, the Queen and Rosemary Butler, 7 June 2011





The Duchess of Cornwall being driven away from St Paul's Cathedral during the Diamond Jubilee celebrations, 5 June 2012

From 20 to 27 March 2012, the Duchess and the Prince of Wales undertook official visits to Norway, Sweden and Denmark to mark the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. In May 2012, the royal couple undertook a four-day trip to Canada as part of the jubilee celebrations. Highlights of the tour included the celebration of Victoria Day which took place on 21 May 2012. In November 2012, the Duchess and the Prince of Wales visited Australia, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea for a two-week jubilee tour. During the Australian tour, they attended the 2012 Melbourne Cup, where the Duchess presented the Melbourne cup to the winner of the race. In 2013, they went on a tour to Jordan and met with King Abdullah II and his wife Queen Rania. They also made a visit to Syria and visited refugee camps of the Syrian civil war. That

same year, they attended the Enthronement of King Willem-Alexander and Queen Maxima of the Netherlands, as well as the preceding celebrations in honour of Queen Beatrix. From 5 to 6 June 2014, the Duchess and the Prince of Wales attended the 70th anniversary celebrations of D-Day in Normandy, France, and will embark on a tour to Mexico and Colombia later of the year.

The Duchess of Cornwall's first solo engagement was a visit to Southampton General Hospital;<sup>[65]</sup> she attended the Trooping the Colour for the first time in June 2005, making her appearance on the balcony of Buckingham Palace afterwards. She conducted the naming ceremony for HMS *Astute* on 8 June 2007, and, on 10 December, she did the same for the new Cunard cruise ship, MS *Queen Victoria*, it being said that the Queen had been surprised by Cunard's invitation. In May 2011, she attended the Classic Brit Awards and paid a tribute to James Bond composer and Oscar-winner John Barry with an award for his great contribution to music. In June 2011, the Duchess alone represented the British royal family at the 125th Wimbledon Tennis Championships in Wimbledon. The Duchess attended the State Opening of Parliament for the first time in May 2013 and the same month she travelled to Paris on her first solo trip outside the UK.

## Patronages



The Duchess of Cornwall visiting Dundurn Castle in 2009 of which she is patron

The Duchess is the Patron of The Royal School, Hampstead,<sup>[66]</sup> Animal Care Trust, The Society of Chiropractors and Podiatrists, Unicorn Theatre for Children, British Equestrian Federation, Cornwall Community Foundation, Dundurn Castle, Wiltshire Bobby van Trust, Youth Action Wiltshire, New Queen's Hall Orchestra, St John's Smith Square, London Chamber Orchestra, Elmhurst School for Dance, Trinity Hospice, Honourable Society of Gray's Inn, Girl's Brigade in Scotland, St John's Hospital, Fan Museum, Georgian Theatre Royal, The Cornish Air Ambulance Service, Arthritis Research UK, The Girls' Friendly Society, Nuffield Orthopaedic Centre, Royal National Hospital for Rheumatic Diseases, Plumpton College Charitable Foundation, National Youth Orchestra of Great Britain, Richmond (a

Joint Patron with the Prince of Wales), President of JDRF, as well as president or patron of other charities.

She is the honorary Commodore-in-Chief of the Royal Navy Medical Service. In this role she visited the training-ship HMS *Excellent* in January 2012, to award medals to naval medical teams returning from service in Afghanistan. The Duchess is also an honorary member of other patronages and in February 2012, she was elected a bencher of The Honourable Society of Gray's Inn. In March 2012, the Duchess became the patron of the Big Jubilee Lunch, in which societies in the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth realms planned lunches which included

street parties and garden gatherings on 3 June 2012, as part of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee celebrations. In February 2013, she was appointed Chancellor of the University of Aberdeen, a role which is ceremonial and will involve conferring graduates with their degrees and took up the office in June 2013. She is the first female chancellor of the University of Aberdeen and only member of the royal family to hold the post since it was created in 1860.

## **Areas of interest**

### **Osteoporosis**

In 1994, she became a member of the National Osteoporosis Society after her mother and maternal grandmother died painfully from the disease. She became patron of the charity in 1997 and appointed president in 2001 in a highly publicised event, accompanied by the Prince of Wales. In 2002, she attended the Roundtable of International Women Leaders to Examine Barriers to Reimbursement for Diagnosis and Treatment of Osteoporosis along with 13 eminent women from around the world. The event was hosted by Queen Rania of Jordan and during it, she made her first public speech. The international conference which took place in Lisbon, Portugal, brought together worldwide public figures to focus on osteoporosis treatment and called for government assistance around the world.

In 2006, the Duchess launched the Big Bone walk campaign, which she led 90 children and osteoporosis sufferers on a climb across Balmoral Estate in Scotland to raise money for the charity. The campaign continues almost every year as one of the fundraisers for the charity. She has spoken at more than 60 functions on the disease in the UK and around the world and has also opened bone scanning units and osteoporosis centres to help sufferers of the disease. Almost every year, the Duchess attends and partakes in the World Osteoporosis Day, which was launched by the International Osteoporosis Foundation and is celebrated on 20 October.

For her works on raising awareness of osteoporosis around the world, the Duchess was honoured with an Ethel LeFrak award in 2005 from the U.S and received a Kohn Award in 2007. In 2007, the Duchess opened The Duchess of Cornwall Centre for Osteoporosis, named after her at Royal Cornwall Hospital, in recognition to the Royal Cornwall Hospitals Trust, whose devotion to the treatment of osteoporosis and bone illness had been successful. The naming of the centre took place on 5 July 2007 in Truro, Cornwall where the hospital is located. The National Osteoporosis Society also created The Duchess of Cornwall Award in 2009, which is awarded to other advocates of Osteoporosis.

### **Rape and sexual abuse victims**

After visiting nine rape crisis centres in 2009 and hearing stories by survivors, the Duchess began raising awareness and advocating ways to help rape and sexual abuse victims to overcome and move past their trauma. According to *The Times*, "The stories Her Royal Highness heard on her first visit and the stories she heard subsequently have left her with a strong desire to raise awareness about rape and sexual abuse and to try to help those affected." She often speaks to victims at a rape crisis centre in Croydon and often visits other centres to meet with victims getting help. In 2010, she teamed up with Mayor of London, Boris Johnson and they opened a new centre in Ealing, West London for rape victims. The centre also opened to other areas including Hillingdon, Fulham, Hounslow, and Hammersmith.



Antrim Area Hospital, where the Duchess opened The Rowan centre in Northern Ireland

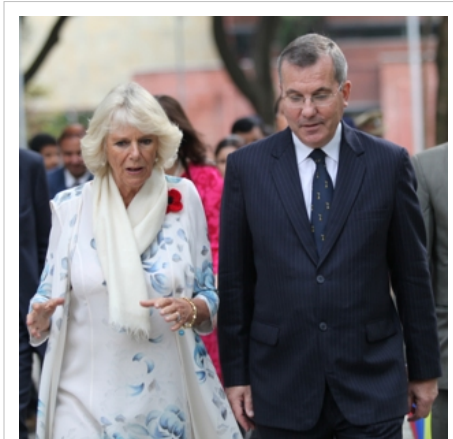
In 2013, she held a meeting at Clarence House, which brought together rape victims and rape support groups. Director of Public Prosecutions Keir Starmer and Home Secretary Theresa May were guests at the occasion. At the occasion, she introduced a plan to help the victims. About 750 wash-bags, packed with luxury toiletries were distributed to victims at the centres. Her staff at Clarence House created the wash-bags. The Duchess thought of the gesture after visiting a centre at Derbyshire and asked victims what they would like to help them feel at ease after the trauma and forensic examinations. This has been wholly received and appreciated by victims, rape support groups and organisations. According to Clarence House, the event was the first meeting, which was attended by different envoys and high profile figures around the UK to focus exclusively on rape and sexual abuse subjects. The same year, the Duchess travelled to Northern Ireland and opened The Rowan, a sexual assault and referral centre at Antrim Area Hospital. The Rowan is the first centre opened to provide help and comfort to rape and sexual abuse victims in Northern Ireland.

### Other areas

Being an avid reader, the Duchess is an advocate for literacy. She is the patron of the National Literacy Trust and other literacy charities. She often visits schools, libraries and children organisations to read to young children. Additionally, she partakes in literacy celebrations, including International Literacy Day and World Book Day. In 2011, she attended the Hay Festival to support children literacy and while there, she donated books to the Oxfam bookshop. The same year, she donated money to support the *Evening Standard's* literacy campaign. The Duchess has also launched campaigns and programmes to promote literacy.

The Duchess is a supporter of animal welfare and patron of many animal welfare charities including the Langford Trust for Animal Health and Welfare and president of Brooke Hospital for Animals. She often visits other animal shelters to show her support and to see how the animals are cared for. In 2011, she adopted a rescue puppy, a Jack Russel Terrier from Battersea Dogs and Cats Home, and in 2012 adopted another from the shelter. Also in 2012, she opened two veterinary facilities at the University of Bristol's School of Veterinary Sciences at Langford, Somerset, which will provide treatment to sick animals.

The Duchess supports organisations that battle around the world on poverty and homelessness. She is the patron of Emmaus UK, and in 2013 during her solo trip to Paris, she went to see the efforts and works done by the charity in the city. Every year around Christmas, she visits Emmaus communities across the UK. She also supports healthy-eating, arts and heritage related organisations and programmes.



The Duchess of Cornwall with Peter McLaughlin, headmaster of The Doon School which she visited in November 2013 on her India tour<sup>[67]</sup>

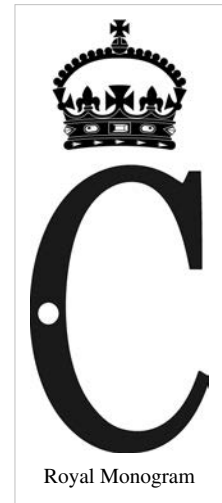
## Titles, styles, honours and arms

### Titles and styles

- **17 July 1947 – 4 July 1973:** *Miss* Camilla Rosemary Shand
- **4 July 1973 – 3 March 1995:** *Mrs* Andrew Parker Bowles
- **3 March 1995 – 9 April 2005:** *Mrs* Camilla Parker Bowles
- **9 April 2005 – present :** *Her Royal Highness* The Duchess of Cornwall
  - *in Scotland:* **9 April 2005 – present:** *Her Royal Highness* The Duchess of Rothesay



Camilla's title and style in full: *Her Royal Highness The Duchess of Cornwall, Duchess of Rothesay, Countess of Chester, Dame Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.*

Because the title Princess of Wales became strongly associated with the previous holder of that title, Diana, Princess of Wales, Camilla has adopted the feminine form of her husband's highest-ranking subsidiary title, Duke of Cornwall although legally she is Princess of Wales. Unless any specific Act of Parliament is passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom (and other Commonwealth states) to the contrary, when Prince Charles becomes king, she can assume by courtesy the style of "Queen Camilla". However, Clarence House stated<sup>[68]</sup> that when Charles becomes king, it is intended that Camilla will adopt the unprecedented style of Princess Consort, similar to the style of Prince Albert. This is not the same usage as her father-in-law, Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, who does not hold the title of Prince Consort although he was created a Prince of the United Kingdom by his wife, Queen Elizabeth II.





### Honours

#### Orders


-  **30 October 2007:** Member of the Royal Family Order of Queen Elizabeth II
- **9 April 2012:** Dame Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order (GCVO)
-  **3 November 2012:** Companion of the Order of the Star of Melanesia (CSM)

#### Medals


-  **2005:** Commemorative Medal for the Centennial of Saskatchewan
-  **2012:** Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee Medal

### Appointments

#### Fellowships

-  **13 September 2007:** Honorary Fellow of King's College London

#### Academic

-  **2013 – :** University of Aberdeen, Chancellor


### Honorary degrees

-  **2013:** University of Aberdeen, Doctor of Laws (LLD)

### Honorary military appointments


The Duchess of Cornwall holds the following military appointments:







 Australia

-  **2012–**: Colonel-in-Chief, The Royal Australian Corps of Military Police

 Canada

-  **2010–**: Colonel-in-Chief, The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada<sup>[69]</sup>

 United Kingdom

-  : Royal Colonel of the 4th Battalion of The Rifles
-  **2008–**: Honorary Air Commodore of RAF Halton
-  : Honorary Air Commodore of RAF Leeming
-  : Commodore-in-Chief of the Naval Medical Services
-  : Commodore-in-Chief Naval Chaplaincy Service
-  : Lady sponsor of HMS *Astute*



General Sir John McColl, Lieutenant Governor of Jersey with the Duchess of Cornwall in 2012

### Arms

#### Arms of Camilla, Duchess of Cornwall



#### Notes

On the Duchess's 58th birthday, Clarence House announced that Camilla had been granted by the Queen a coat of arms for her own personal use. It was reported that the Queen, Charles, and Camilla all took a "keen interest" in the arms' creation, and they were prepared by Peter Gwynn-Jones, Garter Principal King of Arms. The Duchess's coat of arms impale the Prince's main coat of arms to the dexter, with her father's coat of arms to the sinister.

#### Adopted

17 July 2005

#### Coronet

Coronet of the Prince of Wales

#### Escutcheon

Quarterly 1st and 4th gules three lions passant guardant in pale or armed and langued azure 2nd or a lion rampant gules armed and langued azure within a double tressure flory counterflory of the second 3rd azure a harp or stringed argent (the Royal Arms of the United Kingdom), the whole difference with a label of three points Argent; with an inescutcheon of four lions passant guardant, in gold and red, counterchanged, surmounted by the coronet of the heir (for the Principality of Wales); impaled with a shield of Azure a Boar's Head erased close Argent armed and langued Or on a Chief engrailed Argent between two Mulletts Gules a Cross crosslet fitchy Sable.

#### Supporters

	<p>Dexter: a lion rampant gardant Or crowned with the coronet of the heir, differenced with a label of three points Argent; sinister: a Boar Azure armed and unguled Or langued Gules and gorged with a Coronet composed of crosses formy and fleurs-de-lys attached thereto a Chain reflexed over the back and ending in a ring all Or.</p> <p>Orders</p> <p>The Royal Victorian Order circlet.</p> <p><b>VICTORIA</b></p> <p>Other elements</p> <p>Insignia of GCVO appended</p> <p>Symbolism</p> <p>Aside from the invention of a boar supporter (reflected in her paternal arms) for the sinister side, Camilla's coat of arms is entirely consistent with the historical heraldic arrangement for a married woman who is not a heraldic heiress.</p> <p>Previous versions</p> <p>Previous versions were depicted without the Royal Victorian Order, in which she was only appointed in 2012.</p>
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## Issue

Name	Birth	Marriage		Issue
Tom Parker Bowles	18 December 1974	10 September 2005	Sara Buys	Lola Rosalind Parker Bowles Freddy Parker Bowles
Laura Parker Bowles	1 January 1978	6 May 2006	Harry Lopes	Eliza Lopes Louis Lopes Gus Lopes

## Ancestry

According to genealogist William Addams Reitwiesner, the Duchess of Cornwall's ancestry is predominantly French, English, Dutch, and Scottish. Camilla is descended from Dutch emigrant Arnold Joost van Keppel, who was created the Earl of Albemarle by King William III of England in 1696.<sup>[70]</sup> His son, Willem van Keppel, 2nd Earl of Albemarle, married Lady Anne Lennox, who was the daughter of Charles Lennox, 1st Duke of Richmond, illegitimate son of King Charles II. Through Anne Lennox, her bloodline is descended from the House of Stuart and House of Bourbon.<sup>[71]</sup> Through her great-great-grandfather George Cubitt, 1st Baron Ashcombe, she is descended from Thomas Cubitt, a prominent architect during the Victorian era.<sup>[72]</sup>

Through her French lineage, Camilla's maternal line great-great-grandmother was Sophia Mary MacNab of Hamilton, Ontario, who was the descendant of 17th century immigrants to Quebec, and the daughter of Sir Allan MacNab, who was the Prime Minister of the Province of Canada before Confederation.<sup>[73]</sup> Sophia was the wife of William Keppel, 7th Earl of Albemarle and their son was The Hon. George Keppel, who is the great-grandfather of Camilla. Through George Keppel on Camilla's side and through the Queen Mother on Charles's side, Camilla and Charles are ninth cousins once removed. She is also a descendant of French colonist Zacharie Cloutier, who founded one of the principal families of Quebec City, and William the Conqueror, the first Norman King of England.

## Footnotes

- [1] On the unusual occasions when a surname is used, it is Mountbatten-Windsor. Her first married name was Camilla Parker Bowles. Her full maiden name is Camilla Rosemary Shand.
- [2] Charles and Camilla: Portrait of a Love Affair by biographer Gyles Brandreth depicts Charles and Camilla's relationship as controversial due to its longevity and throughout the book shows the media's interest and representation to the public.
- [3] Graham, p. 9
- [4] Some sources report that she was born in Plumpton, but it seems that this is a confusion of her childhood home with her birth place.
- [5] Brandreth, p. 104
- [6] The Times, 21 October 1944.
- [7] The Times, 5 August 1942.
- [8] Brandreth, p. 105
- [9] Brandreth, p. 108
- [10] Brandreth, p. 146
- [11] Brandreth, p. 147
- [12] Brandreth, p. 160
- [13] Brandreth, pp. 159–160
- [14] Brandreth, p. 161
- [15] Wilson, pp. 16–17
- [16] Brandreth, p. 172
- [17] Brandreth, p. 171
- [18] Brandreth, pp. 187–188
- [19] Brandreth, p. 174
- [20] Brandreth, p.175
- [21] Graham, p. 38
- [22] Brandreth, p.177
- [23] Brandreth, p.186
- [24] 'Major A.H. Parker Bowles and Miss C.R. Shand' in *The Times*, 5 July 1973
- [25] Graham, p. 39
- [26] Brandreth, p.187
- [27] Graham, p. 43
- [28] Graham, p. 44
- [29] Brandreth, pp.280–281
- [30] Brandreth, p.320
- [31] Brandreth, p.178
- [32] Graham, pp.32-33
- [33] Brandreth, pp.182–185
- [34] Lacey, p. 268
- [35] Brandreth, p.185
- [36] Brandreth, p.196
- [37] Brandreth, p.162
- [38] Brandreth, p.183
- [39] Brandreth, p. 206
- [40] Graham, p. 42
- [41] Brandreth, p.202
- [42] Brandreth, p.203
- [43] Kelly, p. 465
- [44] Junor, p. 48
- [45] Brandreth, pp.231–233
- [46] Brandreth, pp.269–270
- [47] Brandreth, p.257
- [48] Brandreth, pp.258–264
- [49] Brandreth, p.275
- [50] Brandreth, p.274
- [51] Brandreth, p.276
- [52] Brandreth, p.280
- [53] Dimbleby, p.395
- [54] Graham, p.284
- [55] Brandreth, p. 295

- [56] Brandreth, pp. 296–297
- [57] Brandreth, p. 5
- [58] Brandreth, pp. 8–15
- [59] Brandreth, p. 9
- [60] Graham, p. 7
- [61] Brandreth, p. 334
- [62] Brandreth, p. 333
- [63] Brandreth, p.316
- [64] "Diamond Jubilee: flypast brings celebrations to an end" (<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-18327711>). BBC News. 5 June 2012. Retrieved 23 April 2014.
- [65] Brandreth, p.321
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Orders of precedence in the United Kingdom		
Preceded by <b>The Queen</b>	<b>Ladies</b> <i>HRH The Duchess of Cornwall</i>	Succeeded by <b>The Countess of Wessex</b>
Academic offices		
Preceded by <b>The Lord Wilson of Tillyorn</b>	<b>Chancellor of the University of Aberdeen</b> 2013–present	<b>Incumbent</b>

## Prince William, Duke of Cambridge

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Prince William	
<i>Duke of Cambridge</i>	
The Duke of Cambridge at the wedding of Lady Melissa Percy in June 2013	
<b>Spouse</b>	Catherine Middleton ( <span>m.</span> 2011)
<b>Issue</b>	Prince George of Cambridge
<b>Full name</b>	William Arthur Philip Louis
<b>House</b>	House of Windsor
<b>Father</b>	Charles, Prince of Wales
<b>Mother</b>	Diana, Princess of Wales
<b>Born</b>	21 June 1982 St Mary's Hospital, London, United Kingdom
<b>Signature</b>	
<b>Religion</b>	Church of England

**Prince William, Duke of Cambridge** KG KT ADC(P) (William Arthur Philip Louis;<sup>[1]</sup> In his military career, William uses the surname *Wales*. According to letters patent of February 1960, his house and family name is *Windsor*. The middle name Louis is pronounced /ˈluː.i/.</ref> born 21 June 1982), is the elder son of Charles, Prince of Wales, and Diana, Princess of Wales. He is second in line to succeed his grandmother, Queen Elizabeth II, after his father.

Prince William was educated at four schools in the United Kingdom and obtained a degree from the University of St Andrews. He spent parts of a gap year in Chile, Belize, Tanzania, and Kenya, where he has lived and holidayed

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several times. Prince William has also taken Kiswahili studies at universities in Kenya and Tanzania. He also completed training as an officer (eventually being commissioned as a lieutenant in the Blues and Royals Regiment), and a pilot (earning his wings by completing pilot training at Royal Air Force College Cranwell) in the British military. He then underwent helicopter flying training in order to become a full-time pilot with the Search and Rescue Force.

Prince William married Catherine Middleton, on 29 April 2011 at Westminster Abbey. Hours prior to the event, Buckingham Palace announced that he would be created Duke of Cambridge, Earl of Strathearn, and Baron Carrickfergus. Their first child, Prince George of Cambridge, was born on 22 July 2013. On 8 September 2014, it was announced that the couple were expecting their second child.

Following the end of his more than seven-and-a-half years of full-time service with the British armed forces, in early 2014, from early January to late March, Prince William attended a series of seminars, lectures, and meetings in agricultural management at the University of Cambridge.

## Early life

<b>The Royal Family of the United Kingdom and the other Commonwealth realms</b>	
	
<b>HM The Queen</b>	
HRH The Duke of Edinburgh	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH The Prince of Wales               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HRH The Duchess of Cornwall                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH The Duke of Cambridge                       <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HRH The Duchess of Cambridge                           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH Prince George of Cambridge</li> <li>• HRH Prince Henry of Wales (Prince Harry)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• HRH The Duke of York               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH Princess Beatrice of York</li> <li>• HRH Princess Eugenie of York</li> </ul> </li> <li>• HRH The Earl of Wessex               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HRH The Countess of Wessex</li> </ul> </li> <li>• HRH The Princess Royal</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH The Duke of Gloucester               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HRH The Duchess of Gloucester</li> </ul> </li> <li>• HRH The Duke of Kent               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HRH The Duchess of Kent</li> </ul> </li> <li>• HRH Prince Michael of Kent               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HRH Princess Michael of Kent</li> </ul> </li> <li>• HRH Princess Alexandra</li> </ul>	
•	v
•	t
•	e <sup>[46]</sup>

Prince William, the first child of the Prince and Princess of Wales, was born at St Mary's Hospital, London, on 21 June 1982. A week later on 28 June his name was announced by Buckingham Palace: William Arthur Philip Louis. He was baptised in the Music Room of Buckingham Palace on 4 August 1982 (the 82nd birthday of his paternal great-grandmother, Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother) by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Robert Runcie. William had six godparents; former King Constantine II of Greece (his paternal second cousin once removed); Princess Alexandra, The Honourable Lady Ogilvy (his paternal first cousin twice removed); the Duchess of Westminster; Lady Susan Hussey; Lord Romsey (his paternal cousin); and Sir Laurens van der Post. He was the first child born to a Prince and Princess of Wales since Prince John in 1905. The Prince was affectionately called "Wombat" by his parents<sup>[1]</sup> or "Wills" (the latter a name coined by the press).

At age seven, William reportedly told his mother that he desired to be a police officer when he was older so that he might be able to protect her; a statement to which his brother responded: "Oh, no you can't. You've got to be King." William's first public appearance was on 1 March 1991 (Saint David's Day), during an official visit of his parents to Cardiff, Wales. After arriving by aeroplane, William was taken to Llandaff Cathedral where he signed the visitors' book, thereby demonstrating that he was left-handed. On 3 June 1991, William was admitted to Royal Berkshire Hospital after being accidentally hit on the side of the forehead by a fellow student wielding a golf club. He did not lose consciousness, but suffered a depressed fracture of the skull and was operated on at the Great Ormond Street Hospital, resulting in a permanent scar. In a 2009 interview, he dubbed this scar a "Harry Potter scar". He was reported to have said, "I call it (the scar) that because it glows sometimes and some people notice it—other times they don't notice it at all".

His mother wanted him and his younger brother Harry to have wider experiences than are usual for royal children. She took them to Walt Disney World and McDonald's as well as AIDS clinics and shelters for the homeless. She bought them typical teenage items, such as video games. Diana, who was by then divorced from the Prince of Wales, died in a car accident in 1997. William, along with his brother and father, was staying at Balmoral Castle at the time. The Prince of Wales waited until early the following morning to tell his sons about their mother's death. At his mother's funeral, William accompanied his father, brother, paternal grandfather and maternal uncle in walking behind the funeral cortège from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey.

## Education



Chapel of Eton College

William was educated at independent schools, starting at Jane Mynors' nursery school and the pre-preparatory Wetherby School, both in London. Following this, he attended Ludgrove School near Wokingham, Berkshire, and was privately tutored during summers by Rory Stewart. At Ludgrove he also participated in football—along with swimming, basketball, clay pigeon shooting, and cross country running. William sat for the entrance exam to Eton College and was admitted. There, he studied Geography, Biology and History of Art at A-Level, obtaining an 'A' in Geography, a 'C' in Biology and a 'B' in History of Art. At Eton, he continued to play football, captaining his house team, and took up water polo. The decision to place William in

Eton went against the family tradition of sending royal children to Gordonstoun (William's grandfather, father, two uncles, and two cousins all attended); however, both Diana's father and brother had attended Eton. The Royal Family and the tabloid press agreed that William would be allowed to study free of paparazzi intrusion in exchange for regular updates of the Prince's life. The chairman of the Press Complaints Commission, John Wakeham, said of the arrangement: "Prince William is not an institution; nor a soap star; nor a football hero. He is a boy: in the next few years, perhaps the most important and sometimes painful part of his life, he will grow up and become a man."

After completing his studies at Eton, the Prince took a gap year, during which he took part in British Army training exercises in Belize,<sup>[2]</sup> worked in English dairy farms, visited Africa,<sup>[3]</sup> and for ten weeks taught children in southern Chile. As part of the Raleigh International programme in the town of Tortel, the Prince lived with other young teachers, sharing in the common household chores, including cleaning the toilet, and also volunteered as the guest radio jockey for the local radio station.

By 2001, William was back in the United Kingdom and had enrolled, under the name William Wales, at the University of St Andrews. News of this caused a temporary increase in the number of applications to St Andrews, mostly from young women who wanted an opportunity to meet him. The extra attention did not deter him, though, and he embarked on a degree course in Art History, later changing his main subject to Geography, and going on to earn a Scottish Master of Arts degree with upper second class honours. While at university, he represented the Scottish national universities water polo team at the Celtic Nations tournament in 2004. He was known as "Steve" by other students to avoid any journalists overhearing and realising his identity.

The Prince returned to St Andrews in February 2011 as Patron of the university's 600th Anniversary Appeal.<sup>[4]</sup>

## Royal duties and career

William began to accompany his parents on official visits at an early age; his first overseas royal tour was with his parents to Australia and New Zealand in 1983, a decision made by the Princess of Wales that was considered to be unconventional; not only was William so young, but both the first and second in line for the throne would be travelling together. However, he accompanied either both parents or his father on subsequent tours, and, upon graduation from university, began to undertake duties of his own, as well as obtaining experience in the private workforce when he worked with land management at Chatsworth House and interned at HSBC.

## Military career

### Military training and secondments

Having decided to follow a military career, in October 2005 William attended the four-day Regular Commissions Board at Westbury in Wiltshire where he underwent selection to judge his suitability to become an army officer. Having passed selection, William went up to the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst in January 2006. Successfully completing the course, William graduated from Sandhurst on 15 December 2006, the graduation parade being attended by the Queen and the Prince of Wales, along with other members of the Royal Family. William officially received his commission as a lieutenant at midnight. With his rank obtained, as "Lieutenant Wales" (a name based on his father's title, Prince of Wales), he followed his younger brother into the Blues and Royals as a troop commander in an armoured reconnaissance unit, after which he spent four months in training for the post at Bovington Camp, Dorset.

Once officially enrolled and commissioned in the armed forces, William wanted active service; in this there were recent precedents: his great-great-uncle Edward VIII, when Prince of Wales, served in France during the First World War; his great-grandfather King George VI served during World War I with the Navy at the Battle of Jutland and in France with the Air Force; and his paternal grandfather Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, served with distinction during World War II. More recently, his uncle Prince Andrew, Duke of York, served in the Falklands War.



Prince William in his flight lieutenant's uniform in 2010.

Though Major-General Sir Sebastian Roberts, General Officer commanding the Household Division, had said William's deployment was possible, the Prince's position as second in line to the throne, and the convention of ministers advising against the person in that position being put into dangerous situations, cast doubts on William's ability to see combat. These doubts increased after Prince Harry's deployment was cancelled in 2007, due to "specific threats". William, instead, went on to training in the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force, obtaining his commission as a sub-lieutenant in the former and flying officer in the latter (both broadly equivalent to the rank of lieutenant in the army). With this complete, William undertook an attachment with the Royal Air Force, undergoing an intensive four-month training course at RAF Cranwell. Upon completing the course on 11 April 2008, he was presented with his RAF wings by his father, who had himself received his wings after training at the same college. During this secondment Prince William flew to Afghanistan in a C-17 Globemaster, which repatriated the body of Trooper Robert Pearson, in what Max Clifford described as a "PR exercise". William had been affectionately known by his fellow airmen as "Billy the Fish", a pun on the name "William Wales".

William was then seconded to train with the navy for two months, from June to August 2008, during which time he spent three weeks at the Britannia Royal Naval College, training on units of the surface fleet and submarines, as well as with the Fleet Air Arm and Royal Marines. He spent a day on submarine HMS *Talent*. During a five week deployment on HMS *Iron Duke* in the Caribbean, he took part in a joint operation with the US Coast Guard that identified and captured a speedboat carrying 900 kg of cocaine worth approximately £40 million. The ship also took part in other raids.

Owing to William's future role, a long-term career in the military was considered out of the question; due to his position his desire to see active service was always unlikely to be granted. William originally joined the military on a short-service commission lasting three years. However, it was announced in September 2008 that he would be extending his time in the forces, first by taking on another secondment in 2008 (including working at the MOD and non-operational flying with the Army Air Corps). Then it was announced that he would transfer from the Army to the RAF in order to train as a full-time search and rescue helicopter pilot, a role that enables him to take an active role in the armed forces without being deployed on combat operations.

### Royal Air Force service

In January 2009, William transferred his commission to the RAF and was promoted to Flight Lieutenant. He trained to become a helicopter pilot with the RAF's Search and Rescue Force. In January 2010, he graduated from the Defence Helicopter Flying School at RAF Shawbury, where he had been under the instruction of Squadron Leader Craig Finch. On 26 January 2010, he transferred to the Search and Rescue Training Unit at RAF Valley on Anglesey to receive training on the Sea King search and rescue helicopter and graduated from this course on 17 September 2010. This made him the first member of the British Royal Family since Henry VII to live in Wales.



Sea King helicopter being flown by Prince William in 2010.

It was announced on 15 April 2010 that William will remain at RAF Valley for his operational tour, being assigned to C Flight No. 22 Squadron<sup>[5]</sup> and initially performing co-pilot duties. His operational tour was expected to last 30 to 36 months.

His first rescue mission (as co-pilot of an RAF Sea King Helicopter) was a response to an emergency call from the Liverpool Coastguard on 2 October 2010. The Prince, who was excited to finally take part in an active mission, and the other three members of the crew, flew from their base at RAF Valley to an offshore gas rig in Morecambe Bay, northwest England. A man who had suffered an apparent heart attack on the rig was airlifted to a local hospital. In November 2011, he participated in a search and rescue mission involving a sinking cargo ship in the Irish Sea. As co-pilot, he helped rescue two sailors, who were then transported to a hospital in Bangor.

William deployed to the Falkland Islands for a six-week tour with No. 1564 Flight, beginning in February and ending in March 2012. The deployment of the Duke to the Falklands close to the 30th anniversary of the beginning of the conflict (2 April 1982) was condemned by Argentina as a "provocative act".

In June 2012 Prince William gained a qualification to be captain or pilot in charge of a Sea King rather than a co-pilot.<sup>[6]</sup> His active service as an RAF search and rescue pilot ended in September 2013.

### Air Ambulance pilot



EC135 helicopter used by the East Anglian Air Ambulance

In 2014, it was announced that the Duke would take on a full-time role as a pilot with the East Anglian Air Ambulance, based at Cambridge Airport. Although a qualified military pilot able to operate as a Sea King captain, the new role requires a civil pilot's licence that will require a period of training before being permitted to take command of the Air Ambulance aircraft. Although the position is a paid one, it was also announced that the Duke would donate his full salary (estimated to be approximately £40,000 per year) to the Air Ambulance charity.

### Royal duties

At the age of 21, Prince William was appointed as a Counsellor of State, and began his royal duties by first serving in that capacity when the Queen was in Nigeria to attend the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting 2003. For his 21st birthday, William accompanied his father on a royal tour of Wales, visiting the Anglesey Food Fair and opening a centre for the homeless in Newport. By July 2005, he was on his first solo overseas tour, travelling to New Zealand, to participate in World War II commemorations on behalf of his grandmother in her role as Queen of New Zealand. For the 30th anniversary of his father's charity, The Prince's Trust, William and his brother were interviewed together for the first time by Ant & Dec. In July 2007, Prince William accompanied his grandmother's cousin the Duke of Kent, who is President of the UK Scout Association, in opening the 21st World Scout Jamboree, celebrating the centennial of the founding of the Scout Movement.

Tina Brown said in her 2007 biography of Diana, Princess of Wales, that Prince William had, like his father, expressed a desire to become Governor-General of Australia, though the idea was considered doubtful by Prime Minister of Australia John Howard, who said: "We have for a long time embraced the idea that the person who occupies that post should be in every way an Australian citizen."

In 2009, a private office was set up for William by his grandmother, with Sir David Manning as his adviser.<sup>[7]</sup>

Manning personally accompanied him in January 2010 as he toured Auckland and Wellington on behalf of the Queen; William opened the new building of the Supreme Court of New Zealand and was welcomed by a Māori chief. William succeeded Lord Attenborough in 2010 as the fifth President of the British Academy of Film and Television Arts.

In March 2011, William visited Christchurch, New Zealand, after the recent earthquake, and addressed the memorial service at Hagley Park, on behalf of his grandmother. Upon leaving New Zealand, William travelled to Australia, to visit areas badly affected by flooding in the states of Queensland and Victoria. After twice accompanying his parents to Canada, the Prince, with his wife, toured the country and visited the United States in June and July 2011,



William during the opening ceremony of the 21st World Scout Jamboree

attending Canada Day celebrations on Parliament Hill. On 2 November, the Duke and Duchess visited the UNICEF Supply Division Centre for supplying food to malnourished African children in Copenhagen, Denmark. In September 2012, they toured Singapore, Malaysia, Tuvalu and the Solomon Islands as part of the Queen's Jubilee celebrations.

In April 2014, the Duke and Duchess undertook a royal tour together to New Zealand and Australia.

## Personal interests

Following his parents' examples, William took interest in various causes from a relatively early age. The late Princess of Wales' work with HIV/AIDS aid and prevention, and the Prince of Wales' work with the natural environment and the inner-city disadvantaged, directed William into those areas. He also showed a desire to focus on the needy in Africa, sometimes working with his brother's charity, Sentebale.

## Humanitarian and environmental causes

William became aware of HIV/AIDS in the mid-1990s, when his mother began to take her two sons to visit shelters and clinics for those suffering from the disease. In January 2005, William and his brother volunteered at a British Red Cross aid distribution centre to pack emergency supplies for countries that were affected by the 2004 Boxing Day tsunami. Later, in September, William granted his patronage to Centrepoint, a charity that assists the homeless. During the period when his mother had been patron of Centrepoint, he had accompanied her on visits to its headquarters and projects.

William also worked in the children's unit at The Royal Marsden Hospital for two days of work experience in 2005, as well as helping out in the medical research, catering, and fund raising departments. The same year, he spent two weeks in North Wales with a mountain rescue team. In May 2007, William became patron of both organisations (his mother had also previously been patron of the Royal Marsden Hospital) and he became attracted to Mountain Rescue England and Wales in order to, in his words, "highlight and celebrate the vital, selfless and courageous work of our mountain rescue organisations".

The Prince also became a patron of the Tusk Trust in December 2005, a charity that works towards conserving wildlife and initiating community development, including providing education, across Africa. He became associated with the organisation after he witnessed its work first hand in Africa. Saying "rural African initiatives that foster education, responsibility and participation in the local community light the way to conservation", he carried out his first official duty with the trust in launching a 5,000-mile (8,000 km) bike ride across the African continent in 2007. In 2010, he became a patron of 100 Women in Hedge Funds Philanthropic Initiatives.

In March 2011, the Duke and Duchess set up a gift fund held by The Foundation of Prince William and Prince Harry to allow well-wishers who wanted to give them a wedding gift to donate money to charities instead. The gift fund supported 26 charities of the couple's choice, incorporating the armed forces, children, the elderly, art, sport and conservation. These causes are close to their hearts and reflect the experiences, passions and values of their lives so



Prince William playing polo in July 2007.



Prince William and his father, Charles, after a polo match at Ham Polo Club, London.

far.

## Sports

William plays polo for charitable causes. He is a fan of football and supports Aston Villa. He became President of England's Football Association in May 2006 and vice royal patron of the Welsh Rugby Union (WRU) in February 2007 (supporting the Queen as patron of the WRU). The same year, the WRU's decision to name a new cup for test matches between Wales and South Africa the Prince William Cup caused controversy, with some believing it would have been more fitting to name the trophy after Ray Gravell.

In 2006, the Prince, along with other Sandhurst officers, took part in running one mile to support the charity Sport Relief, as he had done in 2004 with a team from Clarence House. In May 2007, William became patron of the English Schools' Swimming Association.

The Prince and his brother are both enthusiastic motorcyclists, with the Prince owning a Ducati 1198 S Corse.

## Courtship and marriage

### Bachelorhood

During Prince William's years at university, he participated in university life and said: "I'm not a party animal, despite what some people might think." As with his father before him, William's private life became the subject of tabloid speculation, especially around his relationship with Catherine Middleton, who had been one of William's university flatmates and whom William began dating in 2003. Middleton attended William's passing-out parade at Sandhurst, which was the first high-profile event that she attended as his guest. The relationship between them was followed so closely that bookmakers took bets on the possibility of a royal wedding and the retail chain Woolworths produced memorabilia bearing the likenesses of the couple. Media attention became so intense that William asked paparazzi to keep their distance from Middleton.

It was reported in April 2007 that the couple had split, though Middleton, in June, attended a party at Lulworth Army Barracks as the guest of Prince William and in July the Concert for Diana, which had been organised by Princes William and Harry. In subsequent months, she accompanied William on holiday and joined the Royal Family on private outings and at public events.



The newly married Duke and Duchess of Cambridge on the balcony of Buckingham Palace



## Engagement and wedding

On 16 November 2010, Clarence House announced that William and Catherine were to marry; the couple became engaged in Kenya in October. The engagement ring given by William to Catherine was that which had belonged to his mother.

The wedding took place on 29 April 2011 in Westminster Abbey, London. Catherine and William chose to break with royal protocol and, like Diana, Princess of Wales, omit any vow by Catherine that she "obey" her husband. A few hours prior to the ceremony, William's new titles of Duke of Cambridge, Earl of Strathearn, and Baron Carrickfergus were announced, as is customary for princes on the occasion of their weddings. The titles became official on 26 May 2011, when Letters Patent to that effect were signed and recorded on the Roll of the Peerage.



The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge at the official Canada Day celebration in Ottawa, 2011, during their first royal tour outside the United Kingdom

## Fatherhood

The Duchess of Cambridge's first pregnancy was announced on 3 December 2012. She was admitted on 22 July 2013 to the Lindo Wing, St Mary's Hospital, London, where Prince William himself had been delivered. Later that day, she gave birth to a baby boy—Prince George of Cambridge—with Prince William present.

On 8 September 2014, it was announced that the Duchess of Cambridge was pregnant with her second child.

## Godchildren

William is godfather to Prince Constantine Alexios of Greece and Denmark (grandson of William's godfather, the former King Constantine II of Greece), Tom Pettifer (son of William's former nanny, Tiggy Pettifer) and Grace van Cutsem (daughter of William's friend since childhood, Hugh van Cutsem).

## Titles, styles, honours and arms

### Titles and styles

- **21 June 1982 – 29 April 2011:** *His Royal Highness* Prince William of Wales
- **29 April 2011 – present:** *His Royal Highness* The Duke of Cambridge
  - *in Scotland:* **29 April 2011 – present:** *His Royal Highness* The Earl of Strathearn<sup>[8][9]</sup>

The Duke's style and title in full is *His Royal Highness Prince William Arthur Philip Louis, Duke of Cambridge, Earl of Strathearn, Baron Carrickfergus, Royal Knight Companion of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Personal Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty The Queen*









As a British prince, William does not use a surname for everyday purposes. For formal and ceremonial purposes, the children of the Prince of Wales use the title of "prince" or "princess" before their Christian name and their father's territorial designation after it. Thus, Prince William was styled as "Prince William of Wales". Such area-based surnames are discarded by women when they marry and by men if they are given a peerage of their own, such as when Prince William was given his dukedom.

For the male-line grandchildren of Elizabeth II, however, there is currently some uncertainty over the correct form of family surname to use, or whether there even is a surname. The Queen has stipulated all her male-line descendants *who do not bear the titular dignity of prince* shall use Mountbatten-Windsor as their family surname (although Letters Patent exist stipulating the name Windsor, but with the same caveat). According to their flight suits as seen in


television interviews, Princes William and Harry both used Wales as their surname for military purposes; this continues to be the case for William since his creation as Duke of Cambridge.

On the morning of his wedding, it was announced the Queen would confer the titles Duke of Cambridge, Earl of Strathearn and Baron Carrickfergus upon William. The letters patent received the great seal on 26 May 2011.

### Military ranks

-  **January 2006 – 16 December 2006:** Officer Cadet
-  **16 December 2006 – 16 December 2006:** Cornet (Second lieutenant), The Blues and Royals (short service commission)
-  **16 December 2006 – 1 January 2009:** Lieutenant, The Blues and Royals
-  **1 January 2008 – 1 January 2009:** Flying Officer, Royal Air Force
-  **1 January 2008 – 1 January 2009:** Sub-lieutenant, Royal Navy
-  **Since 1 January 2009:** Lieutenant, Royal Navy
-  **Since 1 January 2009:** Captain, The Blues and Royals (and transferred to a full regular commission)
-  **Since 1 January 2009:** Flight Lieutenant, Royal Air Force

### Honours



-  **Since 23 April 2008:** Royal Knight Companion of the Most Noble Order of the Garter (KG)
-  **Since 25 May 2012:** Extra Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle (KT)

Prince William is the 1,000th member of the register of the Order of the Garter, and was officially invested by the Queen on 16 June 2008 at a service at St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. The last time a monarch appointed a grandchild into the Order of the Garter was in 1894, when Queen Victoria invested Prince Alfred, Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.



Accompanied by his father, Prince William proceeds to St George's Chapel to be installed as a Knight of the Garter.

### Medals



-  **6 February 2002:** Queen Elizabeth II Golden Jubilee Medal
-  **6 February 2012:** Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee Medal

### Appointments

#### Personal

-  **17 March 2013 – :** Personal Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty The Queen (AdC(P))

#### Fellowships






-  **Since 6 July 2009:** Bencher of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple
-  **Since 23 June 2010:** Royal Fellow of the Royal Society (FRS)

## Honorary military appointments

### Canada


-  **10 November 2009**: Canadian Ranger

### United Kingdom


-  **Since 8 August 2006**: Commodore-in-Chief of HMNB Clyde
-  **Since 8 August 2006**: Commodore-in-Chief of the Royal Navy Submarine Service
-  **Since 8 August 2006**: Commodore-in-Chief of Scotland
-  **Since 3 October 2008**: Honorary Air Commandant of RAF Coningsby
-  **Since 10 February 2011**: Colonel of the Irish Guards

## Honorific eponyms

### Awards

-  Ontario: Their Royal Highnesses The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge Award, University of Waterloo, Waterloo

### Schools

-  Ontario: Duke of Cambridge Public School, Bowmanville

## Arms

### Arms of Prince William, Duke of Cambridge



#### Notes

Prince William was granted a personal coat of arms on his 18th birthday. It is based on the royal coat of arms of the United Kingdom, with a white (or silver) label with three points, the centre point bearing a red clam shell (an "escallop"), to distinguish it from the arms of other members of the Royal Family. The escallop is drawn from the Spencer coat of arms, a reference to his mother, who was the daughter of the Earl Spencer.

#### Adopted

21 June 2000

#### Helm

Upon a coronet of the children of the Heir Apparent, the royal helm Or

#### Escutcheon

Quarterly: 1st and 4th, Gules, three lions passant guardant in pale Or (England); 2nd, Or, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory counterflory Gules (Scotland); 3rd, Azure, a harp Or stringed Argent (Ireland).

#### Orders

The Order of the Garter ribbon.

**HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE**

*(Shame be to him who thinks evil of it)*

#### Other elements

The whole distinguished by a label of three points Argent, the central point charged with an escallop Gules.

#### Banner



The Duke of Cambridge's personal Royal Standard is that of the sovereign in right of the United Kingdom, labelled for difference as in his arms.



The Earl of Strathearn's personal standard in Scotland follows the pattern of the Royal Standard used in Scotland, labelled for difference.

#### Symbolism

As the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, Prince William's coat of arms has a label of three points. The escallop (seashell) alludes to his late mother Diana, Princess of Wales, whose Spencer coat of arms includes three escallops Argent.

In September 2013, the Queen granted a conjugal coat of arms to the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, consisting of their individual arms displayed side by side, beneath a helm and coronet denoting the Duke's status as grandson of the Sovereign.

## Personal standard for Canada

The Duke of Cambridge also holds a personal royal standard for Canada, consisting of the shield of the Canadian Royal Arms defaced with both a blue roundel surrounded by a wreath of gold maple leaves and shells, within which is a depiction William's cypher (a *W* surmounted by a coronet), and a white label of three points, charged with a red shell.



## Ancestry

Prince William is a descendant by alternating male and female lines of William the Conqueror, first king of Norman England. He is therefore also a descendant of Charlemagne.

By direct paternal ancestry, via his grandfather the Duke of Edinburgh, he is a descendant of Elimar I, Count of Oldenburg, and as such a member of the House of Oldenburg, one of Europe's oldest royal houses, and more specifically the cadet branch known as the House of Glücksburg, founded by William's paternal ancestor Friedrich Wilhelm, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg. William's ancestors on the male line include five kings: Christian I of Denmark, Frederick I of Denmark, Christian III of Denmark, Christian IX of Denmark and George I of Greece, and also eleven counts of Oldenburg, two dukes of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg, five dukes of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Beck, and one duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg.<sup>[10]</sup>

Via his mother, William descends from the Spencer family, the Earl Spencer, and the Baron Fermoy family, and more anciently from Henry FitzRoy, 1st Duke of Grafton, and Charles Lennox, 1st Duke of Richmond, two of the illegitimate sons of King Charles II. As king, William would be the first monarch since Anne to descend from Charles I, and the first to descend from Charles II.

William descends matrilineally from Eliza Kewark, a housekeeper for his great-great-great-great-grandfather Theodore Forbes, a Scottish merchant who worked for the East India Company in Surat. She is variously described in contemporary documents as "a dark-skinned native woman", "an Armenian woman from Bombay", and "Mrs. Forbesian".<sup>[37]</sup> Genealogist William Addams Reitwiesner assumed she was Armenian. In June 2013, BritainsDNA announced that genealogical DNA tests on two of William's distant matrilineal cousins confirm that Eliza Kewark was matrilineally of Indian descent.

## Notes

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- [9] Prince of Wales – Dumfries House (<http://www.princeofwales.gov.uk/the-prince-of-wales/the-princes-charities/dumfries-house>) (Section: April 5th Official Opening of the Tamar Manoukian Outdoor Centre) "...Their Royal Highnesses The Prince Charles, Duke of Rothesay and the Earl and Countess of Strathearn..." (Accessed 24 July 2013)
- [10] Huberty, Michel (1994). *L'Allemagne dynastique*. Volume 7 ("Oldenbourg"). Le Perreux-sur-Marne: Giraud. ISBN 2-901138-07-1, ISBN 978-2-901138-07-5.

Prince William, Duke of Cambridge <b>House of Windsor</b> Cadet branch of the <b>House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg</b> <b>Born:</b> 21 June 1982		
<b>Lines of succession</b>		
Preceded by <b>The Prince of Wales</b>	<b>Line of succession to the British throne</b> 2nd position	Succeeded by <b>Prince George of Cambridge</b>
<b>Orders of precedence in the United Kingdom</b>		
Preceded by <b>The Earl of Wessex</b>	<b>Gentlemen</b>	Succeeded by <b>Prince Harry</b>
Preceded by <b>The Prince of Wales, Duke of Rothesay</b>	<b>Gentlemen</b> <i>in current practice</i>	Succeeded by <b>The Duke of York</b>
<b>Cultural offices</b>		
Preceded by <b>The Duke of York</b>	<b>President of The Football Association</b> 2006 – present	<b>Incumbent</b>
Preceded by <b>Lord Attenborough</b>	<b>President of BAFTA</b> 2010 – present	
<b>Honorary titles</b>		
Preceded by <b>Sir Sebastian Roberts</b>	<b>Colonel of the Irish Guards</b> 2011 – present	<b>Incumbent</b>

# Prince Harry

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Prince Harry	
Prince Harry arriving at Capitol Hill on 9 May 2013	
<b>Full name</b>	
Henry Charles Albert David <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>House</b>	House of Windsor
<b>Father</b>	Charles, Prince of Wales
<b>Mother</b>	Diana, Princess of Wales
<b>Born</b>	15 September 1984 St Mary's Hospital, London, England
<b>Religion</b>	Church of England

**Prince Harry** (Henry Charles Albert David; formally styled **Prince Henry of Wales**; born 15 September 1984), known as **Captain Harry Wales** in his military role, is the younger son of Charles, Prince of Wales, and Diana, Princess of Wales. His paternal grandparents are Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. He stands fourth in line to succeed his grandmother as monarch of the Commonwealth realms, preceded by his father, elder brother Prince William, Duke of Cambridge, and nephew Prince George of Cambridge.

After an education at schools in the United Kingdom and spending parts of his gap year in Australia and Lesotho, Harry chose a military career, undergoing officer training at Royal Military Academy Sandhurst. He was commissioned as a second lieutenant into the Blues and Royals of the Household Cavalry Regiment, serving temporarily with his brother, and completed his training as a troop leader. In 2007–2008 he served for 77 days in Helmand, Afghanistan, but he was pulled out following publication of the story in an Australian magazine. He returned to Afghanistan for a 20-week deployment in 2012–2013 with the Army Air Corps.

## Early life



<b>HM The Queen</b>	
HRH The Duke of Edinburgh	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH The Prince of Wales HRH The Duchess of Cornwall</li> <li>• HRH The Duke of Cambridge HRH The Duchess of Cambridge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH Prince George of Cambridge</li> </ul> </li> <li>• HRH Prince Henry of Wales (Prince Harry)</li> <li>• HRH The Duke of York <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH Princess Beatrice of York</li> <li>• HRH Princess Eugenie of York</li> </ul> </li> <li>• HRH The Earl of Wessex HRH The Countess of Wessex</li> <li>• HRH The Princess Royal</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH The Duke of Gloucester HRH The Duchess of Gloucester</li> <li>• HRH The Duke of Kent HRH The Duchess of Kent</li> <li>• HRH Prince Michael of Kent HRH Princess Michael of Kent</li> <li>• HRH Princess Alexandra</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	v t e <sup>[46]</sup>

Harry was born at St Mary's Hospital in Paddington, London, England, on 15 September 1984. He was baptised on 21 December 1984 at St George's Chapel at Windsor Castle by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Robert Runcie. His godparents were The Duke of York (his paternal uncle); Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones (his paternal cousin once removed); Lady Vestey; Mrs William Bartholomew; Bryan Organ; and Gerald Ward, a former officer in the Household Cavalry.

Diana wanted Harry and his older brother William to have a broader range of experiences than previous royal children and took them to venues that ranged from Disney World and McDonald's to AIDS clinics and shelters for the homeless. Harry began to accompany his parents on official visits at an early age; his first overseas royal tour was with his parents to Italy in 1985.

Harry's parents divorced in 1996, and his mother died following a car accident in Paris the following year. Harry and William were staying with their father at Balmoral at the time, and the Prince of Wales told his sons about their mother's death. At his mother's funeral, Harry, then 12, accompanied his father, brother, paternal grandfather, and maternal uncle, Earl Spencer in walking behind the funeral cortège from Kensington Palace to Westminster Abbey.



## Education



Chapel of Eton College

Like his father and brother, Harry was educated at independent schools. He started at Jane Mynors' nursery school and the pre-preparatory Wetherby School, both in London. Following this, he attended Ludgrove School, and, after passing the entrance exams, was admitted to Eton College, where he studied geography, art history and art at A-Level. The decision to place Harry at Eton went against the Windsor family tradition of sending children to Gordonstoun (Harry's grandfather, father, two uncles, and two cousins all attended); it did make Harry follow in the Spencer family footsteps, as both Diana's father and brother had attended Eton.

In June 2003, Harry completed his education at Eton with two A-Levels (achieving a grade B in art and D in geography) having decided to drop history of art after AS level. He excelled in sports, particularly polo and rugby union. Passing two A-levels, Harry was eligible to apply for an officer commission in the British Army.

After school, Harry took a gap year, during which he spent time in Australia, working (as his father had done in his youth) on a cattle station and participating in the Young England vs Young Australia Polo Test Match. He also travelled to Lesotho, where he worked with orphaned children and produced the documentary film *The Forgotten Kingdom*.

## Military career




Officer Cadet Wales (standing to attention next to the horse) on parade at Sandhurst, 21 June 2005

### **Sandhurst, Blues and Royals, and First Tour of Duty to Afghanistan**

Harry entered the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst on 8 May 2005, where he was known as Officer Cadet Wales, and joined the Alamein Company. Within a year, in April 2006, Harry completed his officer training and was commissioned as a Cornet (second lieutenant) in the Blues and Royals, a regiment of the Household Cavalry in the British Army. He was given the service number 564673. On 13 April 2008, when he reached two years' seniority, Harry was promoted to lieutenant.

The British Ministry of Defence and Clarence House made a joint announcement on 22 February 2007 that Harry would be deployed with his regiment to Iraq, as part of the 1st Mechanised Brigade of the 3rd Mechanised Division – a move supported by Harry, who had stated that he would leave the army if he was told to remain in safety while his regiment went to war; he said: "There's no way I'm going to put myself through Sandhurst and then sit on my arse back home while my boys are out fighting for their country." The head of the British army at the time, General Sir Richard Dannatt, first said on 30 April 2007 that he had personally decided that Harry would serve with his unit in Iraq, and Harry was scheduled for deployment in May or June 2007, to patrol the Maysan Province. By 16 May, however, Dannatt announced that Prince Harry would not serve in Iraq; concerns included Harry being a high-value target (as several threats by various groups had already been made against him) and the dangers the soldiers around him would face should any attempt be made on Harry's life or capture. Clarence House made public Harry's disappointment with the decision, though he said he would abide by it.

<b>Harry Wales</b>	
<b>Birth name</b>	Henry Charles Albert David
<b>Service/branch</b>	 British Army
<b>Years of service</b>	2005–present
<b>Rank</b>	Captain
<b>Unit</b>	Blues and Royals 662 Squadron, 3 Regiment, Army Air Corps
<b>Battles/wars</b>	War in Afghanistan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operation Herrick</li> </ul>

It was reported in early June 2007 that Harry had arrived in Canada to train alongside soldiers of the Canadian Forces and British Army, at CFB Suffield, near Medicine Hat, Alberta. It was said that this was in preparation for a tour of duty in Afghanistan, where Canadian and British forces were participating in the NATO-led Afghan War; rumours that were confirmed in February the following year, when the British Ministry of Defence revealed that Harry had secretly been deployed as a Forward Air Controller to Helmand Province in Afghanistan. The revelation came after the media – notably, the German newspaper *Bild* and Australian magazine *New Idea* – breached the blackout placed over the information by the Canadian and British authorities. It was later reported that, while in Afghanistan, Harry had helped Gurkha troops repel an attack from Taliban insurgents, and performed patrol duty in hostile areas. His tour made Harry the first member of the Royal Family to serve in a war zone since his uncle, Prince Andrew, flew helicopters during the Falklands War. For his service, Harry was presented with an Operational Service Medal for Afghanistan by his aunt, Princess Anne, at the Combermere Barracks in May 2008.

### **Army Air Corps and Second Tour of Duty to Afghanistan**

In October 2008, it was announced that Harry was to follow his brother, father and uncle in learning to fly military helicopters. After passing the initial aptitude test, he was to undertake a month-long course; if he passed that, he would begin full flight training in early 2009. Harry had to pass his flying assessment at the Army Air Corps Base (AAC), Middle Wallop, the result of which determined if he would pass on to train as a pilot of the Apache, Lynx, or Gazelle helicopter. Having reached the requisite standard, Harry attended the Defence Helicopter Flying School at RAF Shawbury, where he joined brother William.

Harry was presented with his flying brevet (wings) by his father on 7 May 2010 at a ceremony at the Army Air Corps Base (AAC), Middle Wallop. Harry had let it be known that he intended to fly Apache attack helicopters if he was successful in passing the rigorous Apache training course, after which time it could be possible for him to see active military service once again on the frontline in Afghanistan. During the ceremony, he switched his Blues and Royals' Officer's Service Dress cap for that of the Army Air Corps' sky blue beret with a Blues and Royals badge.

On 10 March 2011, it was revealed that Harry had passed his Apache flying test and he was awarded his Apache Flying Badge on 14 April 2011. There was speculation that he would return to Afghanistan before the withdrawal in 2015. On 16 April 2011, it was announced that Harry had been promoted to captain.

In June 2011, Clarence House announced that on completion of his training conversion course to use Apache helicopters in the war arena, Harry would be available for deployment, including in current operations in Afghanistan, as an Apache helicopter pilot. The final decision will

ultimately rest with the Ministry of Defence's senior commanders, including principally the Chief of the Defence Staff in consultation with the wishes of Harry, the Prince of Wales and the Queen. In October, Harry was transferred to a US military base in California to complete his helicopter gunship training. This final phase will include live-fire training and "environmental and judgment training" at naval and air force facilities in California and Arizona. The majority of those completing the two-month Apache training are deployed to the front lines in Afghanistan. In the same month, it was reported that Harry was said to be a natural pilot who was top of his class in the extensive training he had undertaken at the Naval Air Facility, El Centro, California. On November 2011, Harry returned to England. He went to Wattisham Flying Station in Suffolk, in the east of England, to complete his training to fly Apache helicopters.

On 7 September 2012, he arrived at Camp Bastion in southern Afghanistan as part of the 100-strong 662 Squadron, 3 Regiment, Army Air Corps, to begin a four-month combat tour as a co-pilot and gunner for an Apache helicopter. This was considered a particular honour as most pilots are required to sit in the "back seat" before being promoted to gunner. On 10 September, within days of arriving in Afghanistan, it was reported that the Taliban threatened his life. Taliban spokesman Zabiullah Mujahid spoke to Reuters and was quoted as saying; "We are using all our strength to get rid of him, either by killing or kidnapping," and "We have informed our commanders in Helmand to do whatever they can to eliminate him."

It was announced on 21 January 2013 that Harry was returning from a 20-week deployment in Afghanistan, where he served as an Apache co-pilot/gunner.

On 8 July 2013, the Ministry of Defence announced that Harry had successfully qualified as an Apache aircraft commander.



Captain Wales talks to an injured soldier at the Walter Reed National Military Medical Center, 15 May 2013

## HQ London District and Invictus Games

On 17 January 2014, the Ministry of Defence announced that Harry had completed his attachment to 3 Regiment Army Air Corps and would take up a staff officer role at the position of SO3 (Defence Engagement) in HQ London District. His responsibilities would include helping to co-ordinate significant projects and commemorative events involving the Army in London. He will be based at Horse Guards in central London.

On 6 March 2014, Prince Harry launched Invictus Games, a Paralympic-style sporting event for injured servicemen and women, which is to be held on 10–14 September 2014. Prince Harry met British hopefuls for the Invictus Games at Tedworth House for the start of the selection process Invictus Games on 29 April 2014. On 15 May 2014, Harry attended a ticket sale launch for Invictus Games at BT Tower, where he made a public tweet on the Invictus Games official Twitter account as the President of Invictus Games. In order to promote the Games, Prince Harry was interviewed by BBC Radio 2's Chris Evans along with two Invictus Games hopefuls, where Prince Harry said: "This (Invictus Games) is basically my full-time job at the moment, making sure that we pull this off." The show aired on 31 July 2014. Prince Harry had written an article in *The Sunday Times* about his experiences at Afghanistan, and how they had inspired him to help the injured personnel, after the trip to the Warrior Games, he vowed to bring Invictus Games to life. The article was published on 10 August 2014. Prince Harry and officials attended the British Armed Forces Team announcement for Invictus Games at Potters Field Park on 13 August 2014.

## Royal duties



Prince Harry speaking at the press launch for Walking with the Wounded, 1 March 2010

At the age of 21, Harry was appointed as a Counsellor of State and began his duties in that capacity when the Queen was attending the 2005 Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Malta. The following year, Harry was in Lesotho to visit again Mants'ase Children's Home near Mohale's Hoek, which he first toured in 2004 and, along with Prince Seeiso of Lesotho, launched Sentebale: The Princes' Fund for Lesotho, a charity to aid children orphaned by HIV/AIDS. He has granted his patronage to organisations including WellChild, Dolen Cymru, and MapAction. To aid Sentebale, and the Diana, Princess of Wales Memorial Fund and Centrepoint, Harry and his brother organised the Concert for Diana at Wembley Stadium, on 1 July 2007.

Sport has been a way that Harry has helped charities and other organisations, such as training as a Rugby Development Officer for the Rugby Football Union in 2004 and coaching students in schools to encourage them to learn the sport. He has participated in polo matches, like his brother and father, to raise money

for charitable causes.

On 6 January 2009, the Queen granted Harry and William their own royal household. It has three main staff members, supported by a "small" team. Sir David Manning, the former British ambassador to Washington, is a part-time adviser to the princes. Previously, William and Harry's affairs had been handled by the office of their father at Clarence House in central London. The new household released a statement, complete with their own cyphers at the top, announcing that they have established their own office at nearby St James's Palace to look after their public, military and charitable activities. Harry's cypher is similar to his brother's, but with an *H* in a shade of blue similar to that used by his mother. In September 2009, William and Harry set up The Foundation of Prince William and Prince Harry to enable the princes to take forward their charitable ambitions. The foundation is the culmination of the princes' charitable lives so far.

In March 2012, Harry led an official visit to Belize as part of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee celebrations. He continued to the Bahamas and Jamaica, where the Prime Minister, Portia Simpson-Miller, is considering severing ties between Jamaica and the constitutional monarchy. He next visited Brazil to attend the GREAT Campaign, as an ambassador of the 2012 Olympics to the 2016 Rio Olympics. On 12 August 2012, Harry represented the Queen at the Closing Ceremony of the London 2012 Olympic Games.

From 9 to 15 May 2013, Harry was on an official visit to the United States. The tour promoted the rehabilitation of injured American and UK troops, publicised his own charities and supported British interests. It included engagements in Washington DC, Denver, New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. He watched the opening ceremony of the Warrior Games, in Colorado Springs, where injured servicemen and women competed, and met survivors of Hurricane Sandy in New Jersey.

In October 2013, Prince Harry visited Australia for his first official visit to the country. Prince Harry attended the International Fleet Review at Sydney Harbour. He also paid a visit to the Australian SAS HQ in Perth. On his way back to UK, he attended a charity event for Sentebale at Dubai.

In May 2014, Prince Harry visited Estonia and Italy. In Estonia he visited Freedom Square in the capital Tallinn to honour those who paid the ultimate sacrifice for their nation, and attended a reception at the Estonian Parliament, and attended Nato military exercise there. In Italy, Prince Harry attended commemorate the 70th anniversary of Monte Cassino battles for the Polish, Commonwealth and British troops. Prince Harry also revealed the British Pavilion at Expo Milano 2015 in Rome at the MAXXI Museum.

To mark the World War I centenary, on 4 August 2014, Prince Harry attended the unveiling of the Folkestone Memorial Arch in Kent. Subsequently he flew to Belgium, where he met families of WWI soldiers in a reception before reading a letter from a fallen soldier in a twilight service at St Symphorien Cemetery in Mons. Prince Harry and The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge planted poppies at an installation by artist Paul Cummins, titled "Blood Swept Lands and Seas of Red" at Tower of London for commemorations of the war on 5 August.

Prince Harry is patron of the following organisations:

- WellChild
- Walking with the Wounded (2011 North Pole, 2012 Mount Everest, 2013 South Pole)
- The Halo Trust's 25th Anniversary Appeal
- London Marathon Charitable Trust
- MapAction
- Dolen Cymru
- 100 Women in Hedge Funds' Philanthropic Initiatives
- Rugby Football Union (Vice Patron)
- Rugby Football Union Injured Players Foundation
- Rugby Football Union All Schools Programme
- School's Games (President)
- Henry Van Straubenzee Memorial Fund (Joint Patron with his brother)
- Sentebale (co-founded with Prince Seeiso of Lesotho)
- The Royal Foundation of The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and Prince Harry (co-founded with his brother)
- Invictus Games (President of the Invictus Games)

As part of the Walking With The Wounded - South Pole Allied Challenge 2013, Harry became the first member of the royal family to reach the South Pole.



Prince Harry at Trooping the Colour, June 2013

## Personal life



Prince Harry talking to an opponent during a volleyball competition between American and British injured soldiers, 13 May 2013

Harry enjoys playing many sporting activities, playing competitive polo, and skiing and motocross. Prince Harry is a supporter of Arsenal Football Club. Harry is also a keen Rugby Union fan, and supported England's bid to host the 2015 Rugby World Cup.

Harry earned a reputation in his youth for being rebellious, leading the tabloid press to label him as a "wild child." He was found at age 17 smoking cannabis and partaking in under-age drinking with his friends, clashing physically with paparazzi outside nightclubs, and was photographed at Highgrove House at a "Colonial and Native" themed costume party wearing a Nazi German Afrika Korps uniform with a swastika armband. He later issued a public statement apologising for

his behaviour.

In January 2009, the British tabloid *News of the World* revealed a video made by Harry three years earlier in which he referred to a Pakistani fellow officer cadet as "our little Paki friend" and later called a soldier wearing a cloth on his head a "raghead". These terms were described by David Cameron as "unacceptable",<sup>[2]</sup> and by *The Daily Telegraph* as "racist", and a British Muslim youth organisation called Harry a "thug".<sup>[3]</sup> Clarence House immediately issued an apology from Harry, who stated that no malice was intended in his remarks. A former British MP and Royal Marine, Rod Richards, said that such nicknames were common amongst military comrades, stating "in the Armed Forces people often used to call me Taffy. Others were called Yankie, Oz or Kiwi or whatever. I consider Paki as an abbreviation for Pakistani. I don't think on this occasion it was intended to be offensive."

While on holiday in Las Vegas in August 2012, Harry and an unknown young woman were photographed naked in a Wynn Las Vegas hotel room, reportedly during a game of strip billiards. The pictures were leaked by American celebrity website TMZ on 21 August, being reported worldwide by mainstream media on 22 August. The photographs were shown by the American media, but British media were reluctant to publish them – royal aides suggested that Clarence House may contact the Press Complaints Commission (PCC) if the pictures are used by British publications. St James's Palace confirmed that Harry was in the photographs, said that he was essentially a victim of sexting in a private moment, and contacted the Press Complaints Commission upon hearing that a number of British newspapers were considering publishing the photographs. On 24 August *The Sun* newspaper published photographs.

Polls conducted in the United Kingdom in November 2012 showed Harry to be the third most popular member of the Royal Family, after William and the Queen.

Rumours have persisted that Harry might be the son of James Hewitt, with whom his mother had an affair, but this has been refuted by Hewitt and others, who point out that Harry was born before the affair began.<sup>[4]</sup></ref>

## Relationships

Chelsy Davy, the daughter of a South African businessman, was referred to as Harry's girlfriend in an interview conducted for his 21st birthday, and Harry said he "would love to tell everyone how amazing she is but once I start talking about that, I have left myself open...There is truth and there is lies and unfortunately I cannot get the truth across." In early 2009, it was reported in the media that the pair had parted ways after knowing each other for five years. During the relationship, Davy was present as Harry received his Operational Service Medal for Afghanistan and also attended Prince Harry's graduation ceremony when he receive his flying wings from his father.





Harry was introduced to girlfriend Cressida Bonas, granddaughter of Edward Curzon, 6th Earl Howe, by his cousin Princess Eugenie in May 2012. Bonas accompanied Harry to an official engagement for the first time in March 2014. On 30 April 2014 it was announced that the couple had parted amicably.

## Titles, styles, honours and arms

### Titles and styles

Harry's full style and title is *His Royal Highness Prince Henry Charles Albert David of Wales*, but he is almost always called Prince Harry. As a British prince he uses the name of the area over which his father holds title, i.e., *Wales*, as a territorial suffix in lieu of surname. Past precedent is that such surnames are dropped from usage in adulthood, after which either title alone or Mountbatten-Windsor is used when necessary. Harry continues to use Wales as his surname for military purposes and is known as Captain Harry Wales in such contexts. Traditionally, sons of the reigning monarch and of the Prince of Wales receive a dukedom immediately prior to marriage, the most recent being Prince William, who became Duke of Cambridge.




### Military ranks

-  **13 April 2006 – 13 April 2008**: Cornet (Second Lieutenant), The Blues and Royals
-  **13 April 2008 – 16 April 2011**: Lieutenant, The Blues and Royals
-  **16 April 2011 – January 2014**: Captain, The Blues and Royals attached to Army Air Corps
-  **January 2014 – Present**: Captain, The Blues and Royals as Staff Officer (SO3) at HQ London District.



### Honours

#### Medals

-  **2002**: Queen Elizabeth II Golden Jubilee Medal
-  **5 May 2008**: Operational Service Medal for Afghanistan
-  **2012**: Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee Medal




### Appointments

#### Fellowships



-  **6 March 2012 –** : Honorary Fellow of the University of the West Indies

### Honorary military appointments

#### Canada

-  **10 November 2009 – present**: Canadian Ranger

#### United Kingdom

-  **3 October 2008 – present:** Honorary Air Commandant of RAF Honington
-  **8 August 2006 – present:** Commodore-in-Chief of Small Ships and Diving

### Humanitarian awards

Harry has twice had his charitable efforts recognised by the international community. In December 2010, the German charity *Ein Herz für Kinder* ("Heart for Children") awarded him the Golden Heart Award, in recognition of his "charitable and humanitarian efforts".



Prince Harry wearing his medals, 9 May 2013

- 19 December 2010: Golden Heart Award
- 7 May 2012: Atlantic Council's Distinguished Humanitarian Leadership Award

### Arms

#### Arms of Prince Harry



##### Notes

On his 18th birthday, Harry was granted his own personal coat of arms, consisting of the arms of the sovereign in right of the United Kingdom with a label for difference.

##### Adopted

15 September 2002

##### Escutcheon

Quarterly 1st and 4th gules three lions passant guardant in pale or armed and langued azure 2nd or a lion rampant gules armed and langued azure within a double tressure flory counterflory of the second 3rd azure a harp or stringed argent

##### Other elements

The whole differenced by a Label of five points Argent the first, third and fifth points charged with an Escallop Gules

##### Symbolism

As he is the grandchild of the sovereign, Harry's coat of arms has a label of five points. The *escallops* (seashells) allude to his mother Diana, Princess of Wales, whose Spencer coat of arms includes three *escallops argent*.

### Ancestry

Harry is a male line descendant of Elimar I, Count of Oldenburg and a member of the House of Oldenburg, one of Europe's oldest royal houses, and the cadet branch known as the House of Glücksburg, founded by his paternal ancestor Friedrich Wilhelm, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg. His paternal grandmother issued letters patent on 8 February 1960 declaring Harry's future father to be a member of the United Kingdom's reigning House of Windsor and a bearer of its name. Their male line House of Oldenburg ancestors include five Danish kings



— Christian I, Frederick I, Christian III, Christian IX - King George I of Greece, 11 counts of Oldenburg, two dukes of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg, five dukes of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Beck and one duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg.<sup>[5]</sup>

Among his other recent ancestors on his father's side are members of the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the House of Battenberg, the main line of the House of Hesse-Darmstadt, the House of Hesse-Kassel and the House of Hohenzollern. Among his distant ancestors are Henry IV and James II and VII. Through his father's royal family, Harry is of German, English and Scottish descent, and through his mother's family, the Earl Spencer and the Baron Fermoy families, of English descent and of remote German, Irish, Scottish and British-American descent.<sup>[6]</sup>

## Notes

- [1] Prince Harry does not normally use a surname, but when one is required, it may be Mountbatten-Windsor. In his military career, Harry uses the surname *Wales*.
- [2] "Prince Harry's 'Paki' comments 'completely unacceptable', says David Cameron" (<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/newsttopics/theroyalfamily/4216808/Prince-Harrys-Paki-comments-completely-unacceptable-says-David-Cameron.html>) The Daily Telegraph, 11 January 2009
- [3] Prince's racist term sparks anger (<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/uk/7822883.stm>) BBC News, 11 January 2009
- [4] The rumours are supposedly based on a similarity of hair colour; however, red hair is a known Spencer family trait. Hewitt told the press in 2002, "There really is no possibility whatsoever that I am Harry's father. I can absolutely assure you that I am not...I can understand the interest but Harry was already walking by the time my relationship with Diana began. Admittedly the red hair is similar to mine and people say we look alike. I have never encouraged these comparisons and although I was with Diana for a long time I must state once and for all that I'm not Harry's father." This was corroborated by Diana's police bodyguard.<ref>
- [5] Michel Huberty, *L'Allemagne dynastique*, Volume 7, Giraud, 1994, ISBN 2-901138-07-1, ISBN 978-2-901138-07-5
- [6] Williamson, D. (1981) *The Ancestry of Lady Diana Spencer Genealogist's Magazine* vol. 20 (no. 6) pp. 192–199 and vol. 20 (no. 8) pp. 281–282.

Prince Harry <b>House of Windsor</b> Cadet branch of the <b>House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg</b> <b>Born:</b> 15 September 1984		
<b>Lines of succession</b>		
Preceded by <b>Prince George of Cambridge</b>	<b>Line of succession to the British throne</b> 4th position	Succeeded by <b>The Duke of York</b>
<b>Orders of precedence in the United Kingdom</b>		
Preceded by <b>The Duke of Cambridge</b>	<b>Gentlemen</b> <i>HRH Prince Harry</i>	Succeeded by <b>Viscount Severn</b>
Preceded by <b>The Earl of Wessex</b>	<b>Gentlemen</b> <i>in current practice</i>	

# Prince George of Cambridge

Not to be confused with Prince George, Duke of Cambridge.

Prince George	
<b>Full name</b>	George Alexander Louis
<b>House</b>	House of Windsor
<b>Father</b>	Prince William, Duke of Cambridge
<b>Mother</b>	Catherine, Duchess of Cambridge
<b>Born</b>	22 July 2013 St Mary's Hospital, London
<b>Religion</b>	Baptised in the Church of England

## The Royal Family of the United Kingdom and the other Commonwealth realms



### HM The Queen

HRH The Duke of Edinburgh

- HRH The Prince of Wales  
HRH The Duchess of Cornwall
  - HRH The Duke of Cambridge  
HRH The Duchess of Cambridge
    - HRH Prince George of Cambridge
    - HRH Prince Henry of Wales (Prince Harry)
- HRH The Duke of York
  - HRH Princess Beatrice of York
  - HRH Princess Eugenie of York
- HRH The Earl of Wessex  
HRH The Countess of Wessex
- HRH The Princess Royal

- HRH The Duke of Gloucester  
HRH The Duchess of Gloucester
- HRH The Duke of Kent  
HRH The Duchess of Kent
- HRH Prince Michael of Kent  
HRH Princess Michael of Kent
- HRH Princess Alexandra

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**Prince George of Cambridge** (George Alexander Louis;<sup>[1]</sup> although others have been used in certain contexts.</ref> born 22 July 2013) is the son of Prince William, Duke of Cambridge, and Catherine, Duchess of Cambridge, and the grandchild of Charles, Prince of Wales, and Diana, Princess of Wales. After his grandfather and father, he is third in line to succeed his great-grandmother, Queen Elizabeth II.

## Announcement

On 3 December 2012, St James's Palace announced that the Duchess of Cambridge was expecting her first child. At less than twelve weeks, the announcement was made earlier in the pregnancy than is traditional because of her admission to hospital with acute morning sickness.

Before the birth there was speculation that it would boost the national economy and provide a focus for national pride.<sup>[1]</sup> Welsh composer Paul Mealar, who composed "Ubi Caritas et Amor" for the wedding of the Duke and Duchess, composed a lullaby entitled "Sleep On", with lyrics by Irish composer Brendan Graham. A recording was made of it by New Zealand soprano Hayley Westenra as a gift for the baby. Commemorative coins were issued by the Royal Mint, Royal Canadian Mint, and Royal Australian Mint; the first time a royal birth had been marked that way.<sup>[2]</sup>

## Birth



Easel outside Buckingham Palace, announcing: "Her Royal Highness The Duchess of Cambridge was safely delivered of a son at 4.24 p.m. today. Her Royal Highness and her child are both doing well."

The Duchess was admitted to St Mary's Hospital, London, in the early stages of labour on the morning of 22 July 2013. She gave birth to a boy weighing 8 pounds 6 ounces (3.80 kg) at 16:24 BST (15:24 UTC) later the same day. The Duke was by his wife's side when she gave birth, and he took the full two weeks' paternity leave from his job as an RAF search and rescue pilot, allowed by the Ministry of Defence.

The birth took place in the Lindo Wing of St Mary's Hospital, Paddington—the same hospital in which Prince William and his brother, Prince Harry, were born to Diana, Princess of Wales, in 1982 and 1984, respectively. The Queen's former gynaecologist, Marcus Setchell, delivered the baby assisted by Guy Thorpe-Beeston, Sunit Godambe and Physician to the Queen John Cunningham.

The customary formal bulletin announcing the royal birth was displayed on an easel outside Buckingham Palace, although in a break with tradition the news was first conveyed in a press release from Palace officials. Gun salutes signalled the birth in Bermuda, in London, in New Zealand, and in Canada; the bells of Westminster Abbey and many other churches were rung; and iconic landmarks in the Commonwealth realms were illuminated in various colours, mostly blue to signify the birth of a boy.

The birth marks the second time that three generations of direct heirs to the British throne are alive at the same time, a situation that last occurred between 1894 and 1901, in the last seven years of the reign of Queen Victoria.

The Duchess and her baby, accompanied by the Duke, left hospital on 23 July, and the baby's name was announced as George Alexander Louis the following day.<sup>[3][4]</sup>

## First year

Prince George was baptised by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chapel Royal at St James's Palace on 23 October 2013, with Oliver Baker, Emilia Jardine-Paterson, Hugh Grosvenor, Earl Grosvenor, Jamie Lowther-Pinkerton, Julia Samuel, William van Cutsem (son of the late Hugh van Cutsem) and Zara Tindall serving as godparents. The ceremony used a font that was made for Queen Victoria's first child and water from the River Jordan. The Royal Mint issued a set of commemorative coins to celebrate the christening, the first coins to mark a royal christening in Britain.

Prince George, with his parents, embarked on his first royal tour in April 2014, during which the Cambridges spent three weeks in New Zealand and Australia. His first public engagement of the tour was on 9 April at a playdate at Government House, Wellington, organised by the New Zealand parenting organisation, Plunket. His parents also attended. His other public appearance on the tour was on 20 April, Easter Sunday, when he met a bilby named after him at Taronga Zoo in Sydney, Australia. The BBC said at the end of the tour "there's no doubt Prince George stole the limelight".

George's first birthday party was themed around children's author Beatrix Potter, who knew members of the Lupton family, George's maternal ancestors.

## Prince George effect

The Prince George effect, also known as the Royal Baby effect, is the trend that news about Prince George has in business and pop culture, similar to his mother's. The effect was noted during his April 2014 tour of New Zealand and Australia, and many businesses have attempted to use this effect to their advantage.

## Title and style

Prince George's official title is *His Royal Highness* Prince George of Cambridge.<sup>[5]</sup> While his name was announced two days after his birth, he was from birth a British prince entitled to the style of *Royal Highness* under letters patent issued by King George V in 1917, which gave the title and style to the eldest son of the Prince of Wales's eldest son. Letters patent issued in 2012 by Queen Elizabeth II extended the 1917 patent so that all children of the Prince of Wales's eldest son are princes or princesses with the style *Royal Highness*. As with other children born to royal dukes, George's territorial designation is taken from his father's title, in this case "Cambridge" from Duke of Cambridge.



Prince George with his mother on 23 July 2013



George at Admiralty House, Sydney, with his parents and the Governor-General of Australia, Sir Peter Cosgrove, April 2014

## Ancestry

Prince George's paternal ancestors are royal and aristocratic. Through his paternal grandfather, Charles, Prince of Wales, he is a member of the House of Windsor. Through his paternal grandmother, Diana, Princess of Wales, he descends from the Spencer family, whose members include the Earls Spencer, Earls of Sunderland, and Dukes of Marlborough. He is third in line to succeed his great-grandmother, Elizabeth II, as monarch of the 16 Commonwealth realms, being preceded by his paternal grandfather and father. He is her third great-grandchild, after Savannah and Isla Phillips, and her first great-grandson.

## Notes

- [1] "Baby Bounce: Royal infant may help UK economy", by Danica Kirka, Associated Press (<http://news.yahoo.com/baby-bounce-royal-infant-may-help-uk-economy-062241760.html>)
- [2] The Royal Mint page on the occasion of the Royal Christening of Prince George of Cambridge (<http://www.royalmint.com/our-coins/events/royal-christening>) The Royal Mint ([www.royalmint.com](http://www.royalmint.com)) Retrieved on 11 November 2013.
- [3] Kensington Palace (the official London residence of the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge) said: "The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge are delighted to announce that they have named their son George Alexander Louis. The baby will be known as His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge." Royal baby Prince George Cambridge (<http://www.guardian.co.uk/uk-news/2013/jul/24/royal-baby-prince-george-cambridge>) *The Guardian* 24 July 2013
- [4] Birth certificate details: A copy of the original certificate, *Entry No. 207* in the Westminster Registration district, dated 2 August 2013, appeared in *The Daily Telegraph* 2 August 2013 (<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/prince-george/10218854/Royal-baby-Duke-and-Duchess-of-Cambridge-register-birth-of-Prince-George.html>) It was in the standard form, completed with the *Date of birth*: 22 July 2013; the child's *Name and surname*: "His Royal Highness Prince George Alexander Louis of Cambridge"; the father's *Name and surname*: HRH "Prince William Arthur Philip Louis Duke of Cambridge", and *Occupation*: "Prince of the United Kingdom"; the mother's *Name and surname*: "Catherine Elizabeth Her Royal Highness The Duchess of Cambridge", *Occupation*: "Princess of the United Kingdom", and *Maiden surname*: "Middleton"; *Usual address*: "Kensington Palace London"; *informant* "Father", whose signature, "William", was inserted in the section certifying the truth of the particulars.
- [5] The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge – The Duchess of Cambridge has been delivered of a son (<http://www.dukeandduchessofcambridge.org/news-and-diary/the-duchess-of-cambridge-has-been-delivered-of-son>). Clarence House website. Retrieved 23 July 2013

Prince George of Cambridge <b>House of Windsor</b> <b>Born:</b> 22 July 2013		
<b>Lines of succession</b>		
Preceded by <b>The Duke of Cambridge</b>	<b>Line of succession to the British throne</b> 3rd position	Succeeded by <b>Prince Harry</b>

# Catherine, Duchess of Cambridge

<b>Catherine</b>	
<i>Duchess of Cambridge</i>	
The Duchess of Cambridge at Trooping the Colour in 2012	
<b>Spouse</b>	Prince William, Duke of Cambridge (m. 2011)
<b>Issue</b>	Prince George of Cambridge
<b>Full name</b>	
Catherine Elizabeth <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>House</b>	House of Windsor (by marriage)
<b>Father</b>	Michael Middleton
<b>Mother</b>	Carole Goldsmith
<b>Born</b>	9 January 1982 Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading, Berkshire, England
<b>Religion</b>	Church of England

**Catherine, Duchess of Cambridge** (Catherine Elizabeth "Kate"; *née* **Middleton**; born 9 January 1982), is the wife of Prince William, Duke of Cambridge. Following his father Charles, Prince of Wales, William is second in line to succeed his grandmother, Queen Elizabeth II, as monarch of the United Kingdom and 15 other Commonwealth realms.

Middleton grew up in Chapel Row, a village near Newbury, Berkshire, England. She studied art history in Scotland at the University of St Andrews, where she met William in 2001. Their engagement was announced on 16 November 2010, and she attended many high-profile royal events before they married on 29 April 2011 at Westminster Abbey.

She has had a major impact upon British and American fashion which has been termed the "Kate Middleton effect", and in 2012 was selected as one of the "Most Influential People in the World" by *Time* magazine.<sup>[2]</sup> On 22 July 2013, she gave birth to a boy, Prince George of Cambridge, who is now third in the line of succession to the British throne. Her second pregnancy was announced by Kensington Palace on 8 September 2014.

## Early life

### The Royal Family of the United Kingdom and the other Commonwealth realms



<p><b>HM The Queen</b></p> <p>HRH The Duke of Edinburgh</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH The Prince of Wales HRH The Duchess of Cornwall</li> <li>• HRH The Duke of Cambridge HRH The Duchess of Cambridge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH Prince George of Cambridge</li> </ul> </li> <li>• HRH Prince Henry of Wales (Prince Harry)</li> <li>• HRH The Duke of York <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH Princess Beatrice of York</li> <li>• HRH Princess Eugenie of York</li> </ul> </li> <li>• HRH The Earl of Wessex HRH The Countess of Wessex</li> <li>• HRH The Princess Royal</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH The Duke of Gloucester HRH The Duchess of Gloucester</li> <li>• HRH The Duke of Kent HRH The Duchess of Kent</li> <li>• HRH Prince Michael of Kent HRH Princess Michael of Kent</li> <li>• HRH Princess Alexandra</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>

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Catherine Elizabeth Middleton was born at Royal Berkshire Hospital in Reading on 9 January 1982, and christened at St Andrew's Bradfield, Berkshire, on 20 June 1982.<sup>[32]</sup> She is the eldest of three children born to Carole (née Goldsmith), a former flight attendant, and Michael Middleton, who also worked as a flight attendant prior to becoming a flight dispatcher for British Airways. Her parents were married on 21 June 1980, at the parish church of Dorney, Buckinghamshire. In 1987, they founded Party Pieces, a mail order company that sells party supplies and decorations. Party Pieces is a private company with an estimated worth of £30 million. The Middletons have another daughter, Philippa "Pippa",<sup>[3]</sup> and a son, James William Middleton.

Middleton's paternal ancestors were from Leeds, West Yorkshire. Her paternal great-grandmother, Olive, was a member of the Lupton family, who, for a number of generations, were woollen cloth merchants and manufacturers, active in civic affairs. Her maternal ancestors, the Harrisons, were working-class labourers and miners from Sunderland and County Durham.

Michael and Carole Middleton worked for British Airways, in Amman, Jordan, from May 1984 to September 1986. In Jordan, Middleton went to an English language nursery school before returning to their home in Berkshire. Following her return from Amman, Middleton was enrolled at St Andrew's School near the village of Pangbourne in Berkshire, then briefly at Downe House. She attended Marlborough College, a co-educational independent boarding school in Wiltshire, and graduated in 2005, from the University of St Andrews in Fife, Scotland, with an undergraduate MA (2:1 Hons) in the History of Art. In November 2006, Middleton accepted a position as an accessory buyer with the clothing chain Jigsaw, where she worked part-time until November 2007.



## Relationship with Prince William

### Early relationship

In 2001, Middleton met Prince William while they were students at the University of St. Andrews. The couple began dating in 2003, although their relationship remained unconfirmed.<sup>[4][5]</sup> On 17 October 2005, Middleton complained through her lawyer about harassment from the media, stating that she had done nothing significant to warrant publicity.<sup>[6]</sup>



Middleton with Prince Harry, June 2008

In February 2006, it was announced that Middleton would receive her own 24-hour security detail supplied by the Royalty Protection branch (SO14). Many speculated that she and Prince William would soon be engaged, since she would not otherwise be entitled to this service.

No engagement was forthcoming and Middleton was not granted an allowance to fund this security. Media attention increased around the time of her 25th birthday in January 2007, prompting warnings from both the Prince of Wales and Prince William and from Middleton's lawyers, who threatened legal action. Two newspaper groups, News International, which publishes *The Times* and *The Sun*; and the Guardian Media Group, publishers of *The Guardian*, decided to refrain from publishing paparazzi photographs of her. Middleton attended at least one event as an official royal guest: Prince William's Passing Out Parade at the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst on 15 December 2006.<sup>[7]</sup>

On 17 May 2008, Middleton attended the wedding of Prince William's cousin Peter Phillips to Autumn Kelly, which the prince did not attend.<sup>[8]</sup> On 19 July 2008, she was a guest at the wedding of Lady Rose Windsor and George Gilman. Prince William was away on military operations in the Caribbean, serving aboard

HMS *Iron Duke*. In 2010, Middleton pursued an invasion of privacy claim against two agencies and photographer Niraj Tanna, who took pictures of her over Christmas 2009.<sup>[9]</sup> She obtained a public apology, £5,000 in damages, and legal costs.

### Breakup and reconciliation

In April 2007 Prince William and Middleton split up. The couple decided to break up during a holiday in the Swiss resort of Zermatt. Clarence House declined to comment about the relationship's end, according to *The Times*, stating, "We don't comment on Prince William's private life".<sup>[10]</sup> Newspapers speculated about the reasons for the split, although these reports relied on anonymous sources. Middleton and her family attended the Concert for Diana at Wembley Stadium, where she and Prince William sat two rows apart. The couple were subsequently seen together in public on a number of occasions and news sources stated that they had "rekindled their relationship".

## Engagement and marriage

Further information: Wedding of Prince William and Catherine Middleton and Wedding dress of Kate Middleton

Prince William and Catherine Middleton became engaged in October 2010, in Kenya, during a 10-day trip to the Lewa Wildlife Conservancy to celebrate Prince William's passing his RAF helicopter search and rescue course. Clarence House announced the engagement on 16 November 2010. Prince William gave Middleton the engagement ring that had belonged to his mother, Diana, Princess of Wales. The couple married in Westminster Abbey on 29 April 2011, (St. Catherine's Day) with the day declared a bank holiday in the United Kingdom. Estimates of the global audience for the wedding ranged around 300 million or more, whilst 26 million watched the event live in Britain alone.

In October, several months after the wedding, Commonwealth leaders pledged that they would implement changes in British royal succession law to adopt absolute primogeniture, meaning that the first child of the Duke and Duchess would be eligible to take the throne regardless of whether it is male or female.



The newly married Duke and Duchess of Cambridge on the balcony of Buckingham Palace

## Pregnancy and motherhood

Further information: Prince George of Cambridge



The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge with their son the day after his birth

On 3 December 2012, St James's Palace announced that the Duchess was pregnant with her first child. The announcement was made earlier in the pregnancy than is traditional as she had been admitted to King Edward VII's Hospital Sister Agnes suffering from hyperemesis gravidarum and stayed there for three days. On 14 January 2013, St James's Palace announced that the child was due to be born in July 2013, and that the condition of the Duchess was improving.

In January 2013, the Queen issued new letters patent enabling all children of the eldest son, as opposed to only the eldest son, of the Prince of Wales to enjoy the princely title and style of *Royal Highness*.

The Duchess was admitted to St Mary's Hospital in London in the early stages of labour on the morning of 22 July 2013, and gave birth to a boy, weighing 8 pounds 6 ounces (3.80 kg), at 16:24 BST that day.<sup>[11]</sup>

On 24 July 2013, Kensington Palace announced that the baby would be

named George Alexander Louis.<sup>[12]</sup>

The Duchess's second pregnancy was announced on 8 September 2014. The child will be fourth in line to the throne. As with her first pregnancy, the Duchess suffers from hyperemesis gravidarum and was required to cancel official engagements.

## Public image and style

Middleton became prominent for her fashion style and has been placed on numerous "best dressed" lists.<sup>[13][14]</sup> She was selected by *The Daily Telegraph* as the "Most Promising Newcomer" in its 2006 list of style winners and losers. *Tatler* placed her at number 8 on its yearly listing of the top ten style icons in 2007. She was featured in *People* magazine's 2007 and 2010 best-dressed lists. Middleton was named as one of Richard Blackwell's ten "Fabulous Fashion Independents" of 2007. In June 2008, Style.com selected Middleton as their monthly beauty icon. In July 2008, Middleton was included in *Vanity Fair's* international best-dressed list.<sup>[15]</sup> In February 2011, she was named the Top Fashion Buzzword of the 2011 season by the Global Language Monitor. In January 2012, she was voted 'Headwear Person of the Year.' Middleton was number one on *Vanity Fair's* annual Best Dressed lists in 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013; she also appeared as the cover star in 2012.

## Royal duties

### Public appearances

Middleton was formally introduced to public life on 24 February 2011, two months before the wedding, when she and Prince William attended a lifeboat-naming ceremony in Trearddur, Anglesey, in North Wales. A day later they appeared in St Andrews to launch the university's 600th anniversary celebrations. On 16 February 2011, Clarence House announced that the Duke and Duchess's first royal tour of Canada would take place in July 2011. In May 2011, shortly after the wedding, Clarence House announced that the Duke and Duchess would extend their tour to visit California. This was to be the Duchess of Cambridge's first visit to the United States.



The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge at the Canada Day celebrations in Ottawa, 1 July 2011



The Duke and Duchess meet U.S. President Barack Obama and First Lady Michelle Obama at Buckingham Palace a few weeks after the wedding.

The Duchess's first official engagement after the wedding came in May, when she and her husband met Barack Obama, the President of the United States, and First Lady Michelle Obama. In June 2011, the Duke and Duchess presented medals to members of the Irish Guards.

On 26 October 2011, she undertook her first solo event for In Kind Direct, stepping in for the Prince of Wales, who was in Saudi Arabia. On 2 November, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge visited the UNICEF Supply Division Centre for supplying food to malnourished African children in Copenhagen, Denmark.

On St Patrick's Day, 17 March 2012, the Duchess carried out the traditional awarding of shamrocks to the Irish Guards at their base in Aldershot; this was her first solo military engagement. On 19 March, she gave her first speaking engagement for the opening of the Treehouse, a new children's hospice opened by East Anglia's Children's Hospices (EACH), a charity of which she is a patron.

The Duchess has involved herself with the charities supported by her husband and his brother, Prince Harry. On 29 September 2011, the Duchess officially became a patron of The Foundation of Prince William and Prince Harry. In November 2011, April 2012, and November 2012, she and the Duke attended the biannual Princes' Charities Forum, which unites the various charitable interests of the two princes. In June 2012, The Foundation of Prince William and Prince Harry was renamed The Royal Foundation of The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and Prince Harry, to reflect Catherine's contribution to the charity.

The Duke and Duchess were announced as Ambassadors for the 2012 Summer Olympics in London, alongside Prince Harry. The Duchess attended both the Opening and Closing Ceremonies of the Olympics. On 29 August 2012, the Duchess attended the Paralympic Opening Ceremony accompanied by her husband, the Duke of Cambridge. As part of her role, the Duchess attended numerous sporting events throughout the games.



Prince William and the Duchess of Cambridge supporting British Olympic Team at a dinner in countdown to the 2012 Olympics in London, 11 May 2012



The Duchess of Cambridge during the Diamond Jubilee celebrations, 5 June 2012

In September 2012, the Duke and Duchess embarked on a tour of Singapore, Malaysia, Tuvalu, and the Solomon Islands as part of the Royal Jubilee celebrations. During this overseas visit, the Duchess made her first official speech abroad, while visiting a hospice in Malaysia, drawing on her experience as patron of East Anglia's Children's Hospices.

Due to her pregnancy, the Duchess carried out fewer engagements in 2013 than in previous years. After the birth of Prince George, she carried out her first engagement in late August when she accompanied the Duke to meet runners preparing for an ultra-marathon on the isle of Anglesey, where they have a residence.

At the beginning of March 2014 details were announced of the half-month long tour to New Zealand and Australia that the Duchess and her husband and son would be taking from 16 to 25 April. The tour was Catherine's first visit to the area and Prince George's first major public appearance since his christening in October 2013. The tour began in New Zealand where they visited Wellington, Blenheim, Auckland, Dunedin, Queenstown and Christchurch. It ended in

Australia where they visited Sydney, the Blue Mountains, Brisbane, Uluru, Adelaide, and Canberra.

On 21 July 2014, it was announced that the Duchess would be making her first solo trip, visiting the island of Malta on 21–22 September 2014.

## Patronages

In March 2011, the Duke and Duchess set up a gift fund held by The Foundation of Prince William and Prince Harry to allow well-wishers who want to give them a wedding gift to donate money to charities they care about instead. The gift fund supported 26 charities of the couple's choice, incorporating the armed forces, children, the elderly, art, sport and conservation. These causes are close to their hearts and reflect the experiences, passions and values of their lives so far.

The Duchess supports charities The Art Room, National Portrait Gallery, London, East Anglia's Children's Hospice, Action on Addiction, Place2be, Natural History Museum and Sportsaid. The Natural History Museum is a patronage formerly held by Diana, Princess of Wales.

She is also a local volunteer leader with the Scout Association in north Wales. In October 2012, the Duchess gave her royal backing to the M-PACT programme (Moving Parents and Children Together), one of the only UK programmes to focus specifically on the impact of drug addiction on families as a whole.

Her first official portrait was unveiled at the National Portrait Gallery in January 2013, meeting mixed reviews from both critics and audiences.

## Violations of privacy

In 1997, William's mother, Diana, Princess of Wales, died in a road accident in Paris while being chased by paparazzi. This incident has influenced the Duke's attitude towards intrusive media attention. Both the Duchess and her husband have been clear that, when off-duty, their privacy should be respected, yet the media, at times, has violated the couple's wishes.

In 2009, before her engagement to William, Middleton was awarded £10,000 damages and an apology from the photographic press agency *Rex Features Ltd* after she was photographed playing tennis on Christmas Eve when on holiday in Cornwall.

On 13 September 2012, it was reported that the French edition of "*la presse people*" magazine *Closer* and the Italian gossip magazine *Chi*, had both published photographs of the Duchess sun-bathing topless while on holiday at the Château d'Autet (a private château on a 260-ha estate some 71 km<sup>[16]</sup> north of Aix-en-Provence). Analysts from *The Times* believed that the photograph was taken from the D22 (Vaucluse) road half a kilometre from the pool – a distance that would require an 800-mm or a 1000-mm lens. On 17 September 2012, the Duke and Duchess laid a criminal complaint to the French Prosecution Department and launched a claim for civil damages at the *Tribunal de Grande Instance de Nanterre*; the following day the courts granted an injunction against *Closer* prohibiting further publication of the pictures and also announced that a criminal investigation would be initiated. Under French law, punitive damages cannot be awarded but such intrusions of privacy are a criminal offence carrying a maximum jail sentence of one year and a fine of up to €45,000 for individuals and €225,000 for companies.

In December 2012, two Australian radio hosts, Michael Christian and Mel Greig, called King Edward VII's Hospital Sister Agnes where the Duchess was an in-patient for hyperemesis gravidarum. Pretending to be the Queen and the Prince of Wales, Greig and Christian telephoned the hospital and spoke to a nurse, enquiring about the Duchess's condition. Following a hospital inquiry and a public backlash against the hoax, the nurse who put the call through, Jacintha Saldanha, committed suicide. The radio hosts subsequently apologised for their actions.

In its second breach of privacy, in February 2013, *Chi* published the first photos of Catherine's exposed baby bump, taken during her vacation on the private island of Mustique. The British press have refused to publish the paparazzi shots out of respect for the couple. Whilst the Duchess was visiting the Blue Mountains in Sydney a picture was taken of her bare bottom as her dress blew up. Many newspapers refused to follow the ban imposed by British media and published the picture.<sup>[17]</sup>

## In popular culture

Following international attention regarding the wedding, Lifetime aired a TV film entitled *William & Kate* on 18 April 2011, in the US.<sup>[18]</sup> The film premiered in the UK on 24 April 2011.<sup>[19]</sup> Middleton<sup>[20]</sup> was played by Camilla Luddington<sup>[21]</sup> and Prince William by Nico Evers-Swindell. TV programmes were also shown in the UK prior to the wedding which provided deeper insights into the couple's relationship and backgrounds, including *When Kate Met William*<sup>[22]</sup> and Channel 4's *Meet the Middletons*.<sup>[23]</sup>

A second TV film was produced that covers similar ground to *William & Kate*. That film, titled *William & Catherine: A Royal Romance* and filmed in Bucharest, stars Alice St. Clair as Kate Middleton and Dan Amboyer as Prince William.<sup>[24]</sup> Of note in this second television film is the appearance of Jane Alexander as the Queen and Victor Garber as the Prince of Wales. The film aired on 27 August 2011, in the United States on the Hallmark Channel.

The *South Park* episode "Royal Pudding" parodies the wedding of Catherine and Prince William.

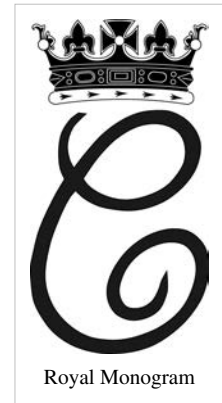
## Titles, styles, honours and arms

### Titles and styles

- **9 January 1982 – 29 April 2011:** *Miss* Catherine Elizabeth Middleton
- **29 April 2011 – present:** *Her Royal Highness* The Duchess of Cambridge
  - *in Scotland:* **29 April 2011 – present:** *Her Royal Highness* The Countess of Strathearn<sup>[25][26]</sup>

Catherine's full title and style is *Her Royal Highness The Duchess of Cambridge, Countess of Strathearn and Lady Carrickfergus*.

Unlike the majority of royal brides, and in contrast to most previous consorts-in-waiting for over 350 years, Catherine's immediate family is neither aristocratic nor royal.<sup>[27][28]</sup> On the morning of their wedding day on 29 April 2011, at 8:00 am, officials at Buckingham Palace announced that in accordance with royal tradition and on recognition of the day by the Queen, Prince William was created Duke of Cambridge, Earl of Strathearn and Baron Carrickfergus.



### Honours

Medals

-  **6 February 2012:** Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee Medal

### Honorary military appointments

 Canada

- **5 July 2011 – present:** Canadian Ranger

## Honorific eponym

### Awards

- Ontario: Their Royal Highnesses The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge Award, University of Waterloo, Waterloo

## Arms

In September 2013, the Queen granted a conjugal coat of arms to the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, consisting of their individual arms displayed side by side, beneath a helm and coronet denoting the Duke's status as grandson of the Sovereign.<sup>[29]</sup> Below is shown the earlier grant of the Duchess's personal arms, impaled with those of her husband.



### Notes

The Duchess bears the arms of her husband, Prince William, The Duke of Cambridge, impaled with those of her father, Michael Middleton. The coat of arms was granted to Middleton by the College of Arms on 19 April 2011. Thomas Woodcock, Garter King of Arms, the senior officer of the College of Arms, helped the family with the design. The Duchess of Cambridge's coat of arms denotes that Catherine is the daughter of Michael Middleton and the wife of the Duke of Cambridge.

### Adopted

19 April 2011

### Coronet

Coronet of a child of the Heir Apparent

### Escutcheon

Quarterly 1st and 4th Gules three lions passant guardant in pale Or armed and langued Azure (England), 2nd Or a lion rampant Gules armed and langued Azure within a double tressure flory counterflory of the second (Scotland), 3rd Azure a harp Or stringed Argent (Ireland), the whole differenced with a label of three points Argent with the central point charged with an escallop Gules (Prince William); Impaled with a shield per pale Azure and Gules, a chevron Or, cotised Argent, between three acorns slipped and leaved Or (Middleton).

### Supporters

To the dexter the Lion as borne and used as a Supporter by "Our Dearly Beloved Grandson His Royal Highness Prince William of Wales Duke of Cambridge" and to the sinister a Hind Argent unguled and gorged with "a Coronet of Our Dearly Beloved Grandson's degree Or". The hind is white (argent) and is hooved, unguled and has about its neck (is gorged with) the Duke of Cambridge's coronet. Both the hooves and coronet are gold (Or).

### Symbolism

The dividing line (between two colours) down the centre is a canting of the name 'Middle-ton'. The acorns (from the oak tree) are a traditional symbol of England and a feature of west Berkshire, where the family have lived for 30 years. The three acorns also denote the family's three children. The gold chevron in the centre of the arms is an allusion to Carole Middleton's maiden name of Goldsmith. The two white chevrons (narrow chevrons above and below the gold chevron) symbolise peaks and mountains, and the family's love of the Lake District and skiing.



#### Previous versions

Her previous coat of arms depicted the shield from her father Michael Middleton's coat of arms shaped into a lozenge hanging from a blue ribbon symbolising her unmarried state. Her sister Pippa also uses the same lozenge-shaped coat of arms. Her brother, James, bears his father's arms, with a gold label for difference. In due course James will inherit his father's full coat of arms.

## Footnotes

- [1] As a titled royal, Catherine holds no surname, but when one *is* used, it is Mountbatten-Windsor. Many media outlets, however, refer to her by her maiden name, Catherine (or Kate) Middleton.
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- [3] "Pippa Middleton: People.com" ([http://www.people.com/people/pippa\\_middleton/0,,00.html](http://www.people.com/people/pippa_middleton/0,,00.html)). *People*.
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- [6] "Ex-royal aide condemns paparazzi" (<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/6245061.stm>) BBC News, 9 January 2007. Retrieved 16 November 2010
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- [8] Alderson, Andrew Royal wedding: Peter Phillips and Autumn Kelly tie the knot (<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/newsttopics/theroyalfamily/1976931/Royal-wedding-Peter-Phillips-and-Autumn-Kelly-tie-the-knot.html>), *The Telegraph*, 17 May 2008. Retrieved 3 February 2010
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- [10] Queen for Less Than a Day: Kate Middleton, Prince William Break Up (<http://www.thehollywoodgossip.com/2007/04/queen-for-less-than-a-day-kate-middleton-prince-william-break-up/>) *The Hollywood Gossip*, 14 April 2007
- [11] The official announcement, signed by medical practitioners in attendance, as reproduced in the Court Circular section of *The Times* 24 July 2013, no 70945, was: "Kensington Palace, 22nd July 2013. The Duchess was safely delivered of a son at 4.24 p.m. today. Her Royal Highness and her child are both well. Signed: Marcus Setchell, Guy Thorpe-Beeston, Sunnit Godambe, John Cunningham."
- [12] Kensington Palace (the official London residence of the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge) said: "The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge are delighted to announce that they have named their son George Alexander Louis. The baby will be known as His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge." (<http://www.guardian.co.uk/uk-news/2013/jul/24/royal-baby-prince-george-cambridge>)
- [13] Kate Middleton in Vanity Fair's Best-Dressed List (<http://thegloss.com/odds-and-ends/kate-middleton-in-vanity-fairs-best-dressed-list/#e>) *TheGloss*, 1 August 2008
- [14] Kate Middleton's Style: Fit For A Future Princess? ([http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2010/11/16/kate-middleton-engagement-photos-style\\_n\\_784109.html#s43187](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2010/11/16/kate-middleton-engagement-photos-style_n_784109.html#s43187)) *Huffington Post*, 16 November 2010
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- [16] As measured using [[www.viamichelin.co.uk](http://www.viamichelin.co.uk) Michelin Route Planner].
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- [25] Duke and Duchess of Cambridge – visit the Emirates Arena (<http://www.dukeandduchessofcambridge.org/news-and-diary/the-duke-and-duchess-of-cambridge-visit-glasgow>) "The Duke and Duchess, known as the Earl and Countess of Strathearn when in Scotland..." (Accessed 24 July 2013)
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- [28] Profile: Kate Middleton (<http://www.guardian.co.uk/uk/2010/nov/16/profile-kate-middleton>) guardian.co.uk, 16 November 2010
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Orders of precedence in the United Kingdom,		
Preceded by <b>The Princess Royal</b>	<b>Ladies</b> <i>HRH The Duchess of Cambridge</i>	Succeeded by <b>Autumn Phillips</b>

# Princess Beatrice of York

Princess Beatrice	
Princess Beatrice at the wedding of Lady Melissa Percy, 22 June 2013	
<b>Full name</b>	
Beatrice Elizabeth Mary <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>House</b>	House of Windsor
<b>Father</b>	Prince Andrew, Duke of York
<b>Mother</b>	Sarah, Duchess of York
<b>Born</b>	8 August 1988 Portland Hospital, London, England
<b>Religion</b>	Church of England

## The Royal Family of the United Kingdom and the other Commonwealth realms



### HM The Queen

HRH The Duke of Edinburgh

- HRH The Prince of Wales  
HRH The Duchess of Cornwall
  - HRH The Duke of Cambridge  
HRH The Duchess of Cambridge
    - HRH Prince George of Cambridge
  - HRH Prince Henry of Wales (Prince Harry)
- HRH The Duke of York
  - HRH Princess Beatrice of York
  - HRH Princess Eugenie of York
- HRH The Earl of Wessex  
HRH The Countess of Wessex
- HRH The Princess Royal
- HRH The Duke of Gloucester  
HRH The Duchess of Gloucester
- HRH The Duke of Kent  
HRH The Duchess of Kent
- HRH Prince Michael of Kent  
HRH Princess Michael of Kent
- HRH Princess Alexandra



**Princess Beatrice of York** (Beatrice Elizabeth Mary; born 8 August 1988) is the first child and elder daughter of Prince Andrew, Duke of York, and Sarah, Duchess of York. She is sixth, and the first female, in the line of succession to the thrones of the sixteen Commonwealth realms. Beatrice works at Sony Pictures Television.<sup>[2]</sup>

While studying at Goldsmiths, University of London, Princess Beatrice was not expected to undertake regular royal duties, although she did make appearances at some events; for instance, she and her sister, Princess Eugenie, represented their father at a service of thanksgiving for her aunt, Diana, Princess of Wales, in 2007.

## Early life

Beatrice was born on 8 August 1988, at 8:18 pm at the Portland Hospital, the first child of the Duke and Duchess of York, and fifth grandchild of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. She was baptised in the Chapel Royal at St James's Palace on 20 December 1988, her godparents being: Viscount Linley (her father's cousin); the Duchess of Roxburghe (now Lady Jane Dawnay); Peter Palumbo The Hon Mrs John Greenall; and Mrs Henry Cotterell.<sup>[3]</sup> She was named Beatrice after Queen Victoria's daughter Princess Beatrice; Elizabeth after her paternal grandmother the Queen; and Mary after Queen Mary and her maternal grandmother's second name.<sup>[4]</sup> Her name, an unexpected choice, was not announced until almost two weeks after her birth. As a male-line grandchild of the Sovereign, Beatrice was styled *Her Royal Highness* with the title *Princess Beatrice of York*.

## Education

Beatrice began her early education at the independent Upton House School in Windsor, in 1991. From there, she and her sister both attended the independent Coworth Park School from 1995. Beatrice continued her education at the independent St. George's School in Ascot, where she was a pupil from 2000 to 2007. Having been diagnosed with dyslexia as a child, she delayed sitting her GCSE exams for one year. She remained at St. George's to take her A-Levels, gaining a grade A in drama, and B grades in history and film studies. She was elected Head Girl in her final year.

In September 2008, Beatrice began studying history at Goldsmiths, University of London and graduated in 2011, with a 2:1 degree (BA) in History and History of Ideas.

## Personal interests



Princess Beatrice and Dave Clark at the wedding of Lady Melissa Percy

In an interview to mark her 18th birthday, Beatrice said that she wanted to use her position to assist others through charity work; she had already undertaken charitable duties alongside her mother through the various organisations the Duchess supported. In 2002, Beatrice visited HIV-infected children in Russia, and, in Britain, she supported Springboard for Children (a literacy project for primary-school children with learning difficulties) and the Teenage Cancer Trust. During the summer of 2008, Beatrice volunteered as a sales assistant at Selfridges, and it was reported Beatrice and a friend had plans to found a fashion label. In April 2010, running to raise money for Children in Crisis, she became the first member of the Royal Family to complete the London Marathon.

Beatrice has also been involved in the film industry, becoming the first member of the Royal Family to appear in a non-documentary film when she made a brief non-speaking appearance as an "extra" in *The Young Victoria* (2009), based around the accession and early reign of Beatrice's ancestor, Queen Victoria. Beatrice had a minor, non-speaking role in a number of scenes.

Princess Beatrice is in a long-term relationship with the 31-year-old Virgin Galactic businessman Dave Clark.

## Official duties



Princess Beatrice with her sister at Trooping the Colour, June 2013.

Beatrice has been present at a number of official Royal occasions, such as Trooping the Colour in London, and the Queen's eightieth birthday. She and her sister were also guests at the Concert for Diana, in memory of their late aunt organised by their cousins, Princes William and Harry. Both princesses attended the service of thanksgiving for Diana on 1 September 2007, representing their father, who was on an official visit to Malaysia. Beatrice was present at the wedding of her cousin Peter Phillips to Autumn Kelly in 2008, and the wedding of Prince William and Catherine Middleton. At the wedding, Beatrice's hat designed by Philip Treacy was remarked upon by some as an odd choice of

fashion. Nonetheless, in May 2011, the hat was offered for sale on the internet auction site eBay with the proceeds going to charity:<sup>[5]</sup> it was sold for £81,000 (\$123,325), with the money split between Unicef and Children in Crisis. A few months later Princess Beatrice was seen at the wedding of her cousin Zara Phillips to Rugby player Mike Tindall.

Princess Beatrice performed her highest profile royal duties to date when she accompanied her grandmother, the Queen, to the traditional Royal Maundy services on 5 April 2012. Other than the Duke of Edinburgh, she was the sole member of the Royal Family to attend the Maundy Thursday services at York Minster with the Queen. There, Beatrice interacted with parishioners, received flowers from the public, and assisted the Queen as she passed out the official Maundy money to the pensioners. In the lead up to the 2012 Summer Olympics Princess Beatrice welcomed the Olympic flame on the steps of Harewood House near Leeds.<sup>[6]</sup>

In November 2012, Princess Beatrice became the first royal patron of the York Musical Society.

In April 2013, Princess Beatrice became royal patron of The Helen Arkell Dyslexia Centre, a charity that she credits with helping her overcome her own academic challenges resulting from dyslexia.

## Titles, styles, honours and arms

### Titles and styles

While the announcement of the Princess's name as Beatrice was made some two weeks after her birth, she was from birth a British princess entitled to the style of Royal Highness. Her style and title in full is: *Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice Elizabeth Mary of York*. She has no official surname, but she uses the name of the area over which her father holds title, i.e. *York* (as Prince Harry – who is formally Prince Henry of Wales – uses *Wales*, per his father, Charles, Prince of Wales). Upon her marriage, if applicable, she will have the option of taking her husband's surname/title, although she will independently retain her royal status (and be styled HRH) throughout her life.

### Arms

#### Arms of Princess Beatrice of York



##### Notes

The Princess' personal coat of arms is the shield of the arms of the sovereign in right of the United Kingdom, differenced by a label of five points bearing three bees in reference to her forename and maternal arms.

##### Adopted

18 July 2006

##### Coronet

A coronet composed of four crosses formy and four strawberry leaves.

##### Escutcheon

Quarterly 1st and 4th gules three lions passant guardant in pale or 2nd or a lion rampant gules within a double tressure flory counterflory gules 3rd azure a harp or stringed argent.

##### Supporters

Dexter a lion rampant gardant or imperially crowned proper, sinister a unicorn argent, armed, crined and unguled or, gorged with a coronet or composed of crosses patée and fleurs de lis a chain affixed thereto passing between the forelegs and reflexed over the back also or.

##### Other elements

The whole differenced by a label of five points argent, the centre and exterior points each charged with a bee volant proper.

##### Banner



The Princess' personal Royal Standard is that of the sovereign in right of the United Kingdom, labelled for difference as in her arms.

##### Symbolism


As with the Royal Arms of the United Kingdom. The first and fourth quarters are the arms of England, the second of Scotland, the third of Ireland. The use of three bees in her arms continues the trend in royal heraldry (cf. the arms of Prince William, Duke of Cambridge) of using charges from the maternal line (The Ferguson arms feature a crest bearing a bee). It can also be considered a pun on the name Beatrice, an unusual example of canting in modern royal arms.

## References

- [1] As a titled royal, Beatrice holds no surname, but, when one *is* used, it is Mountbatten-Windsor (or her father's territorial designation, *York*).
- [2] <http://www.hellomagazine.com/royalty/2014012216629/princess-beatrice-in-new-job/>
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- [5] Newscore (11 May 2011). Princess Beatrice's ridiculed wedding hat to be sold on eBay. ([http://www.nypost.com/p/news/international/princess\\_beatrice\\_ridiculed\\_wedding\\_hzEMFtiB1ZDkOKFYmNuN4L](http://www.nypost.com/p/news/international/princess_beatrice_ridiculed_wedding_hzEMFtiB1ZDkOKFYmNuN4L)) *New York Post*
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Princess Beatrice of York <b>House of Windsor</b> Cadet branch of the <b>House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg</b> <b>Born:</b> 8 August 1988		
<b>Lines of succession</b>		
Preceded by <b>The Duke of York</b>	<b>Line of succession to the British Throne</b> 6th position	Succeeded by <b>Princess Eugenie of York</b>
<b>Orders of precedence in the United Kingdom</b>		
Preceded by <b>Autumn Phillips</b>	<b>Ladies</b> <i>HRH Princess Beatrice of York</i>	Succeeded by <b>Princess Eugenie of York</b>

# Princess Eugenie of York

Princess Eugenie	
	
Eugenie at her first royal engagement, opening Teenage Cancer Trust's unit in Leeds, October 2008	
<b>Full name</b>	
Eugenie Victoria Helena <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>House</b>	House of Windsor
<b>Father</b>	Prince Andrew, Duke of York
<b>Mother</b>	Sarah, Duchess of York
<b>Born</b>	23 March 1990 Portland Hospital, London, England
<b>Religion</b>	Church of England

## The Royal Family of the United Kingdom and the other Commonwealth realms



### HM The Queen

HRH The Duke of Edinburgh

- HRH The Prince of Wales  
HRH The Duchess of Cornwall
- HRH The Duke of Cambridge  
HRH The Duchess of Cambridge
  - HRH Prince George of Cambridge
- HRH Prince Henry of Wales (Prince Harry)
- HRH The Duke of York
  - HRH Princess Beatrice of York
  - HRH Princess Eugenie of York
- HRH The Earl of Wessex  
HRH The Countess of Wessex
- HRH The Princess Royal

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH The Duke of Gloucester HRH The Duchess of Gloucester</li> <li>• HRH The Duke of Kent HRH The Duchess of Kent</li> <li>• HRH Prince Michael of Kent HRH Princess Michael of Kent</li> <li>• HRH Princess Alexandra</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	v t e <sup>[46]</sup>

**Princess Eugenie of York** (/ˈjuːʒəni/ Eugenie Victoria Helena; born 23 March 1990) is the second child and younger daughter of Prince Andrew, Duke of York, and Sarah, Duchess of York. As such she is seventh, and the second female, in the line of succession to the thrones of the 16 Commonwealth realms. Eugenie works as a benefit auctions manager.<sup>[2]</sup>

Her first royal engagement was opening Teenage Cancer Trust's unit for young cancer patients in Leeds on 23 October 2008.<sup>[3]</sup> She also makes appearances with the royal family at events, such as when she and her sister, Princess Beatrice, represented their father at a service of thanksgiving for her aunt, Diana, Princess of Wales, in 2007.

## Early life

Princess Eugenie was born in London at the Portland Hospital on 23 March 1990, the second child of Prince Andrew, Duke of York, and Sarah, Duchess of York, and sixth grandchild of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. She is also a distant cousin of her late aunt Diana, Princess of Wales, whose father was John Spencer, 8th Earl Spencer, since Eugenie's mother Sarah, Duchess of York is a direct descendant of Georgiana Cavendish, Duchess of Devonshire, daughter of John Spencer, 1st Earl Spencer, (via Georgiana's illegitimate daughter Eliza Courtney). On the seventh day after her birth it was announced (30 March) that the Duke and Duchess of York had named the princess Eugenie Victoria Helena.<sup>[4]</sup> She was baptised at the Church of St Mary Magdalene, Sandringham, by the Bishop of Norwich, on 23 December 1990. She was the first royal baby to have a public christening, and her godparents were James Ogilvy (her father's second cousin), Captain Alastair Ross (who was unable to attend), Mrs. Ronald Ferguson (her maternal grandfather's 2nd wife), Mrs. Patrick Dodd-Noble, and Miss Louise Blacker.<sup>[5]</sup> She was named after Victoria Eugenie of Battenberg and Princess Helena, Queen Victoria's granddaughter and daughter respectively.<sup>[6]</sup> She and her sister are the only granddaughters of the Queen to hold the title of *Princess of The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland* and the style *Her Royal Highness*: their cousin, Lady Louise Windsor is styled as the daughter of an earl at the request of the Queen and her parents; their other female first cousin, Zara Phillips, is the Queen's granddaughter through the female line, therefore allowing her only the title and style of her father, who has none.

Eugenie is also the first British Princess since her grandmother's aunt, Princess Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary (known as Princess Mary), to bear the name *Victoria*; Queen Victoria had requested that her female descendants bear the name Victoria somewhere in their name, however neither the Queen, the late Princess Margaret, Princess Alexandra, Princess Anne, nor Princess Beatrice hold the name Victoria.

Princess Eugenie's parents divorced when she was six years old. When she was not at school, her time was spent with her family, as the divorce had been amicable and the Duke and Duchess of York had agreed to joint custody of the girls. Eugenie and her sister frequently travel abroad with one or both of their parents. In the April 2008 issue of *Tatler*, Eugenie described her grandmother as "one of the most amazing women ever", and her parents as "the best divorced couple" she knew.



In October 2002, 12-year-old Eugenie underwent back surgery at the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital in London to correct scoliosis. She still has the two titanium rods in her back that were put in place in 2002. She made a full recovery and is not expected to undergo any further surgery for the condition. When Princess Eugenie turned 17, she underwent orthodontic treatment, like her sister. She had her orthodontic appliances on for two years before they were taken off. In 2014, Eugenie re-opened the children's unit at the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital.

In 2013, she moved to New York for one year to work for the online auction firm Paddle8 as a benefit auctions manager.

## Education



Marlborough College

Eugenie began her schooling at Winkfield Montessori from 1992 to 1993. From there she joined her sister at Upton House School in Windsor until 1995. She attended Coworth Park School from 1995 to 2001, and then St George's School, near Windsor Castle until 2003. For the next five years, Eugenie boarded at Marlborough College in Wiltshire. She undertook a gap year before continuing her education in 2009. Eugenie began studying Combined Honours BA at Newcastle University in September 2009, combining Art History, English Literature and Politics. She completed her studies in 2012, earning a 2:1 in English literature and history of art.

## Official duties



Princess Eugenie with her sister at Trooping the Colour, June 2013.

Princess Eugenie has undertaken limited public duties as her university studies took precedence. She often performs engagements connected with charities her mother supports, including the Teenage Cancer Trust. As a member of the British Royal Family, Princess Eugenie is frequently seen at important Royal events, such as the annual Trooping the Colour ceremony in London.

On 2 June 2011, Princess Eugenie visited the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital with her father as one of her first official engagements. In April 2012 she signed on to be patron for the Hospital's Redevelopment Appeal; this was her first official patronage.

In early 2013, Princess Eugenie with her sister Princess Beatrice visited Berlin and Hanover in Germany to undertake a series of engagements. These included representing the Queen at the reopening of the former Hanoverian royal palace, the Schloss Herrenhausen, on 18 January. It was bombed by the Royal Air Force during the Second World War.

## Titles, styles, honours and arms

### Titles and styles

While the announcement of the Princess's name as Eugenie was made on the seventh day after her birth, she was from birth a British princess entitled to the style of Royal Highness. Her style and title in full is: *Her Royal Highness Princess Eugenie Victoria Helena of York*. As with the other male-line grandchildren of Elizabeth II, she uses the territorial designation of the area over which her father holds title, i.e. *York* (as Prince Harry – who is formally Prince Henry of Wales – uses *Wales*, per his father, Prince Charles, Prince of Wales).

### Arms

#### Arms of Princess Eugenie of York



##### Notes

The Princess's personalized coat of arms are the lozenge of the arms of the sovereign in right of the United Kingdom, with a label for difference.

##### Adopted

5 July 2008

##### Coronet

A coronet composed of four crosses formy and four Strawberry Leaves.

##### Escutcheon

Quarterly 1st and 4th gules three lions passant guardant in pale or 2nd or a lion rampant gules within a double tressure flory counterflory gules 3rd azure a harp or stringed argent.

##### Supporters

Dexter a lion rampant guardant or imperially crowned proper, sinister a unicorn argent, armed, crined and unguled or, gorged with a coronet or composed of crosses patée and fleurs de lis a chain affixed thereto passing between the forelegs and reflexed over the back also or.

##### Other elements

The whole differenced by a label of five points argent, the centre and exterior points each charged with a thistle head proper.

##### Symbolism


As with the Royal Arms of the United Kingdom. The first and third quarters are the arms of England, the second of Scotland, the fourth of Ireland. The use of thistles in her Arms continues the trend in royal heraldry (cf. the Arms of Prince William, Duke of Cambridge) of using charges from the maternal line, as her mother's coat of arms has a thistle as the main charge.

## References

- [1] When a surname is used, it is Mountbatten-Windsor (or her father's territorial designation, *York*).
- [2] <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/tvshowbiz/article-2546034/MOS-Diary-Going-going-twice-A-new-job-Eugenie-NY-Lon-Princess.html>
- [3] A day in the life of a young Royal: Movidia, cancer ward, Cipriani... then Whisky Mist (<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/tvshowbiz/article-1080035/A-day-life-young-royal-Movida-cancer-ward-Cipriani--Whisky-Mist.html>), *Daily Mail*, 24 October 2008. Accessed 14 May 2009.
- [4] Buckingham Palace announcement, 30 March 1990 (<http://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=1298&dat=19900330&id=L-FLAAAAIBAJ&sjid=b4sDAAAIBAJ&pg=6586,5430432>)
- [5] Yvonne's Royalty Home Page – Royal Christenings (<http://users.uniserve.com/~canyon/christenings.htm#Christenings>)
- [6] *Illustrated biography of Princess Eugenie* ([http://www.englishmonarchs.co.uk/windsor\\_17.htm](http://www.englishmonarchs.co.uk/windsor_17.htm))

Princess Eugenie of York <b>House of Windsor</b> Cadet branch of the <b>House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg</b> <b>Born:</b> 23 March 1990		
<b>Lines of succession</b>		
Preceded by <b>Princess Beatrice of York</b>	<b>Line of succession to the British throne</b> 7th position	Succeeded by <b>The Earl of Wessex</b>
<b>Orders of precedence in the United Kingdom</b>		
Preceded by <b>Princess Beatrice of York</b>	<b>Ladies</b> <i>HRH Princess Eugenie of York</i>	Succeeded by <b>Lady Louise Windsor</b>

# Sarah, Duchess of York

Sarah	
<i>Duchess of York</i>	
The Duchess in 2008	
<b>Spouse</b>	Prince Andrew, Duke of York (m. 1986, div. 1996)
<b>Issue</b>	Princess Beatrice of York Princess Eugenie of York
<b>Full name</b>	
Sarah Margaret <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>House</b>	House of Windsor (by marriage)
<b>Father</b>	Major Ronald Ferguson
<b>Mother</b>	Susan Barrantes
<b>Born</b>	15 October 1959 27 Welbeck Street, London, England
<b>Occupation</b>	Charity patron, spokesperson, writer, film producer, television personality
<b>Signature</b>	
<b>Religion</b>	Church of England

**Sarah, Duchess of York** (Sarah Margaret; *née* **Ferguson**; born 15 October 1959) is the former wife of Prince Andrew, Duke of York, the second son of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. Popularly referred to as "**Fergie**", she is a charity patron, spokesperson, writer, film producer and television personality. She is the younger daughter of Major Ronald Ferguson and Susan Barrantes (*née* Wright). Her children, Princesses Beatrice and Eugenie of York, are respectively sixth and seventh in line to succeed their grandmother as monarch of 16 independent Commonwealth realms.

## Early life

Sarah Margaret Ferguson is the second daughter of Major Ronald Ferguson and his first wife, Susan Mary Wright. Sarah's older sister is Jane Ferguson Luedecke, a public relations executive now living and working in Australia. After Sarah's parents divorced in 1974, her mother married polo player Hector Barrantes and moved to Trenque Lauquen in the Argentine pampas. Sarah stayed at the 480-acre (1.9 km<sup>2</sup>) Dummer Down Farm at Dummer, Hampshire, her father's home since age 8. Major Ferguson remarried and had three more children.

Sarah attended Daneshill School, Stratfield Turgis and then Hurst Lodge School, Ascot.<sup>[2]</sup> After finishing a course at Queen's Secretarial College at the age of eighteen, Sarah went to work in a public relations firm in London. Later she worked for an art gallery, and then a publishing company.

## Marriage to Prince Andrew

Further information: Wedding of Prince Andrew, Duke of York, and Sarah Ferguson and Wedding dress of Sarah Ferguson

On 17 March 1986, Prince Andrew, (the second son of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh and fourth in line to the throne at the time) and Sarah Ferguson announced their engagement. Prince Andrew had known Ferguson since childhood, and they had met occasionally at polo matches, and became re-acquainted with each other at Royal Ascot in 1985. He designed an engagement ring consisting of ten diamonds surrounding a Burmese ruby for her. He chose the Burmese ruby to complement her fiery red hair.<sup>[3]</sup>

After securing the Queen's permission (which is required by a British law, the Royal Marriages Act 1772, for children of the monarch), Andrew and Sarah were married in Westminster Abbey on 23 July 1986. The Queen bestowed the title Duke of York upon Prince Andrew, and as his new wife Sarah automatically assumed her husband's royal and ducal status and became *Her Royal Highness The Duchess of York*. With her marriage, she attained the rank of Princess of the United Kingdom.



The Duke and Duchess of York on their wedding day.



The Duchess of York at the Royal Welsh Show, 1991

The couple became parents on 8 August 1988, with the birth of their daughter, Beatrice. Their second child, another daughter, Eugenie, was born on 23 March 1990. During her marriage, the tabloid press ridiculed the Duchess after her weight climbed to 15 stone 10 pounds (100 kg) (220 lbs) labelling her unflatteringly as the "Duchess of Pork".<sup>[4]</sup>

By 1991, the marriage was in trouble, and the couple had drifted apart. While her husband was away on naval or royal duties, the Duchess was frequently seen in the company of other men, notably Texan multimillionaire Steve Wyatt. The Duke and Duchess of York finally announced their separation on 19 March 1992.

In August 1992, surreptitiously taken photographs of the Duchess sunbathing topless with John Bryan, an American financial manager, were published in the British tabloid *Daily Mirror*. The Duchess endured widespread public ridicule contributing to her further estrangement from the British Royal Family. After four years of official separation, the Duke and Duchess announced the mutual decision to divorce in May 1996.

By her divorce on 30 May 1996, she retained the style *Her Royal Highness* with the style of other divorced peeresses, eliminating the preface "The" before "Duchess of York". However, in accordance with letters patent issued in August 1996 regulating post-divorce royal titles, Sarah ceased being a *Royal Highness*, as she was no longer married to the Duke of York. Her current name, thus, is *Sarah, Duchess of York*. Should she marry again, Sarah would lose the use of the style of "Duchess of York".

Since the divorce, Sarah still attends some functions with her daughters, such as the investiture of the Duke of York into the Royal Victorian Order, on which occasions she is afforded the courtesy of treatment as a member of the Royal Family, although the Lord Chamberlain's Diamond Jubilee Guidelines mention the Duchess specifically as being a member of the Royal Family in her own right.

## Personal life after divorce

After her divorce, the British tabloids became critical of Sarah's notably open extravagance and lifestyle. The Duchess's commercial interests have included an eleven year endorsement with Weight Watchers, product development and promotion with Wedgwood and Avon.

Until 2004, the Duke of York and his former wife shared the family's home, Sunninghill Park in Berkshire. That same year, the Duke moved to the refurbished Royal Lodge, previously the home of his grandmother, who resided there until her death in 2002. In 2007, the Duchess rented Dolphin House, and became next door neighbours with her ex-husband. In 2008, a fire broke out at Dolphin House causing Sarah to vacate the premises and move into Royal Lodge with her former husband, the Duke of York.

In 2009, Sarah participated in a much-criticized ITV "experiment" in which Sarah joined families in a council estate (public housing) to provide advice to them on proper living. She stayed for ten days in Northern Moor, a suburb area in Wythenshawe, Manchester, England, and the result was *The Duchess on the Estate*, transmitted on ITV1 on 18 August 2009. A previous, similar television venture, *The Duchess in Hull* in which Sarah advised lower-income families on proper diet and behaviour received similar criticism.

Subsequent to the "Cash for access" scandal (below), Sarah was not among the 1,900 people who received an invitation to the 2011 wedding of Prince William and Kate Middleton.

## Cash for access

In May 2010, Sarah was filmed by *News of the World* offering access to Prince Andrew for £500,000 by Mazher Mahmood, an undercover reporter posing as an Indian businessman. On the video made as a documentary source for the story, which is publicly available, Sarah is heard to say that "£500,000 when you can, to me, open doors". She is seen taking away a briefcase containing US\$40,000 in cash. Exposure surrounding the incident increased Sarah's public profile and notoriety. For instance, Sterling Publishers substantially increased the print run of *Ashley Learns About Strangers*, the Duchess's latest book for children; however, the notoriety did not translate into additional book sales. In an interview with Oprah Winfrey, Sarah explained her behaviour by saying that she had been drinking prior to soliciting the cash, and was "in the gutter at that moment".



Sarah, Duchess of York, and Elizabeth Nabel pose for a picture backstage at The Heart Truth Red Dress Collection Fashion Show, 4 February 2005.

## Further debt problems

It was reported in August 2010, that the Duchess might declare voluntary bankruptcy with debts of £5 million, though other sources have suggested she owes about £2 million.

In March 2011, it was reported that Jeffrey Epstein had helped the Duchess avoid bankruptcy by paying off some of her debts. The payments were reportedly made after intervention from the Duke of York. In the summer of 2011, *Finding Sarah* aired on the OWN network. One episode of the US-filmed reality series depicted Sarah meeting with Suze Orman, the internationally-known financial advisor, receiving from Ms Orman a strict lecture and practical advice on how to resolve her financial issues.

## Criminal charges and international arrest warrant

On 13 January 2012, the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Turkey issued an international arrest warrant for the Duchess. She had travelled to Turkey in 2008, and covertly filmed a Turkish State Orphanage. The Turkish authorities alleged that the Duchess made a false declaration when entering the country (in relation to her motives for visiting Turkey), trespassed into a Turkish Government institution and also invaded the privacy of children. These charges carry sentences of up to 22 years imprisonment. Turkey and Britain have an extradition treaty, however, Home Office officials have stated "Under UK extradition law a judge must order the discharge of [an extradition request] if it is not an offence under UK law and in the country requesting extradition. In this case there is no offence in UK law so there will be no extradition".

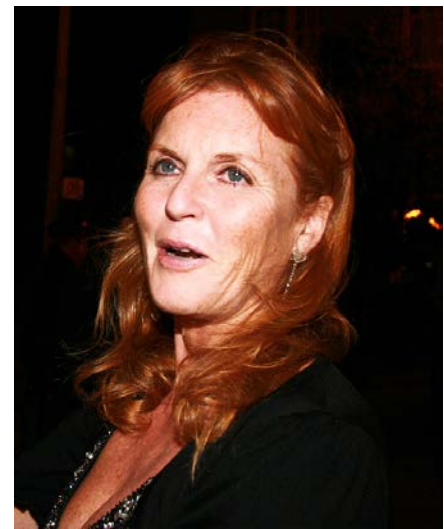
Turkey maintains that the Duchess distorted information about the orphanage and utilised an isolated incident in a smear campaign against the Republic of Turkey. Turkey invited international human rights organisations to inspect any orphanage of its choosing to show its transparency in relation to the issue.

On 5 May 2012, the trial began into the charges brought by the Ankara State Prosecutor's office. Cansu Sahin, representing Ferguson, who was not present, told the Ankara court that his client has apologised and would like to plea bargain with the prosecution.<sup>[5]</sup>

## Charity work

In 1990, The Duchess became patron of The Teenage Cancer Trust and has since opened most of the charities various units, including those at Middlesex Hospital, University College London, St James's University Hospital, Cardiff University Hospital and Royal Marsden Hospital<sup>[6]</sup>

In 1993, The Duchess founded Children in Crisis<sup>[7]</sup> a children's charity focused on education and grant making to international programs. The Duchess serves as Founder and Life President. In 2003, The Duchess joined the American Cancer Society at a congressional briefing. Sarah, Duchess of York, was a founding supporter of The American Cancer Society's Great American Weigh In, an annual campaign (modelled after the Society's Great American Smoke Out) aimed at raising awareness of the link between excess weight and cancer. In 2006, The Duchess established The Sarah Ferguson Foundation<sup>[8]</sup> based in Toronto, which derives funds from Sarah's commercial work and private donations with the aim of supporting charities internationally that serve children and families in dire need. Included under this umbrella organisation is her patronage of several British charities, including Mental Disability Rights International, the Teenage Cancer Trust, Tommy's, and the Motor Neurone Disease Association. In 2008, The Duchess became patron of Humanitas, a charity focused on providing children with education, healthcare and family support<sup>[9]</sup> In 2010, The Duchess became a supporter of The Mullany Fund,



Sarah, Duchess of York at the 2009 Toronto International Film Festival

whose aim is to support British students wishing to study medicine or physiotherapy. In 2011, The Duchess became the global ambassador for Not For Sale, a charity focused on human slavery.<sup>[10]</sup> In 2013, The Duchess, along with her former husband, The Duke of York and their daughters, Princesses Beatrice and Eugenie, founded Key To Freedom, a business structure for women in vulnerable situations in India who can sell their wares through the British retailer Top Shop. In 2014, The Duchess was appointed an ambassador for the Institute of Global Health Innovation at Imperial College London.<sup>[11]</sup>

## Books

- *Budgie the Little Helicopter* books and 1994 animated children's television series:
  - 1989, *Budgie the Little Helicopter*
  - 1989, *Budgie at Bendick's Point*
  - 1991, *Budgie and the Blizzard*
  - 1992, *The Adventures of Budgie*
  - 1993, *Budgie Goes to Sea*
  - 1996, *Budgie's Book of Colors*
  - 1996, *Budgie and Pippa Count to Ten!*
- 1995, *Travels with Queen Victoria*
- 1996, *My Story* (autobiography)
- For young girls:
  - 1997, *The Royal Switch*
  - 1997, *Bright Lights*
- Lifestyle books with Weight Watchers:
  - 1998, *Dining with The Duchess*
  - 1999, *Dieting with The Duchess*
  - 2000, *Win the Weight Game*
  - 2001, *Reinventing Yourself*
  - 2002, *Energy Breakthrough*
- 2003, *What I Know Now: Simple Lessons Learned the Hard Way*
- 2003, *Moments*. The Duchess published a collection of her photographs in an art book, sold only in Britain, with all proceeds benefiting her UK-based charity, Children in Crisis.
- 2003, *Little Red*
- 2004, *Little Red's Christmas Story*
- 2006, *Little Red's Summer Adventure*
- 2008, *Tea for Ruby*
- 2011, *Finding Sarah*
- 2012, *Ballerina Rosie*



Sarah and her daughters in 2004

## Film

In May 2004, Sarah hosted an eleven-minute production featurette on Universal's DVD 'The Legacy of Pan'. Five months later, Walt Disney Feature Animation released a special DVD *The Cat That Looked at a King*, with Sarah's voice in the role of the Queen; the story is derived from the *Mary Poppins* books by P. L. Travers. Sarah had a producing role (credited as "Sarah Ferguson") in the 2009 Jean-Marc Vallée film *The Young Victoria*, starring Emily Blunt and featured a background player role for Sarah's daughter Princess Beatrice.



## TV and radio

- Health advisor in "The Duchess in Hull" on ITV1.
- In the United Kingdom:
  - Guest editor on BBC Radio 4 *Today* programme.
  - Regular contributor to BBC Radio 2's primetime lifestyle show *Steve Wright*.
  - Previously co-produced and served as presenter in a documentary for BBC television called *In Search of the Spirit*.
  - Hosted an 8-part panel talk show on Britain's SkyOne television in 1998.
  - Appeared in an episode of the *Vicar of Dibley*.
  - Travelled to Romania and Turkey for the documentary, *Duchess and Daughters: their secret mission*, shown on ITV1 on 6 November 2008, investigating poor treatment and conditions in children's institutions in those two countries.
  - 5 March 2009 – *The Graham Norton Show*, BBC Two.
  - 18 August 2009 – *The Duchess on the Estate*, ITV1 (about Northern Moor, Manchester).
  - 1 September 2009 – *Loose Women*, ITV1.
- In the United States:
  - Special correspondent to the *NBC Today Show*, with regular "From the Heart" segments that profile inspiring Americans who make extraordinary contributions to others despite formidable personal obstacles.
  - Substitute host for CNN's *Larry King Live*.
  - Substitute host for ABC's *The View*.
  - In May 1998, Sarah appeared as herself in the fourth season finale of the television show *Friends*. She was credited as "Sarah, The Duchess of York".
  - Appeared as herself in *The Celebrity Apprentice*.
  - Appeared on *The Tyra Banks Show*, talking about her work with *Weight Watchers* and her personal style.
  - Appeared on *The Oprah Winfrey Show* on 11 May 2011.
  - Appeared on mini-series on OWN: Oprah Winfrey Network, *Finding Sarah*, in June 2011. Talks about her struggles through life with family and finances.

## Cultural references

- The 2006 title of R&B/Hip Hop singer Stacy "Fergie" Ferguson's debut album, *The Dutchess* (dutchess is a variant spelling of duchess dating to the 17th century) was a reference to the fact that the two are associated with the same surname. According to various media outlets, the Duchess of York called Fergie after the release of her album and remarked: "Fergie, it's Fergie... Now that you've done this, you have to sing at a concert for my foundation, 'Children in Crisis'." Fergie agreed and committed to charity concerts in London and New York City.
- In November 2006, Sarah was honoured for her AIDS campaigning at the New York AIDS Film Festival.
- In February 2007, Sarah was named Mother of the Year by the American Cancer Society.

## Titles, styles, honours and arms


### Titles and styles

- **15 October 1959 – 23 July 1986:** *Miss* Sarah Margaret Ferguson
- **23 July 1986 – 30 May 1996:** *Her Royal Highness* The Duchess of York
- **30 May 1996 – 21 August 1996:** *Her Royal Highness* Sarah, Duchess of York
- **21 August 1996 – present:** Sarah, Duchess of York

Upon marriage, Sarah became *Her Royal Highness The Princess Andrew, Duchess of York, Countess of Inverness, Baroness Killyleagh*. Immediately after her divorce she retained the style *Her Royal Highness*; however on 21 August 1996, letters patent were issued which removed the style from divorced former wives of princes. She remained titled *Sarah, Duchess of York* in keeping with the standard form of address for former wives of peers.

### Arms

#### Arms of Sarah, Duchess of York

	Notes
	These arms were granted to her father, Ronald Ferguson. She bears them on a lozenge.
	Escutcheon
	Or, growing out of a mound between two leaves three thistle stalks Vert blossomed Purpure all conjoined in base, alighting on the middle blossom a honeybee Or and Sable winged Argent.
Motto	
<b>EX ADVERSIS FELICITAS CRESCIT</b> <i>(Latin: From adversity grows happiness)</i>	

### Issue

Name	Birth	Marriage	Issue
Princess Beatrice of York	8 August 1988		
Princess Eugenie of York	23 March 1990		

### Ancestry

Sarah once described her family as "country gentry with a bit of old money". She is descended from both the Stuart and Tudor houses. On her father's side, Sarah is a descendant of King Charles II of England via two of his illegitimate sons, Charles Lennox, 1st Duke of Richmond, and James Scott, 1st Duke of Monmouth. By her paternal great-great-grandfather Henry Brand, 2nd Viscount Hampden and her maternal great-grandfather Mervyn Wingfield, 8th Viscount Powerscourt, Sarah also descends from Lady Anne Palmer.<sup>[12][13][14][15]</sup> Lady Anne was the eldest child of Royal mistress Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland; she was acknowledged by King Charles II and adopted the surname *Fitzroy*.

She has aristocratic ancestry, being the great great-granddaughter of the 6th Duke of Buccleuch, a great-granddaughter of the 8th Viscount Powerscourt and a direct descendant of James Hamilton, 1st Duke of Abercorn and of Georgiana Cavendish, Duchess of Devonshire making her a distant cousin of her ex-husband Prince Andrew, Duke of York and also of Diana, Princess of Wales. Her paternal grandmother was Lady Marian Montagu Douglas Scott, a first cousin of Lady Alice Montagu Douglas Scott, who married Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester,

an uncle of Queen Elizabeth II.

## References

- [1] As a titled royal, Sarah held no surname, but, when one *was* used, it was Mountbatten-Windsor.
- [2] David Banks, *Sarah Ferguson, the royal redhead* (Dillon Press, 1987), p. 14: "From Daneshill School, she went to a private girls' boarding school called Hurst Lodge."
- [3] <http://www.brilliantearth.com/news/royal-engagement-rings/>
- [4] (<http://fredericksburg.com/News/FLS/2007/022007/02252007/261665>) Pam Schmid, "Painful Past Long Gone", McClatchy-Tribune News Service, 25 February 2007
- [5] <http://www.newstrackindia.com/newsdetails/2012/05/05/234-Duchess-of-York-on-trial-for-filming-orphanages-in-Turkey-.html>
- [6] <http://www.teenagecancertrust.org/who-we-are/patrons/sarah-duchess-of-york/>
- [7] <http://www.childrenincrisis.org/About-Us/Trustees-and-Donors/Trustees>
- [8] <http://www.sarafergusonfoundation.org>
- [9] <http://www.humanitascharity.org/about/who-we-are/patrons/>
- [10] <http://www.notforsalecampaign.org/news/2011/10/14/confirmed-the-duchess-of-york-will-speak-at-the-global-forum/>
- [11] [http://www.tv3.ie/entertainment\\_article.php?locID=1.803.811&article=129158](http://www.tv3.ie/entertainment_article.php?locID=1.803.811&article=129158)
- [12] Crofts Peerage, *Powerscourt, Viscount (I, 1743)* (<http://www.craftspeerage.co.uk/online/content/index451.htm>)
- [13] Crofts Peerage, *Leicester, Earl of (UK, 1837)* ([http://www.craftspeerage.co.uk/online/content/index712.htm#LEICESTER\\_1837\\_2](http://www.craftspeerage.co.uk/online/content/index712.htm#LEICESTER_1837_2))
- [14] Crofts Peerage, *Sussex, Earl of (E, 1674–1715)* ([http://www.craftspeerage.co.uk/online/content/Sussex1674.htm#SUSSEX\\_1674\\_1](http://www.craftspeerage.co.uk/online/content/Sussex1674.htm#SUSSEX_1674_1))
- [15] Crofts Peerage, *Dacre, Baron (E, 1321)* ([http://www.craftspeerage.co.uk/online/content/Dacre1321.htm#DACRE\\_1321\\_21](http://www.craftspeerage.co.uk/online/content/Dacre1321.htm#DACRE_1321_21))

<b>Academic offices</b>		
Preceded by <b>The Duke of Edinburgh</b>	<b>Chancellor of the University of Salford</b> 1991–1995	Succeeded by <b>Professor Sir Walter Bodmer</b>

# Sophie, Countess of Wessex

Sophie	
<i>Countess of Wessex</i>	
The Countess at the wedding of Princess Madeleine of Sweden and Christopher O'Neill in Stockholm, June 2013	
<b>Spouse</b>	Prince Edward, Earl of Wessex ( <span>m.</span> <span> </span> 1999)
<b>Issue</b>	Lady Louise Windsor James, Viscount Severn
<b>Full name</b>	
Sophie Helen <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>House</b>	House of Windsor (by marriage)
<b>Father</b>	Christopher Rhys-Jones
<b>Mother</b>	Mary O'Sullivan
<b>Born</b>	20 January 1965 Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, England
<b>Religion</b>	Church of England

**Sophie, Countess of Wessex**, GCVO DStJ (Sophie Helen; *née* **Rhys-Jones**; born 20 January 1965) is the wife of Prince Edward, Earl of Wessex, the youngest son of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. Married in 1999, she worked in public relations until 2002 and now assists her husband in his royal duties. The Earl and Countess have two children: James, Viscount Severn, and Lady Louise Windsor, who are respectively ninth and tenth in the line of succession.

## Early life

Sophie Helen Rhys-Jones was born at Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, on 20 January 1965, the second child and first daughter of Christopher Bournes Rhys-Jones (born 1931), a retired tyre salesman, and his wife, Mary (*née* O'Sullivan; 1934–2005), a secretary, who already had a son, David. Sophie was named after her father's sister, Helen, who died in a riding accident more than a decade before Sophie was born. Her godfather, actor Thane Bettany, is her father's stepbrother;<sup>[2]</sup> both men spent their early life in Sarawak, North Borneo, then a British Protectorate ruled by the White Rajahs.<sup>[3]</sup>

Sophie was raised in Brenchley, Kent. She began her education at Dulwich Preparatory School, before moving on to Kent College, Pembury, where she was friends with Sarah Siensi, with whom she subsequently shared a flat in Fulham and who later became her lady-in-waiting. She then trained as a secretary at West Kent College, Tonbridge.

## Career

She began a career in public relations, working for a variety of firms, including four years at Capital Radio, where she was assigned to the press and promotions department, as well as public relations companies The Quentin Bell Organisation and MacLaurin Communications & Media. She also worked as a ski representative in Switzerland and spent a year travelling and working in Australia. In 1996, Rhys-Jones launched her public relations agency, RJH Public Relations, which she ran with her business partner, Murray Harkin.

In 2001, a *News of the World* undercover reporter, Mazher Mahmood, posing as a sheikh, recorded the Countess making disparaging comments about certain members of the British Government and appearing to use her royal status in order to gain clientele. The comments were subsequently published in *The Mail on Sunday* newspaper, and then by other media outlets. Buckingham Palace released a statement saying the reported comments were "selective, distorted and in several cases, flatly untrue". Subsequently, in 2002, both the Earl and Countess announced that they would quit their business interests in order to focus on royal duties and aid the Queen in her Golden Jubilee year.

## Marriage

Further information: Wedding of Prince Edward, Earl of Wessex, and Sophie Rhys-Jones and Wedding dress of Sophie Rhys-Jones

<b>The Royal Family of the United Kingdom and the other Commonwealth realms</b>	
	
<b>HM The Queen</b>	
HRH The Duke of Edinburgh	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH The Prince of Wales HRH The Duchess of Cornwall</li> <li>• HRH The Duke of Cambridge HRH The Duchess of Cambridge                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH Prince George of Cambridge</li> <li>• HRH Prince Henry of Wales (Prince Harry)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• HRH The Duke of York                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH Princess Beatrice of York</li> <li>• HRH Princess Eugenie of York</li> </ul> </li> <li>• HRH The Earl of Wessex HRH The Countess of Wessex</li> <li>• HRH The Princess Royal</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH The Duke of Gloucester HRH The Duchess of Gloucester</li> <li>• HRH The Duke of Kent HRH The Duchess of Kent</li> <li>• HRH Prince Michael of Kent HRH Princess Michael of Kent</li> <li>• HRH Princess Alexandra</li> </ul>	
•	v
•	t
•	e [46]



The Earl and Countess of Wessex at the wedding of the Crown Princess of Sweden in June 2010

Sophie met Prince Edward, the youngest son of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, at a charity event in 1993, and the two began their relationship soon afterwards. Their engagement was announced on 6 January 1999. Edward proposed to Sophie with an engagement ring featuring a two-carat oval diamond flanked by two heart-shaped gemstones set in 18-karat white gold. This engagement ring was made by Asprey and Garrard (now Garrard & Co) and is worth an estimated £105,000. The wedding took place on 19 June of the same year at St George's Chapel at Windsor Castle, a break from the weddings of Edward's older siblings, which were large, formal events at Westminster Abbey or St Paul's Cathedral. On the day of their marriage, the Queen created Edward Earl of Wessex and Viscount Severn and declared that he would eventually be created Duke of Edinburgh once that title reverts to the Crown. After the union, the

couple moved to Bagshot Park, in Surrey.

The Earl and Countess have two children:

- Lady Louise Windsor (born 8 November 2003)
- James, Viscount Severn (born 17 December 2007)

The children, per prior agreement between the Queen and their parents, will either not have or not use (depending on interpretation) the title of Prince(ss), nor the style Royal Highness.

After the death of Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother in 2002, Sophie became the second highest-ranking woman in the U.K.'s order of precedence, preceded only by the Queen, as her brothers-in-law, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, were then unmarried. Due to marriages of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge and changes in favour of princesses by blood for private occasions, Sophie now ranks after her sisters-in-law, the Princess Royal and the Duchess of Cornwall; her nieces, Beatrice and Eugenie; her niece-in-law Catherine and her mother-in-law's cousin Alexandra.<sup>[4]</sup> At official occasions, however, she ranks third, behind only her mother-in-law and sister-in-law.

In December 2001, the Countess was taken to the King Edward VII Hospital after feeling unwell, whereupon it was discovered that she was suffering from a potentially life-threatening ectopic pregnancy. Two years later, on 8 November 2003, she prematurely gave birth to her daughter, Louise, resulting from a sudden placental abruption that placed both mother and child at risk, and the Countess had to undergo an emergency caesarean section at Frimley Park Hospital, while the Earl of Wessex rushed back from Mauritius. The Countess returned to Frimley Park Hospital on 17 December 2007, to give birth, again by caesarean section, to her son, James, Viscount Severn.

## Royal duties

The Countess of Wessex began to take on royal duties after her wedding, with her first overseas tour being to the Canadian province of Prince Edward Island in 2000. She also became patron of a number of organisations, including the SAFC Foundation (the charitable arm of Sunderland A.F.C.) and Girlguiding UK. In 2003, she became Patron of Tomorrow's People Trust. In 2006, the Countess also lent her support to the Born in Bradford research project, which is investigating causes of low birth weight and infant mortality.

The Earl and Countess of Wessex are the primary representatives of The Queen at foreign royal events, especially marriages of heirs apparent. In this capacity, the Countess has attended the weddings of the Crown Prince and Princess Martha Louise of Norway, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Crown Princess of Sweden, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Luxembourg, the 40th birthday celebrations for the Prince of Orange (now King of the Netherlands) and the enthronement and the wedding of the Prince of Monaco.

In December 2011, the Countess of Wessex joined her husband visiting troops in Afghanistan. On the same trip, the royal couple visited Bahrain, and received two gifts of jewels from the Bahraini royal family and Prime Minister. Given concern about human rights abuses in Bahrain, this gift attracted controversy, with calls for the jewels to be sold, and the proceeds used for the benefit of the Bahraini people. In February and March 2012, The Earl and Countess visited the Caribbean for the Diamond Jubilee, visiting Saint Lucia, Barbados, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago, Montserrat, St Kitts and Nevis, Anguilla and Antigua and Barbuda. Highlights of the tour included the 50th Anniversary Independence Day celebrations in Saint Lucia, a joint address from both houses of the Barbados Parliament and a visit to sites affected by the recent volcanic eruptions in Montserrat.



The Earl and Countess of Wessex at Trooping the Colour in June 2013

## Criticism

The Countess of Wessex has been criticised for accepting two sets of jewels from the royal family of Bahrain during an official day-long visit to the country in December 2011, as she and her husband returned to the UK from a trip to Afghanistan. She was given one set by Bahrain's king and a second set by the country's prime minister, Sheikh Khalifa ibn Salman Al Khalifa. Her husband, the Earl, received a pen and a watch as well as a silk rug from the Crown Prince of Bahrain, Prince Salman bin Hamad al-Khalifa, who also gave the countess a silver and pearl cup. The value of the jewellery has not been estimated and its precise contents were not disclosed.

Critics said the countess should sell the gems and give the proceeds to political protesters in Bahrain. Denis MacShane, a former Foreign Office minister, said: "Given the appalling suffering and repression of the Bahraini people, it would be a fitting gesture for the Countess of Wessex to auction these trinkets and distribute the proceeds to the victims of the regime."

## Gift guidelines

Royal Family guidelines and procedures relating to gifts drafted in 2003 state that "before accepting any gift, careful consideration should always be given, wherever practicable, to the donor, the reason for and occasion of the gift and the nature of the gift itself (..) Equally, before declining the offer of a gift, careful consideration should be given to any offence that might be caused by such action."

## Titles, styles, honours and arms


### Titles and styles

Since her marriage, Sophie has been styled as: *Her Royal Highness* The Countess of Wessex.


Sophie's style and title in full is: *Her Royal Highness The Princess Edward, Countess of Wessex, and Viscountess Severn, Dame Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Dame of Justice of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem.*

## Honours

### Orders



-  **2004** – : Member of the Royal Family Order of Queen Elizabeth II
- **2005** – : Dame of Justice of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem (DStJ)
- **2010** – : Dame Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order (GCVO)

### Medals






- **2002**: Queen Elizabeth II Golden Jubilee Medal
-  **7 June 2005**: Commemorative Medal for the Centennial of Saskatchewan
- **2012**: Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee Medal

## Honorary military appointments

### Canada

-  Colonel-in-Chief of the South Alberta Light Horse (since 2005)
-  Colonel-in-Chief of the Lincoln and Welland Regiment (since 13 October 2004)

### United Kingdom

-  Colonel-in-Chief of the Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps
-  Colonel-in-Chief of the Corps of Army Music
-  Royal Colonel of the 5th Battalion The Rifles
-  Honorary Air Commodore Royal Air Force Wittering
-  Ship's Sponsor of HMS *Daring*



Sophie wearing her Honorary Air Commodore's uniform at Kandahar Airfield

## Arms

### Arms of Sophie, Countess of Wessex



#### Notes

The Countess bears the arms of her husband, Prince Edward, the Earl of Wessex, impaled with her father's.<sup>[5]</sup>

#### Adopted

1999

#### Coronet

Coronet of a Child of the Sovereign

#### Escutcheon

Quarterly 1st and 4th Gules three Lions passant guardant in pale Or armed and langued Azure 2nd Or a Lion rampant Gules armed and langued Azure within a double Tressure flory counterflory of the Second 3rd Azure a Harp Or stringed Argent, the whole differenced with a label of three points Argent with the central point charged with a Tudor Rose; impaled with a shield quarterly Gules and Azure a Lion rampant regardant within an Orle Or.

#### Supporters

Dexter a Lion rampant gardant Or crowned with the coronet of the rank of a child of the Sovereign Proper, sinister a Wyvern Azure, gorged with a coronet Or composed of crosses patée and fleurs de lis a Chain affixed also Or.

#### Motto



**CAS GŴR NI CHÂR Y WLAD A'I MACO**(Welsh: *Hateful the man who loves not the country that nurtured him*)

## Orders

The Royal Victorian Order circlet.

**VICTORIA**

The Badge of the Order of St John.

**Maltese Cross** (optional as DJStJ).

## Other elements

Insignia of GCVO appended

## Symbolism



Prior to marriage, Sophie Rhys-Jones had her arms redesigned by the Garter Principal King of Arms Sir Peter Gwynn-Jones, based on a 200 year old previous coat of arms, which had never been officially recognised. The new grant of arms applied to her father Christopher with remainder to his older brother Theo. The grant alludes to her family's noble Welsh heritage and one of her ancestors the warrior Elystan Glodrydd, Prince of Ferrig (represented by the Lion). The colours of red and blue is also the colours of the Royal Fusiliers Regiment, in which members of her family have served. She is quoted saying: *"It's wonderful, I'm absolutely thrilled", "It's not modern and different, because it is representative of my family's heritage, so it's in keeping with that."*

## Previous versions

Previous versions were depicted without the Royal Victorian Order, in which she was only appointed in 2010, but superimposed upon the badge of the Order St John (as DJStJ). Prior to her marriage, she bore her father's arms on a lozenge only.

**Issue**

Name	Birth	Marriage	Issue
Lady Louise Windsor	8 November 2003		
James, Viscount Severn	17 December 2007		

**Ancestry**

Sophie is the 11th cousin once removed of her husband, through their common ancestors Nicholas St. John of Lydiard Tregoze and his wife, Elizabeth (née Blount, a relative of royal mistress Elizabeth Blount). By multiple lines, Sophie is a direct descendant of King Edward III.<sup>[6]</sup> Sophie also descends from the Lancastrian King Henry IV through his son Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester.<sup>[7][8][9][10][11]</sup> She is also of Welsh, Irish, and Scottish ancestry, through her father and her mother respectively, as well as French ancestry, being a descendant of King Henry II of

France. Sophie is also distantly related to the family of the Viscounts Molesworth by the descent of her paternal grandmother - Margaret Patricia Molesworth - from Robert Molesworth, 1st Viscount Molesworth.<sup>[12][13]</sup> Sophie is also a descendent of the Welsh prince and warrior Elystan Glodrydd by her father.

## References

- [1] As a titled royal, Sophie seldom uses a surname, but, when one *is* used, it is Mountbatten-Windsor.
- [2] Peerage genealogy (<http://thepeerage.com/p10414.htm#i104137>)
- [3] Biography of Paul Bettany ([http://www.tiscali.co.uk/entertainment/film/biographies/paul\\_bettany\\_biog.html](http://www.tiscali.co.uk/entertainment/film/biographies/paul_bettany_biog.html))
- [4] The Queen tells the Duchess of Cambridge to curtsy to the 'blood princesses' (<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/theroyalfamily/9351571/The-Queen-tells-the-Duchess-of-Cambridge-to-curtsey-to-the-blood-princesses.html>)
- [5] Sophie's new coat (<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/uk/347718.stm>). BBC News. 19 May 1999. Retrieved 14 November 2010.
- [6] Sophie of Wessex descends from Edward III of England through several lines. Sir Nicholas St. John's paternal grandmother, Jane Inwardby, descended from Edward III *The Royal Lineage* (<http://books.google.com/books?id=je4KAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA31&lpg=PA31&dq=nicholas+st.+john+elizabeth+blount+our+royal&source=bl&ots=HxY5OyuvYH&sig=4BS8DL4SbFfAsQt7cVDJOWEHf7Q&hl=en&sa=X&ei=iYJkUIaVHcnx0gGWg4HQBW&ved=0CEcQ6AEwBg#v=onepage&q=nicholas.st.john.elizabeth.blount.our.royal&f=false>); Sir Lachlan Maclean, 1st Baronet who descends from Edward and Scottish royalty and nobility.
- [7] Sir Bernard Burke. *A genealogical and heraldic history of the extinct and dormant baronetcies of England*, by J. and J.B. Burke, Scott, Webster, and Geary, 1838. pg 546.
- [8] Sir Bernard Burke. *A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Colonial Gentry*, Harrison, 1891. pg 198.
- [9] Bernard Burke. *A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland, Enjoying Territorial Possessions Or High Official Rank: But Uninvested with Heritable Honours*, Volume 4. pg 134.
- [10] Sir Bernard Burke. *A genealogical and heraldic history of the landed gentry of Great Britain & Ireland*, Volume 2, Harrison, 1871. pg 856.
- [11] Charles Mosley, editor. *Burke's Peerage, Baronetage & Knightage*, 107th edition, 3 volumes (Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.: Burke's Peerage (Genealogical Books) Ltd, 2003), volume 2, page 2720.
- [12] Charles Mosley, editor, *Burke's Peerage, Baronetage & Knightage*, 107th edition, 3 volumes (Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.: Burke's Peerage (Genealogical Books) Ltd, 2003), volume 2, page 2731.
- [13] *The Royal Lineage of Our Noble and Gentle Families: together with their paternal ancestry*, Volume 1. Hazell, Watson and Viney, 1883. pg 31. *Google eBook* (<http://books.google.com/books?id=je4KAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA31&lpg=PA31&dq=nicholas+st.+john+elizabeth+blount+our+royal&source=bl&ots=HxY5OyuvYH&sig=4BS8DL4SbFfAsQt7cVDJOWEHf7Q&hl=en&sa=X&ei=iYJkUIaVHcnx0gGWg4HQBW&ved=0CEcQ6AEwBg#v=onepage&q=nicholas.st.john.elizabeth.blount.our.royal&f=false>)

Orders of precedence in the United Kingdom		
Preceded by <b>The Duchess of Cornwall</b>	<b>Ladies</b> <i>HRH The Countess of Wessex</i>	Succeeded by <b>The Princess Royal</b>

# Lady Louise Windsor

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Lady Louise Windsor	
Lady Louise at Trooping the Colour, June 2013	
<b>Full name</b>	
Louise Alice Elizabeth Mary Mountbatten-Windsor	
<b>House</b>	House of Windsor
<b>Father</b>	Prince Edward, Earl of Wessex
<b>Mother</b>	Sophie, Countess of Wessex
<b>Born</b>	8 November 2003 Frimley Park Hospital, Frimley, Surrey, England
<b>Religion</b>	Church of England

**Lady Louise Windsor** (Louise Alice Elizabeth Mary Mountbatten-Windsor; born 8 November 2003) is the elder child and only daughter of Prince Edward, Earl of Wessex, and Sophie, Countess of Wessex. She is the youngest granddaughter of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. Lady Louise is currently tenth in the line of succession to succeed her grandmother.

## Early life

Lady Louise was born prematurely on 8 November 2003 (at 23:32 GMT) at Frimley Park Hospital in Surrey after her mother was rushed there by ambulance from the Wessex home at Bagshot Park, Surrey; Prince Edward was not present for the birth because it came so suddenly. Lady Louise was delivered by the Royal Surgeon/Gynaecologist Marcus Setchell via emergency Caesarean section due to placental abruption, which caused severe blood loss to both child and mother. Lady Louise was transferred to a neo-natal unit in St George's Hospital, Tooting, London, as a precaution. Meanwhile, the Countess remained at Frimley Park until she was well enough to be discharged, on 23 November 2003. Her name was announced on 27 November. She was baptised in the Private Chapel of Windsor Castle on 24 April 2004, and her godparents were: Lady Alexandra Etherington, Lady Sarah Chatto, Lord Ivar Mountbatten, Rupert Elliott, and Francesca Schwarzenbach.

Born with esotropia, Lady Louise underwent a 30-minute operation under general anaesthetic to correct the problem in January 2006. At age 9, she sustained a broken arm falling off a pony.

Lady Louise is 10th in the line of succession to the thrones of the Commonwealth realms.

## Royal engagements

She was one of the bridesmaids at the wedding of the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge on 29 April 2011.

Lady Louise attended her first Trooping the Colour in June 2009, and rode in the carriages with her family at Trooping the Colour for the first time in June 2011. Lady Louise was again present at Trooping the Colour in 2012 and 2013.

Since 2011 Lady Louise has accompanied her parents, grandparents and other members of the royal family on the walk to church on Christmas Day in Sandringham.<sup>[1]</sup>

On Easter 2012, Lady Louise accompanied her paternal grandparents, parents and cousin, Princess Eugenie of York, to the Easter service in St George's Chapel at Windsor Castle.

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In June 2012, Lady Louise attended the Jubilee Thames River Pageant with her parents and younger brother. A few days later Lady Louise accompanied her parents to the Thanksgiving Service at St. Paul's Cathedral in honour of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee.

On 4 June 2013, Lady Louise was the youngest member of the royal family to attend her grandmother's 60th coronation anniversary celebration at Westminster Abbey. On 11 June, Lady Louise along with her brother attended the Coronation festival at Buckingham Palace.<sup>[2]</sup>

## Titles, styles and honours

Louise is styled as "Lady Louise Windsor",<sup>[1]</sup> although letters patent issued in 1917 (and still remaining in force today) assign a princely status and the style of *Royal Highness* to all male-line grandchildren of a monarch. Therefore, all else being equal, Louise would have been styled as *Her Royal Highness Princess Louise of Wessex*. However, when her parents married, the Queen, via a Buckingham Palace press release, announced that (in hopes of avoiding some of the burdens associated with royal titles) their children would be styled as the children of an earl, rather than as princes or princesses.<sup>[3]</sup> Thus, court communications refer to her as *Lady Louise Windsor*.

## Honours

In June 2008, to recognise a visit by her father to the Canadian province of Manitoba, the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba-in-Council named a lake in the north of the province after Lady Louise.

## Ancestry

Her mother descends from Nicholas St. John of Lydiard Tregoze (descendant of King Edward III of England) and his wife, Elizabeth (née Blount, a relative of royal mistress Elizabeth Blount) making her parents 11th cousins, once removed. Lady Louise's mother is also descended from King Henry IV of England<sup>[4]</sup> and King Henry II of France. Louise is also related to the family of the Viscounts Molesworth by her mother's descent from Robert Molesworth, 1st Viscount Molesworth.<sup>[5]</sup> Her mother also descended from the Welsh prince and warrior Elystan Glodrydd.

## References

- [1] <http://www.emirates247.com/news-in-images/duchess-kate-style-queen-of-christmas-2011-12-26-1.434510>
- [2] <http://pinterest.com/jennahpc/trh-prince-edward-sophie-the-countess-of-wessex/>
- [3] UK Government News – 19th June, 1999: TITLE OF HRH THE PRINCE EDWARD ([http://www.gov-news.org/gov/uk/news/title\\_of\\_hrh\\_the\\_prince\\_edward/40309.html](http://www.gov-news.org/gov/uk/news/title_of_hrh_the_prince_edward/40309.html)) (Accessed 18 January 2014)
- [4] Charles Mosley, editor. *Burke's Peerage, Baronetage & Knightage*, 107th edition, 3 volumes (Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.: Burke's Peerage (Genealogical Books) Ltd, 2003), volume 2, page 2720.
- [5] *Burke's Peerage, Baronetage & Knightage*, 107th edition, volume 2, page 2731.

Lady Louise Windsor <b>House of Windsor</b> <b>Born:</b> 8 November 2003		
<b>Lines of succession</b>		
Preceded by <b>Viscount Severn</b>	<b>Line of succession to the British Throne</b> 10th position	Succeeded by <b>The Princess Royal</b>
<b>Orders of precedence in the United Kingdom</b>		
Preceded by <b>Princess Eugenie of York</b>	<b>Ladies</b> <i>Lady Louise Windsor</i>	Succeeded by <b>Zara Phillips</b>

# James, Viscount Severn

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James	
<i>Viscount Severn</i>	
<b>Full name</b>	
James Alexander Philip Theo Mountbatten-Windsor <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>House</b>	House of Windsor
<b>Father</b>	Prince Edward, Earl of Wessex
<b>Mother</b>	Sophie, Countess of Wessex
<b>Born</b>	17 December 2007 Frimley Park Hospital, Frimley, Surrey, England
<b>Religion</b>	Church of England

**James, Viscount Severn** (James Alexander Philip Theo Mountbatten-Windsor; born 17 December 2007), is the younger child and only son of Prince Edward, Earl of Wessex, and Sophie, Countess of Wessex, and the youngest grandchild of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. Viscount Severn is ninth in the line of succession to the thrones of the 16 Commonwealth realms.

## Biography

### Birth

Viscount Severn was born by caesarean section at 16:20 UTC on 17 December 2007, at Frimley Park Hospital. Prince Edward, who was present for the birth of his second child, remarked that the birth was "a lot calmer than last time" (a reference to the emergency delivery of their first child, Lady Louise), that his wife was "doing very well," and that his son was "like most babies, rather small, very cute and very cuddly." The baby and his mother were released from hospital on 20 December, and the following day his names were announced as James Alexander Philip Theo. His sister, Lady Louise Windsor, is four years his senior. The siblings live with their parents at Bagshot Park in Surrey.

James was admitted to Great Ormond Street Hospital in London on 24 January 2008, with what Buckingham Palace called a "minor allergic reaction." He was released from the hospital within days.

### Baptism

Viscount Severn was baptised on 19 April 2008, in the Private Chapel of Windsor Castle by the Dean of Windsor, Bishop David Conner. His christening gown was a newly made replica of the gown originally used by his great-great-great-grand-aunt Victoria, the eldest daughter of Queen Victoria, in 1840. It has been worn for most royal christenings since then, and the old gown has now been preserved. Severn's godparents are Denise Poulton, Jeanye Irwin, Alastair Bruce, 5th Baron Aberdare, Duncan Bullivant, and Tom Hill.

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## Royal engagements

In June 2012, Viscount Severn attended the Jubilee Thames River Pageant with his parents and sister.

On 11 June 2013, Viscount Severn along with his sister attended the Coronation festival at Buckingham Palace.<sup>[2]</sup> Viscount Severn was also present at Trooping the Colour in June 2013.

## Titles, styles, honours and arms

### Titles and styles

Letters patent issued in 1917 (and still remaining in force today) assign a princely status and the style of *Royal Highness* to all male-line grandchildren of a monarch. Therefore, all else being equal, James would have been styled as *His Royal Highness Prince James of Wessex*. However, when his parents married, the Queen, via a Buckingham Palace press release, announced that (in hopes of avoiding some of the burdens associated with royal titles) their children would be styled as the children of an earl, rather than as princes or princesses.<sup>[3]</sup> Thus, court communications refer to him as *Viscount Severn*.

### Honours

In June 2008, to recognise a visit by his father to the Canadian province of Manitoba, the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba-in-Council named a lake in the north of the province after Viscount Severn.

## Ancestry

His mother descends from Nicholas St. John of Lydiard Tregoze (descendant of King Edward III of England) and his wife, Elizabeth (née Blount, a relative of royal mistress Elizabeth Blount) making his parents 11th cousins, once removed. Viscount Severn's mother is a descendant of King Edward III of England,<sup>[4]</sup> King Henry IV of England,<sup>[5]</sup> and King Henry II of France. James is also related to the family of the Viscounts Molesworth by his mother's descent from Robert Molesworth, 1st Viscount Molesworth.<sup>[6]</sup> His mother also descended from the Welsh prince and warrior Elystan Glodrydd.

## References

- [1] 1960 Letters Patent ([http://www.heraldica.org/topics/britain/prince\\_highness\\_docs.htm#1960](http://www.heraldica.org/topics/britain/prince_highness_docs.htm#1960)) – website Heraldica.org
- [2] <http://pinterest.com/jennahpc/trh-prince-edward-sophie-the-countess-of-wessex/>
- [3] UK Government News – 19th June, 1999: TITLE OF HRH THE PRINCE EDWARD ([http://www.gov-news.org/gov/uk/news/title\\_of\\_hrh\\_the\\_prince\\_edward/40309.html](http://www.gov-news.org/gov/uk/news/title_of_hrh_the_prince_edward/40309.html)) (Accessed 18 January 2014)
- [4] Sophie of Wessex descends from Edward III of England through several lines. Sir Nicholas St. John's paternal grandmother, Jane Iwardby, descended from Edward *The Royal Lineage* (<http://books.google.com/books?id=je4KAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA31&lpg=PA31&dq=nicholas+st.+john+elizabeth+blount+our+royal&source=bl&ots=HxY5OyuvYH&sig=4BS8DL4SbFfAsQt7cVDJOWEHf7Q&hl=en&sa=X&ei=iYJkUIaVHcnx0gGWg4HQBw&ved=0CEcQ6AEwBg#v=onepage&q=nicholas.st.john.elizabeth.blount.our.royal&f=false>); Sir Lachlan Maclean, 1st Baronet who descends from Edward and Scottish royalty and nobility.
- [5] Charles Mosley, editor. *Burke's Peerage, Baronetage & Knightage*, 107th edition, 3 volumes (Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.: Burke's Peerage (Genealogical Books) Ltd, 2003), volume 2, page 2720.
- [6] *Burke's Peerage, Baronetage & Knightage*, 107th edition, volume 2, page 2731.

James, Viscount Severn <b>House of Windsor</b> <b>Born:</b> 17 December 2007		
<b>Lines of succession</b>		
Preceded by <b>The Earl of Wessex</b>	<b>Line of succession to the British throne</b> 9th position	Succeeded by <b>Lady Louise Windsor</b>
<b>Orders of precedence in the United Kingdom</b>		
Preceded by <b>Prince Harry</b>	<b>Gentlemen</b> <i>Viscount Severn</i>	Succeeded by <b>Peter Phillips</b>

# Peter Phillips

<b>Peter Phillips</b>	
	
Phillips and his mother in August 2012	
<b>Born</b>	Peter Mark Andrew Phillips 15 November 1977 St Mary's Hospital, London, England
<b>Alma mater</b>	University of Exeter
<b>Occupation</b>	Manager for the Royal Bank of Scotland
<b>Religion</b>	Church of England
<b>Spouse(s)</b>	Autumn Kelly (m. 2008)
<b>Children</b>	Savannah Phillips (b. 2010) Isla Phillips (b. 2012)
<b>Parents</b>	Mark Phillips Anne, Princess Royal
<b>Relatives</b>	Zara Tindall (sister) Elizabeth II (grandmother) Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh (grandfather)

**Peter Mark Andrew Phillips** (born 15 November 1977) is the first child and only son of Anne, Princess Royal, and her first husband, Captain Mark Phillips. He is the eldest grandchild of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh.

Phillips holds no royal title or style and is currently 12th in the line of succession to the thrones of the 16 Commonwealth realms. After graduating from university in 2000, he worked for Jaguar followed by WilliamsF1. In 2003, while working for WilliamsF1 in Canada, he met Autumn Kelly, whom he married in St George's Chapel at Windsor Castle in 2008. Phillips keeps a low public profile and for the most part, carries out no royal duties; for many years he has worked in the sports sponsorship and management fields.



## Early life and education

Peter Phillips was born at 10:46 am on 15 November 1977, at St Mary's Hospital, Paddington in west London. He was the first child of Mark Phillips and Princess Anne, who had married in 1973. His parents were said to have refused offers from the Queen that would have led to his being born in the peerage. Phillips was therefore the first legitimate grandchild of a monarch to be born without a title or courtesy style for more than 500 years. Before him the last grandchildren born without any title or style were the children of Cecily of York, the daughter of Edward IV. At birth he was fifth in line to the Throne, and remained so until Prince William's birth in 1982. At the time of his birth, there was a 41-gun salute from the Tower of London. He was baptised Peter Mark Andrew Phillips on 22 December 1977, by the then Archbishop of Canterbury Donald Coggan in the Music Room of Buckingham Palace. His godparents were his uncle, the Prince of Wales, the Rt. Rev'd. Geoffrey Tiarks, Captain Hamish Lochore, Lady Cecil Cameron of Lochiel and Jane Holderness-Roddam. Princess Anne and Captain Phillips (who also had a daughter, Zara, in 1981) tried to ensure that their children were kept out of the limelight. As a child, he and his sister attended Trooping the Colour and a few other royal events with their mother. Phillips has two half-sisters, Felicity Tonkin (born 1985), the daughter of Mark Phillips and his former mistress Heather Tonkin,<sup>[1]</sup> and Stephanie Phillips (born 1997), the daughter of his father's second marriage to Sandy Pflueger.

Peter Phillips went to Port Regis Prep School in Shaftesbury, Dorset before following other members of the Royal Family by attending Gordonstoun School in Moray, Scotland. Whilst at Gordonstoun, he was chosen to be head boy and also played rugby for the school's team. Then he went to the University of Exeter and graduated with a degree in sports science. At university, he played for the Exeter University Rugby League team.

Following the death of his aunt Diana, Princess of Wales, Peter Phillips was known to be very supportive of his cousin Prince William.

## Post-university

After his graduation in 2000, Phillips worked for Jaguar as corporate hospitality manager and then for WilliamsF1 racing team, where he was sponsorship accounts manager. In 2004, while working for WilliamsF1, Phillips was in a van in China with three other employees when the van was hit by a car. Phillips was uninjured. He left WilliamsF1 in September 2005, for a job as a manager at the Royal Bank of Scotland in Edinburgh. In March 2012, he left RBS to take on a role as managing director at SEL UK.

Unlike his sister's personal life, Peter Phillips' personal life receives only limited publicity. He dated Elizabeth Lorio, a cod liver oil heiress from the United States, for two years; in 2001 they lived together for eight months. Later, he had a four-month relationship with Tara Swain, a flight attendant.

In August 2012, it was announced that he would be the Guest of Honour at the 2012 Rugby League Challenge Cup Final between Warrington Wolves and Leeds Rhinos at Wembley on 24 August 2012.

## Marriage and children


In 2003, Phillips met Autumn Kelly, a Canadian management consultant, at the Canadian Grand Prix in Montreal. Their engagement was announced on 28 July 2007. The Queen gave her consent to the marriage in a meeting of her Privy Council on 9 April 2008.

Before her marriage, Autumn Kelly converted from Roman Catholicism to the Church of England. If she had been Roman Catholic at the time of the marriage, Phillips would have lost his place in the line of the succession to the thrones because of the terms of the Act of Settlement 1701. Shortly before their wedding, the couple caused some reported unease in royal circles when they were interviewed and photographed by *Hello!* magazine, and were reported to have been paid £500,000. They married on 17 May 2008 at St George's Chapel in Windsor Castle. The service was conducted by David Conner, the Dean of Windsor.

The couple lived in Hong Kong after Phillips moved positions within the Royal Bank of Scotland to head their sponsorships activities in the region. They now live in London where he continues to work for the bank. Their first child, and the Queen's first great-grandchild, a daughter named Savannah Anne Kathleen,<sup>[2]</sup> was born on 29 December 2010 at Gloucestershire Royal Hospital. On Saturday, 23 April, the Queen was present for Savannah Phillips's baptism, which took place at Holy Cross Church in Avening, Gloucestershire, near Gatcombe Park, the home of his mother. Savannah is 13th in line for the throne. On 29 March 2012, Autumn gave birth to another daughter, Isla Elizabeth Phillips, who is 14th in line for the throne.<sup>[3]</sup>

## Arms

### Arms of Peter Phillips


	Notes
	<p>These arms were granted to Peter William Garside Phillips, the father of Mark Phillips and grandfather of Peter Mark Andrew Phillips, in October 1973.</p> <p>Mark used these arms differenced with a three-point label, and the younger Peter with a five-point label, until Mark inherited the plain arms in 1998.</p>
	<p>Escutcheon</p> <p>Per chevron azure and Or, in chief a horse courant argent, and in base a sprig of forget-me-not flowers, slipped and leaved proper.</p>

## References

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- [2] Who's Who – Members of the Royal Family (<http://www.ukwhoswho.com/public/royals>)
- [3] ITV News – Queen a great-grandmother again (<http://www.itv.com/news/update/2012-03-30/queen-a-great-grandmother-again/>)

Lines of succession		
Preceded by <b>The Princess Royal</b>	<b>Line of succession to the British throne</b> 12th position	Succeeded by <b>Savannah Phillips</b>
Orders of precedence in the United Kingdom		
Preceded by <b>Viscount Severn</b>	<b>Gentlemen</b> <i>Mr Peter Phillips</i>	Succeeded by <b>Viscount Linley</b>

# Zara Phillips

<b>Zara Phillips</b> MBE	
	
Zara in 2007	
<b>Born</b>	Zara Anne Elizabeth Phillips 15 May 1981 Paddington, London, UK
<b>Alma mater</b>	University of Exeter
<b>Religion</b>	Anglican
<b>Spouse(s)</b>	Mike Tindall ( <u>m.</u> 2011)
<b>Children</b>	Mia Tindall
<b>Parents</b>	Anne, Princess Royal Mark Phillips
<b>Relatives</b>	Peter Phillips (brother) Elizabeth II (grandmother) Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh (grandfather)

**Zara Anne Elizabeth Phillips** MBE (born 15 May 1981) is a British equestrian and the second-eldest grandchild of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. Zara Phillips is the second child and only daughter from the marriage of Anne, Princess Royal and her first husband, Captain Mark Phillips. She is 15th in the line of succession.

She is married to ex-England rugby union player Mike Tindall, and whilst she continues to use her maiden name professionally, socially she is formally styled *Mrs Michael Tindall MBE*.

Phillips won the Eventing World Championship in Aachen in 2006. The same year she was voted 2006 BBC Sports Personality of the Year by the British viewing public (an award her mother won in 1971). She was appointed Member of the Order of the British Empire (MBE) in the 2007 New Year's Honours List (on the advice of HM Government) for her services to equestrianism. In 2012, she carried an Olympic flame at Cheltenham Racecourse on her horse *Toytown*. As a member of the Great Britain Eventing Team, she won a Silver Medal at the London 2012 Olympics and was presented with her medal by her mother.

## Early life and education

Zara Phillips was born on 15 May 1981 at St Mary's Hospital, Paddington in west London. She was baptised *Zara Anne Elizabeth Phillips* on 27 July 1981, and her first name was suggested by her uncle, the Prince of Wales. Her godparents were: her maternal uncle, Prince Andrew; the Countess of Lichfield; Helen, Lady Stewart (wife of Sir Jackie Stewart); Andrew Parker Bowles; and Hugh Thomas. Zara herself is godmother to Prince George of Cambridge.

Phillips has an older brother, Peter Phillips (born 15 November 1977) and two half-sisters, Felicity Tonkins (born in 1985 to her father by his brief affair with Heather Tonkins) and Stephanie Phillips, born 2 October 1997 from her father's second marriage to Sandy Pflueger.

The children of the Princess Royal do not hold any royal or noble title. They are not entitled to royal status by right of birth, as they are the grandchildren of a monarch in the female line, and their father declined a title in his own right. As a child she and her brother attended Trooping the Colour and a few other royal events with their mother.

Phillips went to Beaudesert Park School in Stroud, Gloucestershire, and Port Regis School in Shaftesbury, Dorset, before following other members of the Royal Family by attending Gordonstoun School in Moray, Scotland. During her schooldays, Phillips excelled at many sporting activities, representing her schools in hockey, athletics and gymnastics. She was also successful academically, scoring 11 GCSEs from A\* to C and a B and C in her A-levels. She later qualified as a physiotherapist specialising in equine physiotherapy, from the University of Exeter.

## Marriage and children

On 21 December 2010, Buckingham Palace announced her engagement to rugby union player Mike Tindall, who plays for Premiership side Gloucester and the England national team. She lives with Tindall at their home in Gloucestershire. The couple met during England's Rugby World Cup-winning campaign in Australia in 2003.

Their wedding was held on 30 July 2011 at the Canongate Kirk in Edinburgh, Scotland. The bride wore a Stewart Parvin dress and the Meander tiara. This tiara belonged to her great-grandmother, Princess Andrew of Greece and Denmark. It was a tiara that her mother also wore.

On 8 July 2013, it was announced by Buckingham Palace that Phillips and Tindall were expecting their first child.<sup>[1]</sup> With her husband present, Phillips gave birth to a daughter, Mia Grace Tindall, on 17 January 2014 at Gloucestershire Royal Hospital. She is 16th in the line of succession. Phillips has hopes of raising her daughter to be athletic. As Phillips herself is a public figure, appearances of her daughter are also often noted. Contrary to rumour, she has not hired a nanny.

## Equestrian



Zara and High Kingdom competing at the 2012 Summer Olympics in London

Personal information	
<b>Discipline</b>	Eventing

Following in both her parents' footsteps, Phillips is an accomplished equestrian. In June 2003, she announced that she had secured a sponsorship deal with Cantor Index, a leading company in spread betting, to help cover the costs of her equestrian career.

Riding her horse Toytown, she collected individual and team gold medals at the 2005 European Eventing Championship in Blenheim, and individual gold and team silver medals at the 2006 FEI World Equestrian Games in Aachen, Germany, making her the reigning Eventing World Champion until 2010.

Despite winning team gold at the 2007 European Eventing Championships in Italy, she failed to defend her individual title after a problem in the show-jumping phase of the competition.

The British Olympic Association announced that Phillips would be riding Toytown for the British equestrian team at the Beijing Olympic Games 2008 in Hong Kong. However, an injury sustained by Toytown during training led to her being forced to withdraw from the team. Zara previously missed the 2004 Summer Olympics in Athens, when Toytown suffered a similar injury during training.

On 25 October 2008, she fell from her horse, Tsunami II, at the 15th fence of a cross-country event at Pau, France, and broke her right collarbone. The horse broke its neck after it had tipped over the hedge and was put down.

On 11 June 2012, Phillips was announced as being a part of the British Equestrian team at the 2012 London Olympic Games. She competed in the 2012 Olympics on her new horse, High Kingdom, where she won silver in the team eventing. Her medal was presented by her mother, Princess Anne.<sup>[2]</sup> Philips finished 2nd at Luhmühlen Horse Trials 2013, on her top horse High Kingdom.

## Charitable engagements

Phillips supports many charitable causes. In 2003, she and her mother took part in the first UK double ship-naming ceremony in Southampton. The Princess Royal named the P&O Cruises liner *Oceana*, and Phillips named its sister ship *Adonia*.


She frequently attends various events for charity and has taken to supporting certain causes herself, mainly for spinal injuries, equestrian charities and children's causes. In 2005, she auctioned one of her evening gowns (worn at the London premiere of the film *Seabiscuit*) to raise money for tsunami relief. She also undertook a visit to New Zealand in her role as patron of The Catwalk Trust. From 1998 to 2005, she served as the president of Club 16-24, a group which encourages young people to take an interest in racing. She is linked to INSPIRE<sup>[3]</sup>, the Salisbury based medical research charity which helps to improve the quality of life of people with spinal cord injuries, and Sargent Cancer Care for Children, the UK's leading children's cancer charity.

She appears at events for The Caudwell Charitable Trust, which is targeted at children with special needs, disabilities and serious illnesses. In 2006, she took part in a special charity day for Cantor Index, whose staff were killed in the 11 September 2001 attacks. In 2007, she became patron of the Mark Davies Injured Riders Fund. To help with Sport Relief 2008, she posed for her first official royal portrait by artist Jack Vettriano. In 2009, she attended a celebrity poker tournament in Monaco in aid of Darfur, Sudan. In September 2010, she attended the 2012 London Olympic Ball alongside cousin Prince Harry of Wales. In October of the same year she attended another celebrity poker tournament, this time in London, in aid of Cancer Research UK, of which she is Royal Patron. In 2011 she auctioned another evening gown, this time in aid of the Christchurch, New Zealand appeal, with the gown raising £22,000. In 2012 she attended various events marking her grandmother's Diamond Jubilee, although she missed the flotilla due to her commitments with the 2012 Olympics. In 2013, she visited the Stroud Maternity Ward, where she gave birth in 2014, to celebrate their 60th anniversary. In the same year she attended the Chelsea Flower Show alongside her grandmother The Queen. In 2014, Zara lent her support to the #bringbackourgirls campaign that United States First Lady Michelle Obama started.

## Clothing design


In 2009, it was announced that Phillips would be designing her own range of equestrian clothing for Musto Outdoor Clothing. The range is named ZP176 after the team number Zara was given when she first represented her country. The range was officially launched in July 2010.

## Honours and arms

-  1 January 2007: Member of the Order of the British Empire (MBE)



## Arms of Zara Phillips

	<p>Notes</p> <p>Zara bears her father's arms on a lozenge</p> <p>Escutcheon</p> <p><i>Per chevron Azure and Or, in chief a Horse courant Argent, and in base a Sprig of Forget-me-not Flowers, slipped and leaved Proper.</i></p>
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## References

- [1] Zara Philips and Mike Tindall expecting their first baby (<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-23227423>) *BBC*
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- [3] <http://www.inspire-foundation.org.uk/>

Lines of succession		
Preceded by <b>Isla Phillips</b>	<b>Line of succession to the British throne</b> 15th position	Succeeded by <b>Mia Tindall</b>
Orders of precedence in the United Kingdom		
Preceded by <b>Lady Louise Windsor</b>	<b>Ladies</b>	Succeeded by <b>Viscountess Linley</b>
Awards		
Preceded by <b>Andrew Flintoff</b>	<b>BBC Sports Personality of the Year</b> 2006	Succeeded by <b>Joe Calzaghe</b>

# Mark Phillips

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## Capt Mark Phillips



Mark Phillips in 1980

Personal information	
<b>Birth name</b>	Mark Anthony Peter Phillips
<b>Born</b>	22 September 1948 Tetbury, Gloucestershire, England
<b>Height</b>	1.85 m (6 ft 1 in)
<b>Weight</b>	79 kg (174 lb)
<b>Spouse(s)</b>	Anne, Princess Royal (m. 1973, div. 1992) Sandy Pflueger (m. 1997–2012)
Sport	
<b>Sport</b>	Horse riding

Captain **Mark Anthony Peter Phillips**, CVO, ADC(P) (born 22 September 1948) is an English Olympic gold-medal-winning horseman for Great Britain and ex-husband of Anne, Princess Royal, with whom he had two children. He remains a leading figure in British equestrian circles, a noted eventing course designer, and a columnist in *Horse & Hound* magazine.

## Early life

Mark Phillips is the son of Major Peter William Garside Phillips (1920–1998),<sup>[1]</sup> and Anne Patricia Phillips (née Tiarks)<sup>[2]</sup> (1926–1988). He was educated at Stouts Hill Preparatory School near Uley, Gloucestershire, and Marlborough College, then the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst.

## Military career

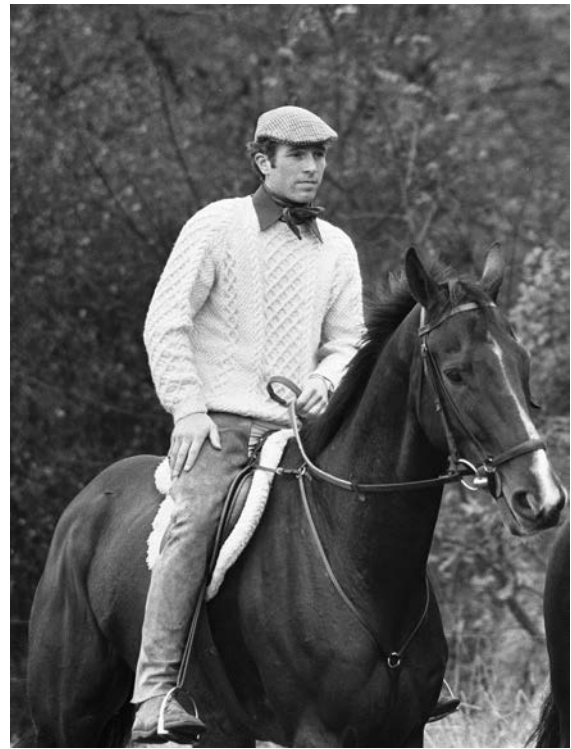
Upon passing out from Sandhurst, Phillips was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant into the Queen's Dragoon Guards in July 1969. After the expected period, he was promoted to Lieutenant in January 1971. By the start of 1974, Phillips was an acting Captain when he was appointed a Personal Aide-de-Camp to Queen Elizabeth II. Phillips was substantively promoted to captain in July 1975. Phillips retired from the Army on 30 March 1978.

After retiring from the Army, Phillips continued to style himself Captain Mark Phillips.<sup>[3]</sup> Ordinarily, only Army officers of or above the rank of Major may use their rank when retired. However, retired junior cavalry officers whose civilian work involves equestrianism may continue to use their rank.<sup>[4]</sup>

## Equestrian career

Phillips was a reserve member of the British equestrian team for the 1968 Olympics. He was part of the British three-day event teams that won a world title in 1970, a European title in 1971 and Olympic gold medals in 1972; individually he finished in 35th place in 1972. At the 1988 Olympics his horse sustained a pulled muscle and could not complete the individual three-day event, but Phillips won a silver medal with the British team. Phillips was a four-time champion at the Badminton Horse Trials, in 1971–72 on *Great Ovation*, in 74 on *Colombus* and 1981 on *Lincoln*. It was through his equestrian activities that he met Princess Anne, the only daughter of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. Their daughter Zara won a silver medal in the three-day event with the British team in 2012.<sup>[1]</sup>

In 1998, Phillips designed the cross-country venue for the Red Hills Horse Trials, a qualifying event for the Olympics located in Tallahassee, Florida, USA. He is now a regular columnist in *Horse & Hound* magazine. He also remains a leading figure in British equestrian circles, and serves as *Chef d'Equipe* of the United States Eventing Team.<sup>[5]</sup>



Mark Phillips in 1973



## Personal life

Phillips married Princess Anne on 14 November 1973, at Westminster Abbey.<sup>[6]</sup> They have two children:

- Peter Mark Andrew Phillips, born 1977
- Zara Anne Elizabeth Phillips, born 1981

The Queen is believed to have offered him a peerage on his wedding day, which he declined. This may also have been the specific wish of Princess Anne. As female-line grandchildren of the Sovereign, Princess Anne's children were never eligible for the style "Royal Highness" or the title "Prince/Princess" under the terms of George V's letters patent of 1917. If Phillips held a peerage, however, his children with Princess Anne would have been entitled to be addressed as "The Honourable", or as "Lord" or "Lady".

The Queen bought the couple Gatcombe Park near Minchinhampton as a wedding present. Several sources, including Nicholas Davies' book *Queen Elizabeth II: A Woman Who Is Not Amused* have attempted to cast doubt on whether Phillips fathered his daughter Zara.<sup>[7][8][9][10]</sup> The Prince of Wales is believed to have originated the nickname "Foggy" on the grounds that he was "thick and wet".<sup>[11][12]</sup>

In August 1985 Phillips fathered a daughter, Felicity, as a result of an extramarital affair with New Zealand art teacher Heather Tonkin. Phillips was confirmed as the father as a result of DNA testing during a paternity suit in 1991. In 1989 the Princess Royal and Mark Phillips announced their intention to separate, as the marriage had been under strain for a number of years. The couple divorced on 23 April 1992.


On 1 February 1997, Phillips married Sandy Pflueger, an American Olympic dressage rider. Their daughter Stephanie was born on 2 October 1997.

On 3 May 2012, it was confirmed by Capt Phillips' solicitors that Phillips and Pflueger had separated, intending to divorce. Phillips is reported to be in a relationship with US show jumping rider Lauren Hough who, at 35 years of age, is four months younger than his son. The couple are reported to be planning to live together in Wellington, Florida.<sup>[13]</sup>

Phillips' personal wealth is thought to be in the range of £15–20 million, although he gained only a small settlement when his marriage to Anne, Princess Royal ended.

## Titles, styles, honours and arms

### Military ranks

-  **Captain** (Retired), late Queen's Dragoon Guards

### Honours

Orders


- Commander of the Royal Victorian Order (CVO)

### Honorary military appointments

- **1 February 1984** – : Personal Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty The Queen (AdC(P))

## Arms

### Arms of Mark Phillips

	Notes
	<p>These arms were granted to Peter Phillips, the father of Captain Mark Phillips, in October 1973. Mark used these arms differenced with a three point label until he inherited the undifferenced arms from his father in 1998.: He was granted hereditary supporters a rare privilege for untitled people.</p>
	Escutcheon
	<p>Per chevron azure and Or, in chief a horse courant argent, and in base a sprig of forget-me-not flowers, slipped and leaved proper.:</p>

## Issue

Name	Birth	Marriage		Issue
Peter Phillips	15 November 1977	17 May 2008	Autumn Kelly	Savannah Phillips Isla Phillips
Zara Phillips	15 May 1981	30 July 2011	Mike Tindall	Mia Tindall
Felicity Tonkin	10 August 1985			
Stephanie Phillips	2 October 1997			

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- [13] Rayner, Gordon (3 May 2012) Captain Mark Phillips to divorce for second time after falling for 35-year-old Lauren Hough (<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/theroyalfamily/9243928/Captain-Mark-Phillips-to-divorce-for-second-time-after-falling-for-35-year-old-Lauren-Hough.html>). Telegraph.co.uk. Retrieved on 8 May 2014.

# Autumn Phillips

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Autumn Phillips	
<b>Born</b>	Autumn Patricia Kelly 3 May 1978 Montreal, Quebec, Canada
<b>Known for</b>	Granddaughter-in-law of Elizabeth II
<b>Religion</b>	Church of England ( <i>prev.</i> Roman Catholic Church)
<b>Spouse(s)</b>	Peter Phillips (m. 2008)
<b>Children</b>	Savannah Phillips (born 2010) Isla Phillips (born 2012)
<b>Parents</b>	Brian Kelly Kathleen McCarthy

**Autumn Patricia Phillips** (née **Kelly**, 3 May 1978) is the wife of Peter Phillips, who is the son of Anne, Princess Royal, and Captain Mark Phillips, and the oldest grandchild of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh.

After graduating from McGill University in 2002, Kelly met Peter Phillips in her birthplace and hometown of Montreal, Quebec; their engagement was announced in July 2007, and they married in St George's Chapel at Windsor Castle, on 17 May 2008. They have two daughters named Savannah and Isla. The family lives in London. She retains her Canadian citizenship.

## Early life

Autumn, her twin brother Christopher "Chris", and her older brother Kevin were born in Montreal, Quebec, to Brian Kelly, an electricity company executive, and his wife Kathleen "Kitty" (née McCarthy). She was baptised on 18 June 1978, at Saint John Fisher Parish Church, and raised in Cedar Park, Pointe-Claire, in the English speaking West Island region of Montreal. Her parents divorced when Autumn was eight years old, after which her mother married commercial pilot Ron Magas, and her father married Lynne, with whom he has two children, Jessica and Patrick. Autumn's family continued to live in the Pointe-Claire area, where she attended a Roman Catholic primary school, and then the St. Thomas High School, alongside friend and actress Casey McKinnon, and where Autumn excelled at sports. Autumn then attended McGill University, during which time she worked as a bartender, model, and actress, appearing in the 1996 film *Rainbow*, taking the non-speaking, though credited, role of Tigrette Number 3, and later in the television series *Sirens*. Autumn graduated from McGill in 2002, with a Bachelor of Arts degree in East Asian studies, whereupon she started a career as a management consultant.

## Relationship with Peter Phillips

Autumn attended the 2003 Canadian Grand Prix, where she met Peter Phillips – who was, at the time, working for WilliamsF1 – though she did not know until six weeks later, when she saw him on television, that he was Queen Elizabeth II's grandson. She then moved to the United Kingdom, living with Phillips in a Kensington, London, apartment and a cottage on the Gatcombe Park estate, and, though before meeting Phillips she had accepted a job with an American computer firm in England, Autumn later worked as a personal assistant to broadcaster Sir Michael Parkinson, while also attending royal events, such as the dinner party at the Ritz Hotel for the Queen's 80th birthday.

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Autumn's engagement to Peter Phillips was announced by Buckingham Palace on 28 July 2007, and the Queen subsequently gave her consent to the union in a meeting of her British Privy Council on 9 April of the following year.<sup>[1]</sup> Prior to the marriage, Autumn converted from Roman Catholicism to Anglicanism; had she remained Catholic after her marriage, her husband would have lost his place in the line of succession to the throne, per the provisions of the Act of Settlement 1701. This scenario drew attention to the Act of Settlement's bar on Catholics ascending to the throne, and prompted calls in both Canada and the United Kingdom for the respective prime ministers to address the issue. Some reported unease was also caused in royal circles when Autumn and Phillips were interviewed and photographed by *Hello!* magazine, for an apparent fee of £500,000.

The couple married on 17 May 2008, at St George's Chapel at Windsor Castle, the service conducted by David Conner, Dean of Windsor, and Autumn's dress designed by Sassi Holford. Her six bridesmaids included Zara Phillips, her husband's sister. The couple have recently (2010) returned to London after living in Hong Kong, where he has a job with the Royal Bank of Scotland, heading their sports sponsorship activities in the region, just in time for the Queen to see the birth of her first great-grandchild. Their first child, and the Queen's first great-grandchild, Savannah Anne Kathleen Phillips,<sup>[1]</sup> was born on 29 December 2010 at Gloucestershire Royal Hospital. With dual citizenship, this child is the first Canadian citizen to be in the line of succession to the thrones of the Commonwealth realms. On Saturday, 23 April, the baptism of Savannah took place at Holy Cross Church in Avening, Gloucestershire, near the Princess Royal's home, Gatcombe Park. Autumn and Peter announced in October 2011, that the couple were expecting their second child. On 29 March 2012, Autumn gave birth to another girl, Isla Elizabeth Phillips, weighing 7 lbs 4oz. Isla is 14th in line for the throne.<sup>[2]</sup> On Sunday, 1 July 2012, the christening of Isla took place at St. Nicholas' Church in Gloucestershire.

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[1] Who's Who – Members of the Royal Family (<http://www.ukwhoswho.com/public/royals>)

[2] ITV News – Queen a great-grandmother again (<http://www.itv.com/news/update/2012-03-30/queen-a-great-grandmother-again/>)

Orders of precedence in the United Kingdom		
Preceded by <b>The Duchess of Cambridge</b>	<b>Ladies</b> <i>Mrs Peter Phillips</i>	Succeeded by <b>Princess Beatrice of York</b>

# Mike Tindall

**Michael Tindall**



<b>Full name</b>	Michael James Tindall		
<b>Date of birth</b>	18 October 1978		
<b>Place of birth</b>	Otley, West Yorkshire, England		
<b>Height</b>	1.85 m (6 ft 1 in)		
<b>Weight</b>	102 kg (220 pounds)		
<b>School</b>	Queen Elizabeth Grammar School, Wakefield.		
<b>Rugby union career</b>			
<b>Playing career</b>			
<b>Position</b>	Centre		
<b>Professional / senior clubs</b>			
<b>Years</b>	<b>Club / team</b>	<b>Caps</b>	<b>(points)</b>
1997–2005	Bath Rugby	85	(133)
2005–2014	Gloucester Rugby	181	(110)
<b>National team(s)</b>			
<b>Years</b>	<b>Club / team</b>	<b>Caps</b>	<b>(points)</b>
2000–2011	England	75	(74)
2012–2013	Barbarians	5	(0)

**Michael James "Mike" Tindall**, MBE (born 18 October 1978) is a former English rugby player who played outside centre for Bath Rugby and Gloucester Rugby and has captained the England team. He is married to Zara Phillips, the daughter of the Princess Royal and the eldest granddaughter of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh.

## Early life

Tindall was born in Otley, West Yorkshire, and was educated at the private, fee-paying Queen Elizabeth Grammar School, Wakefield, while his father Phil captained Otley.

## Career

### Bath

Tindall joined Bath straight from school, as an 18-year-old in 1997. At that point the centre pairing at Bath and England were Jeremy Guscott and Phil de Glanville. But after the 1999 Rugby World Cup, Tindall played regularly at both club and country level, making his debut against Ireland at Twickenham in 2000 alongside Mike Catt.

Despite criticism over the years, in particular from Will Carling and ex-Bath fly-half Stuart Barnes, he cemented the outside centre position as his own with a partnership with inside centre Will Greenwood, playing in the 2003 Rugby World Cup. Tindall played in the number 12 jersey and played at outside centre, with Greenwood in the number 13. The shirt numbers often misled people into thinking they played the other way round but Tindall usually lined up outside Greenwood as the latter preferred to wear the number 13 jersey for superstitious reasons. He was dropped for the semi-final in favour of Mike Catt, whose kicking was required in the rainy weather, but Tindall was reinstated in the final, in which England were victorious.

Tindall missed the 2005 Six Nations with a foot injury and subsequently failed to regain his fitness for the British and Irish Lions tour to New Zealand. Described by England's former head coach, Andy Robinson as the 'heartbeat' of the side, Tindall was gradually finding his way back to form following a lengthy absence from the game during 2005.

Tindall's contract was up for renewal, but Bath had a strict salary cap policy, and after falling out with Bath owner Andrew Brownsword over the offer of an early testimonial game and further concerns over his long term fitness, Tindall ended his eight-year association with Bath and joined their West Country rivals Gloucester Rugby on a three-year deal worth £150,000.

### Gloucester Rugby

After returning from injury in the autumn of 2005, Tindall regained his England place but this time at number 12. However at club level he continued to play at 13 with the 12 shirt going to Henry Paul. The partnership was heavily criticised as being flat and boring and Tindall spent much of the season showing a poor run of form despite selection week in, week out. It wasn't until an incident at Tindall's girlfriend's birthday party that Henry Paul broke club rules and fell out of favour with Gloucester Rugby coach, Dean Ryan. This brought in the introduction of young centre Anthony Allen, which towards the end of the season helped forged what became the start of a very powerful centre partnership. His partnership with Jamie Noon for England was much criticised, with many people claiming that the bulky partnership lacked imagination and play-making ability. Tindall has a strong cult following however, and is often nicknamed "The Fridge" due to his sizeable bulk.



Mike Tindall with the Webb Ellis Cup

During his recuperation from another injury in 2005, Tindall entered the prestigious British Poker Open tournament, finishing in 3rd place in his heat before being eliminated by John Gale. On 18 November 2006 Tindall made his first Guinness Premiership start of the season against third-placed Wasps. Troubled by a calf injury so far into the 2006/07 season, he had made only two appearances as a replacement, against Worcester and Irish Tindall came back from his injury however with a much more highly rated run of form. His 10, 12 and 13 partnership of Ryan Lamb, Anthony Allen and himself inspired him to play more attacking and exciting rugby and since has become a Gloucester Rugby favourite. Gloucester supporters now affectionately hold him with high regard and he continued the season extremely well in helping Gloucester Rugby with his own running abilities, powerful defence and tactical kicking to top spot of the Guinness Premiership.

Tindall was again included in the England starting line up for the 2007 Six Nations opener against Scotland at Twickenham, under new head coach Brian Ashton. Selected to play outside former Rugby League star Andy Farrell, the pair combined to make what is arguably the largest centre partnership in international history.

In April 2007 playing away against Newcastle Falcons in the Guinness Premiership, Tindall broke his leg in a tackle on Toby Flood and this forced him to miss the rest of the season, including the Guinness Premiership final, where his leadership would have been critical in a young backline. This also precluded his selection for the 2007 Rugby World Cup.

In October 2007, after recovering from injury, Tindall returned to the Gloucester Rugby starting line up, against Worcester Warriors at home, in the Guinness Premiership. Tindall had a fairytale comeback, scoring a try to the Shed's delight. He has since played most of Gloucester Rugby's games scoring a handful of tries including one against Ulster Rugby in the Heineken Cup, where he contributed to Gloucester Rugby setting a new record in the Tournament's history, the fastest time to score four tries and collect the try bonus point.

On 7 December 2007 against Bourgoin in the Heineken Cup, Tindall limped off the field with a severe shin injury sustained in a similar tackle from that against Newcastle the previous season when Tindall broke his leg. Despite this injury, Tindall recovered quickly and played the following week, continuing his form for Gloucester.

In February 2008 Tindall was named in England head coach Brian Ashton's squad for the upcoming Six Nations Championship, and thus started for England at outside centre against Wales at Twickenham on 2 February 2008. During the match against Wales, he was accidentally kicked in the chest by winger Mark Jones and had to be stretchered off. He had attempted to win possession just as Jones was kicking the ball away. He was ruled out of the tournament with internal bleeding and a perforated liver.

Tindall stated in a press conference that he was happy just to be alive after his ordeal, but was looking forward to returning to the rugby field for Gloucester in what he hoped would be towards the "business end of the season" (April), however, this seemed quite unlikely bearing in mind his ordeal. In January 2008, Tindall announced a new three-year deal signed to remain at Gloucester Rugby until the



Tindall during 2011 RWC

end of the 2011 season. In April 2012, Gloucester announced that Tindall would be one of a group of 11 players not playing for the club next season. However in June 2012, he agreed a one-year contract as a player and backs coach at Gloucester. In May 2013, Tindall signed a new contract to remain player-backs coach for another year at Gloucester. On 15 July 2014, Tindall announced his retirement from professional rugby.

### **2011 Rugby World Cup misconduct**

On 11 November 2011, Tindall was fined £25,000 by the Rugby Football Union and was removed from its elite player squad as a result of his throwing a dwarf in Queenstown, New Zealand during the 2011 Rugby World Cup. Martin Johnson, the England manager, had initially supported Tindall, but it later became clear that management, including Johnson, had been misled. After a formal enquiry, the RFU said that Tindall's actions were unacceptable and would not be tolerated. Tindall said he intended to appeal against the decision.

On 28 November 2011 the appeal partly succeeded. Tindall's suspension from the England squad was set aside and the fine was reduced to £15,000. One of the reasons given for his partially successful appeal was that he had not intentionally misled Johnson, because he did not remember the relevant events.

Tindall was caught on camera flirting with an unknown woman at a bar in Queenstown, New Zealand, during the 2011 Rugby World Cup. A bouncer uploaded security camera footage of the incident to YouTube, and was later charged with accessing a computer system for a dishonest purpose.

### **Barbarians**

Mike Tindall was selected for the Barbarians squad on their short tour in May 2012 against England at Twickenham Stadium, Ireland at Kingsholm Stadium, Gloucester and Wales at Millennium Stadium.

In May 2013, Tindall captained the Barbarians against England at Twickenham Stadium. Tindall was named a replacement for the Barbarians against the British and Irish Lions as part of their 2013 tour to Australia.

### **Personal life**

On 21 December 2010, it was announced that he was engaged to Zara Phillips, the daughter of the Princess Royal and her first husband Captain Mark Phillips. Phillips is the granddaughter of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. The wedding was held on 30 July 2011 at Canongate Kirk in Edinburgh with the attendance of all senior members of the Royal Family.

On 8 July 2013, it was announced that they are expecting their first child in early 2014.

On 17 January 2014, it was announced that Zara Phillips had given birth to a baby girl. On 23 January 2014, Tindall announced via Twitter that the couple had named their daughter Mia Grace Tindall.<sup>[1]</sup>

### **Celebrity Ambassador**

In late 2013 Mike Tindall became a brand ambassador for online trading company UFXMarkets.<sup>[2]</sup> He appeared in a variety of advertising campaigns and was interviewed for the company's promotional video. In it, he explained that he sees significant overlap between playing Rugby and online trading, in the research required to excel and in the adrenaline rush of success. Mike Tindall has also appeared as the host for a number of charity sporting events, including a golf classic sponsored by the Legion Foundation in May 2013 to raise money for the On Course Foundation and Rugby for Heroes. A year earlier, Tindall became the charity ambassador for The Midlands Air Ambulance the same organization that helped to airlift him off of the rugby pitch after an injury in a Six Nations match in 2008.



## Drunk-driving convictions

Tindall has two convictions for drink-driving. The earlier conviction, in 2000, resulted in a 16-month disqualification (which was in itself in excess of the obligatory 12-month disqualification<sup>[3]</sup> for a first offence).

On 8 January 2009 he was again convicted of drunk-driving, was banned from driving for three years and fined £500, with £75 costs. This was the consequence of an incident on the M4 motorway on 15 March 2008 when Tindall was stopped by Gloucestershire Police who required Tindall to take a breath test, following a day out at Cheltenham Racing Festival with Zara Phillips.


## Ancestry

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- [3] Road Traffic Act 1988 s 5(1)

# Antony Armstrong-Jones, 1st Earl of Snowdon

The Earl of Snowdon	
 <p>Antony Armstrong-Jones in 1965</p>	
<b>Born</b>	Antony Charles Robert Armstrong-Jones 7 March 1930 London, England, United Kingdom
<b>Title</b>	Earl of Snowdon
<b>Tenure</b>	6 October 1961 – present
<b>Known for</b>	Ex-husband of Princess Margaret, ex-brother-in-law of Elizabeth II
<b>Nationality</b>	British
<b>Spouse(s)</b>	Princess Margaret (m. 1960; div. 1978) Lucy Lindsay-Hogg (m. 1978; div. 2000)
<b>Issue</b>	David, Viscount Linley Lady Sarah Chatto Lady Frances von Hofmannsthal Jasper Cable-Alexander
<b>Parents</b>	Ronald Armstrong-Jones Anne Messel
<b>Occupation</b>	Photographer

**Antony Charles Robert Armstrong-Jones, 1st Earl of Snowdon**, GCVO RDI (born 7 March 1930) is an English photographer and film maker. He was married to Princess Margaret, younger daughter of King George VI, and younger sister of Queen Elizabeth II.

## Early life

Armstrong-Jones was the only son of the marriage of the barrister Ronald Armstrong-Jones (1899–1966) and his first wife Anne Messel.

Armstrong-Jones's paternal grandfather was Sir Robert Armstrong-Jones, the British psychiatrist and physician, and one paternal great-grandfather was Sir Owen Roberts, the Welsh educationalist. A maternal great-grandfather was the *Punch* cartoonist Linley Sambourne (1844–1910), and his great-great-uncle Alfred Messel was a well-known Berlin architect.

Armstrong-Jones's parents separated when he was young and as a schoolboy he contracted polio while on holiday at their country home in Wales. For the entire six months that he was in Liverpool Royal Infirmary recuperating, his only family visits were from his sister Susan.<sup>[1]</sup>

## Education

Armstrong-Jones was educated at two boarding independent schools: at Sandroyd School from 1939 to 1943,<sup>[2]</sup> which had newly moved to its current home at Rushmore Park (at the centre of Cranborne Chase, and near the village of Tollard Royal), in Wiltshire, from its former home of Cobham in Surrey, and at Eton College, followed by Jesus College at the University of Cambridge, where he studied architecture, but failed his final exams. He coxed the winning Cambridge boat in the 1950 Boat Race.<sup>[3]</sup>

## Life and career

After university, Armstrong-Jones took up a career as a photographer in fashion, design and theatre. As his career as a portraitist began to flourish, he became known for his royal studies, among which were the official portraits of Queen Elizabeth II, and the Duke of Edinburgh for their 1957 tour of Canada.

In the early 1960s, Armstrong-Jones became the artistic adviser of the *Sunday Times* magazine, and by the 1970s had established himself as one of Britain's most respected photographers. Though his work includes everything from fashion photography to documentary images of inner city life and the mentally ill, he is best known for his portraits of world notables (the National Portrait Gallery has more than 100 Snowdon portraits in its collection), many of them published in *Vogue*, *Vanity Fair*, and *The Daily Telegraph* magazine. His subjects have included Barbara Cartland, Laurence Olivier, Anthony Blunt and J. R. R. Tolkien.

In 2001, Armstrong-Jones was given a retrospective exhibition at the National Portrait Gallery, *Photographs by Snowdon: A Retrospective*, which later travelled to the Yale Center for British Art. More than 180 of his photographs were displayed in an exhibition that honoured what the museums called "a rounded career with sharp edges."

Armstrong-Jones also co-designed, in 1960–1963, with Frank Newby and Cedric Price, the aviary of the London Zoo. He also had a major role in designing the physical arrangements for the 1969 investiture of his nephew Prince Charles as Prince of Wales.<sup>[4]</sup>

## Personal life

Armstrong-Jones has been married twice. He was married first to Princess Margaret (1960 to 1978), and second to Lucy Mary Lindsay-Hogg (1978 to 2000).

### First marriage

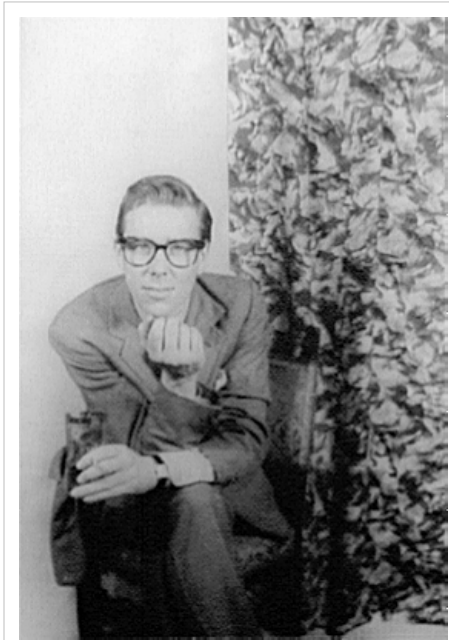
In February 1960, Snowdon, still known as Antony Armstrong-Jones, became engaged to the Queen's sister, Princess Margaret, and they married on 6 May 1960 at Westminster Abbey. The couple made their home in apartments at Kensington Palace. As he had been without title, he was created **Earl of Snowdon** and **Viscount Linley** of Nymans in the County of Sussex on 6 October 1961 due to concerns over the prospect of a British princess giving birth to a child without a title. The Snowdon title has centuries-old royal associations, since the name Snowdon was borne by the Welsh princes and the House of Gwynedd before 1282, though here it was granted as a nod to Armstrong-Jones's Welsh ancestry. A Barony of Snowdon (sometimes spelled Snaudon) was a subsidiary title of King George II's son Frederick, Prince of Wales. The subsidiary Linley title honoured Lord Snowdon's great-grandfather Linley Sambourne as well as Nymans, the Messel family estate in West Sussex.

The couple had two children:

- David Armstrong-Jones, Viscount Linley, born 3 November 1961
- Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones, born 1 May 1964

The marriage began to collapse very early and publicly. Various causes may have been behind the failure. In 1953 Margaret had been dissuaded from accepting the proposal of Group Captain Peter Townsend. On her side there was a penchant for late-night partying, on Snowdon's, an undisguised sexual promiscuity. ("If it moves, he'll have it", was the summing up of one close friend).<sup>[5]</sup> To most of the girls who worked in his Pimlico Road studio, there seemed little doubt that Snowdon was gay or bisexual; to which he himself responded, "I didn't fall in love with boys — but a few men have been in love with me". In his 2009 memoir, *Redeeming Features*, British interior decorator Nicholas Haslam claimed that he had an affair with Snowdon before the latter's marriage to Princess Margaret, and that Snowdon had also been the lover of another leading interior decorator, Tom Parr. Others have pointed out that both Snowdon and Margaret were stars in their own right, and were used to being the centre of attention, leading to clashes over primacy. Margaret was initially surprised that her husband had no intention of giving up his rising photographic career. Because Snowdon travelled around the world to complete assignments, he was often separated from his wife for many weeks.

Their break-up lasted sixteen years, accompanied by drugs, alcohol, and bizarre behaviour by both parties, such as Snowdon's leaving lists between the pages of books the princess read for her to find, of "things I hate about you". According to biographers Sarah Bradford and Anne de Courcy, one note read: "You look like a Jewish manicurist and I hate you". When high society palled, Snowdon would escape to a hideaway cottage with his lovers, or on



Antony Armstrong-Jones in 1958, photographed by Carl Van Vechten.



Princess Margaret and the Earl of Snowdon with the United States president Lyndon B. Johnson and his wife Lady Bird at the White House on 17 November 1965

overseas photographic assignments; most people, including the Royal Family, took his side. Among Snowdon's lovers in the late 1960s was Lady Jacqueline Rufus-Isaacs, daughter of the third Marquess of Reading.<sup>[6]</sup>

The marriage ended in divorce in 1978, when Roddy Llewellyn briefly entered Princess Margaret's life and Snowdon played the outraged husband.

In 2004 it was claimed that Snowdon fathered a daughter shortly before marrying Princess Margaret.<sup>[7]</sup> Anne de Courcy reports the claim by Polly Fry, born in 1960, in the third week of Lord Snowdon's marriage to Princess Margaret, and brought up as a daughter of Jeremy Fry, inventor and member of the Fry's chocolate family, and his first wife, Camilla, that she was in fact Snowdon's daughter.<sup>[8]</sup> Polly Fry asserted that a DNA test in 2004 proved Snowdon's paternity. Jeremy Fry rejected her claim, and Snowdon denied having taken a DNA test.

## Second marriage

After his divorce from Princess Margaret, Lord Snowdon married Lucy Mary Lindsay-Hogg (née Davies), the former wife of film director Michael Lindsay-Hogg, on 15 December 1978.

The couple had one daughter:

- Lady **Frances** Armstrong-Jones, born 17 July 1979

From 1976 until 1996, Snowdon's mistress was Ann Hills, a journalist; she committed suicide on 31 December 1996.

The Earl and Countess of Snowdon separated in 2000 after the revelation that Snowdon, at the age of 67, had fathered a son, Jasper William Oliver Cable-Alexander (born 30 April 1998), with Melanie Cable-Alexander, an editor at *Country Life* magazine.<sup>[9]</sup>

## Titles, styles, honours and arms

### Titles

- 7 March 1930 – 6 October 1961: Antony Armstrong-Jones, Esq.
- 6 October 1961 – present: *The Rt Hon.* The Earl of Snowdon

### Life peerage


On 16 November 1999 Lord Snowdon was created Baron Armstrong-Jones, of Nymans in the County of West Sussex. This was a life peerage given him so that he could keep his seat in the House of Lords after the hereditary peers had been excluded. An offer of a life peerage was made to all hereditary peers of the first creation (*i.e.*, those for whom a peerage was originally created, as opposed to those who inherited a peerage from an ancestor) at that time.

## Awards and Honours

- GCVO: Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, 7 July 1969
- He was awarded the Royal Photographic Society's Progress Medal and an Honorary Fellowship in 1985.
- In 1989, he was awarded an Honorary Degree (Doctor of Laws) from the University of Bath.

## Arms

### Arms of Antony Armstrong-Jones, 1st Earl of Snowdon

	Notes
	These arms also appear on the arms of his son, Viscount Linley. Image sources:
	Crest
	A stag stanant gules attired collared and unguled Or between two arms embowed in armour the hands proper each grasping a fleur-de-lis gold.
	Escutcheon
	Sable on a chevron argent, between in chief two fleurs-de-lis Or, and in base an eagle displayed Or, four pallets gules.
	Supporters
Dexter, a griffin, and sinister, an eagle, each with wings elevated and addorsed Or.	
Compartment	
Land	
Motto	
A Noddo Duw A Noddir ( <i>What God wills will be</i> )	
Other elements	
Mantling	

## Issue

Name	Birth	Marriage		Issue
David Armstrong-Jones, Viscount Linley	3 November 1961	8 October 1993	Serena Stanhope	Charles Armstrong-Jones Margarita Armstrong-Jones
Lady Sarah Chatto	1 May 1964	14 July 1994	Daniel Chatto	Samuel David Benedict Chatto Arthur Robert Nathaniel Chatto
Lady Frances von Hofmannsthal	17 July 1979	2 December 2006	Rodolphe von Hofmannsthal	Rex Antony Octavian von Hofmannsthal Maud Dolores Diamond von Hofmannsthal <sup>[10]</sup> Sybil Sabrina Ernestine von Hofmannsthal <sup>[11]</sup>
Jasper Cable-Alexander	30 April 1998			

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- [6] Lord Snowdon, his women, and his love child (<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/theroyalfamily/2059552/Lord-Snowdon-his-women-and-his-love-child.html>). *Telegraph* (31 May 2008). Retrieved 13 June 2012
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<b>Peerage of the United Kingdom</b>		
<b>New creation</b>	<b>Earl of Snowdon</b> 1961 – present	<b>Incumbent</b> <i>Heir:</i> <i>Viscount Linley</i>



# David Armstrong-Jones, Viscount Linley

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Viscount Linley	
	
<b>Born</b>	David Albert Charles Armstrong-Jones 3 November 1961 Clarence House, London
<b>Title</b>	Viscount Linley (of Nymans)
<b>Spouse(s)</b>	Lady Serena Stanhope
<b>Parents</b>	Antony Armstrong-Jones, 1st Earl of Snowdon Princess Margaret
<b>Occupation</b>	Furniture maker

**David Albert Charles Armstrong-Jones, Viscount Linley** (born 3 November 1961), known professionally as **David Linley**, is an English furniture maker and chairman of the auction house Christie's UK. The son of Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, and Antony Armstrong-Jones, 1st Earl of Snowdon, he is a grandson of King George VI, and is 17th in the line of succession to the British throne and the thrones of the 15 other Commonwealth realms and heir-apparent to the Earldom of Snowdon.<sup>[1]</sup>

## Education

At the age of five, Linley started lessons in the Buckingham Palace schoolroom with his cousin, Prince Andrew.<sup>[2]</sup> He went to several independent schools: first, to Gibbs Pre-Preparatory School in Kensington in London,<sup>[3]</sup> followed by the pre-preparatory section of Ashdown House School, East Sussex, then on to Millbrook House School<sup>[4]</sup>, near Abingdon, in Oxfordshire,<sup>[5]</sup> and finally to Bedales School, where he developed a passion for arts and crafts. From 1980 to 1982, he studied at Parnham College in the small town of Beaminster in Dorset, for craftsmen in wood.

## Professional life

Linley opened a workshop in Dorking where he designed and made furniture for three years before setting up his own company David Linley Furniture Ltd, now known as LINLEY, where he makes bespoke furniture, upholstery, and interior design products known for their neoclassical appearance and use of inlaid woods. He has written numerous books and lectured around the world. His work is sold at in firm retail stores in Belgravia, Mayfair and the Burlington Arcade and overseas including the Bespoke Collection.

On 1 December 2006, Linley took up the post of chairman of Christie's UK, having joined the board in 2005 as a non-executive director.

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## Duties

As the Queen's nephew, Linley takes part in royal family events such as the Trooping of the Colour and Christmas celebrations at Sandringham. He does not have an official royal role.

On 8 April 2002, Linley, along with the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York and the Earl of Wessex, stood guard at the lying-in-state of their grandmother, Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother. This was a mark of respect unofficially known as the Vigil of the Princes, which had taken place only once before, during the lying-in-state of King George V in 1936.

In 2011, Linley's daughter, Margarita Armstrong-Jones, was a bridesmaid at the wedding of the Duke of Cambridge.

In 2013 Linley became a Patron of the Greenpower Education Trust, which inspires young people towards careers in engineering.

## Personal life and family

Lord Linley had romances with Susannah Constantine, Kate Menzies and Nicola Formby. On 8 October 1993 he married The Hon. Serena Stanhope, a daughter of Viscount Petersham (now Earl of Harrington) at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.

Viscount Linley and his wife have two children:

- *The Hon. Charles* Patrick Inigo Armstrong-Jones (born 1 July 1999)
- *The Hon. Margarita* Elizabeth Rose Alleyne Armstrong-Jones (born 14 May 2002)

Linley has one biological sister, Lady Sarah Chatto (*née* Armstrong-Jones); and one paternal half-sister, Lady Frances von Hofmannsthal (*née* Armstrong-Jones). Viscount Linley also has a half-brother, Jasper Cable-Alexander, son of his father and Melanie Cable-Alexander, an editor at *Country Life* magazine.

From 2000–2002, Viscount Linley, his wife and baby son lived in Kensington Palace with his mother, Princess Margaret, in her declining years.

The Linleys have three homes: a flat in Chelsea, London, a cottage on the Daylesford estate in Gloucestershire, and the Chateau d'Autet in the Luberon, Provence.

## Titles, styles and arms

### Title


- **3 November 1961 – present:** Viscount Linley

### Succession

Lord Linley is the son of Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon and the 1st Earl of Snowdon; thus he is the nephew of Queen Elizabeth II, and a grandson of George VI. Though his mother was a princess, in the United Kingdom royal titles and styles are passed only from the father. He does not hold the title Viscount Linley in his own right; rather, it is a courtesy title used by the eldest son and heir apparent of the Earl of Snowdon. If he outlives his father, Viscount Linley will assume the title, 2nd Earl of Snowdon, in his own right. At the time of his birth he was fifth in the line of succession to the British throne; he is currently in seventeenth place and is the first person in the line of succession who is not a descendant of the Queen.

## Arms

### Arms of David Armstrong-Jones, Viscount Linley

	Notes
	The Viscount's personal coat of arms are those of his father quartered with those of his mother.
	Escutcheon
	Quarterly 1st and 4th sable on a chevron argent, between in chief two fleurs-de-lis Or, and in base an eagle displayed Or, four pallets gules differenced with a label vert of three points (Snowdon), 2nd and 3rd being the royal arms, differenced with a label argent of three points, the outer points bearing Tudor roses, and the central bearing a thistle proper.
Symbolism	The 1st and 4th quarters are those of his father, the Earl of Snowdon, differenced for the heir apparent of the earldom. The 2nd and 3rd quarters are the Royal Arms of the United Kingdom, differenced for the Princess Margaret.

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- [2] Viscount Linley (<http://www.mandysroyalty.org/tag/viscount-linley/#linley>) Publisher: *Mandy's Royalty. Org.* retrieved: 22 May 2013.
- [3] Viscount Linley in school uniform, Gibbs School, Kensington, London, 4 October 1968 (<http://www.heritage-images.com/Preview/PreviewPage.aspx?id=2322548>). Publisher: *Heritage Images. Com.* Retrieved: 22 May 2013.
- [4] <http://www.education.gov.uk/edubase/establishment/summary.xhtml?urn=123305>
- [5] Archive - Tuesday, 6 May 2003 - Prep school set to close ([http://www.oxfordmail.co.uk/archive/2003/05/06/Oxfordshire+Archive/6576206.Prepare\\_school\\_set\\_to\\_close/](http://www.oxfordmail.co.uk/archive/2003/05/06/Oxfordshire+Archive/6576206.Prepare_school_set_to_close/)) Publisher: *The Oxford Mail.* Retrieved: 22 May 2013.

Lines of succession		
Preceded by <b>Mia Tindall</b>	<b>Line of succession to the British throne</b> 17th position	Succeeded by <b>Charles Armstrong-Jones</b>
Orders of precedence in the United Kingdom		
Preceded by <b>Peter Phillips</b>	<b>Gentlemen</b>	Succeeded by <b>The Duke of Gloucester</b>

# Lady Sarah Chatto

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<b>Lady Sarah Chatto</b>	
<b>Born</b>	1 May 1964 Kensington Palace, London
<b>Other names</b>	Sarah Frances Elizabeth Chatto
<b>Occupation</b>	Artist (painter)
<b>Spouse(s)</b>	Daniel Chatto
<b>Children</b>	Samuel Chatto Arthur Chatto
<b>Parents</b>	Antony Armstrong-Jones, 1st Earl of Snowdon Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon

**The Lady Sarah Frances Elizabeth Chatto**, *née* Armstrong-Jones (born 1 May 1964), is the only daughter of the 1st Earl of Snowdon and Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, the second daughter of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. She is 20th in the line of succession to the thrones of the 16 Commonwealth realms; at the time of her birth, she was seventh in line. She is the only niece of Queen Elizabeth II and the youngest grandchild of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

## Early life

Lady Sarah was born on 1 May 1964 at Kensington Palace in London. She attended the Camberwell School of Art and Middlesex Polytechnic (Middlesex University since 1992) and is a professional painter, represented by the Redfern Gallery. She is also Vice President of The Royal Ballet, an appointment she accepted in 2004, following the example of her mother, who was a patron of The Royal Ballet.

She and her brother, Viscount Linley, have attracted far less media attention than their cousins, the Queen's children, Prince Charles, Princess Anne, Prince Andrew and Prince Edward. Their mother interfered very little in their professional and personal lives. Queen Elizabeth II keeps in close contact with Lady Sarah and Lord Linley; they often accompany her on family holidays and they and their children are always invited to Royal events.

## Marriage and issue

Lady Sarah married Daniel Chatto on 14 July 1994, the marriage being officiated by the Reverend Chad Varah at the church of St Stephen Walbrook. The couple had met while working on the film *Heat and Dust* in India. The bride's wedding gown was designed by Jasper Conran. Her bridesmaids were Lady Frances Armstrong-Jones, Zara Phillips, and Tara Noble.

The couple have two children:

Name	Birth	Notes
Samuel David Benedict Chatto	28 July 1996 in London	Currently 21st in line to succeed to the throne of the United Kingdom. He was a pupil at Westminster Cathedral Choir School. <sup>[1]</sup>
Arthur Robert Nathaniel Chatto	5 February 1999 in London	Currently 22nd in line to succeed to the throne of the United Kingdom. Like his older brother, he was a pupil at Westminster Cathedral Choir School. In 2010 his great-aunt Queen Elizabeth II appointed him to be her third Page of Honour alongside his cousin Charles Armstrong-Jones.

## Titles from birth to present

- The Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones (1964–1994)
- The Lady Sarah Chatto (1994–present)

## References

- [1] [http://www.choirschool.com/downloads/Westminster\\_Prizes\\_2009.pdf](http://www.choirschool.com/downloads/Westminster_Prizes_2009.pdf)

<b>British royalty</b>		
Preceded by <b>The Hon. Margarita Armstrong-Jones</b>	<b>Line of succession to the British Throne</b> 20th position	Succeeded by <b>Samuel Chatto</b>
<b>Orders of precedence in the United Kingdom</b>		
Preceded by <b>Viscountess Linley</b>	<b>Ladies</b> <i>The Lady Sarah Chatto</i>	Succeeded by <b>The Duchess of Gloucester</b>

# Serena Armstrong-Jones, Viscountess Linley

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Serena Armstrong-Jones	
Viscountess Linley	
<b>Spouse(s)</b>	David Armstrong-Jones, Viscount Linley
<b>Issue</b>	Hon. Charles Armstrong-Jones Hon. Margarita Armstrong-Jones
<b>Noble family</b>	Stanhope (by birth) Armstrong-Jones (by marriage)
<b>Father</b>	Charles Stanhope, 12th Earl of Harrington
<b>Mother</b>	Virginia Freeman-Jackson
<b>Born</b>	1 March 1970 Limerick, Ireland

**Serena Alleyne Armstrong-Jones, Viscountess Linley** (née Stanhope; born 1 March 1970) is an Anglo-Irish aristocrat, and by marriage, a niece-in-law of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh.

## Early life

Lady Linley was born in Limerick, Ireland. She is the daughter of Charles Stanhope, 12th Earl of Harrington, and the former Virginia Freeman Jackson. Her parents divorced when she was 13 years old. Through her father, Lady Linley descends from Charles II of England's illegitimate child, Henry FitzRoy, 1st Duke of Grafton.<sup>[1]</sup> This makes her a distant cousin of Diana, Princess of Wales and, through Charles I, her husband.

## Marriage and children

The marriage between Serena Stanhope and David Armstrong-Jones, Viscount Linley, son of Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, took place on 8 October 1993 at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. The bride's diamond engagement ring and wedding band are from Watski. She wore a dress designed by Bruce Robbins,<sup>[2]</sup> noted for its resemblance to Princess Margaret's 1960 Norman Hartnell wedding dress. Her going-away outfit was designed by Robinson Valentine.

Lord and Lady Linley have two children:

- The Hon. *Charles* Patrick Inigo Armstrong-Jones (born 1999)
  - The Hon. *Margarita* Elizabeth Rose Alleyne Armstrong- Jones (born 2002)
-

## Career

In 2010, she opened Serena Linley Provence<sup>[3]</sup>, a shop selling soaps, scent and candles using lavender from Provence, where the Linleys have a home, the Chateau d'Autet in the Luberon.<sup>[4]</sup>

## Titles

- **1 March 1971 – 8 October 1993:** *The Honourable* Serena Alleyne Stanhope
- **8 October 1993 – present:** Viscountess Linley

## References

- [1] Charles Mosley, editor, *Burke's Peerage, Baronetage & Knightage*, 107th edition, 3 volumes (Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.: Burke's Peerage (Genealogical Books) Ltd, 2003), volume 2, page 1796.
- [2] <http://fashion.telegraph.co.uk/galleries/TMG8466339/14/Royal-wedding-dresses-through-the-years-in-pictures.html>
- [3] <http://www.serenalinley.com/>
- [4] Passion for Provence (<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/property/4815256/My-passion-for-Provence.html>)

Orders of precedence in the United Kingdom		
Preceded by <b>Zara Phillips</b>	<b>Ladies</b> <i>Viscountess Linley</i>	Succeeded by <b>Lady Sarah Chatto</b>

# Margarita Armstrong-Jones

<b>The Honourable Margarita Armstrong-Jones</b>	
<b>Born</b>	14 May 2002 London, England
<b>Known for</b>	Great-niece of Queen Elizabeth II and granddaughter of Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon
<b>Parents</b>	David Armstrong-Jones, Viscount Linley Serena Armstrong-Jones, Viscountess Linley

**Margarita Elizabeth Rose Alleyne Armstrong-Jones** (born 14 May 2002) is the only daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Linley. She is the only granddaughter of Princess Margaret and the Earl of Snowdon.

## Biography

She is 19th in the line of succession to the British throne and the thrones of the 15 other Commonwealth realms. She is named after her paternal grandmother, Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, and her great-grandmother Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, both of whom died shortly before her birth. Rose was, according to her father in an interview with Majesty Magazine, selected by her brother Charles. Alleyne is also one of her mother's middle names.

In September 2006, according to a 25 December 2006 article in the *Daily Telegraph*, "Margarita was photographed sitting on the luggage rack of her father's bicycle in rush hour traffic." The photograph provoked complaints from advocates of traffic safety.

On 14 February 2011, it was announced that Margarita would be a bridesmaid at the wedding of Prince William of Wales, her second cousin, and Catherine Middleton, a duty she performed on 29 April 2011 at Westminster Abbey in London.

Margarita is currently attending Garden House School, an independent school in Turks Row, Chelsea, in London.<sup>[1]</sup>

## Titles, styles, honours and arms

- 14 May 2002 – present:** *The Honourable* Margarita Armstrong-Jones

When her father becomes the Earl of Snowdon, she will be known as *The Lady Margarita Armstrong-Jones*.

## Ancestry

She is named after her paternal grandmother, Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, and her great-grandmother Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, both of whom died shortly before her birth.

## Notes

- [1] <http://www.tatler.com/bystander/events/2010/may/fashion-show-in-aid-of-kids-company#/1930/image/5>



Margarita Armstrong-Jones (below right) at the Wedding of Prince William and Catherine Middleton



## References

- Caroline Davies, "Margarita Swings in To Steal Sandringham Show," a 25 December 2006 *Telegraph* (<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/main.jhtml?xml=/news/2006/12/26/nqueen26.xml>)
- An Online Gotha, a genealogy of the royal family of Great Britain. (<http://www.angelfire.com/realm/gotha/gotha/greatbritain.html>)

<b>British royalty</b>		
Preceded by <b>The Hon. Charles Armstrong-Jones</b>	<b>Line of succession to the British throne</b> 19th position	Succeeded by <b>Lady Sarah Chatto</b>

# Prince Richard, Duke of Gloucester

Prince Richard	
<i>Duke of Gloucester</i>	
The Duke of Gloucester in 2008	
<b>Spouse</b>	Birgitte van Deurs ( <span>m.</span> <span> </span> <span>1972</span> )
<b>Issue</b>	Alexander Windsor, Earl of Ulster Lady Davina Lewis Lady Rose Gilman
<b>Full name</b>	Richard Alexander Walter George <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>House</b>	House of Windsor
<b>Father</b>	Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester
<b>Mother</b>	Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester
<b>Born</b>	26 August 1944 Hadley Common, Hertfordshire
<b>Religion</b>	Church of England

**Prince Richard, Duke of Gloucester**, KG GCVO (Richard Alexander Walter George; born 26 August 1944) is the youngest grandchild of King George V and Queen Mary. He has been Duke of Gloucester since his father's death in 1974. He is currently 23rd in the line of succession to the British throne and the first person in line who is not a descendant of King George VI. The Duke of Gloucester carries out royal engagements on behalf of his cousin, Queen Elizabeth II.

## Early life

Prince Richard was born on 26 August 1944 at Hadley Common<sup>[2]</sup> in Hertfordshire. His father was Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester, the third son of King George V and Queen Mary. His mother was Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester (née Lady Alice Montagu Douglas Scott), a daughter of the 7th Duke of Buccleuch.

Richard was baptised in the private chapel of Windsor Castle on 20 October 1944 by Archbishop of Canterbury Cosmo Lang. His godparents were his paternal aunt, Queen Elizabeth, Princess Marie Louise (his cousin), the Countess of Athlone (his cousin, for whom her daughter, the Lady May Abel Smith stood proxy), the Duke of Buccleuch (his maternal uncle), the Marquess of Cambridge (his cousin), the Lady Sybil Phipps (his maternal aunt), and General the Hon Sir Harold Alexander (for whom his wife, the Lady Margaret Alexander, stood proxy). Because of the war, newspapers did not identify the precise location of the christening, saying only that it took place at "a private chapel in the country".<sup>[3][3]</sup>

As a grandson of the British monarch in the male line, he was styled *His Royal Highness Prince Richard of Gloucester* at birth. At the time of his birth he was fifth in the line of succession to the throne, and second in line to his father's Dukedom, behind his brother, Prince William of Gloucester, who died in 1972 when the plane he was piloting crashed at Halfpenny Green, near Wolverhampton.

When Prince Richard was four months old, he accompanied his parents to Australia, where his father was Governor-General from 1945 to 1947. The family returned to Barnwell Manor in 1947.

## Education and career

Prince Richard's early education took place at home; later, he attended school at Wellesley House in Broadstairs and Eton College. In 1963, he matriculated at Magdalene College, Cambridge to read architecture and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in June 1966. Subsequently, he incepted as MA (Cantab) in 1971.

After earning his BA in 1966, the Prince joined the (then) Offices Development Group of the Ministry of Public Building and Works for a year of practical work. He returned to Cambridge in 1967, and in June 1969, he passed both parts of the exam for his Diploma in Architecture. Upon completion of his training, he went into practice as a partner in a London architectural firm.

Although he had intended to practice full-time as an architect, the death of his brother Prince William in 1972, when he crashed his plane in a flying competition, left Richard first in line to his father's dukedom and increased his family obligations and royal duties. He therefore resigned his partnership and began to represent his cousin, Queen Elizabeth II, at royal engagements. On 10 June 1974, Prince Richard succeeded his father as Duke of Gloucester, Earl of Ulster and Baron Culloden. The Duke remains particularly interested in architecture and conservation; he became a corporate member of the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA) in 1972, and serves as a commissioner of the Historic Building and Monuments Commission for England (English Heritage). He is the Royal Patron of the UK branch of the charity "Habitat for Humanity",<sup>[4]</sup> and President of The London Society (organisation).

Prince Richard has published three books of photographs under the name Richard Gloucester. *On Public View: a Selection of London's Open-air Sculpture*, with Paul William White (London, Hutchinson, 1971); *The Face of London* (London, Phaidon Press, 1973); and *Oxford and Cambridge*, with Hermione Hobhouse (London : Macdonald General Books, 1980). A keen motorist, Prince Richard was president of the Institute of Advanced Motorists for more than 32 years. He had passed the institute's advanced test in 1965. On his appointment in 1971 it was recorded that the institute's new president was "currently [driving] an Austin 1300". He resigned as president in January 2005.<sup>[5]</sup>



The Duke in 1989, by Allan Warren

## Royal duties

On 10 April 2008, Prince Richard was officially installed as the Founding Chancellor of the University of Worcester in a ceremony at Worcester Cathedral. In this role, the Prince officiates at degree ceremonies and major events, as well as promoting the University overseas. The Duke carried out the first of these duties on 5 and 6 November 2008 at the Graduation Award Ceremonies.

Prince Richard is also a patron of the Severn Valley Railway and the Pestalozzi International Village Trust. He shares a name with another Duke of Gloucester, King Richard III, and is the Patron of the Richard III Society.

During 2009, the Duke became Patron of the de Havilland Aircraft Heritage Centre in support of its bid to raise funds through private means and through a bid for Heritage Lottery Funding to help develop this learning experience, protect the priceless exhibits and improve visitor access to the oldest aviation heritage centre in Britain. It celebrated its 50th anniversary on 15 May 2009.

On 8 November 2011 he opened the new Law School Building at the University of Hertfordshire on the de Havilland campus site of the former de Havilland Aircraft factory.

As part of his role as the Chancellor of the University of Worcester, the Duke of Gloucester was present at the opening of the new University library, The Hive—Europe's first joint public and university library—which was officially opened by his cousin, the Queen, on 11 July 2012.

On 19 March 2013, Prince Richard represented the Queen at the inauguration of Pope Francis at the Vatican.

He is a member of the International Advisory Board of the Royal United Services Institute.

## Marriage and family

On 8 July 1972, Prince Richard married the Danish Birgitte van Deurs, at St Andrew's Church, Barnwell, in Northamptonshire. They have three children:

- Earl of Ulster (**Alexander** Patrick Gregers Richard Windsor), born 24 October 1974. He married Claire Booth on 22 June 2002. The couple has two children:
  - Lord Culloden (**Xan** Richard Anders Windsor), born 12 March 2007
  - Lady **Cosima** Rose Alexandra Windsor, born 20 May 2010
- The Lady **Davina** Elizabeth Alice Benedikte Lewis, born 19 November 1977. She married Gary Lewis on 31 July 2004. The couple has two children:
  - **Senna** Kowhai Lewis, born 22 June 2010
  - **Tāne** Mahuta Lewis, born 25 May 2012
- The Lady **Rose** Victoria Birgitte Louise Gilman, born 1 March 1980. She married George Gilman on 19 July 2008. The couple has two children:
  - **Lyla** Beatrix Christabel Gilman, born 30 May 2010



The Duke of Gloucester at Christ Church Cathedral, wearing the robes of the Order of Saint John, on 4 November 2006.

- **Rufus** Gilman, born October/November 2012

Their children do not carry out royal duties. As great-grandchildren of a British Sovereign, they do not possess royal titles and are styled as the children of a duke. The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester's official residence is at Kensington Palace in London. They have leased their private home, Barnwell Manor, since 1994.

## Titles, styles, honours, and arms

### Titles and styles

- **26 August 1944 – 10 June 1974:** *His Royal Highness* Prince Richard of Gloucester
- **10 June 1974 – present:** *His Royal Highness* The Duke of Gloucester




His title in full is: *His Royal Highness Prince Richard Alexander Walter George, Duke of Gloucester, Earl of Ulster and Baron Culloden, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Grand Prior of the Order of St. John, Service Medal of the Order of St. John.*

### Honours



<b>The Royal Family of the United Kingdom and the other Commonwealth realms</b>	
	
<b>HM The Queen</b>	
HRH The Duke of Edinburgh	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH The Prince of Wales</li> <li>HRH The Duchess of Cornwall                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH The Duke of Cambridge</li> <li>HRH The Duchess of Cambridge                                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH Prince George of Cambridge</li> </ul> </li> <li>• HRH Prince Henry of Wales (Prince Harry)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• HRH The Duke of York                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH Princess Beatrice of York</li> <li>• HRH Princess Eugenie of York</li> </ul> </li> <li>• HRH The Earl of Wessex</li> <li>HRH The Countess of Wessex</li> <li>• HRH The Princess Royal</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH The Duke of Gloucester</li> <li>HRH The Duchess of Gloucester</li> <li>• HRH The Duke of Kent</li> <li>HRH The Duchess of Kent</li> <li>• HRH Prince Michael of Kent</li> <li>HRH Princess Michael of Kent</li> <li>• HRH Princess Alexandra</li> </ul>	
•	v
•	t
•	e <sup>[46]</sup>

## Commonwealth honours







### Orders

-  **1974** Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order (GCVO)
-  **1975** Grand Prior of the Order of St. John
-  **1997** Royal Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter (KG)







### Decorations

-  **1980** Badge of Honour, New Hebrides
-  **2008** Star of the Solomon Islands (SSI)

### Medals

-  **1953** Queen Elizabeth II Coronation Medal
-  **1977** Queen Elizabeth II Silver Jubilee Medal
-  **1980** The Vanuatu Independence Medal
-  **2002** Queen Elizabeth II Golden Jubilee Medal
-  **2012** Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee Medal
-  Service Medal of the Order of St John with 3 Bars

## Foreign honours


-  The Order of the Aztec Eagle
-  The Order of Tri Shakti Patta
-  **1973** Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Olav
-  **1975** Commander Grand Cross of the Order of the Polar Star
-  **1975** The Nepalese Coronation Medal
-  **2008** Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of Tonga

## Honorary military appointments









### Australia

-  Colonel-in-Chief, of the Royal Australian Army Education Corps

### New Zealand

-  Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal New Zealand Army Medical Corp

### United Kingdom

-  Colonel-in-Chief, of the Royal Anglian Regiment
-  Colonel-in-Chief, of the Royal Army Medical Corps
-  Deputy Colonel-in-Chief, of the Royal Logistic Corps
-  Royal Colonel, of the 6th (V) Battalion, The Rifles
-  The Royal Honorary Colonel, of the Royal Monmouthshire Royal Engineers (Militia)
-  Honorary Air Commodore, of RAF Odiham
-  Honorary Air Commodore, of 501 (County of Gloucester) Squadron, Royal Auxiliary Air Force, 16 June 2001.
-  Honorary Air Marshal, Royal Air Force, 1 September 1996.

## Arms

### Arms of Prince Richard, Duke of Gloucester



#### Notes

As a descendant of George V, the Duke of Gloucester's arms are based on the Royal Arms. The following explains the way in which his arms are differenced from those of the Queen.

#### Adopted

1962

#### Coronet

Coronet of a Grandchild of the Sovereign

#### Crest

On the coronet of children of other sons of the Sovereign, composed of four crosses-patées alternated with four strawberry leaves, a lion statant guardant or (gold), crowned with the like coronet, and differenced with the label as in the Arms.

#### Supporters

Are those of the Royal Supporters, differenced with a coronet as in the crest, and label as in the Arms.

#### Orders

The Order of the Garter ribbon.

**HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE**

*(Shame be to him who thinks evil of it)*

#### Other elements

Is that of the Royal Arms, differenced by a label of five points argent (white), the centre and two outer points charged with a cross gules (red), and the inner points with a lion passant guardant also of gules (red).

#### Banner



A banner of the coat of arms is used as the Duke's personal standard, which along with his coat of arms was granted in 1962.

#### Symbolism

As with the Royal Arms of the United Kingdom. The first and fourth quarters are the arms of England, the second of Scotland, the third of Ireland.

## Issue

Name	Birth	Marriage		Issue
Alexander Windsor, Earl of Ulster	24 October 1974	22 June 2002	Claire Booth	Xan Windsor, Lord Culloden Lady Cosima Windsor
Lady Davina Lewis	19 November 1977	31 July 2004	Gary Lewis	Senna Lewis Tāne Lewis
Lady Rose Gilman	1 March 1980	19 July 2008	George Gilman	Lyla Gilman Rufus Gilman

## Ancestry

### Patrilineal descent

#### Patrilineal descent

Prince Richard, Duke of Gloucester's patriline is the line from which he is descended father to son.

His patrilineal descent (the principle behind membership in Germanic royal houses) can be traced back through the generations—which means that if The Duke of Gloucester were to choose an historically accurate house name it would be Wettin, as all his male-line ancestors have been members.

The line diverges from the British royal line at Victoria's husband, Prince Albert, and from then on follows his paternal ancestors. Prince Richard is currently the senior agnatic descendant of the House of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha as the heir-male of King Edward VII.

### House of Wettin

1. Conrad, Margrave of Meissen, 1098–1157
2. Otto II, Margrave of Meissen, 1125–1190
3. Dietrich I, Margrave of Meissen, 1162–1221
4. Henry III, Margrave of Meissen, c. 1215–1288
5. Albert II, Margrave of Meissen, 1240–1314
6. Frederick I, Margrave of Meissen, 1257–1323
7. Frederick II, Margrave of Meissen, 1310–1349
8. Frederick III, Landgrave of Thuringia, 1332–1381
9. Frederick I, Elector of Saxony, 1370–1428
10. Frederick II, Elector of Saxony, 1412–1464
11. Ernest, Elector of Saxony, 1441–1486
12. John, Elector of Saxony, 1468–1532
13. John Frederick I, Elector of Saxony, 1503–1554
14. Johann Wilhelm, Duke of Saxe-Weimar, 1530–1573
15. John II, Duke of Saxe-Weimar, 1570–1605
16. Ernest I, Duke of Saxe-Gotha, 1601–1675
17. John Ernest IV, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, 1658–1729
18. Francis Josias, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, 1697–1764
19. Ernest Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, 1724–1800
20. Francis, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, 1750–1806
21. Ernest I, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, 1784–1844
22. Albert, Prince Consort, 1819–1861
23. Edward VII of the United Kingdom, 1841–1910
24. George V of the United Kingdom, 1865–1936
25. The Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester, 1900–1974
26. Prince Richard, Duke of Gloucester, 1944 onwards



## References

- [1] As a titled royal, Richard holds no surname, but, when one is used, it is Windsor.
- [2] Royal Children by Charles Kidd & Patrick Montague-Smith
- [3] The Times, 21 October 1944
- [4] <http://www.habitatforhumanity.org.uk/page.aspx?pid=312>
- [5] Resignation Press Release ([http://www.iam.org.uk/Pressroom/News\\_Releases/2005/nr0501.pdf](http://www.iam.org.uk/Pressroom/News_Releases/2005/nr0501.pdf))

Prince Richard, Duke of Gloucester <b>House of Windsor</b> Cadet branch of the <b>House of Wettin</b> <b>Born:</b> 26 August 1944		
<b>Lines of succession</b>		
Preceded by <b>Arthur Chatto</b>	<b>Line of succession to the British throne</b> <i>son of Henry, son of George V</i>	Succeeded by <b>Earl of Ulster</b>
<b>Peerage of the United Kingdom</b>		
Preceded by <b>The Prince Henry</b>	<b>Duke of Gloucester</b> <i>5th creation, 2nd Duke</i> 10 June 1974 – present	<b>Incumbent</b> <i>Heir apparent:</i> <i>Earl of Ulster</i>
<b>Orders of precedence in the United Kingdom</b>		
Preceded by <b>Viscount Linley</b>	<b>Gentlemen</b> <i>HRH The Duke of Gloucester</i>	Succeeded by <b>The Duke of Kent</b>

# Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester

Princess Alice	
<i>Duchess of Gloucester</i>	
<b>Spouse</b>	Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester (1935–1974; his death)
<b>Issue</b>	Prince William of Gloucester Prince Richard, Duke of Gloucester
<b>Full name</b>	
Alice Christabel <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>House</b>	House of Windsor (by marriage)
<b>Father</b>	John Montagu Douglas Scott, 7th Duke of Buccleuch
<b>Mother</b>	Lady Margaret Bridgeman
<b>Born</b>	25 December 1901 Montagu House, London, England, UK
<b>Died</b>	29 October 2004 (aged 102) Kensington Palace, London, England, UK
<b>Burial</b>	5 November 2004 Frogmore, Windsor, Berkshire, England, UK

**Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester** GCB GCVO GBE CI (née Alice Christabel Montagu Douglas Scott; 25 December 1901 – 29 October 2004) was the wife and then widow of Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester, the third son of George V and Mary of Teck.

The daughter of the 7th Duke of Buccleuch & Queensberry, Scotland's largest landowner, her brothers Walter and William and her nephew John were all Conservative MPs. She was sister-in-law to Edward VIII and George VI and aunt to Elizabeth II. She was the mother of Prince William of Gloucester, who died at age 30, and Prince Richard, Duke of Gloucester. Her first cousin, Marian Louisa Montagu Douglas Scott, was the grandmother of Sarah, Duchess of York, wife of Alice's great-nephew, Prince Andrew, Duke of York.

Princess Alice's niece, Princess Alexandra, who was likewise born on Christmas Day, shares the name Christabel in honour of their shared birth date.

## Early life

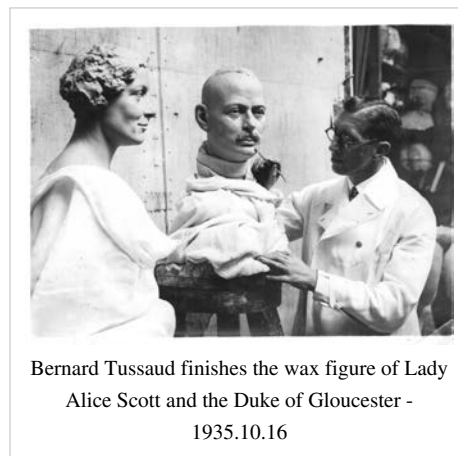
Lady Alice was born, in Montagu House, Whitehall, London, on Christmas Day 1901 as the third daughter of John Montagu Douglas Scott, Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, and his wife, the former Lady Margaret Bridgeman, daughter of George Bridgeman, 4th Earl of Bradford. She was therefore a descendant, in an unbroken male (though illegitimate) line, of King Charles II. She spent much of her childhood in her family's country homes: Boughton House in Northamptonshire, Drumlanrig Castle in Dumfries and Galloway, and Bowhill in the Scottish Borders. She attended the independent St James's School for Girls, in West Malvern, Worcestershire, and later travelled to France and Kenya.



The Duchess of Gloucester and her husband on an Australian stamp in 1945.

## Marriage

In August 1935, Lady Alice became engaged to Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester, the third son of King George V. They were married in a private ceremony, in the Private Chapel, Buckingham Palace, on 6 November of that year.<sup>[2]</sup> A much more elaborate wedding was originally planned for Westminster Abbey; but after the new Duchess of Gloucester's father died of cancer on 19 October 1935, and in consideration of the King's own failing health, it was decided that the wedding should be scaled down to a more private setting. Her bridesmaids were her sister the Lady Angela Montagu-Douglas-Scott, her nieces, the Lady Elizabeth Montagu-Douglas-Scott, Miss Clare Phipps, Miss Anne Hawkins, her husband's nieces Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose of York, her cousin Miss Moyra Montagu-Douglas-Scott and her husband's cousin the Lady Mary Cambridge.



Bernard Tussaud finishes the wax figure of Lady Alice Scott and the Duke of Gloucester - 1935.10.16

Initially, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester lived in Aldershot, where the Duke was taking the Army staff course. In 1935, the Duchess took a trip to open the new grounds of The Lady Eleanor Holles School. The Duke of Gloucester left the army to take on more public duties following the abdication of King Edward VIII in December 1936. The couple received a grace and favour residence at York House, St James's Palace, London and, in 1938, they purchased Barnwell Manor in Northamptonshire. The Duke and Duchess had two sons:

- Prince William of Gloucester (18 December 1941 – 28 August 1972)
- Prince Richard, Duke of Gloucester (born 26 August 1944)

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester travelled extensively to perform their royal duties. During World War II, the Duchess worked with the Red Cross and the Order of St John. She became head of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force (WAAF) in 1939 as Senior Controller, changed to Air Commandant in 1940, and appointed Air Chief Commandant on 4 March 1943, when she took over as director until August 1944. Later she was promoted to Air Chief Marshal in the Royal Air Force in 1990. She also served as deputy to Queen Elizabeth, the consort of George VI, as Commandant-in-Chief of the Nursing Corps. From 1945 to 1947, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester lived in Canberra, where the Duke was serving as Governor-General of Australia. The Duchess of Gloucester served as Colonel-in-Chief or deputy Colonel-in-Chief of a dozen regiments in the British Army, including the King's Own Scottish Borderers, the Northamptonshire Regiment, the 2nd East Anglian Regiment (Duchess of Gloucester's Own Royal Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire), the Royal Anglian Regiment, the Royal Hussars, and the Royal Irish Rangers (27th Inniskilling); also, the Royal Corps of Transport. She was also the Chancellor of the University of Derby and Patron of the Girls' Day School Trust.

## Change of title

On 10 June 1974, Prince Henry died, and was succeeded as Duke of Gloucester by their second son, Prince Richard (the couple's elder son, Prince William, had been killed in an aeroplane crash in 1972). The Duke's widow requested permission from her niece, the Queen, to use the title and style *HRH Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester* instead of *HRH The Dowager Duchess of Gloucester*. The Queen allowed her aunt to adopt this title, in part to avoid confusion with her daughter-in-law, the new Duchess of Gloucester (formerly Birgitte Eva van Deurs). Princess Alice apparently did not wish to be known as a Dowager Duchess and so followed the example of her late sister-in-law, Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent, following the marriage of her elder son in June 1961. However, Princess Marina was a princess of Greece and Denmark by birth, a title she did not lose upon marriage. The *de facto* Dowager Duchess of Gloucester was allowed to be known as Princess Alice as a courtesy from the Queen. Although neither born nor created a princess by letters patent, the Princess was entitled to style herself as a British princess due

to her recognised marriage to a prince who was the son of a monarch. Normally, non-royal women who marry royal princes are styled "[her own Christian name], Princess [husband's Christian name]"; only princesses by blood are styled "*Princess [her own Christian name]*".

## Later life



The Duchess in the uniform of the Commandant of the WAAF.

In 1975, Princess Alice was the first woman to be appointed a *Dame Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath*. In 1981, she first published her memoirs under the title *The Memoirs of Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester*. In 1991, she released a revised edition as *Memories of Ninety Years*.

In 1994, after the Gloucesters had to give up Barnwell Manor for financial reasons, Alice moved from Barnwell to Kensington Palace, where she lived with the current Duke and Duchess of Gloucester. In 1999, the Duke issued a press release announcing that due to physical frailty, his mother would no longer carry out public engagements outside the environs of Kensington Palace. In December 2001, the Royal Family held a ceremony to acknowledge Princess Alice's 100th birthday. This was Princess Alice's last public appearance (as well as the last public appearance of Princess Margaret, the Queen's younger sister, who died on 9 February 2002). On the death of Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother at age 101 in March 2002, Princess Alice became the oldest living member of the British Royal Family. On 21 August 2003, Princess Alice surpassed The Queen Mother's record as the oldest person in the history of the British Royal Family.

## Death

Princess Alice died on 29 October 2004 in her sleep at Kensington Palace at age 102. Her funeral was held on 5 November 2004, at St George's Chapel, Windsor, and she was interred next to her husband, Prince Henry, and her elder son, Prince William, in the Royal Burial Ground at Frogmore. The Funeral was attended by Queen Elizabeth II and other members of the British Royal Family. A memorial service was held at St Clement Danes on 2 February 2005, which was attended by her son and his family and representatives of organisations Princess Alice was involved in; the service was co-ordinated by the Royal Air Force in respect of Princess Alice's role as Commandant-in-Chief WRAF.

## Titles, styles, honours and arms

### Titles and styles

- **25 December 1901 – 5 November 1935:** *The Lady Alice Montagu Douglas Scott*
- **6 November 1935 – 10 June 1974:** *Her Royal Highness The Duchess of Gloucester*
- **10 June 1974 – 29 October 2004:** *Her Royal Highness Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester*

At the time of her death, Princess Alice's full style was *Her Royal Highness Princess Alice Christabel, Duchess of Gloucester, Countess of Ulster and Baroness Culloden, Dame Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Companion of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, Dame Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Dame Grand Cross of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Dame Grand Cross of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.*

During her tenure in Australia, her titles remained unchanged, and she continued to style herself 'HRH the Duchess of Gloucester.'






Coat of arms of Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester

### Honours

#### British honours

- **GCB:** Dame Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, 2 April 1975
- **CI:** Companion of the Crown of India, 9 June 1937
- **GCVO:** Dame Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, 1948
- **GBE:** Dame Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire, 11 May 1937
- **GCStJ:** Dame Grand Cross of the Order of St. John, 1936
- Royal Family Order of King George V, 1935
- Royal Family Order of King George VI, 1937
- Royal Family Order of Queen Elizabeth II, 1952

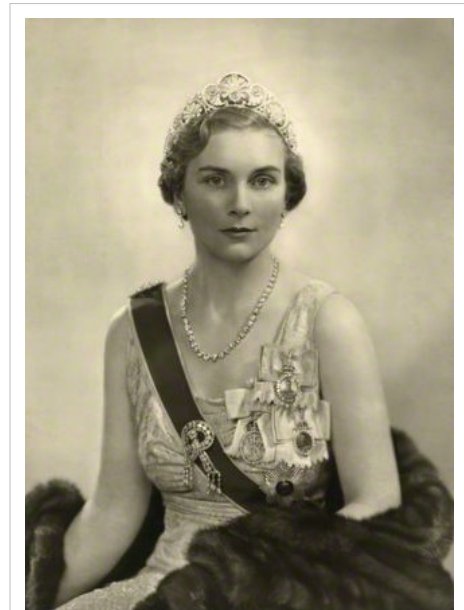
#### Foreign honours

-  Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown, 1938
-  Grand Cordon of the Order of the Virtues (Nishan al-Kamal), 1950
-  Grand Cross of the Order of the Queen of Sheba, 1958

### Sources

[1] As a titled royal, Alice held no surname after her marriage, but, when one was used, it was Windsor.

[2] HRH Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, *Memories of Ninety Years*, London: Collins & Brown Ltd., 1991, p. 138.



The Duchess of Gloucester c.1939, wearing GBE riband and star, the Order of the Crown of India and the Royal Family Orders of George V and George VI.

**Publications**

- Ronald Allison and Sarah Riddell, eds., *The Royal Encyclopedia* (London: Macmillan, 1991), ISBN 0-333-53810-2.
  - Marlene A. Eilers, *Queen Victoria's Descendants* (New York: Atlantic International Publishing, 1987), ISBN 91-630-5964-9.
  - Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, *The Memoirs of Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester* (London: Collins, 1983), ISBN 0-00-216646-1.
  - Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, *Memories of Ninety Years* (London: Collins & Brown Ltd, 1991), ISBN 1-85585-048-6.
-

# Birgitte, Duchess of Gloucester

<b>Birgitte</b>	
<i>Duchess of Gloucester</i>	
The Duchess in November 2013	
<b>Spouse</b>	Prince Richard, Duke of Gloucester (m. 1972)
<b>Issue</b>	Alexander Windsor, Earl of Ulster Lady Davina Lewis Lady Rose Gilman
<b>Full name</b>	
Birgitte Eva <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>House</b>	House of Windsor (by marriage)
<b>Father</b>	Asger Henriksen
<b>Mother</b>	Vivian van Deurs
<b>Born</b>	20 June 1946 Odense, Denmark
<b>Religion</b>	Church of England

## The Royal Family of the United Kingdom and the other Commonwealth realms



### HM The Queen

HRH The Duke of Edinburgh

- HRH The Prince of Wales  
HRH The Duchess of Cornwall
- HRH The Duke of Cambridge  
HRH The Duchess of Cambridge
  - HRH Prince George of Cambridge
  - HRH Prince Henry of Wales (Prince Harry)
- HRH The Duke of York
  - HRH Princess Beatrice of York
  - HRH Princess Eugenie of York
- HRH The Earl of Wessex  
HRH The Countess of Wessex
- HRH The Princess Royal

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH The Duke of Gloucester HRH The Duchess of Gloucester</li> <li>• HRH The Duke of Kent HRH The Duchess of Kent</li> <li>• HRH Prince Michael of Kent HRH Princess Michael of Kent</li> <li>• HRH Princess Alexandra</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	v t e <sup>[46]</sup>

**Birgitte, Duchess of Gloucester** GCVO GCSU (Birgitte Eva; formerly **van Deurs**; born **Henriksen**, 20 June 1946), is the wife of Prince Richard, Duke of Gloucester, who is a grandson of King George V and Queen Mary, and first cousin of Queen Elizabeth II. Together with her husband, Birgitte undertakes royal duties on behalf of her cousin-in-law, Queen Elizabeth II.

## Early life

Birgitte was born **Birgitte Eva Henriksen**, in Odense, Denmark, the younger daughter of Asger Preben Knud Wissing Henriksen, a lawyer, and his wife, Vivian van Deurs. She took her mother's ancestral name, van Deurs, when her parents separated. She moved to Cambridge, England and also worked at the Danish Embassy in London.

## Marriage

In February 1972, Birgitte became engaged to Prince Richard of Gloucester, the younger son of Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester and Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester. The groom designed her coral and silver engagement ring. Their marriage took place on 8 July 1972 at St Andrew's Church, Barnwell, Northamptonshire. The bride's wedding dress was designed by Norman Hartnell.<sup>[2]</sup> At that time, she was styled *Her Royal Highness Princess Richard of Gloucester*. Six weeks after their wedding, Prince Richard's elder brother, Prince William, was killed in a flying accident. Prince Richard unexpectedly became heir apparent to the dukedom and upon his father's death in 1974, the couple became the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester.

## Children

The couple have three children:

- Earl of Ulster (**Alexander** Patrick Gregers Richard Windsor), born 24 October 1974. He married Claire Booth on 22 June 2002. The couple have two children:
  - Lord Culloden (**Xan** Richard Anders Windsor), born 12 March 2007
  - Lady **Cosima** Rose Alexandra Windsor, born 20 May 2010
- The Lady **Davina** Elizabeth Alice Benedikte Lewis, born 19 November 1977. She married Gary Lewis on 31 July 2004. The couple have two children:
  - **Senna** Kowhai Lewis, born 22 June 2010
  - **Tāne** Mahuta Lewis, born 25 May 2012
- The Lady **Rose** Victoria Birgitte Louise Gilman, born 1 March 1980. She married George Gilman on 19 July 2008. The couple have two children:
  - **Lyla** Beatrix Christabel Gilman, born 30 May 2010
  - **Rufus** Gilman, born October/November 2012



They are second cousins of Prince Charles and his brothers and sister, and their children are third cousins, but since none of them is a royal highness, they have no obligation to carry out official duties.

## Official role

The Duchess of Gloucester is patron of a large number of organisations, many of which have medical, educational or welfare connections. She attends meetings, such as the Governing Body of the Royal Academy of Music and the Council of the Lawn Tennis Association. She will periodically support The Queen at official engagements such as State Banquets, religious services, garden parties and receptions. She has also accompanied the Duke of Gloucester on his official visits overseas: her first such visit was in 1973, when they represented the Queen at the 70th birthday celebrations of King Olav V of Norway. Other joint visits have included Australia, Belgium, China, Denmark, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Israel, Japan, Luxembourg, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Tonga, Tunisia and the United States.

Birgitte has also travelled overseas in support of her own patronages and military units, including a visit to Iraq in December 2008.

She and her husband represented the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh at the state funeral of King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV of Tonga on 19 September 2006. They also represented the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh at the coronation of King George Tupou V of Tonga on 1 August 2008 in Nuku'alofa.

Birgitte is sponsor of two Royal Navy ships: HMS *Gloucester* and HMS *Sandown*. She is patron of Bliss, the special care baby charity, as well of St Paul's Cathedral School, St John's School, Leatherhead and Bridewell Royal Hospital (King Edward's School, Witley) and regularly attends functions at all three schools.

After the death of Diana, Princess of Wales, Birgitte became President of the Royal Academy of Music.<sup>[3]</sup>

The Duchess lives in London at Kensington Palace, her official royal residence.

## Titles, styles, honours and arms




### Titles and styles

- **20 June 1946 – 15 January 1966**<sup>[4]</sup>: *Miss* Birgitte Eva Henriksen
- **15 January 1966 – 8 June 1972**: *Miss* Birgitte Eva van Deurs
- **8 June 1972 – 10 June 1974**: *Her Royal Highness* Princess Richard of Gloucester
- **10 June 1974 –**: *Her Royal Highness* The Duchess of Gloucester



Birgitte's full style and titles are: *Her Royal Highness Princess Richard, The Duchess of Gloucester, Countess of Ulster and Baroness Culloden, Dame Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Dame Grand Cross of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem.*



### Honours

#### Orders


-  **1973** Member of the Royal Family Order of Queen Elizabeth II
-  **1974** Dame of Justice of the Order of St. John
  - **2009** Dame Grand Cross of the Order of St. John
-  **23 June 1989** Dame Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order (GCVO)

#### Medals


-  **1975** Service Medal of the Order of St John
-  **1977** Queen Elizabeth II Silver Jubilee Medal


-  **2002** Queen Elizabeth II Golden Jubilee Medal
-  **2012** Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee Medal

### Foreign honours


-  **2008** Dame Grand Commander of the Order of the Crown of Tonga

### Honorary military appointments


 Australia


-  Colonel-in-Chief, of the Royal Australian Army Educational Corps

 Bermuda


-  Colonel-in-Chief, of the Bermuda Regiment





 Canada

-  Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps (January 2006 – present) [5]

 New Zealand

-  Colonel-in-Chief, of the Royal New Zealand Army Educational Corps

 United Kingdom

-  Colonel-in-Chief, of the Royal Irish Rangers (until 1992)
-  Colonel-in-Chief, of the Royal Army Dental Corps
-  Deputy Colonel-in-Chief, of the Adjutant General's Corps
-  Royal Colonel, of the 7th (V) Battalion The Rifles

### Arms

#### Arms of Birgitte, Duchess of Gloucester



#### Notes

Coat of arms of Birgitte, Duchess of Gloucester depicting her husband's armorial bearings marshalled with her paternal (Henriksen) arms on an escutcheon of pretence.

#### Coronet

Coronet of a Grandchild of the Sovereign.

#### Escutcheon

HRH The Duke of Gloucester's Arms and in the centre an escutcheon of the Arms of Henriksen, *viz*, Azure a Blue Gull Vert in chief Or four Feathers Sable crossed in pairs.

#### Supporters

The Royal Supporters differenced with the like coronet and label.

#### Orders

The Royal Victorian Order circlet.

**VICTORIA**

#### Other elements

Insignia of GCVO appended.

## Issue


Name	Birth	Marriage		Issue
Alexander Windsor, Earl of Ulster	24 October 1974	22 June 2002	Claire Booth	Xan Windsor, Lord Culloden Lady Cosima Windsor
Lady Davina Lewis	19 November 1977	31 July 2004	Gary Lewis	Senna Lewis Tāne Mahuta Lewis
Lady Rose Gilman	1 March 1980	19 July 2008	George Gilman	Lyla Gilman Rufus Gilman

## References

- [1] As a titled royal, Birgitte holds no surname, but, when one *is* used, it is Windsor.
- [2] Wedding Wednesday: The Duchess of Gloucester's Gown <http://orderofsplendor.blogspot.co.uk/2012/07/wedding-wednesday-duchess-of.html>
- [3] [www.royalacademyofmusic.ac.uk](http://www.royalacademyofmusic.ac.uk) (<http://www.royalacademyofmusic.ac.uk/>)
- [4] Name change is mentioned in parish register of Th. Kingo, Odense (Regional Archive, Odense)
- [5] <http://www.forces.gc.ca/health-sante/au-sn/bio/cic-ds-sd-eng.asp>
- [6] <http://www.royal.gov.uk/ThecurrentRoyalFamily/TheDuchessofGloucester/The%20Duchess%20of%20Gloucester.aspx>

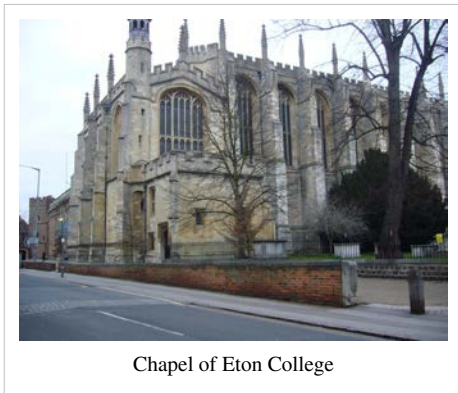
Orders of precedence in the United Kingdom		
Preceded by <b>Lady Sarah Chatto</b>	<b>Ladies</b> <i>HRH The Duchess of Gloucester</i>	Succeeded by <b>The Duchess of Kent</b>

# Alexander Windsor, Earl of Ulster

<b>Earl of Ulster</b>	
 Gloucester family banner	
<b>Born</b>	24 October 1974 St Mary's Hospital, London, UK
<b>Other names</b>	Alexander Patrick Gregers Richard Windsor
<b>Title</b>	Earl of Ulster ( <i>by courtesy</i> )
<b>Spouse(s)</b>	Dr Claire Booth
<b>Children</b>	Xan Windsor, Lord Culloden Lady Cosima Windsor
<b>Parents</b>	Prince Richard, Duke of Gloucester Birgitte Eva van Deurs

Major **Alexander Patrick Gregers Richard Windsor, Earl of Ulster** (born 24 October 1974), is the only son of the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester. He is 24th in the line of succession to the British throne. As the heir apparent of the Duke of Gloucester, he is accorded the courtesy title *Earl of Ulster*.

## Education and career



Chapel of Eton College

Lord Ulster was educated at Eton College, King's College London where he obtained a BA degree in War Studies in 1996, before attending the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst.

Ulster was commissioned into the King's Royal Hussars on 10 April 1998 as a subaltern (second lieutenant) with seniority from 14 April 1995; he was given the service number 548299. He was promoted to lieutenant on 10 April 1998 with seniority from 14 April 1997, and to the rank of captain on 16 October 2000. He saw active service in Northern Ireland, Kosovo in 2002, and then Iraq. He served in the MND(SE) as an Information Operations staff officer. In Basra he was responsible for advising on divisional level KLE, monitoring

atmospherics within the city and advising on the communications strategy pertinent to the hand-over of Basra Palace. On 14 January 2003, he transferred from a Short Service Commission to an Intermediate Regular Commission. On 28 April 2008, he was appointed to the Reserve of Officers, signalling his retirement from the British Army, in the rank of acting major.

Since leaving the army, he has worked as director of *Transnational Crisis Project*, and is commonly known as Alex Ulster.

## Family life

Ulster was married on 22 June 2002 to Claire Booth, a physician, at the Queen's Chapel, St. James's Palace, London. The couple have two children:

- Xan Richard Anders Windsor, Lord Culloden (born 12 March 2007)
- Lady Cosima Rose Alexandra Windsor (born 20 May 2010)<sup>[1]</sup>


Ulster is 24th in the line of succession to the British Throne since July 2013. He has been seen more rarely in the public eye than his two sisters, Lady Davina Lewis and Lady Rose Gilman. He was however seen prominently throughout the Diamond Jubilee service at St Paul's Cathedral on 5 June 2012, being seated directly behind Queen Elizabeth II.

## Honours and arms

-  - General Service Medal
-  - NATO Kosovo Medal
-  - Iraq Medal
-  - Queen's Silver Jubilee Medal
-  - Queen's Golden Jubilee Medal
-  - Queen's Diamond Jubilee Medal

## Arms

### Arms of Alexander Windsor, Earl of Ulster

	Crest
	<p>On the Coronet of children of other sons of the Sovereign, composed of four Crosses-patées alternated with four Strawberry Leaves, a Lion statant guardant Or, crowned with the like Coronet, and differenced with the Label as in the Arms.</p>
	Helm
	That of a Gentleman
	Escutcheon
	<p>The Royal Arms (quarterly 1st and 4th <i>England</i>, 2nd <i>Scotland</i>, 3rd <i>Ireland</i>), differenced by a Label of five points Argent, the centre and two outer points charged with a Cross Gules, and the inner points with a Lion passant guardant also of Gules (<i>for Gloucester</i>); over all an inescutcheon of pretence, Argent three Boars' Heads erect and erased Sable langued Gules (<i>for Booth</i>)</p>

## References

- [1] Daily Telegraph Birth Announcements – Ulster (<http://announcements.telegraph.co.uk/births/117447/ulster>)

<p>Alexander Windsor, Earl of Ulster</p> <p><b>House of Windsor</b></p> <p>Cadet branch of the <b>House of Wettin</b></p> <p><b>Born:</b> 24 October 1974</p>		
<p><b>Lines of succession</b></p>		
<p>Preceded by <b>The Duke of Gloucester</b></p>	<p><b>Line of succession to the British throne</b> <i>grandson of Henry, son of George V</i></p>	<p>Succeeded by <b>Lord Culloden</b></p>
<p><b>Orders of precedence in the United Kingdom</b></p>		
<p>Preceded by <b>The Duke of Fife</b></p>	<p><b>Gentlemen</b> <i>Earl of Ulster</i></p>	<p>Succeeded by <b>Earl of St Andrews</b></p>

# Lady Davina Lewis

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<b>The Lady Davina Lewis</b>	
<b>Born</b>	The Lady Davina Windsor 19 November 1977 St Mary's Hospital, London, England
<b>Other names</b>	Davina Elizabeth Alice Benedikte Lewis
<b>Spouse(s)</b>	Gary Lewis
<b>Children</b>	Senna Kowhai Lewis (b. 2010) Tāne Mahuta Lewis (b. 2012)
<b>Parents</b>	Prince Richard, Duke of Gloucester Birgitte, Duchess of Gloucester

**The Lady Davina Elizabeth Alice Benedikte Lewis** (née **Windsor**; born 19 November 1977) is the elder daughter of Prince Richard, Duke of Gloucester and the Duchess of Gloucester, and is 27th in the line of succession to the British throne.

## Early life and education

She was born **The Lady Davina Windsor** in London at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington. Lady Davina was educated at Kensington Preparatory School in Notting Hill, followed by St. George's School, Ascot. She is a graduate of the University of the West of England, with a degree in media studies.

## Marriage and children

On 31 July 2004, Lady Davina married Gary Christie Lewis, a New Zealander. Son of Larry Lewis, who was runner-up in the Golden Shears in 1982, and Viki Smiler (formerly Lewis, now Carr), Gary is also nephew of noted author Witi Ihimaera. The wedding took place at the chapel of Kensington Palace, Lady Davina's childhood home.

Gary was born on 25 August 1970 in Gisborne, New Zealand, and attended Lytton High School. He is the second of four children, with an older sister (Donelle) and two younger brothers (Ian and Hore). He is the first Maori to join the extended Royal family. He is a carpenter and a surfing enthusiast, and has a son, Ari (born 1992) from a previous relationship.

The couple had known each other for four years, having met on holiday in Bali. Apart from the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, no other members of the Royal Family were present at the wedding.

Lady Davina's grandmother, Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, was not present due to her age and infirmity, but was reportedly Wikipedia:Manual of Style/Words to watch#Unsupported attributions visited by the newly married couple shortly afterwards.

Lady Davina and her husband have a daughter, Senna Kowhai, who was born on 22 June 2010 and a son, Tāne Mahuta, who was born 25 May 2012. The baby boy was named after the Tāne Mahuta, a giant kauri tree in the Waipoua Forest of Northland Region, New Zealand.

As a member of the extended royal family, Lady Davina does not carry out official functions, but does attend family events including royal weddings. Lady Davina and Gary Lewis were invited to attend the Queen's reception for members of the New Zealand All Blacks at Buckingham Palace in 2005.<sup>[1]</sup>

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## References

[1] Royalty and statesmen (<http://www.hellomagazine.com/royalty/2005/11/15/princewilliam/>)

<b>British royalty</b>		
Preceded by <b>Lady Cosima Windsor</b>	<b>Line of succession to the British throne</b> <i>granddaughter of Henry, son of George V</i>	Succeeded by <b>Tāne Mahuta Lewis</b>



# Lady Rose Gilman

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Lady Rose Gilman	
<b>Born</b>	1 March 1980 St Mary's Hospital, London, England
<b>Other names</b>	Rose Victoria Birgitte Louise Gilman
<b>Spouse(s)</b>	George Gilman
<b>Children</b>	Lyla Gilman Rufus Gilman
<b>Parents</b>	Prince Richard, Duke of Gloucester Birgitte, Duchess of Gloucester

The **Lady Rose Victoria Birgitte Louise Gilman** (née **Windsor**; born 1 March 1980) is the younger daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, and is 30th in the line of succession to the British Throne.

## Early life

Lady Rose was born at St Mary's Hospital, Paddington, London, and at birth was 12th in line of succession to the British Throne. She was baptised on 13 July 1980 at Barnwell Church, Northamptonshire. Her godparents included The Prince Edward and Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones. She attended St. George's School, Ascot and grew up at her parents' apartment in Kensington Palace.

Lady Rose works in the film industry as an art assistant under the name Rose Windsor. She worked on the 2007 film *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix*, as well as *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince*, *Margaret Thatcher: The Long Walk to Finchley*, and the TV series *Little Britain*.<sup>[1]</sup>

## Marriage

The Lady Rose Windsor announced her engagement on 16 November 2007 to 26-year-old George Gilman, son of property developer Peter J. I. Gilman. They married on 19 July 2008 at Queen's Chapel, St. James's Palace in London. Apart from her immediate family, amongst those attending the wedding were The Earl and Countess of Wessex, The Princess Royal, Peter and Autumn Phillips, Daniel and Lady Sarah Chatto and Catherine Middleton, who attracted media interest for attending without her then boyfriend, now husband Prince William.

Lady Rose and her husband have a daughter, Lyla Beatrix Christabel Gilman, born 30 May 2010, and a son Rufus, born Oct/Nov 2012.<sup>[2]</sup>

## References


[1] <http://www.imdb.com/name/nm2865019/>

[2] [nobiliana.de](http://nobiliana.de)

British royalty		
Preceded by <b>Senna Lewis</b>	<b>Line of succession to the British throne</b> <i>granddaughter of Henry, son of George V</i>	Succeeded by <b>Rufus Gilman</b>

# Claire Windsor, Countess of Ulster

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<b>Claire, Countess of Ulster</b>	
 <i>Gloucester family banner</i>	
<b>Born</b>	Claire Alexandra Booth 29 December 1977 Sheffield, Yorkshire
<b>Other names</b>	Claire Alexandra Windsor, Claire Booth
<b>Occupation</b>	Physician
<b>Spouse(s)</b>	Alexander Windsor, Earl of Ulster
<b>Children</b>	Xan Windsor, Lord Culloden Lady Cosima Windsor
<b>Parents</b>	Robert Booth Barbara Patricia Hitchin

**Claire Alexandra Windsor, Countess of Ulster** (*née* **Booth**; born 29 December 1977) is the wife of Alexander Windsor, Earl of Ulster, the son and heir of Prince Richard, Duke of Gloucester, and Birgitte, Duchess of Gloucester. She was born at Sheffield, Yorkshire, and went to King's College London to study medicine, graduating in 2001 as Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of Surgery (MB BS). She subsequently graduated from University College London as MSc in 2007 and PhD in 2012.<sup>[1]</sup>

Dr Booth is the elder child of Robert Booth, FCMI, of Weston Turville, Buckinghamshire (born 1948 at Rotherham and a scion of the ancient Cheshire Booth family) by his wife Barbara Patricia, daughter of Wilfred Robert Hitchin.<sup>[2]</sup> Her younger sister, Joanne Booth, was born in 1979.

Lord Ulster married her on 22 June 2002 at the Queen's Chapel, St James's Palace, upon which her title became **Countess of Ulster** or **Lady Ulster** (as appropriate). However, being a physician by profession, she prefers to remain known as **Dr Claire Booth**. Lady Ulster qualified as a paediatric specialist registrar, after which she became a Consultant Paediatrician with the General Medical Council.<sup>[3]</sup> On 1 September 2012, she was appointed Clinical Training Fellow (Walport Lecturer) at UCL.

## Children

Lady Windsor had her first child, a son, Xan Richard Anders, Lord Culloden, on 12 March 2007, and a second child, a daughter, Cosima Rose Alexandra, on 20 May 2010.<sup>[4]</sup> Her children are accorded courtesy styles of "Lord" and "Lady", while Xan would become Earl of Ulster were his father to succeed to the dukedom of Gloucester.



## Titles, styles, honours and arms

### Style and titles

- 28 December 1977 – September 2001: Miss Claire Booth
- September 2001 – 22 June 2002: Dr Claire Booth
- 22 June 2002 – present: Countess of Ulster (professionally: Dr Claire Booth)

### Arms

#### Arms of Claire Windsor, Countess of Ulster

	Notes
	Coat of arms used by the ancient Booth family of Dunham Massey and its descendants
	Crest
	(not applicable to ladies)
	Escutcheon
	Argent three Boars' Heads erect and erased Sable langued Gules
Motto	
<i>Quod ero spero</i>	
Other elements	
displayed on an inescutcheon of pretence over her husband's arms (the Royal arms differenced). <sup>[5]</sup>	
	

## Notes

- Court Circular<sup>[6]</sup>

## References

- [1] [www.ucl.ac.uk \(http://iris.ucl.ac.uk/iris/browse/profile?upi=CABOO05\)](http://iris.ucl.ac.uk/iris/browse/profile?upi=CABOO05)
- [2] [www.burkespeerage.com \(http://www.burkespeerage.com/\)](http://www.burkespeerage.com)
- [3] [Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children \(http://www.ich.ucl.ac.uk/ich/academicunits/Molecular\\_immunology/StaffList/\)](http://www.ich.ucl.ac.uk/ich/academicunits/Molecular_immunology/StaffList/)
- [4] *Daily Telegraph* Announcements (<http://announcements.telegraph.co.uk/births/117447/ulster>)
- [5] [www.college-of-arms.gov.uk \(http://www.college-of-arms.gov.uk/resources/the-law-of-arms\)](http://www.college-of-arms.gov.uk)
- [6] <http://www.royal.gov.uk/LatestNewsandDiary/CourtCircular/Todaysevents.aspx>

Orders of precedence in the United Kingdom		
Preceded by <b>Sarah, Duchess of York</b>	<b>Ladies</b> <b>Countess of Ulster</b>	Succeeded by <b>Countess of St Andrews</b>

## Prince Edward, Duke of Kent

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Prince Edward	
<i>Duke of Kent</i>	
<b>Spouse</b>	Katharine Worsley ( <i>m.</i> 1961)
<b>Issue</b>	George Windsor, Earl of St Andrews Lady Helen Taylor Lord Nicholas Windsor
<b>Full name</b>	
Edward George Nicholas Paul Patrick <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>House</b>	Windsor
<b>Father</b>	Prince George, Duke of Kent
<b>Mother</b>	Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent
<b>Born</b>	9 October 1935 3 Belgrave Square, London
<b>Religion</b>	Church of England

**Prince Edward, Duke of Kent** KG GCMG GCVO ADC(P) (Edward George Nicholas Paul Patrick; born 9 October 1935), is a grandchild of King George V and Queen Mary. He has held the title of Duke of Kent since 1942.

The Duke of Kent carries out royal duties on behalf of his first cousin, Queen Elizabeth II. He is perhaps best known as President of the All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club, presenting the trophies to the Wimbledon champion and runner-up. He also served as the United Kingdom's Special Representative for International Trade and Investment, retiring in 2001. He is also the President of the Scout Association, the President of the Royal United Services Institute, the President of the Royal Institution of Great Britain and the Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England (since 1967).

At the time of his birth, Prince Edward was 7th in the line of succession to his grandfather, behind his three uncles, his cousins Elizabeth and Margaret, and his father. As of the birth of Zara Phillips' first child, the Queen's fourth great-grandchild, on 17 January 2014, Prince Edward is 33rd in line. As of the death of the 7th Earl of Harewood in 2011, he is the Queen's eldest living paternal cousin, though he is 9 years younger than the Queen herself.

On 21 March 2013, it was reported that the Duke had suffered a mild stroke in the early hours of 18 March 2013.

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## Early life

Prince Edward was born on 9 October 1935, at No. 3 Belgrave Square, London. His father was Prince George, Duke of Kent, the fourth son of George V and Mary of Teck. His mother was Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent (née Princess Marina of Greece and Denmark), the daughter of Prince Nicholas of Greece and Denmark, and Grand Duchess Helen Vladimirovna of Russia. As a grandson of a British sovereign in the male line, he was styled as a Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, *His Royal Highness Prince Edward of Kent*.

The Prince was baptised in the Private Chapel of Buckingham Palace on 20 November 1935 by the Archbishop of Canterbury Cosmo Lang. His godparents were: King George V and Queen Mary (his paternal grandparents); the Prince of Wales (his paternal uncle); the Princess Royal, Countess of Harewood (his paternal aunt); the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn (his great-great-uncle, whose son, Prince Arthur of Connaught, stood proxy); the Duchess of Argyll (his great-great-aunt); and Prince Nicholas of Greece and Denmark (his maternal grandfather).<sup>[2]</sup>

## Education

Prince Edward began his schooling at Ludgrove, a preparatory school in Berkshire, before going on to Eton College and then Le Rosey in Switzerland. After school he entered the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst where he won the Sir James Moncrieff Grierson prize for foreign languages.

Prince Edward speaks fluent French.

## Duke of Kent



The Duke and Duchess of Kent

On 25 August 1942 Prince Edward's father, the Duke of Kent, was killed when his plane crashed in bad weather in Caithness. Prince Edward, then aged 6, succeeded his father as Duke of Kent, Earl of St Andrews and Baron Downpatrick. He later took his seat in the House of Lords in 1959.

As a royal duke, he was destined for royal duties at an early age. At the age of 16 he walked behind the coffin of his uncle, George VI, at his state funeral in 1952. In 1953, he attended the coronation of his cousin, Elizabeth II, paying homage at her throne after her crowning (following the Dukes of Edinburgh and

Gloucester).

## Military service



A 1989 photograph of the Duke of Kent,  
by Allan Warren

<b>Allegiance</b>	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> United Kingdom
<b>Years of service</b>	1957–1976
<b>Rank</b>	Field Marshal
<b>Service number</b>	443787
<b>Unit</b>	Royal Scots Greys

The Duke of Kent graduated from the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst on 29 July 1955 as a Second Lieutenant in the Royal Scots Greys, the beginning of a military career that would last over 20 years. He was promoted to captain on 29 July 1961. The Duke of Kent saw service in Hong Kong from 1962–63 and later served on the staff in Eastern Command. He was promoted to Major on 31 December 1967. Later in 1970, the Duke commanded a squadron of his regiment serving in the British Sovereign Base Area in Cyprus, part of the UN force enforcing peace between the Greek and Turkish halves of the island. He was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel on 30 June 1973. The Duke retired from the Army on 15 April 1976. He was subsequently promoted Major-General on 11 June 1983 and Field Marshal on 11 June 1993.

## Marriage and issue


The Duke of Kent married Katharine Worsley at York Minster on 8 June 1961. Katharine is the only daughter of Sir William Arthington Worsley, 4th Bt., and his wife, Joyce Morgan Brunner. After their wedding, she was styled **Her Royal Highness The Duchess of Kent**, though in 2002, she ceased to use the style of Royal Highness and has expressed a preference to be known as Katharine, Duchess of Kent, the latter the typical style of a divorced or widowed peeress, which she is not. However she remained legally HRH The Duchess of Kent.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent have three children, none of whom carries out royal duties:

- George, Earl of St Andrews, born 26 June 1962; married Sylvana Tomaselli
- Lady Helen Taylor, born 28 April 1964; married Timothy Taylor
- Lord Nicholas Windsor, born 25 July 1970; married, 2006, Paola Doimi de Lupis de Frankopan, in Vatican City, becoming the first British royal in history to do so
- stillborn child, born and died 5 October 1977.

The Duchess of Kent converted to Roman Catholicism in 1994. Because this conversion did not occur until many years after their marriage, it did not cause the Duke to lose his place in the line of succession (the Act of Settlement 1701 only applies where the spouse is a Catholic at the time of marriage). The couple's son Lord Nicholas also converted to Roman Catholicism following his mother's example.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent reside at Wren House, Kensington Palace, in London.

<b>The Royal Family of the United Kingdom and the other Commonwealth realms</b>	
	
<b>HM The Queen</b>	
HRH The Duke of Edinburgh	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH The Prince of Wales HRH The Duchess of Cornwall</li> <li>• HRH The Duke of Cambridge HRH The Duchess of Cambridge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH Prince George of Cambridge</li> <li>• HRH Prince Henry of Wales (Prince Harry)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• HRH The Duke of York <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH Princess Beatrice of York</li> <li>• HRH Princess Eugenie of York</li> </ul> </li> <li>• HRH The Earl of Wessex HRH The Countess of Wessex</li> <li>• HRH The Princess Royal</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH The Duke of Gloucester HRH The Duchess of Gloucester</li> <li>• HRH The Duke of Kent HRH The Duchess of Kent</li> <li>• HRH Prince Michael of Kent HRH Princess Michael of Kent</li> <li>• HRH Princess Alexandra</li> </ul>	
•	v
•	t
•	e <sup>[46]</sup>

## Royal duties

The Duke of Kent has performed royal duties on behalf of his cousin, the Queen, for over 50 years. The Duke has represented the Queen during independence celebrations in the former British colonies of Sierra Leone, Uganda, Guyana, Gambia and most recently Ghana for their (Ghana's) 50th Independence Anniversary Celebration. He has also acted as Counsellor of State during periods of the Queen's absence abroad.

One of the Duke's major public roles for many years was Vice-Chairman of British Trade International, and later as the United Kingdom's Special Representative for International Trade and Investment. This position saw the Duke travel abroad to represent the British government in fostering trade relations with foreign countries and organisations.

His other interests include serving as the president of the Wimbledon All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club, a position he succeeded from his late mother, Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent. His other roles include President of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, the RAF Benevolent Fund, the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, the Stroke Association, RUSI, the Royal Institution and is Patron of St Mungo's. He also makes the final decision in

the award of the Mountbatten Medal.

Edward is President of the Scout Association, and, along with Prince William, visited the Centenary World Scout Jamboree at Hylands Park, Chelmsford in July 2007.

For almost 29 years Edward has been the Patron of Endeavour a national youth organisation. He has also served as Royal Bencher of The Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn since 2001, a position previously occupied by his father.

## Freemasonry

On 16 December 1963, the Duke was initiated into Royal Alpha Lodge No. 16 and into Freemasonry. He is the 10th Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England, the governing body of Freemasonry in England and Wales. He has served in that office since 1967, thus being the longest serving Grand Master. In December 2013, he celebrated 50 years as a Freemason.

## Scouting

The Duke has served as the President of The Scout Association since 1975.






## Titles, styles, honours and arms

### Titles and styles

- **9 October 1935 – 25 August 1942:** *His Royal Highness* Prince Edward of Kent
- **25 August 1942 – :** *His Royal Highness* The Duke of Kent




The Duke's current full style is Field Marshal *His Royal Highness Prince Edward George Nicholas Paul Patrick, Duke of Kent, Earl of Saint Andrews and Baron Downpatrick, Royal Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Grand Master and Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Personal Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty.*

### Military ranks

-  **29 July 1955 - 29 July 1957:** Second Lieutenant, Royal Scots Greys<sup>[3]</sup>
-  **29 July 1957 - 29 July 1961:** Lieutenant, Royal Scots Greys<sup>[4]</sup>
-  **29 July 1961 - 31 December 1967:** Captain, Royal Scots Greys<sup>[5]</sup>
-  **31 December 1967 - 30 June 1973:** Major, Royal Scots Greys<sup>[6]</sup>
-  **30 June 1973 - 15 April 1976:** Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Scots Greys.<sup>[7]</sup> Retired on 15 April 1976<sup>[8]</sup>

## Honours



Orders

-  **1960** Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order (GCVO)
-  Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St Michael and St George (GCMG)
  - **1967** Principal Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St Michael and St George
-  **1985** Royal Knight of the Order of the Garter (KG)





Decorations

-  Canadian Forces Decoration (CD)









Medals

-  **1937** King George VI Coronation Medal
-  **1953** Queen Elizabeth II Coronation Medal, 1953



-  **1970** United Nations Medal for the UNFICYP mission, *1970*
-  **1977** Queen Elizabeth II Silver Jubilee Medal, *1977*
-  **2002** Queen Elizabeth II Golden Jubilee Medal, *2002*
-  **2012** Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee Medal, *2012*

#### Foreign Honours


-  **6 November 2000** Knight of the Order of Charles XIII
-  Knight Commander of Order of Saints George and Constantine
-  Grand Cordon of the Supreme Order of the Renaissance
-  Grand Cordon of the Order of the Star of Jordan
-  Knight Grand Band of the Order of the Star of Africa
-  Member First Class of the Order of Tri Shakti Patta
-  Grand Cross of the Order of St Olav
-  Grand Cross of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Poland

#### Appointments

##### Personal





-  Personal Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty The Queen (AdC(P))

##### Academic

-  University of Surrey, Chancellor

#### Honorary military appointments

##### Honorary ranks







-  **11 June 1983 - 10 June 1993** Honorary Major General
-  **15 June 1985 - 30 June 1996:** Honorary Air Vice Marshal
-  **11 June 1993:** Honorary Field Marshal
-  **1 July 1996:** Honorary Air Chief Marshal

##### Appointments

##### Canada

-  Colonel-in-Chief, of The Lorne Scots (Peel, Dufferin and Halton Regiment) (11 June 1977 – present)

##### United Kingdom


-  Colonel, of the Scots Guards
-  Colonel-in-Chief, of the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers
-  Colonel-in-Chief, of the Devonshire and Dorset Regiment
-  Colonel, 1st Battalion, of The Rifles
-  Deputy Colonel-in-Chief, of the Royal Scots Dragoon Guards
-  Honorary Air Commodore, of the RAF Leuchars

### Other appointments

- Freemasonry: Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England and First Grand Principal of the Supreme Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of England
- Patron of the Royal Institution of Australia
- Patron of the Ski Club of Great Britain
- Patron of the British Computer Society, UK
- Patron of Trinity College of Music, London
- President of The Scout Association
- Patron of Restore Burn and Wound Research
- Patron of The Aidis Trust
- Patron of The Institute of Export

### Arms

#### Arms of Prince Edward, Duke of Kent

	<p><b>Notes</b></p> <p>As a descendant of George V, the Duke of Kent's arms are based on the Royal Arms. The following explains the way in which his arms are differenced from those of the Queen.</p> <p><b>Coronet</b></p> <p>Coronet of a Grandchild of the Sovereign</p> <p><b>Crest</b></p> <p>On the coronet of children of other sons of the Sovereign, composed of four crosses-patées alternated with four strawberry leaves a lion statant guardant or, crowned with the like coronet and differenced with a label as in the Arms.</p> <p><b>Supporters</b></p> <p>The Royal Supporters differenced with the like coronet and label.</p> <p><b>Orders</b></p> <p>The Order of the Garter ribbon.  <b>HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE</b>  <i>(Shame be to him who thinks evil of it)</i></p> <p><b>Other elements</b></p> <p>The Royal Arms differenced by a label of five points argent, the first, third and fifth points charged with a blue anchor, and the second and fourth points with a red cross.</p> <p><b>Symbolism</b></p> <p>As with the Royal Arms of the United Kingdom. The first and fourth quarters are the arms of England, the second of Scotland, the third of Ireland.</p>
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### Issue

Name	Birth	Marriage		Issue
George Windsor, Earl of St Andrews	26 June 1962	9 January 1988	Sylvana Tomaselli	Edward Windsor, Lord Downpatrick Lady Marina Charlotte Windsor Lady Amelia Windsor
Lady Helen Taylor	28 April 1964	18 July 1992	Timothy Taylor	Columbus Taylor Cassius Taylor Eloise Taylor Estella Taylor
Lord Nicholas Windsor	25 July 1970	4 November 2006	Paola Doimi de Lupis de Frankopan	Albert Windsor Leopold Windsor

## References

- [1] As a titled royal, Edward holds no surname, but, when one *is* used, it is Windsor.
- [2] Yvonne's Royalty Home Page – Royal Christenings (<http://users.uniserve.com/~canyon/christenings.htm#Christenings>)
- [3] The London Gazette, 27 September 1955 (<http://www.london-gazette.co.uk/issues/40593/supplements/5427>)
- [4] The London Gazette, 30 July 1957 (<http://www.london-gazette.co.uk/issues/41137/supplements/4492>)
- [5] The London Gazette, 29 July 1961 (<http://www.london-gazette.co.uk/issues/42422/supplements/5561>)
- [6] The London Gazette, 2 January 1968 (<http://www.london-gazette.co.uk/issues/44493/supplements/75>)
- [7] The London Gazette, 7 August 1973 (<http://www.london-gazette.co.uk/issues/46046/supplements/9389>)
- [8] The London Gazette, 20 April 1976 (<http://www.london-gazette.co.uk/issues/46877/supplements/5659>)

Prince Edward, Duke of Kent <b>House of Windsor</b> Cadet branch of the <b>House of Wettin</b> <b>Born:</b> 9 October 1935		
<b>Lines of succession</b>		
Preceded by <b>Lyla Gilman</b>	<b>Line of succession to the British Throne</b> <i>son of George, son of George V</i>	Succeeded by <b>Lady Amelia Windsor</b>
<b>Peerage of the United Kingdom</b>		
Preceded by <b>The Prince George</b>	<b>Duke of Kent</b> <i>2nd creation</i> 25 August 1942 – present	<b>Incumbent</b> <i>Heir-apparent:</i> <i>George Windsor, Earl of St Andrews</i>
<b>Orders of precedence in the United Kingdom</b>		

Preceded by <b>The Duke of Gloucester</b>	<b>Gentlemen</b> <i>HRH The Duke of Kent</i>	Succeeded by <b>Prince Michael of Kent</b>
<b>Masonic offices</b>		
Preceded by <b>The Earl of Scarbrough</b>	<b>Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England</b> 1967 – present	<b>Incumbent</b>
<b>Honorary titles</b>		
Preceded by <b>The Earl Alexander of Tunis</b>	<b>Grand Master of the Order of St Michael and St George</b> 1967 – present	<b>Incumbent</b>

# Princess Alexandra, The Honourable Lady Ogilvy

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Princess Alexandra	
<i>The Hon Lady Ogilvy</i>	
Alexandra in Toronto in 2010	
<b>Spouse</b>	Sir Angus Ogilvy ( <i>m.</i> 1963–2004)
<b>Issue</b>	James Ogilvy Marina Ogilvy
<b>Full name</b>	
Alexandra Helen Elizabeth Olga Christabel <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>House</b>	House of Windsor
<b>Father</b>	Prince George, Duke of Kent
<b>Mother</b>	Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent
<b>Born</b>	25 December 1936 3 Belgrave Square, London
<b>Religion</b>	Church of England

**Princess Alexandra, The Honourable Lady Ogilvy** KG GCVO (Alexandra Helen Elizabeth Olga Christabel; born 25 December 1936) is the youngest granddaughter of King George V and Queen Mary. She is the widow of Sir Angus Ogilvy. Prior to her marriage she was known as *Princess Alexandra of Kent*, being the first princess to use the territorial designation *of Kent* since her great-great-grandmother Princess Alexandrina Victoria of Kent's accession as Queen Victoria.

Princess Alexandra carries out royal duties on behalf of her cousin, Queen Elizabeth II. As of July 2014, she is 46th in the line of succession to the thrones of 16 states; at the time of her birth in 1936, she was sixth.

## Early life

Princess Alexandra was born on 25 December 1936 at 3 Belgrave Square, London.<sup>[2]</sup> Her parents were Prince George, Duke of Kent (the fourth son of King George Vand Queen Mary) and Princess Marina of Greece and Denmark, a daughter of Prince Nicholas of Greece and Denmark and Grand Duchess Elena Vladimirovna of Russia. She was named after her paternal great-grandmother, Queen Alexandra; her grandmother, Princess Nicholas of Greece and Denmark; and both of her maternal aunts, Countess Karl Theodor of Törring-Jettenbach and Princess Paul of Yugoslavia. She received the name Christabel because she was born on Christmas Day, like her aunt by marriage, Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester.

As a male-line granddaughter of the British monarch, she was styled as a British princess with the prefix *Her Royal Highness*. At the time of her birth, she was sixth in the line of succession to the British throne.

The Princess was baptised in the Private Chapel of Buckingham Palace, on 9 February 1937, and her godparents were: King George VI and Queen Elizabeth (her paternal uncle and aunt); the Queen of Norway (her great-aunt); Princess Nicholas of Greece and Denmark (her maternal grandmother); Princess Olga of Yugoslavia (her maternal aunt); the Princess Beatrice (her paternal great-great-aunt); the Earl of Athlone (her paternal great-uncle); and count Karl Theodor of Toerring-Jettenbach (her maternal uncle by marriage). Of her godparents, only the King and Queen

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and Lord Athlone were present.

Princess Alexandra spent most of her childhood at her family's country house, Coppins, in Buckinghamshire. She lived with her grandmother, Queen Mary, the widow of George V, during World War II at Badminton.<sup>[2]</sup> Her father was killed in an aeroplane crash near Caithness, Scotland on 25 August 1942 while serving in the Royal Air Force. Princess Alexandra has the distinction of being the first British princess to have attended an ordinary boarding school, Heathfield School near Ascot.<sup>[2]</sup> She then studied in Paris. She was also trained at Great Ormond Street Hospital.

She was a bridesmaid at the 1946 wedding of Captain Lord Brabourne and Patricia Mountbatten. The following year, she served as bridesmaid at the wedding of her cousins, the then-Princess Elizabeth and The Duke of Edinburgh, on 20 November 1947. The Queen is Princess Alexandra's paternal first cousin; the Duke of Edinburgh is Princess Alexandra's maternal first cousin once removed. The Duke and Princess Marina were first cousins.

She was also a bridesmaid at the 1962 wedding of Prince Juan Carlos of Spain and Princess Sophia of Greece and Denmark. The Spanish Queen and Princess Alexandra are second cousins.

## Marriage and personal life

On 24 April 1963, she married the Hon Angus James Bruce Ogilvy (1928–2004), the second son of the 12th Earl of Airlie and Lady Alexandra Coke, at Westminster Abbey.<sup>[3]</sup> The wedding ceremony was attended by the Royal Family and was broadcast worldwide on television, watched by an estimated 200 million people.<sup>[3]</sup>

Ogilvy declined the Queen's offer of an earldom upon marriage.<sup>[3]</sup> This meant that any children they might have would carry no titles at all.

Angus Ogilvy received a knighthood in 1988, and was appointed to the Privy Council in 1997. Princess Alexandra and Sir Angus had two children, James and Marina, and four grandchildren, none of whom carry out royal duties:

- James Ogilvy, born Thatched House Lodge, 29 February 1964; married, 30 July 1988, Julia Rawlinson; has issue.
  - Flora Alexandra Ogilvy, born 15 December 1994.
  - Alexander Charles Ogilvy, born 12 November 1996.
- Marina Victoria Alexandra Ogilvy, born Thatched House Lodge, 31 July 1966; married, Richmond Park, Surrey, 2 February 1990, Paul Julian Mowatt, born London, 28 November 1962; divorced 4 December 1997; has issue.
  - Zenouska May Mowatt, born London, 26 May 1990.
  - Christian Alexander Mowatt, born London, 4 June 1993.

## Royal duties

### The Royal Family of the United Kingdom and the other Commonwealth realms



<b>HM The Queen</b>	
HRH The Duke of Edinburgh	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH The Prince of Wales HRH The Duchess of Cornwall</li> <li>• HRH The Duke of Cambridge HRH The Duchess of Cambridge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH Prince George of Cambridge</li> </ul> </li> <li>• HRH Prince Henry of Wales (Prince Harry)</li> <li>• HRH The Duke of York <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH Princess Beatrice of York</li> <li>• HRH Princess Eugenie of York</li> </ul> </li> <li>• HRH The Earl of Wessex HRH The Countess of Wessex</li> <li>• HRH The Princess Royal</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH The Duke of Gloucester HRH The Duchess of Gloucester</li> <li>• HRH The Duke of Kent HRH The Duchess of Kent</li> <li>• HRH Prince Michael of Kent HRH Princess Michael of Kent</li> <li>• HRH Princess Alexandra</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	v t e <sup>[46]</sup>



Princess Alexandra on her tour of Australia in 1959

Since the late 1950s, Princess Alexandra has carried out an extensive programme of royal engagements in support of the Queen, both in the United Kingdom and overseas. Taking part in roughly 120 engagements each year, Princess Alexandra is one of the most active members of the Royal Family.<sup>[2]</sup> The number of her engagements in 2012 were 110. However, in late June 2013 she cancelled all future engagements due to arthritis.

Princess Alexandra was 15 years old when her cousin acceded to the throne. The only other princesses by birth were the Queen's sister Margaret, the Queen's young daughter, Princess Anne, the Queen's great-aunt Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, her aunt, The Princess Mary, Princess Royal and Countess of Harewood, The Princess Beatrice (Daughter of Queen Victoria) and The Princess Victoria (Daughter of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra).

In 1959, she carried out an extensive tour of Australia, and attended the Queensland Centenary Celebrations.<sup>[3]</sup> The Alexandra Waltz was composed for this visit by radio legend, Russ Tyson, and television musical director, Clyde Collins. It was sung for the princess by teen-aged Gay Kahler, who later changed her name to Gay Kayler.

Princess Alexandra returned to the country in 1967 for a private holiday, but also carried out engagements in Canberra and Melbourne. The Princess Alexandra Hospital in Brisbane is named in her honour.

Princess Alexandra represented the Queen when Nigeria gained its independence from the United Kingdom<sup>[3]</sup> on 1 October 1960, and opened the first Parliament on 3 October. Later overseas tours included visits to Canada, Italy, Oman, Hungary, Norway, Japan, Thailand, Gibraltar and the Falkland Islands.<sup>[3]</sup>



During her visit to Hong Kong in 1961, Princess Alexandra greets Cantonese opera performers Yam Kim-fai and Bak Sheut-sin after their performance of *The Romance of the White Snake*

Princess Alexandra served as Chancellor of Lancaster University from its foundation in 1964 until she relinquished the post in 2005 (when she also accepted an honorary degree in Music). She is also an honorary fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, of the Royal College of Anaesthetists, the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, and the Royal College of Physicians. She is also the President of Alexandra Rose Day, which was founded in honour of her great-grandmother, Alexandra of Denmark. She was also patron of The Royal School, Hampstead.

Until it was abolished in 2013, Princess Alexandra received £225,000 per year from the Civil List to cover the cost of official expenses; although like with the other members of the Royal Family (except the Duke of Edinburgh) the Queen repaid this amount to the Treasury. Alexandra lives at Thatched House Lodge in Richmond, London, a Crown property purchased on a 150-year lease from the Crown Estate Commissioners by Sir Angus Ogilvy after their wedding in 1963.

It was reported in the *London Evening Standard* on 11 January 2006 that, as a widow living alone, Princess Alexandra felt that the

seven-bedroom house was too full of memories and that she wanted to sell her lease. However, to date she continues to live there. She also has use of a grace-and-favour apartment at St James's Palace in London. Her husband supported Alexandra in her royal duties at times, although he also had an independent career.

She is the patron of the Blackie Foundation Trust, a charity dedicated to the promotion of research and education in homoeopathy. She is also a patron of the English National Opera; the London Philharmonic Choir; the not-for-profit housing association Anchor; the charity Independent Age; St Christopher's Hospice in Sydenham, England; Core, a National charity in London dedicated to funding research into digestive diseases and which also publishes information leaflets on the most common diseases of the gut and liver; the Nature in Art Trust and London Academy of Music and Dramatic Art (LAMDA), the oldest drama school in the English-speaking world. The Princess is president of WWF-UK. She has been the patron of the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Sick Children in Brighton since 1954. She is also the Royal Patron of Children and Families Across Borders, a charity dedicated to reuniting children who have been separated from their families. She is patron of the Royal Central School of Speech and Drama in London, which received its royal style in 2012 during The Queen's Diamond Jubilee.



## Controversy

Described as "one of the most popular members of the royal family", Princess Alexandra and her family have come under media scrutiny at various times in her life. Her husband was a director at a mining company, Lonrho, when it was involved in a scandal over the breaking of trade sanctions against Rhodesia. The Prime Minister at the time, Edward Heath, criticised the company, and Ogilvy subsequently resigned his directorships from that company.

## Titles, styles, honours and arms







### Titles and styles

- **25 December 1936 – 24 April 1963:** *Her Royal Highness* Princess Alexandra of Kent
- **24 April 1963 – 31 December 1988:**<sup>[4]</sup> *Her Royal Highness* Princess Alexandra, *The Honourable* Mrs Angus Ogilvy
- **31 December 1988 –present:** *Her Royal Highness* Princess Alexandra, *The Honourable* Lady Ogilvy

Her full style is *Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra Helen Elizabeth Olga Christabel, The Honourable Lady Ogilvy, Royal Lady of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Dame Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.*

### Honours

#### Orders

-  Member of the Royal Family Order of King George VI
-  Member of the Royal Family Order of Queen Elizabeth II
-  **25 December 1960** Dame Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order (GCVO)
-  **2003** Royal Knight of the Order of the Garter (KG)
-  Dame Grand Cross of the Order of Saints Olga and Sophia (MOSS)<sup>[5]</sup>
-  Dame Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown

#### Decorations

-  Canadian Forces Decoration






The Alexandra Hospital in Redditch Worcestershire is named after the Princess which she opened on April 2, 1987.

### Honorary military appointments

#### Canada

-  Colonel-in-Chief, The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada (1960–2010)
-  Colonel-in-Chief, The Canadian Scottish Regiment (Princess Mary's) (11 June 1977 – present)

#### United Kingdom

-  Patron, Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service (since 1955)
-  Patron and Air Chief Commandant, of Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service
-  Royal Colonel, 3rd Battalion The Rifles
-  Honorary Air Commodore, of RAF Cottesmore
-  Royal Honorary Colonel, of The Royal Yeomanry
-  Deputy Colonel-in-Chief, of The Queen's Royal Lancers

#### Former British Crown colony/dependent territory of Hong Kong

- Commandant General, Royal Hong Kong Police Force

## Arms

### Arms of Princess Alexandra, The Honourable Lady Ogilvy



#### Notes

As a descendant of George V, the Princess Alexandra's arms are based on the Royal Arms. The following explains the way in which her arms are differenced from those of the Queen.

#### Adopted

1961

#### Coronet

Coronet of a Grandchild of the Sovereign

#### Crest

On the coronet of children of other sons of the Sovereign, composed of four crosses-patées alternated with four strawberry leaves a lion statant guardant or, crowned with the like coronet and differenced with a label as in the Arms.

#### Supporters

The Royal Supporters differenced with the like coronet and label.

#### Orders

The Order of the Garter ribbon.

**HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE**

*(Shame be to him who thinks evil of it)*

#### Other elements

The Royal Arms differenced with a five point label—the standard differentiation for a male-line grandchild of a British Monarch. The first and fifth points bear a red heart, the second and fourth points bear a blue anchor, and the third point bears a red cross.

#### Symbolism

As with the Royal Arms of the United Kingdom. The first and fourth quarters are the arms of England, the second of Scotland, the third of Ireland.

## Issue

Name	Birth	Marriage		Issue
James Ogilvy	29 February 1964	30 July 1988	Julia Rawlinson	Flora Ogilvy Alexander Ogilvy
Marina Ogilvy	31 July 1966	2 February 1990 Divorced 4 December 1997	Paul Mowatt	Zenouska Mowatt Christian Mowatt

## References

- [1] As a titled royal, Alexandra does not hold, nor ever has held, a surname, but, when required, her maiden name was Windsor.
- [2] Panton 2011, p. 37.
- [3] Panton 2011, p. 38.
- [4] St George's Chapel – Orders of Chivalry ([http://www.stgeorges-windsor.org/history/hist\\_chivalry.asp](http://www.stgeorges-windsor.org/history/hist_chivalry.asp))
- [5] Wedding of Juan Carlos of Spain and Sophia of Greece (<http://realeza.foros.ws/t141/fiestas-y-bailes-antiores-a-una-boda-real-by-manuesevilla/30/>)

## Bibliography

- Collis, Rose (2010). *The New Encyclopaedia of Brighton*. (based on the original by Tim Carder) (1st ed.). Brighton: Brighton & Hove Libraries. ISBN 978-0-9564664-0-2.
- Panton, Kenneth J. (2011). *Historical Dictionary of the British Monarchy*. Scarecrow Press, Inc. ISBN 0-8108-5779-0.

Princess Alexandra, The Honourable Lady Ogilvy <b>House of Windsor</b> Cadet branch of the <b>House of Wettin</b> <b>Born:</b> 25 December 1936		
<b>Lines of succession</b>		
Preceded by <b>Lady Gabriella Windsor</b>	<b>Line of succession to the British throne</b> <i>daughter of George, son of George V</i>	Succeeded by <b>James Ogilvy</b>
<b>Order of precedence in England and Wales and in Northern Ireland</b>		
Preceded by <b>Princess Michael of Kent</b>	<b>Ladies</b> <i>HRH Princess Alexandra, The Hon Lady Ogilvy</i>	Succeeded by <b>The Rt Hon The Baroness D'Souza CMG PC</b> <i>(Lord Speaker)</i>
<b>Order of precedence in Scotland</b>		
Preceded by <b>Princess Michael of Kent</b>	<b>Ladies</b> <i>HRH Princess Alexandra, The Hon Lady Ogilvy</i>	Succeeded by <b>Local precedence</b>

# George Windsor, Earl of St Andrews

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<b>Lord St Andrews</b>	
<b>Born</b>	26 June 1962 London, United Kingdom
<b>Other names</b>	George Philip Nicholas Windsor
<b>Spouse(s)</b>	Sylvana Tomaselli
<b>Children</b>	Edward, Lord Downpatrick Lady Marina-Charlotte Windsor Lady Amelia Windsor
<b>Parents</b>	Prince Edward, Duke of Kent Katharine, Duchess of Kent

**George Philip Nicholas Windsor, Earl of St Andrews** (born 26 June 1962), is the elder son of Prince Edward, Duke of Kent and his wife, Katharine, Duchess of Kent. He is styled Earl of St Andrews, one of his father's subsidiary titles, which he holds by courtesy as heir apparent to the Dukedom of Kent.

## Education and career

Lord St Andrews was educated at Eton College and Downing College, Cambridge where he earned a MA degree.

A former diplomat, he is a Trustee of the SOS Children's Villages UK charity and a Patron of the Association for International Cancer Research. In April 2012, he also became a Trustee of the Next Century Foundation, a charity working throughout the Middle East.

St Andrews is Patron of the Welsh Sinfonia, Wales' professional chamber orchestra, conducted by Mark Eager.

St Andrews is a Trustee of the Global eHealth Foundation.

## Marriage and children

On 9 January 1988, St Andrews married divorcée Sylvana Tomaselli in a register office at Edinburgh.

The couple have three children:

- Edward, Lord Downpatrick (born 2 December 1988);
- Lady Marina Charlotte Windsor (born 30 September 1992);
- Lady Amelia Windsor (born 24 August 1995).

## Succession issues

St Andrews's wife is a Roman Catholic, and since, in accordance with the Act of Settlement 1701, no person who is Roman Catholic or married to a Roman Catholic may succeed to the throne of any country whose constitution subscribes to that Act, St Andrews is currently excluded from the line of succession the thrones of sixteen States, in which he would otherwise be thirty-fourth. The Succession to the Crown Act 2013, amending the Act of Settlement by allowing marriage of royal heirs to Catholics will restore St Andrews's place in the succession once it comes into effect, although his two older children, as Catholics, will still be barred.

However, the Dukedom of Kent is not subject to the Act of Settlement, so St Andrews as heir apparent can succeed to his father's peerage titles. His son and heir, Lord Downpatrick, is in line to become the first Roman Catholic Duke or Earl of Kent since the Reformation.

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## Ancestry

### Patrilineal descent

St Andrews's patriline is the line from which he is descended father to son.

His patrilineal descent (the principle behind membership in Germanic royal houses) can be traced back through the generations — meaning that were St Andrews to choose a historically accurate house name according to this principle it would be Wettin, to which all his male-line ancestors belonged.

This ancestral line diverges from the British royal line at Victoria's husband, Prince Albert, and from then on follows his paternal ancestors.

### House of Wettin

1. Burkhard I, Duke of Thuringia, d. 870
2. Burchard, Duke of Thuringia, 836–908
3. (possibly) Burkhard III of Grabfeldgau, 866–913
4. Dedi I, Count in the Hessegau, 896–957
5. (probably) Dietrich I, Count of Wettin, d. 976
6. (possibly) Dedi II, Count in the Hessegau, 946–1009
7. Dietrich II of Wettin, 991–1034
8. Thimo I, Count of Wettin, d. 1099
9. Thimo II the Brave, Count of Wettin, d. 1118
10. Conrad, Margrave of Meissen, 1098–1157
11. Otto II, Margrave of Meissen, 1125–1190
12. Dietrich I, Margrave of Meissen, 1162–1221
13. Henry III, Margrave of Meissen, c. 1215–1288
14. Albert II, Margrave of Meissen, 1240–1314
15. Frederick I, Margrave of Meissen, 1257–1323
16. Frederick II, Margrave of Meissen, 1310–1349
17. Frederick III, Landgrave of Thuringia, 1332–1381
18. Frederick I, Elector of Saxony, 1370–1428
19. Frederick II, Elector of Saxony, 1412–1464
20. Ernest, Elector of Saxony, 1441–1486
21. John, Elector of Saxony, 1468–1532
22. John Frederick I, Elector of Saxony, 1503–1554
23. Johann Wilhelm, Duke of Saxe-Weimar, 1530–1573
24. John II, Duke of Saxe-Weimar, 1570–1605
25. Ernest I, Duke of Saxe-Gotha, 1601–1675
26. John Ernest IV, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, 1658–1729
27. Francis Josias, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, 1697–1764
28. Ernest Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, 1724–1800
29. Francis, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, 1750–1806
30. Ernest I, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, 1784–1844
31. Albert, Prince Consort, 1819–1861
32. Edward VII of the United Kingdom, 1841–1910
33. George V of the United Kingdom, 1865–1936
34. The Prince George, Duke of Kent, 1902–1942
35. Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, b. 1935
36. George Windsor, Earl of St Andrews, b. 1962

## References

<b>Lines of succession</b>		
<b>First</b> Heir apparent	<b>Line of succession to the Dukedom of Kent</b> 1st position	Succeeded by <b>The Lord Downpatrick</b>
<b>Orders of precedence in the United Kingdom</b>		
Preceded by <b>Alexander Windsor, Earl of Ulster</b>	<b>Gentlemen</b> <i>Earl of St Andrews</i>	Succeeded by <b>Prince George of Cambridge</b>

# Lady Helen Taylor

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<b>The Lady Helen Taylor</b>	
<b>Born</b>	28 April 1964 Coppins, Iver, Bucks
<b>Occupation</b>	Business representative
<b>Spouse(s)</b>	Timothy Taylor
<b>Children</b>	Columbus Taylor Cassius Taylor Eloise Taylor Estella Taylor
<b>Parents</b>	Prince Edward, Duke of Kent Katharine, Duchess of Kent

**The Lady Helen Marina Lucy Taylor** (née **Windsor**; born 28 April 1964) is a first cousin once removed of Queen Elizabeth II. She is a great-granddaughter of King George V and, as of January 2014, is 37th in the line of succession to the British throne.

## Early life and youth

Born at Coppins, a country house in Iver, Buckinghamshire, Lady Helen is the only daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Kent. She was educated at Eton End PNEU school in Datchet then at St Mary's School, Wantage, and Gordonstoun. Between 1987 and 1991, Lady Helen worked with the art dealer Karsten Schubert and confessed in a television interview that she had turned down representing artist Damien Hirst.

## Marriage and children

She was styled **The Lady Helen Windsor** until her marriage, on 18 July 1992, to Timothy Verner Taylor (b. 8 August 1963), an art dealer and the eldest son of Commander Michael Verner Taylor, RN and Susan G. Percy.<sup>[1]</sup> They married at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. The bride wore a Catherine Walker design inspired by the architecture of the wedding venue.<sup>[2]</sup>

She is the only one of the Duke of Kent's children who remains in the line of succession to the British throne since both of her brothers married Roman Catholics.

Lady Helen is now styled **The Lady Helen Taylor**. She and her husband have four children, who immediately follow Lady Helen in the line of succession:

- Mr Columbus George Donald Taylor (born 6 August 1994)
  - Mr Cassius Edward Taylor (born 26 December 1996)
  - Miss Eloise Olivia Katherine Taylor (born 2 March 2003)
  - Miss Estella Olga Elizabeth Taylor (born 21 December 2004)
-

## Public role

As a minor member of the royal family, Lady Helen performs no official functions, but she does attend family events such as royal weddings and Trooping the Colour. In 2012, she attended the Jubilee Celebrations.

She is a patron of the CLIC Sargent children's cancer charity. <sup>[3]</sup> Her husband is a cancer survivor.

## References

[1] <http://thepeerage.com/p10558.htm#i105577>

[2] Order of Splendor: Lady Helen Taylor's gown <http://orderofsplendor.blogspot.co.uk/2012/07/wedding-wednesday-lady-helen-taylors.html>

[3] <http://www.clicsargent.org.uk/Aboutus/Mediacentre/Latestnews/Midsummerpartyraises400000>

British royalty		
Preceded by <b>Louis Windsor</b> or <b>Lady Amelia Windsor</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>Line of succession to the British throne</b> <i>granddaughter of George, son of George V</i>	Succeeded by <b>Columbus Taylor</b>
<b>Notes and references</b>		
1. Some sources exclude Louis Windsor (and his elder brothers Albert and Leopold) from the line of succession because he was baptised as a Catholic.		



# Lord Nicholas Windsor

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<b>Lord Nicholas Windsor</b>	
	
Windsor in 2013.	
<b>Born</b>	25 July 1970 University College Hospital, London
<b>Other names</b>	Nicholas Charles Edward Jonathan Windsor
<b>Spouse(s)</b>	Lady Nicholas Windsor (m. 2006)
<b>Children</b>	Albert Windsor (b. 2007) Leopold Windsor (b. 2009) Louis Windsor (b. 2014)
<b>Parents</b>	Prince Edward, Duke of Kent Katharine, Duchess of Kent

**Lord Nicholas Charles Edward Jonathan Windsor** (born 25 July 1970) is the youngest child of the Duke and Duchess of Kent, a great-grandson of King George V. He is a first cousin once removed of Queen Elizabeth II.

## Early years

Lord Nicholas Windsor was born in 1970 at University College Hospital, London, and was the first member of the British Royal Family to be born in a hospital. He has an older brother, the Earl of St Andrews, and a sister, Lady Helen Taylor. He was baptised on 11 September 1970 at Windsor Castle. His godparents included Charles, Prince of Wales and Donald Coggan, at the time Archbishop of York and later Archbishop of Canterbury.

Windsor was educated at Westminster School and then Harrow School. He later attended Harris Manchester College, Oxford, where he studied theology.

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## Religion

In a private ceremony in 2001 he was received into the Roman Catholic Church, and therefore forfeited his right of succession to the British throne. The Act of Settlement bars past or present Roman Catholics, and those who marry Roman Catholics, from the succession. Windsor became the first male blood Royal to convert to Catholicism since King Charles II on his deathbed in 1685.

On 14 July 2011, he became an Honorary Vice-President of the Friends of the Personal Ordinariate of Our Lady of Walsingham, an Anglican Ordinariate within the Roman Catholic Church.

## Marriage and family

Windsor met his future wife, Paola Doimi de Lupis Frankopan, at a party in New York City in 1999 to mark the Millennium.<sup>[1]</sup> He became engaged to her in July 2006. They married on 4 November 2006 in the Church of St Stephen of the Abyssinians in the Vatican following a civil ceremony on 19 October 2006 in a London register office and she became Lady Nicholas Windsor. As required by the Royal Marriages Act 1772, the Privy Council of the United Kingdom consented to the marriage. A House of Commons Early Day Motion welcomed "the first overt marriage within the rites of the Catholic Church of a member of the Royal Family since the reign of Queen Mary I, and the first marriage of a member of the Royal Family to take place within the Vatican City State".

Lord and Lady Nicholas Windsor had their first child, a son, Albert Louis Philip Edward Windsor, on 22 September 2007 at the Chelsea and Westminster Hospital, London. Albert is the eighth grandchild for the Duke and Duchess of Kent. The child is the first Windsor to carry the name Albert since King George VI, but the couple has said he was actually named after Saint Albert the Great, according to some reports, while his middle name Philip was given in honour of Saint Philip Neri. The names Louis and Edward are after his maternal and paternal grandfathers, respectively. An Early Day Motion in the House of Commons welcomed the Baptism of Albert as the first Royal child to be baptised a Catholic since 1688. Albert was baptised Catholic in the Queen's Chapel in St. James's Palace.

Lady Nicholas gave birth to the couple's second child, Leopold Ernest Augustus Guelph Windsor, on 8 September 2009 at the Chelsea and Westminster Hospital. Leopold was baptised by Angelo Cardinal Comastri in St. Peter's in the Vatican on 29 May 2010.

In late April 2014, it was announced that the couple is expecting their third child and a third son, Louis Arthur Nicholas Felix Windsor was born 27 May 2014.

Windsor and his sons are still in the line of succession to the Dukedom of Kent, the descent of which is not regulated by the Act of Settlement.

## Royal Family role

Windsor has no official or state role. As a close blood relative of the royal family, he is invited to family events such as royal weddings and birthdays. He was in the Royal Box at the Queen's Diamond Jubilee concert in June 2012.

## Work for charity

In 2011, Windsor was appointed to the Pontifical Academy for Life. He is co-signatory of the San José Articles which promote the protection of the unborn child.

In 2007, Windsor accepted the invitation to become Patron of Bromley Mind. The position is a public statement of his support for its work, and he makes a practical contribution from time to time by supporting special events and fundraising campaigns.

Windsor has worked for the Refugee Council in London, the DePaul Trust for the homeless and in a school for autistic children. He was a Visiting Fellow at the Ethics and Public Policy Centre in Washington DC. He is a Trustee of the Catholic National Library UK and The Right to Life Charitable Trust<sup>[2]</sup>, an educational body whose goal is

the full protection of the unborn child. Windsor is the Royal Patron, along with his wife Paola of the Christian Heritage Centre at Stonyhurst.<sup>[3]</sup> A Charitable endeavour to make the historic collections of Stonyhurst College and the story they tell more widely accessible particularly to young people in the surrounding areas.<sup>[4]</sup>

He wrote for the American journal *First Things* on the subject of abortion, an article which was entered into the United States Congressional Record by Congressman Chris Smith. He has written in the *Telegraph*<sup>[5]</sup> and the *The Catholic Herald*<sup>[6]</sup> on Pro Life issues.

## Footnotes

[1] Paola de Frankopan, My Royal Wedding: Paola de Frankopan Remembers Her Own Marriage into the British Royal Family (<http://www.vogue.com/vogue-daily/article/my-royal-wedding-paola-de-frankopan-remembers-her-own-marriage-into-the-british-royal-family/>) Vogue Daily, 28 April 2011.

[2] <http://www.righttolifetrust.org.uk/patrons-trustees>

[3] <http://www.christianheritagecentre.com/whoweare.html>

[4] <http://www.christianheritagecentre.com/index.html>

[5] <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/politics/8817337/The-world-doesnt-have-a-right-to-abortion.html>

[6] <http://www.catholicherald.co.uk/commentandblogs/2011/10/27/if-we-can-abolish-slavery-we-can-end-abortion/>

<b>Lines of succession</b>		
Preceded by <b>The Lord Downpatrick</b>	<b>Line of succession to the Dukedom of Kent</b> 3rd position	Succeeded by <b>Albert Windsor</b>

# Katharine, Duchess of Kent

Katharine	
<i>Duchess of Kent</i>	
The Duchess at the Trooping the Colour, June 2013	
<b>Spouse</b>	Prince Edward, Duke of Kent ( <i>m.</i> 1961)
<b>Issue</b>	George Windsor, Earl of St Andrews Lady Helen Taylor Lord Nicholas Windsor
<b>Full name</b>	
Katharine Lucy Mary <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>House</b>	House of Windsor (by marriage)
<b>Father</b>	Sir William Worsley, 4th Bt.
<b>Mother</b>	Joyce Morgan Brunner
<b>Born</b>	22 February 1933 Hovingham Hall, Yorkshire
<b>Religion</b>	Roman Catholic ( <i>prev.</i> Church of England)

**Katharine, Duchess of Kent** GCVO (Katharine Lucy Mary; *née* **Worsley**, born 22 February 1933), is the wife of Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, who is a grandson of King George V and Queen Mary, and first cousin of Queen Elizabeth II.

The Duchess of Kent gained attention for her conversion to Catholicism in 1994, the first senior Royal to convert publicly since the passing of the Act of Settlement 1701. The Duchess of Kent is strongly associated with the world of music, and has performed as a member of several choirs. She is also well known as the presenter of trophies at the annual Wimbledon lawn tennis championships — a role she inherited from her mother-in-law, Princess Marina, and has since relinquished. As a known football fan, she also has attended — and presented the trophy - at more FA Cup finals than any other member of the Royal Family.

She prefers to be known in her private life as "Katharine Kent", and has also expressed a preference for being known as "Katharine, Duchess of Kent". However, her formal title remains "Her Royal Highness The Duchess of Kent".

## Early life

Katharine Lucy Mary Worsley was born at Hovingham Hall, Yorkshire, and was the only daughter of Sir William Arthington Worsley, 4th Bt., and his wife, Joyce Morgan Brunner, daughter of Sir John Brunner, 2nd Baronet and granddaughter of Sir John Brunner, 1st Baronet, the founder of Brunner Mond, which later became ICI (Imperial Chemical Industries). She is a descendant of Oliver Cromwell.<sup>[2]</sup> Worsley was christened at All Saints' Church, Hovingham on 2 April 1933. Her godparents were: Sir Felix Brunner, 3rd Baronet (her maternal uncle); Major Sir Digby Lawson, 2nd Baronet; Mrs Arthur Colegate (her paternal aunt); and Mrs Ronald Fife.<sup>[3]</sup>

She was educated at Queen Margaret's School, York and at Runton Hill School in Norfolk. At school she was introduced to music, and was taught to play the piano, organ and violin, which she still plays today. She later worked for some time in a children's home in York and worked at a nursery school in London. She failed to gain admission

to the Royal Academy of Music but followed her brothers to Oxford, where they were at the University, to study at Miss Hubler's Finishing School, 22 Merton Street, devoting much of her time to music.

<b>The Royal Family of the United Kingdom and the other Commonwealth realms</b>	
	
<b>HM The Queen</b>	
HRH The Duke of Edinburgh	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH The Prince of Wales               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HRH The Duchess of Cornwall                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH The Duke of Cambridge                       <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HRH The Duchess of Cambridge                           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH Prince George of Cambridge</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• HRH Prince Henry of Wales (Prince Harry)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• HRH The Duke of York               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH Princess Beatrice of York</li> <li>• HRH Princess Eugenie of York</li> </ul> </li> <li>• HRH The Earl of Wessex               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HRH The Countess of Wessex</li> </ul> </li> <li>• HRH The Princess Royal</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH The Duke of Gloucester               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HRH The Duchess of Gloucester</li> </ul> </li> <li>• HRH The Duke of Kent               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HRH The Duchess of Kent</li> </ul> </li> <li>• HRH Prince Michael of Kent               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HRH Princess Michael of Kent</li> </ul> </li> <li>• HRH Princess Alexandra</li> </ul>	
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•	t
•	e <sup>[46]</sup>

## Marriage

On 8 June 1961, she married Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, the eldest son of Prince George, Duke of Kent, and Princess Marina of Greece and Denmark, at York Minster.

Guests included actors Noël Coward and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. as well as members of the British and Spanish royal families.<sup>[4]</sup>

The bride's gown was designed by John Cavanagh, and she wore a diamond bandeau tiara lent by her mother-in-law.<sup>[5]</sup>

She had three pages:

- William Worsley
- Edward Beckett (now Lord Grimthorpe)
- Simon Hay, son of royal lady-in-waiting Lady Margaret Seymour<sup>[6]</sup>

and eight bridesmaids:

- HRH Princess Anne
- Sandra Butter, granddaughter of Countess Anastasia de Torby<sup>[7]</sup>
- Katherine Ashley Cooper
- Diana Worsley
- Joanna Fitzroy, granddaughter of the Duke of Grafton<sup>[8]</sup>
- the Hon. Jane Spencer (now Lady Fellowes)
- Emily Briggs
- Willa Worsley, the bride's niece.<sup>[9]</sup>

After her marriage she was styled *Her Royal Highness The Duchess of Kent*.

## Children

The Duke and Duchess of Kent have three children:

- George Windsor, Earl of St Andrews (born 26 June 1962);
- Lady Helen Taylor (born 28 April 1964);
- Lord Nicholas Windsor (born 25 July 1970).

The couple also had a stillborn child in 1977, a loss that caused the Duchess to fall into a state of severe depression, about which she has spoken publicly.

## Catholicism

The Duchess of Kent was received into the Catholic Church in 1994.<sup>[10]</sup> This was a personal decision, and she received the approval of The Queen. As she explained in an interview on BBC, "I do love guidelines and the Catholic Church offers you guidelines. I have always wanted that in my life. I like to know what's expected of me. I like being told: You shall go to church on Sunday and if you don't you're in for it!" Basil Hume, then Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and thus spiritual leader of the Catholic Church in England and Wales, warned the Church against triumphalism over the Duchess's conversion.

Although the Act of Settlement 1701 means a member of the Royal Family marrying a Catholic relinquishes their right of succession to the British throne, the Act does not include marriage to an Anglican who subsequently becomes a Catholic. Therefore, the Duke of Kent did not lose his place in the line of succession to the British throne.

Since then her younger son, Lord Nicholas Windsor, her grandson, Edward Windsor, Lord Downpatrick, and her granddaughter Lady Marina Charlotte Windsor have also become Catholics. Her older son, the Earl of St. Andrews, father of Lord Downpatrick, is married to a Catholic and thus has been excluded from the succession.

## Recent years

Reports by the BBC stated that the Duchess suffered from chronic fatigue syndrome, while the *Mail on Sunday* reported that she suffered from depression. By 1999 she had apparently completely recovered from chronic ill-health, and when asked by the *Daily Mail* what had suddenly changed, she answered, without elaboration, that she had been suffering unknowingly from coeliac disease. She stepped down from her role as head of the M.E. Society in the UK after this new diagnosis, and has since energetically worked with various charities and schools. When asked by the *Daily Mail* in 1999 about her long history of illness, her reply was simply that "none of us goes through life unscathed".

In 1999, the Duchess of Kent was refused permission to seat the 12-year-old son of a friend in the Royal Box at the All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club. Alternative seating outside the box was offered. She later received what *The Daily Telegraph* reported in a front-page story was a "curt letter" from club chairman John Curry, reminding her

that children, other than members of the royal family, were not permitted in the Royal Box. She, in turn, threatened a boycott of the Royal Box.

The Duchess of Kent decided in 2002 not to use personally the style 'Her Royal Highness' and to reduce her royal duties. Since then she has been informally known as **Katharine Kent**, although her formal style (e.g. in the Court Circular) remains HRH The Duchess of Kent. By way of example, when she made a formal appearance to confer awards at the BBC's Young Musician of the Year competition in 2002, she asked the organisers to introduce her as "Katharine, Duchess of Kent."

In keeping with her withdrawal from full royal duties, the Duchess took a position as a music teacher in Wansbeck Primary School in Kingston upon Hull for thirteen years. In 2005 the Duchess spoke in an interview on BBC Radio 3 of her liking of rap music and of the singer/songwriter Dido, whose song "Thank You" she chose as one of her favourite pieces of music. She is patron of national charity, Making Music,<sup>[11]</sup> the National Federation of Music Societies, an umbrella organisation for amateur and voluntary music groups.

## Charity work

The Duchess of Kent is a Trustee of the National Foundation for Youth Music (London), former President and Board Member of the Royal Northern College of Music (Manchester), and an ambassador for Aldeburgh Productions in Suffolk. The Duchess of Kent has travelled the world for UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Fund) and VSO (Voluntary Services Overseas), highlighting specific areas of deprivation. In 1999 she visited Cambodia, Macedonia and Nepal. She has been President of NCH Action For Children and President and Board Member of Macmillan Cancer Relief. She chaired the London Committee of the Manchester Christie (Cancer) Hospital Appeal for £25m. The Duchess is Patron of the RUC Benevolent Fund in Northern Ireland.

She has been Visitor to the Hong Kong Academy of Performing Arts, Patron of Queensland Conservatorium, Brisbane, Australia, the Yehudi Menuin School (UK), the Ulster Conservatoire of Music and the Alder Hey Children's Hospital in Liverpool. The Duchess of Kent holds the Honorary Freedom of four of the ancient City companies: the Worshipful Companies of Clothworkers, Dyers, Glaziers, and the Coachmakers and Coach Harness Makers.

In 2004, the Duchess of Kent together with Nicholas Robinson (Headmaster, King's College School, Cambridge) launched *Future Talent*, a children's music charity dedicated to finding, funding and nurturing exceptionally talented young musicians in the UK. Through tailor-made partnerships with primary schools, Future Talent is bringing music into the lives of all children, spotting talent, equipping talented children with instruments and tuition and, in exceptional cases, providing master tuition to enable them to make music their future.



## Titles, styles, honours and arms

### Titles and styles


- **22 February 1933 – 8 June 1961**: *Miss* Katharine Lucy Mary Worsley
- **8 June 1961 – present** : *Her Royal Highness* The Duchess of Kent






### Honours

Orders

-  Member of the Royal Family Order of Queen Elizabeth II
-  **9 June 1977** Dame Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order (GCVO)

### Honorary military appointments

 United Kingdom

-  Honorary Major-General
-  Colonel-in-Chief, of The Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire
-  Deputy Colonel-in-Chief, of Adjutant General's Corps
-  Deputy Colonel-in-Chief, of Royal Dragoon Guards
-  Deputy Colonel-in-Chief, of Royal Logistic Corps

and formerly


-  Deputy Colonel-in-Chief, of Yorkshire Volunteers

### Organisations named after the Duchess

- The Duchess of Kent Children's Hospital at Sandy Bay, Hong Kong (1970)
- Hospital Duchess of Kent, Sandakan, Sabah, Malaysia
- The Duchess of Kent Wing at St.Peters Hospital at Chertsey
- The Duchess of Kent Hospice, Reading, Berkshire.

### Arms

#### Arms of Katharine, Duchess of Kent

	Notes
	Coat of Arms of Katharine, Duchess of Kent, depicting her husband's arms impaled with those of her father.
	Coronet
	Coronet of a Grandchild of the Sovereign
	Supporters
	The Royal Supporters differenced with the like coronet and label.
Orders	
The Royal Victorian Order circlet. <b>VICTORIA</b>	
Other elements	
Insignia of GCVO appended	

### Issue

Name	Birth	Marriage		Issue
George Windsor, Earl of St Andrews	26 June 1962	9 January 1988	Sylvana Tomaselli	Edward Windsor, Lord Downpatrick Lady Marina Charlotte Windsor Lady Amelia Windsor
Lady Helen Taylor	28 April 1964	18 July 1992	Timothy Taylor	Columbus Taylor Cassius Taylor Eloise Taylor Estella Taylor
Lord Nicholas Windsor	25 July 1970	4 November 2006	Paola Doimi de Lupis de Frankopan	Albert Windsor Leopold Windsor



## Ancestry

Katharine is a direct descendant of Oliver Cromwell (25 April 1599 – 3 September 1658), 1st Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland (1653-1658), by his last daughter Frances Cromwell (1638-1720), through the Russells, the Franklands and the Worsleys.

## References

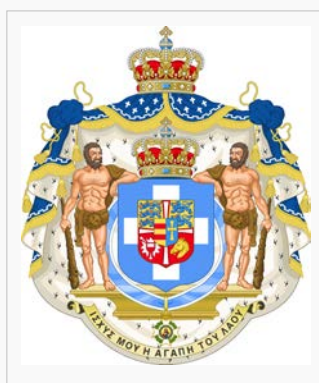
- [1] As a titled royal, Katharine holds no surname, however she chooses to use her husband's territorial designation, **Kent**
- [2] *Le Petit Gotha*
- [3] Yvonne's Royalty Home Page — Royal Christenings (<http://users.uniserve.com/~canyon/christenings.htm#Christenings>)
- [4] British Pathe newsreel 'Wedding at York' <http://www.britishpathe.com/video/wedding-at-york>
- [5] The Duchess of Kent's gown <http://orderofsplendor.blogspot.co.uk/2011/06/wedding-wednesday-duchess-of-kents-gown.html>
- [6] Simon Hay page at thePeerage.com
- [7] Sandra Butter at thePeerage.com
- [8] Joanna Fitzroy page at thePeerage.com
- [9] Willa Worsley page at thePeerage.com
- [10] BBC News - Duchess of Kent joins the Catholic Church ([http://news.bbc.co.uk/onthisday/hi/dates/stories/january/14/newsid\\_2530000/2530695.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/onthisday/hi/dates/stories/january/14/newsid_2530000/2530695.stm))
- [11] <http://www.makingmusic.org.uk>

<b>Orders of precedence in the United Kingdom</b>		
Preceded by <b>The Duchess of Gloucester</b>	<b>Ladies</b> <i>HRH The Duchess of Kent</i>	Succeeded by <b>Princess Michael of Kent</b>
<b>Academic offices</b>		
Preceded by <b>Mary, Princess Royal</b>	<b>Chancellor of the University of Leeds</b> 1965–1998	Succeeded by <b>Melvyn Bragg</b>

# Princess Marina of Greece and Denmark

Princess Marina	
<i>Duchess of Kent</i>	
The Duke and Duchess in 1934	
<b>Spouse</b>	Prince George, Duke of Kent
<b>Issue</b>	Prince Edward, Duke of Kent Princess Alexandra, The Hon. Lady Ogilvy Prince Michael of Kent
<b>Full name</b>	
Marina <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>House</b>	House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg (by birth) House of Windsor (by marriage)
<b>Father</b>	Prince Nicholas of Greece and Denmark
<b>Mother</b>	Grand Duchess Elena Vladimirovna of Russia
<b>Born</b>	13 December 1906 Athens, Greece
<b>Died</b>	27 August 1968 (aged 61) Kensington Palace, London, England, UK
<b>Burial</b>	30 August 1968 Frogmore
<b>Religion</b>	Greek Orthodox Church

## House of Oldenburg (Glücksburg branch)



George I

Children	
Constantine I	
Prince George	
Grand Duchess Alexandra Georgievna of Russia	
Prince Nicholas	
Grand Duchess Maria Georgievna of Russia	
Princess Olga	
Prince Andrew	
Prince Christopher	
Grandchildren	
Prince Peter	
Eugénie, Duchess of Castel Duino	
Olga, Princess Paul of Yugoslavia	
Elizabeth, Countess of Toerring-Jettenbach	
Marina, Duchess of Kent	
Margarita, Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg	
Theodora, Margravine of Baden	
Cecilie, Hereditary Grand Duchess of Hesse and by Rhine	
Sophie, Princess George of Hanover	
Philip, Duke of Edinburgh	
Prince Michael	
Great-grandchildren	
Princess Alexandra of Greece	
Princess Olga	
•	v
•	t
•	e <sup>[2]</sup>

**Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent** GCVO GBE CI (*née* **Princess Marina of Greece and Denmark**, Greek: Πριγκίπισσα Μαρίνα της Ελλάδος και της Δανίας; 13 December [O.S. 30 November] 1906 – 27 August 1968) was the wife of Prince George, Duke of Kent, the fourth son of King George V of the United Kingdom and Mary of Teck.

Princess Marina's marriage was the most recent occasion on which a foreign-born princess married into the British royal family.

## Early life



Princess Marina of Greece and Denmark, right, with her sisters Princess Olga of Greece and Denmark, left, and Princess Elizabeth of Greece and Denmark, center.

Princess Marina was born in Athens, Greece, on 13 December 1906. Her father was Prince Nicholas of Greece and Denmark, the third son of George I of Greece. Her mother was Grand Duchess Elena Vladimirovna of Russia, a granddaughter of Tsar Alexander II of Russia. She was the youngest of the couple's children. One of her paternal uncles was Prince Andrew of Greece and Denmark, the father of Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh.

She was baptised near the end of 1906, and her godparents were: the King of Greece (her paternal grandfather); the King of the United Kingdom (her great-uncle by marriage); the Princess of Wales; Prince Andrew of Greece and Denmark (her paternal uncle); Grand Duke Boris Vladimirovich of Russia (her maternal uncle); and Princess

Victoria Melita of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (her maternal aunt).<sup>[3]</sup>

The family was generally poor and forced into exile when she was 11, following the overthrow of the Greek monarchy. They later moved to Paris, while the Princess stayed throughout Europe with her extended family.

## Marriage and children

In 1932 Princess Marina and Prince George, Duke of Kent met in London. Their betrothal was announced in August 1934. On 29 November 1934 they married at Westminster Abbey, London. The wedding was followed by a Greek ceremony in the private chapel at Buckingham Palace.

The bride's gown was in white and silver silk brocade, designed by Edward Molyneux, and worked on by a team of seamstresses including, at Marina's request, Russian emigrees.

Her eight bridesmaids were her first cousins Princesses Irene, Eugenie and Katherine of Greece and Denmark, her maternal first cousin Grand Duchess Kira Kirillovna of Russia, Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, her husband's niece Princess Elizabeth of York, her husband's cousins the Lady Iris Mountbatten and the Lady Mary Cambridge.

The Royal School of Needlework made a quilt as a wedding gift for Princess Marina and the Duke of Kent. Following the marriage she became the Duchess of Kent.

Together the couple had three children:

- Prince Edward of Kent (born 9 October 1935) Duke of Kent from 25 August 1942
- Princess Alexandra of Kent (born 25 December 1936)
- Prince Michael of Kent (born 4 July 1942)

The Duke of Kent was killed on 25 August 1942, in an aeroplane crash at Eagles Rock, near Dunbeath, Caithness, Scotland, while on active service with the Royal Air Force. The Duchess, according to royal biographer Hugo Vickers, was "the only war widow in Britain whose estate was forced to pay death duties".<sup>[4]</sup>



Princess Marina on her wedding day

During World War II, the Duchess was trained as a nurse for three months under pseudonym "Sister Kay" and joined the civil nurse reserve.

## Later life and death

After her husband's death, the Duchess of Kent continued to be an active member of the British Royal Family, carrying out a wide range of royal and official engagements. She was the president of the Wimbledon All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club for 26 years. She was already the first cousin of Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, and then also became his aunt-in-law, due to his 1947 marriage to Princess Elizabeth, later Queen Elizabeth II.

In March 1957 when the Gold Coast (later Ghana)—gained independence from Britain, the Duchess of Kent was appointed to represent the Queen at the celebrations. Fifty years later, at the 50th Anniversary of Ghana's Independence, it would be her son, Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, who would be appointed by the Queen to represent her.

In September 1966, when the British Protectorate of Bechuanaland became the new Republic of Botswana, the Princess was appointed again to represent the Queen at the celebrations. The main public hospital in Gaborone, the new Botswana's capital, is named "Princess Marina Hospital".

She served as the first Chancellor of the University of Kent at Canterbury from 1963 until her death from a brain tumour at Kensington Palace at 11.40 am on 27 August 1968, aged 61. Funeral service for the Princess was held in the St. George's Chapel on 30 August. She was buried in the Royal Burial Ground, Frogmore. Her funeral was the final royal ceremony attended by her brother-in-law, the former Edward VIII.<sup>[5]</sup>

## Legacy

Princess Marina gave her name to many facilities, including:

- Princess Marina College, Arborfield, Berkshire
- Princess Marina House, a facility of the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund at Rustington.
- Princess Marina Hospital, Upton, Northamptonshire
- Princess Marina Hospital, Gaborone, Botswana
- Princess Marina Sports Complex, Rickmansworth.
- Duchess of Kent Hospital, Sandakan, Sabah, Malaysia
- Kent College (a teacher training college) Tuaran, Sabah, Malaysia

The diamond and pearl Kent Festoon Tiara was worn by Princess Marina to the 1953 coronation. It then passed to Princess Michael of Kent who has worn it to state banquets.

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## Popular culture

The Kinks recorded "She's Bought a Hat Like Princess Marina" for their 1969 album *Arthur (or the Decline and Fall of the British Empire)*. The song was written by Ray Davies. Princess Marina earned her place in the International Best Dressed List Hall of Fame in 1960 together with Princess Grace of Monaco, Patricia Lopez-Willshaw and Merle Oberon.

## Titles, styles, honours, and arms

### Titles and styles

- **13 December 1906 – 29 November 1934:** *Her Royal Highness Princess Marina of Greece and Denmark*
- **29 November 1934 – 8 June 1961:** *Her Royal Highness The Duchess of Kent*
- **8 June 1961 – 27 August 1968:** *Her Royal Highness Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent*

At the time of her death, Princess Marina's full style was: *Her Royal Highness Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent, Countess of St. Andrews and Baroness Downpatrick, Companion of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, Dame Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Dame Grand Cross of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Dame Grand Cross of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.*



Coat of arms of Princess Marina of Greece and Denmark, Duchess of Kent







Just before the current Duke of Kent's wedding in June 1961 to Katharine Worsley, she announced that she wished to be known as **HRH Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent** instead of **HRH The Dowager Duchess of Kent**, a change in traditional style that was granted by her niece, Queen Elizabeth II. Upon her marriage in 1934, Princess Marina had become **HRH The Duchess of Kent**, Countess of St. Andrews, and Baroness Downpatrick. However, she remained a Princess of Greece and Denmark. Following her elder son's wedding, she simply reverted to her own princely title.




## Honours

### British Honours

- **CI:** Companion of the Order of the Crown of India
- **GCVO:** Dame Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order
- **GBE:** Dame Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire
- **GCStJ:** Dame Grand Cross of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem
- Royal Family Order of King George V
- Royal Family Order of King George VI
- Royal Family Order of Queen Elizabeth II

### Foreign Honours

-  Order of Saints Olga and Sophia, 1st Class<sup>[6]</sup>
-  Dame Grand Cross of the Order of Beneficence
-  Dame Grand Cross of the Order of the Aztec Eagle
-  Dame Grand Cross of the Order of the Sun of Peru
-  Dame Grand Cross of the Order of Merit
-  Dame Grand Cross of the National Order of the Southern Cross

-  Dame Grand Cross of the Order of the Liberator San Martin
-  Canadian Forces Decoration
-  Grand Decoration in Gold with Sash for Services to the Republic of Austria

### Honorary military appointments

-  Colonel-in-Chief, of The Kent Regiment
-  Colonel-in-Chief, of The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment
-  Colonel-in-Chief, of The Dorset Regiment
-  Colonel-in-Chief, of The Essex and Kent Scottish Regiment
-  Colonel-in-Chief, of The Devonshire and Dorset Regiment
-  Colonel-in-Chief, of the Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
-  Colonel-in-Chief, of The Queen's Regiment (Allied)
- Honorary Colonel, of the Buckinghamshire Battalion, The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry
- Honorary Colonel, of the 4th Battalion, The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry
- Honorary Colonel, of the 431 LAA Regiment RA
- Honorary Colonel, of the 299th (Royal Buckinghamshire Yeomanry, Queen's Own Oxfordshire Hussars, and Berkshire) Field Regiment, RA
- Honorary Colonel, of the Buckinghamshire Regiment, RA (Territorials)
- Colonel, of the Queen's Own Buffs
-  Honorary Commandant, of the Women's Royal Australian Naval Service



The Duchess inspecting cadets of the WRNS officers' training course, 1941

### References

- [1] As a titled royal, Marina held no surname after her marriage, but, when one *was* used, it was Windsor.
- [2] [http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Template:House\\_of\\_Gl%C3%BCcksburg\\_\(Greece\)&action=edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Template:House_of_Gl%C3%BCcksburg_(Greece)&action=edit)
- [3] Yvonne's Royalty Home Page — Royal Christenings (<http://users.uniserve.com/~canyon/christenings.htm#Christenings>)
- [4] Hugo Vickers, *Elizabeth, The Queen Mother*, Hutchinson, 2005, p. 230
- [5] Ziegler, Philip (1991). *King Edward VIII: The official biography*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. ISBN 0-394-57730-2, pp. 554-556.
- [6] Wedding of Juan Carlos of Spain and Sophia of Greece (<http://realeza.foros.ws/t141/fiestas-y-bailes-antiores-a-una-boda-real-by-manuesevilla/75/>)

# Edward Windsor, Lord Downpatrick

Lord Downpatrick	
<b>Born</b>	Edward Edmund Maximilian George Windsor 2 December 1988 London, England, UK
<b>Parents</b>	George Windsor, Earl of St Andrews Sylvana Windsor, Countess of St Andrews

**Edward Edmund Maximilian George Windsor, Lord Downpatrick** (born 2 December 1988), is the only son and heir-apparent of George Windsor, Earl of St Andrews, and Sylvana Windsor, Countess of St Andrews.<sup>[1]</sup>

The Earl of St Andrews is the elder son of the Duke and Duchess of Kent. Lord Downpatrick is heir, after his father, to the Dukedom of Kent. For this reason, he enjoys the courtesy title Lord (Baron) Downpatrick. In 2003, following the example of his grandmother, the Duchess of Kent, and uncle, Lord Nicholas Windsor, he became a member of the Roman Catholic Church and therefore was barred from the line of succession to the British Throne. As his mother is also a Roman Catholic, his father was struck from the line of succession when he married her.

Lord Downpatrick is the most senior person excluded from the line of succession for being a Roman Catholic under the Act of Settlement 1701, followed by his younger sister Lady Marina-Charlotte Windsor who also has been confirmed as a Roman Catholic. However, his younger sister Lady Amelia Windsor remains in line to the throne. He was one of Diana, Princess of Wales's 17 godchildren.

## Education

Lord Downpatrick grew up in the locality of Cambridge, where his mother is an academic. After Eton, he went up to Keble College, Oxford, where he read Modern Languages, specialising in French and German.

## Ancestry

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16. George V of the United Kingdom

8. Prince George, Duke of Kent

17. Princess Mary of Teck

4. Prince Edward, Duke of Kent

18. Prince Nicholas of Greece and Denmark

9. Princess Marina of Greece and Denmark



19. Grand Duchess Elena  
Vladimirovna of Russia

2. George Windsor, Earl  
of St Andrews

20. William Henry  
Arthington Worsley, 3rd  
Baronet Worsley

10. William Arthington  
Worsley, 4th Baronet  
Worsley

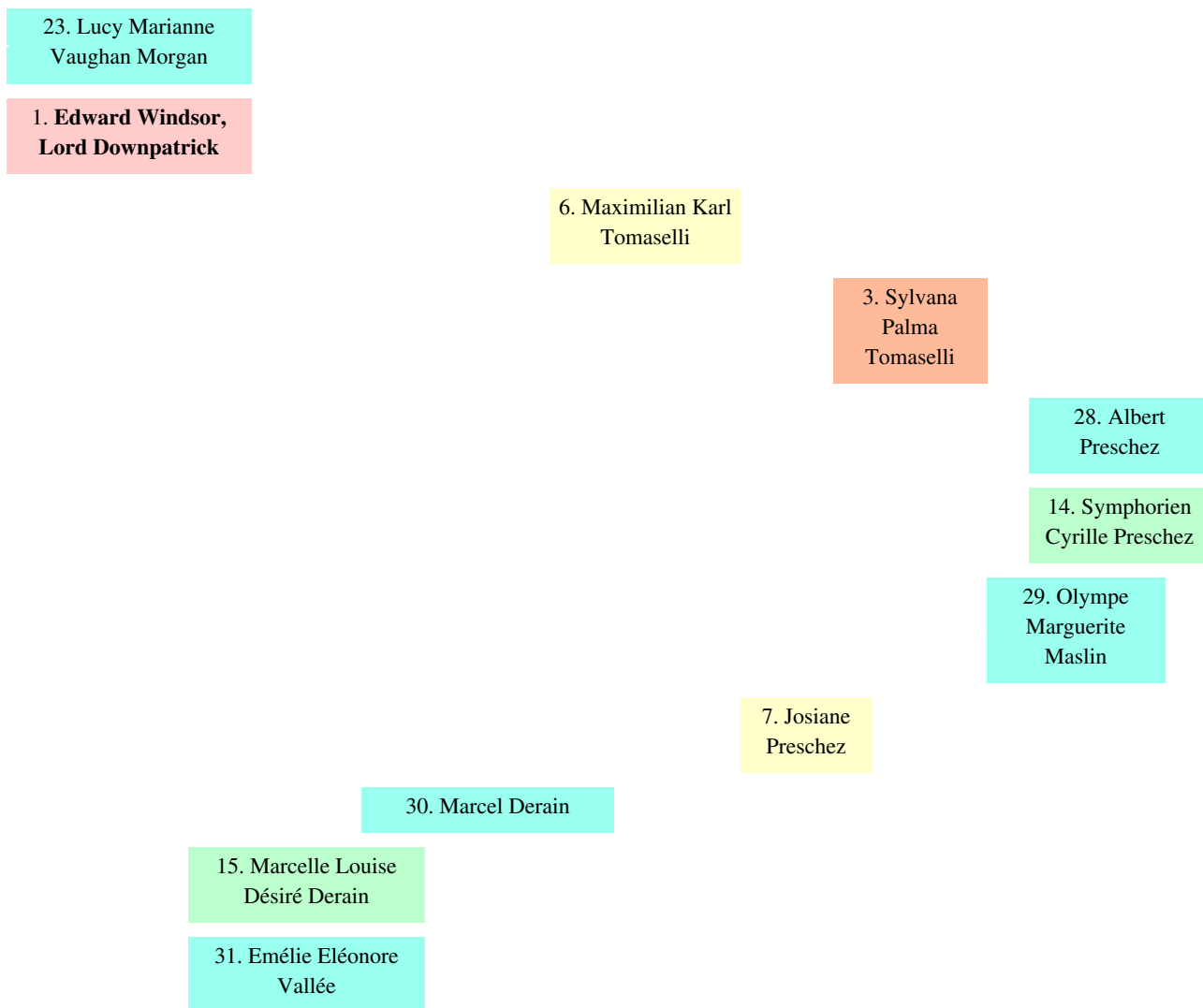
21. Augusta Chivers  
Bower

5. Katharine Worsley

22. John Fowler  
Brunner, 2nd Baronet  
Brunner

11. Joyce Morgan  
Brunner

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## References

[1] Charles Kidd and David Williamson, editor, *DeBretts Peerage and Baronetage* (London, U.K.: DeBrett's Peerage, 1999), volume 1, page cxx.

Lines of succession		
Preceded by <b>The Earl of St Andrews</b>	<b>Line of succession to the Dukedom of Kent</b> 2nd position	Succeeded by <b>Lord Nicholas Windsor</b>

# Lady Marina Charlotte Windsor

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<b>The Lady Marina Charlotte Windsor</b>	
<b>Born</b>	30 September 1992 Rosie Hospital, Cambridge
<b>Other names</b>	Marina Charlotte Alexandra Katharine Helen Windsor
<b>Parents</b>	George Windsor, Earl of St Andrews Sylvana Windsor, Countess of St Andrews

The **Lady Marina Charlotte Alexandra Katharine Helen Windsor** (born on 30 September 1992 in Cambridge) is the elder daughter of George Windsor, Earl of St Andrews, and Sylvana Windsor, Countess of St Andrews. She was born at the Rosie Hospital in Cambridge and named for her great-grandmother, Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent. Until 2008 she was 25th in the line of succession to the British Throne, bypassing her father, an Anglican who married a Roman Catholic, and her elder brother, who is a Roman Catholic. In 2008, *The Observer* reported that she had been confirmed as a Roman Catholic, and had therefore forfeited her place in the line of succession.<sup>[1]</sup>

## Notes

[1] Report on Lady Marina's conversion to Roman Catholicism (<http://www.guardian.co.uk/theobserver/2008/may/25/1>)

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# Lady Amelia Windsor

<b>The Lady Amelia Windsor</b>	
<b>Born</b>	24 August 1995 Rosie Hospital, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, England, UK
<b>Other names</b>	Amelia Sophia Theodora Mary Margaret Windsor
<b>Parents</b>	George Windsor, Earl of St Andrews Sylvana Windsor, Countess of St Andrews

**The Lady Amelia Sophia Theodora Mary Margaret Windsor** (born 24 August 1995) is the younger daughter of George Windsor, Earl of St Andrews and Sylvana Windsor, Countess of St Andrews, and is thus a granddaughter of Prince Edward, 2nd Duke of Kent, in addition to being a great-great granddaughter of George V.

## Biography

Lady Amelia was born at the Rosie Hospital, Cambridge. She is the only member of her immediate family who remains in the line of succession to the British throne. Her father married a Roman Catholic, and was removed from line of succession in accordance with the Act of Settlement 1701. Lady Amelia's elder siblings, Lord Downpatrick and Lady Marina-Charlotte Windsor, both converted to and were confirmed in the Roman Catholic Church, making them also ineligible for the succession.

On 30 November 2013, Lady Amelia made her début into society whilst attending the Ball Des Débutantes in Paris.

## References

<b>Lines of succession</b>		
Preceded by <b>The Duke of Kent</b>	<b>Line of succession to the British throne</b> <i>descended from George, son of George V</i>	Succeeded by <b>Albert Windsor</b> or <b>Lady Helen Taylor</b> <sup>1</sup>
<b>Notes and references</b>		
1. The line of succession after Lady Amelia Windsor differs between sources. Some exclude Albert Windsor because he was baptised as a Catholic.		

# Sylvana Windsor, Countess of St Andrews

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Countess of St Andrews	
<b>Born</b>	Sylvana Palma Tomaselli 28 May 1957 Placentia, Newfoundland
<b>Other names</b>	Lady St Andrews (formal); Miss Sylvana Tomaselli (professional)
<b>Occupation</b>	Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge
<b>Spouse(s)</b>	John Paul Jones (m. 1977 div. 1981); George, Earl of St Andrews (m. 1988)
<b>Children</b>	Edward, Lord Downpatrick; Lady Marina-Charlotte Windsor; Lady Amelia Windsor
<b>Parents</b>	Maximilian Karl Tomaselli Josiane Preschez

**Sylvana Palma Windsor, Countess of St Andrews** FRHistS (*née* 28 May 1957, **Sylvana Palma Tomaselli**), is the wife of George, Earl of St Andrews, elder son and heir of Prince Edward, Duke of Kent. An historian in the University of Cambridge, she is usually known in academic circles as **Sylvana Tomaselli**.<sup>[1]</sup>

## Early life

Tomaselli was born in 1957 at Placentia, Newfoundland, daughter of Maximilian Karl Tomaselli (formerly of Salzburg) by his wife Josiane *née* Preschez. She was educated in Canada and England.

## Marriages and family

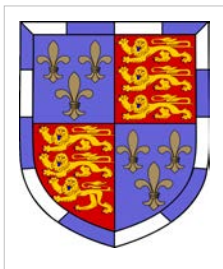
Lady St Andrews married first, on 25 December 1977 at Vancouver, John Paul Jones, son of Captain Geoffrey Jones of Barbados, but they divorced in 1981 without children. She married second, on 9 January 1988 at Leith in Scotland, George, Earl of St Andrews<sup>[2]</sup> and they have three children:

- Edward Windsor, Lord Downpatrick
- Lady Marina-Charlotte Windsor
- Lady Amelia Windsor

Brought up in the Roman Catholic faith, Lady St Andrews' reluctance to renounce her adherence to that denomination precludes her husband's right to ascend the throne by the Act of Settlement (1701). Two of her children, Edward (2003) and Marina (2008), were received into the Catholic Church thereby surrendering their places in the line of succession to the thrones of the Commonwealth realms, although Lord and Lady St Andrews' younger daughter, Amelia, is still in remainder to the British Crown.



## Academic career



Tomaselli, who has received BA (UBC), MA (York, Ontario) and MA (Cantab) degrees, became a Fellow of St John's College Cambridge in 2004.<sup>[3]</sup> She specialises in French and British political theory in the 18th century, especially the history of womanhood, and has written about John Locke, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, David Hume, Mary Wollstonecraft and John Stuart Mill. She is the translator of Book II of the Seminar of Jacques Lacan, *The Ego in Freud's Theory and in the Technique of Psychoanalysis*. She teaches the three History of Political Theory Papers and is an affiliated Lecturer of the Faculties of History as well as of Social and Political Sciences.

She is a founding member of the European Centre for the Philosophy of Gender, Siegen, Germany and is currently Director of Studies in History Part I and Social & Political Sciences at St John's College in the University of Cambridge.<sup>[4]</sup> She also acts as a pastoral tutor for students of Natural Sciences at St John's College.

Lady St Andrews has been elected a Fellow of the prestigious Royal Historical Society.<sup>[5]</sup>

## Formal styles from birth

- Miss Sylvana Palma Tomaselli (1957–1977)
- Mrs John Paul Jones (1977-1981)
- Mrs Sylvana Jones (1981–1988)
- Countess of St Andrews (1988–present)

**Lady St Andrews** is professionally known as Miss Sylvana Tomaselli.

Preceded by <b>Countess of Ulster</b>	<b>United Kingdom Order of Precedence</b>	Succeeded by <b>Lady Davina Lewis</b>
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## References

- [1] [www.crassh.cam.ac.uk](http://www.crassh.cam.ac.uk) (<http://www.crassh.cam.ac.uk/events/741/>)
- [2] [www.debretts.co.uk](http://www.debretts.co.uk) (<http://www.debretts.co.uk/people/royal-family/biographies/earl-of-st-andrews.aspx>)
- [3] St John's College Cambridge ([http://www.joh.cam.ac.uk/teaching\\_and\\_research/subject\\_information/pps1/tomaselli/](http://www.joh.cam.ac.uk/teaching_and_research/subject_information/pps1/tomaselli/))
- [4] Sylvana Tomaselli Cantab (<http://www.crassh.cam.ac.uk/page/921/sylvana-tomaselli.htm>)
- [5] FRHistS List (<http://www.royalhistoricalsociety.org/rhsfellows.htm/>)

# Lady Nicholas Windsor

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Lady Nicholas Windsor	
<b>Born</b>	Dona Paola Doimi de Lupis de Frankopan 7 August 1969 London, England
<b>Religion</b>	Roman Catholicism
<b>Spouse(s)</b>	Lord Nicholas Windsor
<b>Children</b>	Albert Windsor (b.2007) Leopold Windsor (b.2009) Louis Windsor (b.2014)
<b>Parents</b>	Don Louis Doimi de Lupis de Frankopan Dona Ingrid Detter de Frankopan

**Lady Nicholas Windsor** (née Paola Doimi de Lupis de Frankopan; born 7 August 1969) is the wife of Lord Nicholas Windsor, son of the Duke and Duchess of Kent.

## Early life

Lady Nicholas Windsor was born as *Paola Doimi de Lupis de Frankopan* in London in 1969. Her father is Louis, Prince de Frankopan, Count Doimi de Lupis, born in Split in 1939, a member of the Croatian and the Italian nobility. Paola Windsor's father came to England from Croatia after the Second World War to attend a boarding school and then go to Oxford University. Her father is a Barrister, and a member of Middle Temple and a businessman. Her mother, Ingrid Detter, is a distinguished Professor Emeritus at Stockholm University.

She has one sister, Christina, and three brothers; Peter, Nicholas and Lawrence.

## Education and career

Paola Windsor speaks seven languages, and was educated at St Paul's Girls' School and at Wycombe Abbey, where she was William Johnston Yapp Scholar. She read Classics at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge where she was a Choral Scholar and took a Diplôme d'Etudes Approfondies (MPhil) at Paris IV, La Sorbonne in Philosophy, submitting a thesis on *L'autorité de l'État* in French.

She writes under the name Paola Frankopan. She has, as Paola Frankopan, written for *The Tatler*, where she is a contributing editor, and for *Vogue USA*. She has published an introduction to the history of the Sanctuary of Trsat 'Trsatska Sveta Kuća', in Croatian. In 2006 The Times published an article suggesting that the family had added Frankopan to their surname under British Civil law but later published a retraction and a clarification. The Times corrected the article, stating:

"Since 2006 a judgment of the Italian courts has confirmed the genealogical entitlement and the right of all members of the Frankopan family to make use of the titles Princes Frankopan Šubić and Counts Doimi de Lupis, even if, for political reasons, they did not always use them. The Frankopan family did not change its name under UK law as stated above."<sup>[1]</sup>

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## Marriage and family

She met her future husband, Lord Nicholas Windsor, at a party in New York in 1999 to mark the Millennium and their engagement was announced on 26 September 2006. They married on 4 November 2006 in the Church of Santo Stefano degli Abissini in Vatican City following a civil ceremony on 19 October 2006 in a London register office and she became Lady Nicholas Windsor. The bride wore a Valentino wedding gown. This was the first time a member of the British Royal Family married at the Vatican.

Lord and Lady Nicholas Windsor's first child, a son, Albert, was born on 22 September 2007, at the Chelsea and Westminster Hospital, London. At birth Albert was 26th in the line of succession.<sup>[2]</sup> Albert was baptised as a Catholic in the Queen's Chapel at St James's Palace in London.

Lady Nicholas gave birth to their second child, Leopold Ernest Augustus Guelph, on 8 September 2009 at the Chelsea and Westminster Hospital. He was baptised by Cardinal Comastri in St Peter's Basilica in the Vatican.

In late April 2014, it was announced that the couple is expecting their third child thus making Lady Nicholas the oldest royal mother at 45. A third son, Louis Arthur Nicholas Felix Windsor was born 27 May 2014.

Lord Nicholas and his sons are also in the line of succession to the Kent Dukedom as well.

## References

[1] (Subscription required)

[2] He never lost his place in the line of succession at the time of his baptism. Due to the Act of Settlement, in fact, the Duke of Kent is still in line to the throne since the Duchess of Kent was a Protestant when he married her. The subsequent conversion of his wife did not affect his place in the line of succession. The Act of Settlement merely bars anyone who marries a Catholic from the line of succession.



# Lady Gabriella Windsor

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<b>Lady Gabriella Windsor</b>	
<b>Born</b>	Gabriella Marina Alexandra Ophelia Windsor 23 April 1981 St Mary's Hospital, London, England
<b>Other names</b>	Ella Windsor
<b>Occupation</b>	Feature writer
<b>Parents</b>	Prince Michael of Kent Princess Michael of Kent

**The Lady Gabriella Marina Alexandra Ophelia Windsor** (born 23 April 1981), known both professionally and personally as **Ella Windsor**, is an English freelance feature writer, and the only daughter of Prince and Princess Michael of Kent (née Baroness Marie-Christine von Reibnitz).

Her paternal great-grandparents were King George V and Queen Mary. She is a member of the British Royal Family, where members of the Royal Family belong to (are born into), or are married into, the House of Windsor. Her maternal grandparents are Baron Günther Hubertus von Reibnitz and Countess Maria Anna Szapáry of Muraszombath and Szapár.

Lady Gabriella was born at St. Mary's Hospital in Paddington, London, England and has an older brother, Lord Frederick Windsor, born on 6 April 1979 in the same hospital. Her father is a cousin of Queen Elizabeth II and so Lady Gabriella is a first cousin once removed of the Queen. She is also related to Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, since he and her paternal grandmother, the late Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent, were first cousins. That is, Lady Gabriella and Prince Philip are first cousins, twice removed. She is in the line of succession to the British throne.

Prince Michael's marriage to a Roman Catholic debarred him from succession to the British Throne under the provisions of the Act of Settlement 1701. However, Lady Gabriella (like her brother, Lord Frederick) was brought up in the Church of England and consequently retains her place in the line of succession.

Lady Gabriella was educated at Downe House School in Cold Ash, Berkshire.<sup>[1]</sup> In May 2004, Lady Gabriella graduated from Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island, with a BA degree in Comparative Literature. In 2012, she obtained an MPhil degree in Social Anthropology from Linacre College, Oxford.

## References

- [1] Charles Mosley, editor, *Burke's Peerage, Baronetage & Knightage*, 107th edition, 3 volumes (Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.: Burke's Peerage (Genealogical Books) Ltd, 2003), volume 1, page cxli.

- Official line of succession to the British throne (<http://www.royal.gov.uk/ThecurrentRoyalFamily/Successionandprecedence/Succession/Overview.aspx>)

<b>Lines of succession</b>		
Preceded by <b>Maud Windsor</b>	<b>Line of succession to the British throne</b> <i>granddaughter of George, son of George V</i>	Succeeded by <b>Princess Alexandra</b>

# Lord Frederick Windsor

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The Lord Frederick Windsor	
<b>Born</b>	6 April 1979 St Mary's Hospital, London, England
<b>Occupation</b>	Financial Analyst; prev. several ( <i>see text</i> )
<b>Spouse(s)</b>	Sophie Winkleman, The Lady Frederick Windsor
<b>Children</b>	Maud Windsor
<b>Parents</b>	Prince Michael of Kent Princess Michael of Kent

**The Lord Frederick Michael George David Louis Windsor** (born 6 April 1979), also nicknamed **Freddie Windsor**, is a British financial analyst, and the only son of Prince and Princess Michael of Kent (née Baroness Marie-Christine von Reibnitz).

## Early life

Lord Frederick was born at St Mary's Hospital in Paddington, London, England. His sister, Lady Gabriella Windsor, was born on 23 April 1981 in the same hospital. His father is a cousin of Queen Elizabeth II and so Lord Frederick is a first cousin once removed of the Queen. He is also related to Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, since he and Lord Frederick's paternal grandmother, Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent, were first cousins (their fathers were the sons of George I of Greece). That means that Lord Frederick and Prince Philip are first cousins, twice removed: Philip's paternal grandfather is Frederick's paternal great-great-grandfather. At the same time, Queen Victoria is the maternal great-great-grandmother of Prince Philip and the paternal great-great-great-grandmother of Lord Frederick; that makes them third cousins once removed. He is 42nd in the line of succession to the British Throne.

Prince Michael's marriage to a Roman Catholic debarred him from succession to the thrones of the Commonwealth realms under the provisions of the Act of Settlement 1701. However, Lord Frederick and Lady Gabriella were brought up in the Church of England, thus both keeping their places in the line of succession.

## Education

He was educated at Wetherby School, Sunningdale School, Eton College, and Magdalen College, Oxford, where he gained a 2:1 in Classics. He has also been a trainee at a bank and has worked as a fashion model for a campaign by Burberry and for the designer Tomasz Starzewski.

## Personal life

A sometime music journalist (notably for *Tatler* magazine), he planned to become a solicitor working in entertainment law. In September 2006, according to *The Times*, Lord Frederick was hired as an analyst at the investment bank JPMorgan in London.<sup>[1]</sup>

On St Valentine's Day (14 February) 2009, Lord Frederick became engaged to actress Sophie Winkleman. The Queen consented to the marriage, as required under the Royal Marriages Act 1772,<sup>[2]</sup> and they were married at Hampton Court on 12 September 2009.

The couple welcomed their first child, daughter Maud Elizabeth Daphne Marina, at Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center on 15 August 2013 in Los Angeles. Maud is named after two English princesses, Princess Maud of Wales and the former's niece Princess Maud, Countess of Southesk; Queen Elizabeth II; her mother's grandmother Daphne; and

her father's grandmother, Princess Marina. She was baptised at St James Palace in December 2013.

## References

- [1] Prufrock: TV show becomes reality for Vodafone (<http://business.timesonline.co.uk/tol/business/article626377.ece>), *The Times*, 3 September 2006.
- [2] Privy Council Orders for 10 June 2009 (<http://www.privycouncil.gov.uk/files/word/Draft List 10 June .doc>)

<b>British royalty</b>		
Preceded by <b>Estella Taylor</b>	<b>Line of succession to the British throne</b> <i>grandson of George, son of George V</i>	Succeeded by <b>Maud Windsor</b>

# Sophie Winkleman

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Sophie Winkleman	
<b>Born</b>	Sophie Lara Winkleman 5 August 1980 Primrose Hill, London, England
<b>Nationality</b>	English
<b>Alma mater</b>	Trinity Hall, Cambridge
<b>Occupation</b>	Actress
<b>Years active</b>	2002–present
<b>Television</b>	<i>Peep Show</i> <i>The Palace</i> <i>Two and a Half Men</i>
<b>Title</b>	Lady Frederick Windsor
<b>Spouse(s)</b>	Lord Frederick Windsor (m. 2009)
<b>Children</b>	Maud Windsor
<b>Parents</b>	Barry Winkleman Cindy Black
<b>Relatives</b>	Claudia Winkleman (half-sister)

**Sophie Lara Winkleman** (born 5 August 1980) is an English television, film, and stage actress. As the wife of Lord Frederick Windsor, son of Queen Elizabeth II's cousin Prince Michael of Kent, Winkleman is formally referred to as **Lady Frederick Windsor**. She is probably best known for her recurring role as Big Suze on Channel 4 sitcom *Peep Show* and as Walden Schmidt (Ashton Kutcher)'s English girlfriend, Zoey Hyde-Tottenham-Pierce in *Two and a Half Men* seasons 9–10.

## Early life

Winkleman was born in Primrose Hill, London.<sup>[1]</sup> Her father, Barry, is a publisher and non-practising Jew.<sup>[2]</sup> Her mother is the children's author Cindy Black. Her half sister, born to her father and his first wife, journalist Eve Pollard, former editor of the Sunday Express, is the television presenter Claudia Winkleman. Winkleman was educated at the City of London School for Girls and at Trinity Hall, Cambridge where she read English literature.<sup>[3]</sup> She joined the university's dramatic society Cambridge Footlights and wrote and performed in the comic revue *Far Too Happy*. For the first time in twenty years, the Footlights received a Perrier award nomination. Winkleman is also a member of the National Youth Theatre. She is a soprano.

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## Career

### Television

Winkleman's credits include roles in numerous series including *Peep Show*, *Harry & Paul*, *White Teeth*, *The Trial of Tony Blair*, *Plus One*, *Red Dwarf: Back to Earth*, *Lead Balloon*, *Keen Eddie*, *Chasing Alice*, *Poirot* (in the episode "Five Little Pigs"), *The Palace*, *Robin Hood*, *Death in Paradise* and *Titanic*.

Winkleman was nominated for Best Newcomer by the BBC for her leading guest role in *Waking the Dead*. Winkleman also debuted on American television as the star of the short lived NBC sitcom *100 Questions* as the main character Charlotte Payne and as recurring star on the hit series *Two and a Half Men* as Zoey, the love interest of Walden Schmidt (Ashton Kutcher).

### Stage

Winkleman's stage career includes a spell at the Royal Shakespeare Company where she played Veronique in Laurence Boswell's adaptation of *Beauty and the Beast* and a summer in Bath with the Peter Hall Company playing a variety of roles including Archangela in *Gallileo's Daughter*, a new play by Timberlake Wertenbaker, Violet in George Bernard Shaw's *Man and Superman* and Charlotte in *Don Juan* directed by Thea Sharrock. She played Helena in Eric Idle's musical 'What About Dick' at the Orpheum Theatre alongside Eddie Izzard, Russell Brand and Billy Connolly. Her numerous roles whilst at Cambridge included the Bride in Lorca's *Blood Wedding* which toured the amphitheatres of Greece for three months, Elizabeth in 'Six Degrees of Separation' which played at the Edinburgh Festival, Abigail in Arthur Miller's *The Crucible*, Dockdaisy in Bertolt Brecht's *The Resistible Rise of Arturo Ui* and Kate in Alan Ayckbourn's *Confusions*.

### Film

Winkleman's film credits include the lead roles in the films *Shattered* and *Love Live Long* written and directed by Mike Figgis. Winkleman also played the comic role of Debbie Levine in Pathe's romantic comedy *Suzie Gold* and the older Susan Pevensie in the Disney film *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*. Other film roles include the leads in the shorts *Seared*, *Love Letters*, and *The Lost Domain*, a cinematic take on Alain-Fournier's *Le Grand Meaulnes* and *Post* directed by Debs Gardner-Paterson.

### Radio

Winkleman is a regular in BBC Radio 4 comedy and drama. She is among the cast of comedy programmes such as Marcus Brigstocke's *Giles Wembley-Hogg Goes Off*, and such afternoon plays as 'Tea for Two'. She played Polly Pot in P.G. Wodehouse's 'Uncle Fred in the Springtime' with Alfred Molina and Rufus Sewell and Zoe in Alan Ayckbourn's *Henceforward* alongside Jared Harris. She also played Anna Freud in Radio 4 play *Dr. Freud Will See You Now, Mrs. Hitler*, by Laurence Marks and Maurice Gran and the Amazon warrior princess Penthiselea alongside Alistair McGowan and Stephen Mangan in the Radio 4 comic fantasy series *ElvenQuest* by Anil Gupta and Richard Pinto. She will shortly be recording the lead role of Sasha in 'Von Ribbentrop's Watch', a historical drama for Radio 4.

### Marriage

On 14 February 2009, Winkleman became engaged to Lord Frederick Windsor, the son of Prince and Princess Michael of Kent. They married in Hampton Court Palace on 12 September 2009. The bride wore a dress designed by Anna-Roza Bistroff. By virtue of her marriage, she became entitled to be styled as Lady Frederick Windsor, but continues to use her maiden name in her professional career.<sup>[4]</sup> Lord Frederick is currently 41st in the line of succession to his father's cousin, Queen Elizabeth II. On 15 August 2013, Lord and Lady Frederick became the

parents of a daughter named Maud Elizabeth Daphne Marina. She was born at the Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Centre in Los Angeles and is the first grandchild of Prince and Princess Michael of Kent.

## Filmography

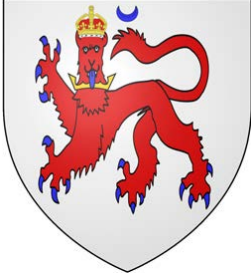
- 2001: "Me Without You"
- 2002: *Ultimate Force* as Woman in Bank` (1 episode)
- 2002: *White Teeth* as Joely
- 2002: *Waking the Dead* as Joanna Gold/Clara Gold (1 episode)
- 2003: *Chasing Alice* as Unknown
- 2003: *Keen Eddie* as Prudence (1 episode)
- 2003: *Agatha Christie's Poirot* as Angela Warren (1 episode)
- 2004: *Suzie Gold* as Debbie Levine
- 2004: *AD/BC: A Rock Opera* as Wise Man
- 2005: *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe* as Older Susan
- 2005–2010: *Peep Show* as Big Suze (9 episodes)
- 2006: *Lewis* as Regan Peverill
- 2006: *Dalziel and Pascoe* as Alice Shadwell (2 episodes)
- 2007: *The Trial of Tony Blair* as Fiona
- 2007: *Shattered* as Natalie Encore
- 2007–present: *Harry and Paul* as various roles/characters
- 2008: *The Palace* as Princess Eleanor (8 episodes)
- 2008: *Love Live Long* as Rachel
- 2008: *Seared* as Stranger
- 2009: *Plus One* as Abby Ross (1 episode)
- 2009: *Kingdom* as Kate (1 episode)
- 2009: *Red Dwarf: Back to Earth* as Katerina (2 episodes)
- 2009: *Red Dwarf: The Making of Back to Earth* as Herself
- 2009: *Robin Hood* as Ghislaine (1 episode)
- 2010: *100 Questions* as Charlotte Payne (6 episodes)
- 2011: *Lead Balloon*
- 2011: *CSI: Miami* as Sharon Kirby (1 episode)
- 2011-2012: *Two and a Half Men* as Zoey (Seasons 9-10)
- 2011: *Death in Paradise* as Mrs Hamilton (1 episode)
- 2012: *Titanic (2012 TV miniseries)* as Dorothy Gibson

## References

- [1] Carmichael, Sri. Lord Freddie's fiancée to rule American TV before royal wedding (<http://www.thisislondon.co.uk/standard/article-23670857-lord-freddies-fiance-to-rule-american-tv-before-royal-wedding.do>), *Evening Standard*, April 3, 2009. Accessed August 8, 2011.
- [2] Catherine O'Brien, "Sophie Strikes Gold", *You Magazine*, 24 February 2004 quoted at [SophieWinkleman.com](http://www.sophiewinkleman.com/interviews_2.html) ([http://www.sophiewinkleman.com/interviews\\_2.html](http://www.sophiewinkleman.com/interviews_2.html))
- [3] <http://footlights.org/2001/tour/cast.html>
- [4] Huffington, Arianna. London Diary: Gordon Brown's Obsessions, The Loyal Opposition's Cuddly Karl Rove, Bad Germs, and the Most Unusual Royal Honeymoon Ever ([http://www.huffingtonpost.com/arianna-huffington/london-diary-gordon-brown\\_b\\_224549.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/arianna-huffington/london-diary-gordon-brown_b_224549.html)), *The Huffington Post*, July 2, 2009. Accessed August 8, 2011.

# James Ogilvy

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<p><b>James Ogilvy</b></p>  <p>Ogilvy's coat of arms</p>	
<b>Born</b>	29 February 1964 Thatched House Lodge, Richmond Park, Surrey, England, United Kingdom
<b>Other names</b>	James Robert Bruce Ogilvy
<b>Spouse(s)</b>	Julia Ogilvy
<b>Children</b>	Flora Ogilvy Alexander Ogilvy
<b>Parents</b>	Sir Angus Ogilvy Princess Alexandra of Kent

**James Robert Bruce Ogilvy** (born 29 February 1964) is the elder child and only son of Sir Angus Ogilvy and Princess Alexandra of Kent.

He was born in Thatched House Lodge, Richmond Park, Surrey and was the first of four babies born to royals in 1964. He is a god-son of Queen Elizabeth II. When he was born he was 13th in the line of succession to the British throne. As of July 2014, he is 47th.

Ogilvy attended Eton College and the University of St Andrews. He is the publisher and founder of *Luxury Briefing*, a magazine launched in 1996.

## Ancestry and succession

His maternal grandparents were Prince George, Duke of Kent, the fourth son of King George V, and Princess Marina of Greece and Denmark, known after her marriage as Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent. Princess Marina was the daughter of Prince Nicholas of Greece and Denmark and Grand Duchess Elena Vladimirovna of Russia (later known as Princess Nicholas of Greece and Denmark). He has a younger sister, Marina Ogilvy.

Ogilvy does not hold any royal title or perform royal duties. His mother, Princess Alexandra, does however perform royal duties on behalf of the Queen, her first cousin. As an extended member of the British Royal Family, James Ogilvy is invited to major royal occasions, such as weddings and funerals; he accompanied his widowed mother to the wedding of The Prince of Wales and Camilla Parker Bowles in April 2005.

In addition to being in line for the throne, he is in line to the Earldom of Airlie.

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## Baptism

The Most Reverend Arthur Michael Ramsey, Archbishop of Canterbury, performed Ogilvy's baptism; seven godparents, starting with Queen Elizabeth II, attended. Water from the River Jordan was used in the ceremony, and Ogilvy wore the christening robe that was originally made for the children of his ancestor, Queen Victoria.

## Marriage

He married Julia Caroline Rawlinson on 30 July 1988 in Saffron Walden, Essex and the couple have two children. They are also in the line of succession:

- Flora Alexandra, born 15 December 1994
- Alexander Charles, born 12 November 1996

He is also a godfather of Princess Eugenie of York, the younger daughter of Andrew, Duke of York and Sarah, Duchess of York.

## *Luxury Briefing*

He is the publisher and founder of *Luxury Briefing*, a magazine launched in 1996.

James Ogilvy <b>Born:</b> 29 February 1964		
Preceded by <b>Princess Alexandra, The Honourable Lady Ogilvy</b>	<b>Line of succession to the British throne</b> <i>grandson of George, son of George V</i>	Succeeded by <b>Alexander Ogilvy</b>

# Angus Ogilvy

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<b>The Right Honourable Sir Angus Ogilvy KCVO</b>	
<b>Born</b>	Angus James Bruce Ogilvy 14 September 1928 London, UK
<b>Died</b>	26 December 2004 (aged 76) London, UK
<b>Spouse(s)</b>	Princess Alexandra of Kent
<b>Children</b>	James Ogilvy Marina Ogilvy
<b>Parents</b>	David Ogilvy, 12th Earl of Airlie Lady Alexandra Coke

**Sir Angus James Bruce Ogilvy**, KCVO (14 September 1928 – 26 December 2004) was a British businessman, best known as the husband of Princess Alexandra of Kent, a first cousin of Queen Elizabeth II.

Ogilvy is also remembered for his role in a scandal involving the breaking of sanctions against the regime in Rhodesia in the 1970s in the Lonrho affair. In later years he was heavily involved in charity work.

## Early life

The Hon Angus Ogilvy was born in London, the second son of the 12th Earl of Airlie and Lady Alexandra Coke, the daughter of the 3rd Earl of Leicester. Many of his relatives had close links with the British Royal Family. His grandmother, Mabell Ogilvy, Countess of Airlie, was a close friend and Lady-in-Waiting to Queen Mary. His father was a Lord-in-Waiting to King George V and Lord Chamberlain to Queen Elizabeth (later the Queen Mother).

## Education and career

Ogilvy was educated at Heatherdown School, near Ascot in Berkshire; and later at Eton College (also in Berkshire). Between 1946 and 1948, while on National service, he was commissioned as an officer in the Scots Guards. In 1947 he attended Trinity College, Oxford, graduating in 1950 with a BA in Philosophy, Politics, and Economics.

After university, Ogilvy worked at the Drayton company, later working with the tycoon Tiny Rowland in Drayton's subsidiary, London and Rhodesia Mining and Land Company (Lonrho). The Prime Minister, Edward Heath, criticised the company and described it in the House of Commons as "an unpleasant and unacceptable face of capitalism" on a 1973 court case over the company's management style. His career ended in 1976 after he was criticised in a Department of Trade report into the company's activities.

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## Marriage

On 24 April 1963, Ogilvy married Princess Alexandra of Kent, a granddaughter of King George V and a cousin of Queen Elizabeth II, at Westminster Abbey in London. Her parents were The Prince George, Duke of Kent and Princess Marina of Greece and Denmark.

The wedding ceremony was attended by all the members of the Royal Family and was broadcast worldwide on television, watched by an estimated 200 million people.

The Queen had offered Ogilvy an earldom on his wedding, which he declined. He also rejected a grace-and-favour apartment at one of the Royal Palaces. Instead he leased Thatched House Lodge in Richmond, London from the Crown Estate for him and Princess Alexandra to live in, and where the Princess still lives today. However Princess Alexandra retained an apartment at St James's Palace which is customary for the royal family.

Together the couple had two children:

- James Robert Bruce Ogilvy (born 29 February 1964), married and has issue
- Marina Victoria Alexandra Ogilvy (born 31 July 1966), married and has issue

## Charity and royal duties

After his business career was blighted, Ogilvy worked with charity and supported his wife in her Royal duties. He sometimes accompanied Princess Alexandra on her Royal tours abroad. He also attended major Royal occasions with his wife.

Ogilvy was created a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order on 31 December 1988<sup>[1]</sup> by Queen Elizabeth II. In 1997 he was made a Privy Counsellor.

## Later years

Ogilvy served as president of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, and as chairman of Youth Clubs UK, the biggest non-uniformed youth organisation in Britain. He was patron of Arthritis Care; vice-patron of the National Children's Homes; chairman of the advisory council of The Prince's Trust; a trustee of the Leeds Castle Foundation, as well as being a member of the governing council of Business in the Community, and of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. He was also a member of the Royal Company of Archers, the Sovereign's Bodyguard in Scotland, in which his father served as one of its four lieutenants.

Suffering from throat cancer in later years, he was too ill to attend many major Royal events. His last public appearance with his wife was when he accompanied the Princess to Thailand for an official tour.

Ogilvy died in Kingston upon Thames, London,<sup>[2]</sup> on 26 December 2004. His funeral took place at St. George's Chapel, Windsor in Windsor Castle on 5 January 2005. He was buried at the Royal Burial Ground, Frogmore at Windsor.

## Titles, styles, honours and arms

### Titles and styles

- **14 September 1928 – 31 December 1988:** *The Hon.* Angus Ogilvy
- **31 December 1988 – 1997:** *The Hon.* Sir Angus Ogilvy, KCVO
- **1997 – 26 December 2004:** *The Rt Hon.* Sir Angus Ogilvy, KCVO

### Honours

- KCVO: Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, 31 December 1988



## Issue

Name	Birth	Marriage		Issue
James Ogilvy	29 February 1964	30 July 1988	Julia Rawlinson	Flora Ogilvy Alexander Ogilvy
Marina Ogilvy	31 July 1966	2 February 1990 Divorced 4 December 1997	Paul Mowatt	Zenouska Mowatt Christian Mowatt

## References

- [1] St George's Chapel - Orders of Chivalry ([http://www.stgeorges-windsor.org/history/hist\\_chivalry.asp](http://www.stgeorges-windsor.org/history/hist_chivalry.asp))
- [2] Deaths England and Wales 1984-2006 (<http://www.findmypast.co.uk/BirthsMarriagesDeaths.jsp>)

# Charles Armstrong-Jones

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The Honourable Charles Armstrong-Jones	
<b>Born</b>	Charles Patrick Inigo Armstrong-Jones 1 July 1999 London, England
<b>Known for</b>	Grandnephew of Queen Elizabeth II
<b>Parents</b>	David Armstrong-Jones, Viscount Linley Serena Armstrong-Jones, Viscountess Linley

**Charles Patrick Inigo Armstrong-Jones** (born 1 July 1999) is the only son of Viscount and Viscountess Linley. He is a great-grandson of King George VI. He is second-in-line to the Earldom of Snowdon after his father.

## Biography

Armstrong-Jones was born in London on 1 July 1999. He has a sister, Margarita Armstrong-Jones, who is three years younger than he. He is styled with the honorific prefix "The Honourable" as the son of a courtesy peer. His first name is in honour of his first cousin once removed, Charles, Prince of Wales; his second name is in honour of Saint Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland, the birthplace of his mother; and his third name is in honour of the 17th century English architect and designer Inigo Jones, who is said to be his father's personal hero. Armstrong-Jones was baptised at St James's Palace in 1999 and his godparents are: Lady Bruce Dundas, Nigel Harvey, Nick Powell, Orlando Rock, Lucinda Cecil and Rita Konig.

In 2012, his great aunt Queen Elizabeth II appointed him to be her First Page of Honour.<sup>[1]</sup> In September of the same year, he began to attend Eton College, Berkshire, where he is currently in his second year.

## Public role

As a member of the extended British Royal Family Armstrong-Jones attends events such as Trooping the Colour and Christmas at Sandringham. He has also attends other events such as the Goodwood Festival of Speed and the Ascot Races.

In 2012, he attended a service of thanksgiving for his late grandmother, Princess Margaret, at Windsor Castle. His parents, sister, aunt and cousins also attended. In honour of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, Charles Armstrong-Jones and his sister Margarita attended another thanksgiving service this time at St Paul's Cathedral in London.

## Styles

- The Hon.* Charles Armstrong-Jones (1 July 1999 – present)

When Armstrong-Jones's father becomes the Earl of Snowdon, Armstrong-Jones will use the courtesy title of *Viscount Linley*.

## References

- [1] The Queen turns a page for Viscount Linley's son (<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/theroyalfamily/9114281/The-Queen-turns-a-page-for-Viscount-Linleys-son.html>)
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<b>Lines of succession</b>		
Preceded by <b>Viscount Linley</b>	<b>Line of succession to the British throne</b> 18th position	Succeeded by <b>Margarita Armstrong-Jones</b>
<b>Court offices</b>		
Preceded by <b>Jack Soames</b>	<b>Page of Honour</b> 1 March 2012–present	Succeeded by <b>Incumbent</b>

# Prince Michael of Kent

Prince Michael	
Prince Michael of Kent in 2012	
<b>Spouse</b>	Baroness Marie Christine von Reibnitz ( <span>m.</span> <span> </span> 1978)
<b>Issue</b>	Lord Frederick Windsor Lady Gabriella Windsor
<b>Full name</b>	Michael George Charles Franklin <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>House</b>	Windsor
<b>Father</b>	Prince George, Duke of Kent
<b>Mother</b>	Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent
<b>Born</b>	4 July 1942 Coppins, Iver, Buckinghamshire
<b>Religion</b>	Church of England

**Prince Michael of Kent** GCVO KStJ (Michael George Charles Franklin; born 4 July 1942) is a cousin of Queen Elizabeth II, being a grandson of King George V and Queen Mary. Prince Michael occasionally carries out royal duties representing the Queen at some functions in Commonwealth realms outside the United Kingdom. Otherwise, he manages his own consultancy business and undertakes various commercial work around the world. He has also presented some television documentaries on the royal families of Europe. He is named after Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich of Russia, the younger brother of Tsar Nicholas II of Russia, and first cousin of three of his grandparents.

## Early life

Prince Michael was born on 4 July 1942, at Coppins, Iver, Buckinghamshire. His father was The Duke of Kent, the fourth son of King George V and Queen Mary. The Duke of Kent was killed in a plane crash near Caithness, Scotland on 25 August 1942, just six weeks after his third child was born. At the time of his birth Prince Michael was seventh in the line of succession to his uncle, King George VI.

His mother was The Duchess of Kent (née Princess Marina of Greece and Denmark), a daughter of Prince Nicholas of Greece and Denmark and Grand Duchess Elena Vladimirovna of Russia. As a grandchild of a British sovereign in the male line, he is styled as a Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with the prefix *His Royal Highness*.

At his christening on 4 August 1942 at the Private Chapel of Windsor Castle, his godparents were: The King (his paternal uncle); the Queen of the Netherlands (for whom her son-in-law Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands stood proxy); the King of Norway (his great-uncle); US President Franklin D. Roosevelt (for whom the Duke of Kent stood proxy);<sup>[2]</sup> the Hereditary Princess of Greece (who was not present); the Duke of Gloucester (his paternal uncle, who was absent); the Dowager Marchioness of Milford Haven (his grandfather King George V's cousin); and the Lady Patricia Ramsay (his grandfather King George V's cousin). Because of the war, newspapers did not identify the actual location of the christening, and said instead that it took place at "a private chapel in the country."<sup>[3][4]</sup>

At the age of five, Prince Michael was a page boy at the wedding of his cousins, The Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh.<sup>[5]</sup>

## Education and military service



Eton College

Educated at Sunningdale School and Eton College, Prince Michael entered the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, in January 1961, where he was commissioned into the 11th Hussars (Prince Albert's Own), in 1963. He saw service in Germany, Hong Kong, and Cyprus, where his squadron formed part of the UN peacekeeping force of 1971. Subsequent tours of duty, during a military career that spanned twenty years, included a number of appointments on the Defence Intelligence Staff. He retired from the Army, with the rank of Major, in 1981.

In 1994, Prince Michael was made Honorary Commodore (now Honorary Rear Admiral) of the Royal Naval Reserve, and in 2002 he was made Honorary Air Commodore of RAF Benson (promoted to Honorary Air Marshal in 2012). From 2009 to 2012 he was Regimental Colonel of the Honourable Artillery Company and has been, since 31 January 2012, Royal Honorary Colonel of that regiment.<sup>[6]</sup> He is also colonel-in-chief of the Essex and Kent Scottish Regiment in Canada.



Prince Michael of Kent in 1990, by Allan Warren

## Career

**The Royal Family of the  
United Kingdom and the  
other Commonwealth realms**





<b>HM The Queen</b>	
HRH The Duke of Edinburgh	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH The Prince of Wales HRH The Duchess of Cornwall</li> <li>• HRH The Duke of Cambridge HRH The Duchess of Cambridge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH Prince George of Cambridge</li> </ul> </li> <li>• HRH Prince Henry of Wales (Prince Harry)</li> <li>• HRH The Duke of York <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH Princess Beatrice of York</li> <li>• HRH Princess Eugenie of York</li> </ul> </li> <li>• HRH The Earl of Wessex HRH The Countess of Wessex</li> <li>• HRH The Princess Royal</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH The Duke of Gloucester HRH The Duchess of Gloucester</li> <li>• HRH The Duke of Kent HRH The Duchess of Kent</li> <li>• HRH Prince Michael of Kent HRH Princess Michael of Kent</li> <li>• HRH Princess Alexandra</li> </ul>	
•	v
•	t
•	e <sup>[46]</sup>

## Royal duties

As the third child of George V's fourth son, it was not expected that Prince Michael, as the only second son in the extended royal family, would undertake royal and official duties. He has performed official duties in the Commonwealth realms other than the United Kingdom and has represented the Queen abroad. He has, however, never received a parliamentary annuity or an allowance from the British Privy Purse, unlike both his elder brother, Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, and his sister, Princess Alexandra, who both carry out official royal duties in the United Kingdom and receive British parliamentary annuities. The Prince was given a grace and favour apartment at Kensington Palace upon his marriage in 1978.

Prince Michael has represented the Queen at state funerals in India, Cyprus and Swaziland and, with his wife, Princess Michael of Kent, represented the Queen at the independence celebrations in Belize, and at the Coronation of King Mswati III of Swaziland.

Prince Michael supports a large number of different charities and organisations.

His Patronages and Presidencies number over 100 and include:

- ATA Museum Maidenhead Heritage Centre
- Association of Dunkirk Little Ships, Honorary Admiral
- Amberley Museum & Heritage Centre
- Anglo-Hellenic League
- Battersea Dogs and Cats Home
- British Business & General Aviation Association (BBGA)
- Brooklands Museum Trust
- Chartered Institute of Linguists (IoL <sup>[7]</sup>)
- Children's Burns Trust
- Colfe's School London (Visitor)

- Commission for Global Road Safety<sup>[8]</sup>
- David Shepherd Wildlife Foundation
- FIA Foundation
- First Gear
- Genesis Initiative
- Institute of Certified Bookkeepers<sup>[9]</sup>
- The Kennel Club
- Light Aircraft Association
- London School of Business and Finance
- Maritime Volunteer Service
- National Eye Research Centre
- Official Patron of the New Hampshire Highland Games
- RoadSafe<sup>[10]</sup>
- Royal Automobile Club
- Royal Life Saving Society
- Russo-British Chamber of Commerce
- Society of Genealogists
- SSAFA Forces Help
- Thames Rowing Club
- The Transport Trust
- Veteran Car Club of Great Britain
- World Class Learning Schools Group
- World Monuments Fund (UK)

### **Commercial**

Given that the Prince does not receive any income from his royal duties, he has the Queen's permission to earn a living from commercial enterprise. As such Prince Michael manages his own consultancy business, and undertakes business throughout the world. He is also a qualified interpreter of Russian.

### **Masonic**

Prince Michael is an active Freemason. He is the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons, and Provincial Grand Master of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Middlesex.

## Marriage



Prince Michael, photographed by Allan Warren.

On 30 June 1978, Prince Michael was married, at a civil ceremony, at the Rathaus, Vienna, Austria, to Baroness Marie-Christine von Reibnitz, the only child of the Silesian nobleman Baron Gunther Hubertus von Reibnitz, and his Hungarian-born wife, Maria Anna Carolina Franziska Walpurga Bernadette, Countess Szapáry de Muraszombath, Széchysziget et Szapár.

At the time of the marriage, the Baroness was not only a Roman Catholic, but also a divorcée. She was previously married to banker Thomas Troubridge; they separated in 1973, divorced in 1977, and had their marriage annulled by the Roman Catholic Church a year later, two months before her marriage to Prince Michael. Under the terms of the Act of Settlement 1701, Prince Michael forfeited his place in the succession through marriage to a Roman Catholic.<sup>[11]</sup>

However, his wife became, and remains, Her Royal Highness Princess Michael of Kent (not *Princess Marie-Christine*, since she is not a princess in her own right, but only by right of marriage). Prince and

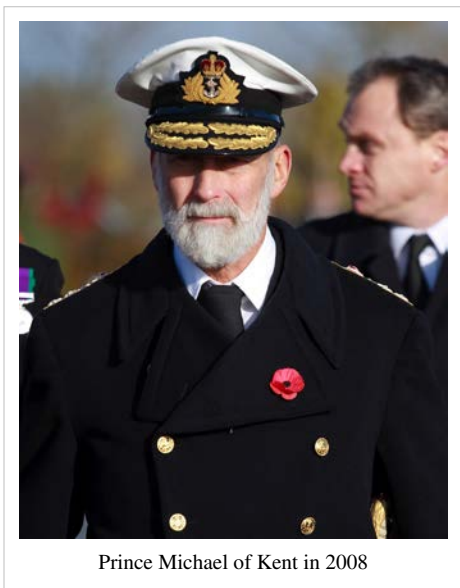
Princess Michael of Kent have two children, both of whom remain in line to the throne because they are not Roman Catholics, having been brought up as members of the Church of England:

- Lord Frederick Windsor, born 6 April 1979; married, 12 September 2009, Sophie Winkleman and 42nd in the line of succession as of 2014. Educated at Eton College and Magdalen College, Oxford. Now with JP Morgan in Los Angeles. His daughter Maud, is 43rd in line as of 2014.
- Lady Gabriella Windsor, born 23 April 1981; and 44th in the line of succession as of 2014. Educated at Downe House, Brown University, US and Linacre College, Oxford.

## Controversy

Both Prince and Princess Michael of Kent have been the focus of negative news stories in the media in the past. These have centred on accusations that the couple exploit their royal status for commercial gain. When it was claimed that the couple pay a rent of only £69 per week (although other sources state the figure as £76) for the use of their apartments at Kensington Palace, a committee of British MPs demanded they be evicted.<sup>[12]</sup> The British Monarchy Media Centre denies these reports and states that, "The Queen is paying the rent for Prince and Princess Michael of Kent's apartment at a commercial rate of £120,000 annually from her own private funds... This rent payment by The Queen is in recognition of the Royal engagements and work for various charities which Prince and Princess Michael of Kent have undertaken at their own expense, and without any public funding."<sup>[13]</sup>

Prince Michael has been under close scrutiny by the media for financial assistance given to him by Russian oligarch Boris Berezovsky. In May 2012, *The Sunday Times* reported how the Prince had received £320,000 (\$514,000) during a six-year period from 2002 to 2008 into a family business owned by the prince's secretary, from a fund controlled by Berezovsky in which 56 payments of between £5,000 and £15,000 were sent through offshore companies. In an



Prince Michael of Kent in 2008

interview with *The Sunday Times* Berezovsky stated, "There is nothing underhand or improper about the financial assistance I have given Prince Michael. It is a matter between friends."

## Sport

Prince Michael competed for Great Britain in the 1971 FIBT World Bobsleigh Championships but crashed and failed to finish the event. He was official non-travelling reserve for the 1972 Winter Olympic Games.<sup>[14]</sup>

## Russia

Prince Michael has a strong interest in Russia, and displays some physical resemblance to Tsar Nicholas II, a first cousin of three of his grandparents. When the bodies of the Tsar and some of his family were discovered in 1979, the remains were later identified by DNA using, among others, Prince Michael's blood sample for recognition.<sup>[15]</sup> He attended the 1998 burial of the Tsar and his family in St. Petersburg.<sup>[16]</sup> Prince Michael speaks Russian fluently, and travels to Russia frequently. Prince Michael is an Honorary Member of the Romanov Family Association.<sup>[17]</sup>



Prince Michael at an award ceremony in the Kremlin, where he received an Order of Friendship from the President of Russia Dmitry Medvedev in 2009



## Titles, styles, honours and arms

### Titles and styles






- **4 July 1942 – present:** *His Royal Highness* Prince Michael of Kent
- The prince's style and title in full: *His Royal Highness Prince Michael George Charles Franklin of Kent, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Knight of Justice of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem.*

### Honours

#### Orders

-  **4 July 1992** Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order (KCVO)
  - **2 June 2003** Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order (GCVO)
-  Knight of Justice of the Venerable Order of Saint John

#### Medals

-  **1953** Queen Elizabeth II Coronation Medal
-  **1971** United Nations Medal for UNFICYP
-  **1977** Queen Elizabeth II Silver Jubilee Medal
-  **2002** Queen Elizabeth II Golden Jubilee Medal
-  **2012** Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee Medal

#### Foreign orders






-  **4 November 2009** Order of Friendship

## Honorary military appointments

Canada

-  Colonel-in-Chief, The Essex and Kent Scottish (14 November 2001–present) [18]

United Kingdom

-  Honorary Rear Admiral, Royal Naval Reserve
-  Commodore-in-Chief, Maritime Reserves
-  Regimental Colonel, Honourable Artillery Company (2009–2012)
-  Royal Honorary Colonel, Honourable Artillery Company (2012–present)
-  Honorary Air Marshal of RAF Benson

## Fellowships

- Chartered Institution of Highways and Transportation
- Chartered Institute of Linguists
- Royal Aeronautical Society
- Society of Genealogists
- Institute of Road Safety Officers
- Institute of the Motor Industry

## Arms

### Arms of Prince Michael of Kent



#### Notes

As a descendant of George V, the Prince Michael's arms are based on the Royal Arms. The following explains the way in which his arms are differenced from those of the Queen.

#### Coronet

Coronet of a Grandchild of the Sovereign

#### Crest

On the coronet of children of other sons of the Sovereign, composed of four crosses-patées alternated with four strawberry leaves a lion statant guardant or, crowned with the like coronet and differenced with a label as in the Arms.

#### Supporters

The Royal Supporters differenced with the like coronet and label.

#### Orders

The Royal Victorian Order circlet.

**VICTORIA**

#### Other elements

The Royal Arms differenced with a five point label- the standard differentiation for a male-line grandchild of a British monarch. The first, third and fifth points bear a red cross, and the second and fourth points bear a blue anchor.

#### Symbolism

As with the Royal Arms of the United Kingdom. The first and fourth quarters are the arms of England, the second of Scotland, the third of Ireland.

## Issue


Name	Birth	Marriage		Issue
Lord Frederick Windsor	6 April 1979	12 September 2009	Sophie Winkleman	Maud Windsor
Lady Gabriella Windsor	23 April 1981			

## References

- [1] As a titled royal, Michael holds no surname, but, when one *is* used, it is Windsor.
- [2] – Invitation to FDR to become Godfather (<http://docs.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/psf/box36/a327y02.html>)
- [3] The Times, 5 August 1942
- [4] Yvonne's Royalty Home Page – Royal Christenings (<http://users.uniserve.com/~canyon/christenings.htm#Christenings>)
- [5] Royal.gov.uk – 60 Facts, Fact 9 (<http://www.royal.gov.uk/output/page6118.asp>)
- [6] *London Gazette* (<http://www.london-gazette.co.uk/issues/60084/supplements/4993>), 13 March 2012
- [7] <http://www.iol.org.uk>
- [8] The Big Red L Company pioneer BTEC in Driving Science course in Kent (<http://www.bigredl.co.uk/drivingsciencebtec.htm>)
- [9] <http://www.icbglobal.org>
- [10] RoadSafe – A partnership in road safety (<http://www.roadsafe.com/>)
- [11] Picknett, Lynn, Prince, Clive, Prior, Stephen & Brydon, Robert (2002). *War of the Windsors: A Century of Unconstitutional Monarchy*, p. 271. Mainstream Publishing. ISBN 1-84018-631-3.
- [12] Picknett, Prince, Prior & Brydon, p. 311.
- [13] Corrections to inaccurate media stories about the Royal Family (<http://www.royal.gov.uk/output/page3956.asp>)
- [14] The Times, 21 January 1972
- [15] Russia: A 1,000 Year Chronicle by Martin Sixsmith page 220 paragraph 3, line 9
- [16] <http://www.romanovfamily.org/funeral.html>
- [17] Romanov Family Association (<http://www.romanovfundforrussia.org/family/family.html>)
- [18] <http://www.ekscot.org/index/unit/key-appointments/#Colonel-in-Chief>

Prince Michael of Kent <b>House of Windsor</b> Cadet branch of the <b>House of Wettin</b> <b>Born:</b> 4 July 1942		
<b>Lines of succession</b>		
Preceded by <b>Leopold Windsor</b>	<b>Line of succession to the Dukedom of Kent</b> 6th position	Succeeded by <b>Lord Frederick Windsor</b>
<b>Orders of precedence in the United Kingdom</b>		
Preceded by <b>The Duke of Kent</b>	<b>Gentlemen</b> <i>HRH Prince Michael of Kent</i>	Succeeded by <b>Justin Welby</b> <i>as Archbishop of Canterbury</i>

# Princess Michael of Kent

Marie Christine	
<i>Princess Michael of Kent</i>	
	
Princess Michael of Kent on Armistice Day, 2008.	
<b>Spouse</b>	Thomas Troubridge (m. 1971–78) Prince Michael of Kent (m. 1978)
<b>Issue</b>	Lord Frederick Windsor Lady Gabriella Windsor
<b>Full name</b>	
Marie Christine Anna Agnes Hedwig Ida <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>House</b>	House of Windsor (by marriage)
<b>Father</b>	Baron Günther Hubertus von Reibnitz
<b>Mother</b>	Countess Maria Anna Szapáry von Muraszombath
<b>Born</b>	15 January 1945 Carlsbad, Sudetenland, Greater German Reich
<b>Occupation</b>	Author
<b>Religion</b>	Roman Catholicism

**Princess Michael of Kent** (Baroness Marie Christine Anna Agnes Hedwig Ida; *née* **von Reibnitz**; born 15 January 1945) is a member of the British Royal Family with German and Hungarian roots. She is married to Prince Michael of Kent, who is a grandson of King George V.

Princess Michael is an interior designer and author, having published several books on the royal families of Europe. She also undertakes lecture tours and supports her husband in his public work. The Kents do not officially carry out royal duties, although they have on occasion represented Queen Elizabeth II at functions abroad.

## Early life

Princess Michael of Kent was born on 15 January 1945, in Karlsbad, in the then-German-populated Sudetenland, now known as Karlovy Vary, Czech Republic, near the family estates of her Austrian maternal grandmother, Princess Hedwig von Windisch-Graetz, just prior to the defeat and the end of Nazi Germany and of World War II in Europe, and the following expulsion of the German population later that year. Princess Michael is the only daughter of Baron Günther Hubertus von Reibnitz (of German descent) and his Hungarian wife, Countess Maria Anna

Carolina Franziska Walpurga Bernadette Szapáry von Muraszombath, Széchysziget und Szapár, a daughter of Count Friedrich Szapáry von Muraszombath, Széchysziget und Szapár, an Austro-Hungarian diplomat, who served as an ambassador in Saint Petersburg at the outbreak of World War I. The Princess's father also had a daughter named Margarita, born on 18 January 1924, from his first marriage to Margherita, Countess von Seherr-Thoß. She dated Anthony Dalzell in her earlier years.

Through her mother, the Princess is a descendant of Diane de Poitiers,<sup>[2]</sup> mistress of Henry II of France,<sup>[3]</sup> and Catherine de' Medici,<sup>[4]</sup> Queen of France (his wife),<sup>[5]</sup> and also of painter Peter Paul Rubens. Her father was a Nazi party member who had held the rank of Sturmbannführer or Major in the SS during the Second World War. He moved to Maforga, Mozambique, after divorcing. Marie Christine, her mother, and her brother, Baron Friedrich (Fred) von Reibnitz (now living in Canberra), moved to Australia, where her mother ran a beauty salon. Friedrich became an Australian Government official.

## Marriages

Her first husband was the English banker Thomas Troubridge, the younger brother of Sir Peter Troubridge, 6th Baronet. They met during a boar hunt in Germany. They were married on 14 September 1971, at Chelsea Old Church, London. The couple separated in 1973, were divorced in 1977, and the marriage was formally annulled by the Roman Catholic Church in May 1978 for undisclosed reasons.

One month after the annulment, on 30 June 1978, in a civil ceremony in Vienna, Austria, she married Prince Michael of Kent, the son of Prince George, Duke of Kent (1902–1942) and Princess Marina of Greece and Denmark (1906–1968). Prince Michael is a first cousin of the current British monarch, Elizabeth II. Upon marriage, she assumed the style and title of **HRH Princess Michael of Kent**, the female equivalent to her husband's title; because she was not born a princess, she is not entitled to be styled Princess Marie Christine. After receiving Pope John Paul II's permission, the couple later married in a Roman Catholic ceremony on 29 June 1983, at the Archbishop's House, London.

Since the Act of Settlement 1701 prohibits anyone who has married a Roman Catholic from succeeding to the throne, Prince Michael of Kent (at the time, 15th in the line of succession) lost his succession right upon his marriage to Marie Christine. However, their children are in communion with the Church of England and retain their rights of succession.

Prince and Princess Michael of Kent have two children:

- Lord Frederick Windsor, born 6 April 1979. On 12 September 2009, he married Sophie Winkleman and they have one child:
  - Maud Elizabeth Daphne Marina Windsor; born on 15 August 2013 at the Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Centre in the American state of California.
- Lady Gabriella Windsor, born 23 April 1981 at St Mary's Hospital in London, England.



1999 portrait by Allan Warren.



## Career

### Royal duties



Princess Michael on 25 June 2003.

### The Royal Family of the United Kingdom and the other Commonwealth realms



#### HM The Queen

HRH The Duke of Edinburgh

- HRH The Prince of Wales  
HRH The Duchess of Cornwall
- HRH The Duke of Cambridge  
HRH The Duchess of Cambridge
  - HRH Prince George of Cambridge
  - HRH Prince Henry of Wales (Prince Harry)
- HRH The Duke of York
  - HRH Princess Beatrice of York
  - HRH Princess Eugenie of York
- HRH The Earl of Wessex  
HRH The Countess of Wessex
- HRH The Princess Royal

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRH The Duke of Gloucester HRH The Duchess of Gloucester</li> <li>• HRH The Duke of Kent HRH The Duchess of Kent</li> <li>• HRH Prince Michael of Kent HRH Princess Michael of Kent</li> <li>• HRH Princess Alexandra</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	v t e <sup>[46]</sup>

Prince Michael has never received a parliamentary annuity or an allowance from the Privy Purse. Nevertheless, Prince and Princess Michael represented the Queen at the independence celebrations in Belize and at the coronation of King Mswati III of Swaziland. Prince Michael also supports a large number of different charities and organisations, and Princess Michael supports him in this work.

The couple have had the use of a five-bedroom, five-reception grace and favour apartment at Kensington Palace. The Queen had paid the rent for the apartment at a market rate of £120,000 annually from her own private funds with the couple paying the nominal amount of £70 per week. The rent goes to the Grant-in-aid, provided by the Government for the maintenance of the Occupied Royal Palaces. The rent is based on the current rate for commercially rented properties at Kensington Palace, and is recorded in the overall figures for commercial rents in the Grant-in-aid annual report. This rent payment by the Queen is "in recognition of the Royal engagements and work for various charities which Prince and Princess Michael of Kent have undertaken at their own expense, and without any public funding," according to a statement released by the British Monarchy Media Centre. In 2008, it was announced Prince and Princess Michael would be required to begin paying rent of £120,000 a year. Members of Parliament on the palace's committee had demanded the change after the Kents' rent had come to light. The Kents have lived in the apartment since 1979, paying only their utility bills prior to 2002.

### Catholicism

Princess Michael of Kent is a Roman Catholic and attended several events during the historic Pope Benedict XVI's state visit to the United Kingdom in September 2010. She was present at the Mass at Westminster Cathedral on Saturday, 18 September, where she was seated in the first row among other dignitaries, including Lord and Lady Nicholas Windsor, the Duke of Norfolk and former British Prime Minister Tony Blair. After the Mass, they met the Pope. On Sunday, on the last day of the visit, 19 September, she attended the open-air Mass of beatification of Cardinal John Henry Newman in Cofton Park, Birmingham. Princess Michael was personally involved in the Beatification process and attended several other celebrations related to the Beatification before and after the Mass in Cofton Park, including a commemorative concert of the *Dream of Gerontius* at Town Hall Birmingham on 18 September. She also attended a civic dinner with invited dignitaries and bishops in Birmingham, before attending the Mass and meeting the Pope. Previously, in November 2008, the Princess attended the translation of remains of Cardinal Newman at his Birmingham Oratory, along with other guests of honour, including Francis Campbell, the British Ambassador to the Holy See; the Lord Mayor of Birmingham and Lady Mayoress; Sir Ivor Roberts, the President of Trinity College and former British Ambassador to Italy; and Sir Derek Morris, the Provost of Oriel College, Oxford. After the translation Mass, Princess Michael was shown round Cardinal Newman's Room and Chapel and visited Newman's library. Except for Earl and Countess of St Andrews and Lord and Lady Nicholas Windsor, who are members of the extended Royal Family, Princess Michael was the only member of the British Royal Family who took part in the Papal visit of 2010, except the state welcome by the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh at the first visit in Edinburgh. Another Catholic member of the Royal Family, Katharine, Duchess of Kent, did not attend.

Princess Michael of Kent represented her first cousin-in law, the Duke of Edinburgh, at the launching ceremony of the Green Pilgrimage Network in Assisi, Italy, on 1 November 2011. It was organised by the Alliance of Religions and Conservation (ARC), which was founded by the Duke of Edinburgh in 1995, in association with the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), once presided by the Duke. The Princess read a speech on behalf of the Duke of Edinburgh and led the opening procession.

## Author

The Princess is the author of three non-fiction books, *Crowned in a Far Country: Eight Royal Brides* (Weidenfeld), and *Cupid and the King – Five Royal Paramours* (Harper Collins) and in 2004 released *The Serpent and The Moon*, a true story of love and betrayal in a royal family, and one novel, released in 2013, *The Queen Of Four Kingdoms*.

- Michael of Kent, Princess (1986). *Crowned in a Far Country: Portraits of eight royal brides*. Weidenfeld and Nicolson. ISBN 0-297-79010-2.
- Michael of Kent, Princess (1991). *Cupid and the King*. Harper Collins. ISBN 0-00-223911-6.
- Michael of Kent, Princess (2004). *The Serpent and The Moon: two rivals for the love of a Renaissance king*. Simon and Schuster. ISBN 0-7432-5104-0.
- Michael of Kent, Princess (2013). *The Queen Of Four Kingdoms*. Constable. ISBN 978-1472108456.

Before her marriage to Prince Michael, she was an interior decorator. According to a report in *The Observer's* Pendennis column in September 2007, the Princess began decorating again under her original company, SZAPAR DESIGNS.<sup>[6]</sup> From 2007-2011 the Princess was President of Partridge Fine Art, a gallery in London's New Bond Street until it went into administration following substantial multi-year losses. In 2008 the Princess began work as a consultant with the Swiss art gallery Galerie Gmurzynska.<sup>[7]</sup>

## Controversies

The media claim she once declared to an American fashion magazine that she had "more royal blood in her veins than any person to marry into the royal family since Prince Philip".<sup>[8]</sup> She is also reported to have said she was "probably the first tall person to marry into the clan" (also true if males are discounted; Princess Michael stands about six feet (1.83 m) tall). The Queen reportedly has referred to her as "Our Val", a reference to the warrior-like Valkyries, and – sarcastically – as "a bit too grand for" the rest of the royal family.

In May 2004 she was in the news when a group of black diners in a New York restaurant alleged that the Princess had told them to "get back to the colonies" when complaining about their noise – an accusation she denied, though it made headlines around the world. Her account of the story was that she remarked to one of her fellow dinner guests that she would be glad to go back to the colonies in order to escape her noisy neighbours. She later described her accusers as a "group of rappers". This was untrue; the group consisted of an investment banker, a music executive, a reporter, a television fashion correspondent, and a lawyer.

In February 2005 she gave a series of interviews to promote her book, in one of which she claimed that Britons should be more concerned about the bloodlines of their children, and claimed that the British media were "excited" by Prince Harry's decision to wear a swastika for a fancy dress party because "of the ownership structure" of the British press. She claimed that the press would not have been so concerned had he worn a hammer and sickle, which "stands for Stalin and gulag and pogrom and devastation".

In September 2005, she appeared in the news again, after the *News of the World* reporter Mazher Mahmood apparently gained her confidence and claimed that she made a number of intemperate remarks, including calling Diana, Princess of Wales, "bitter" and "nasty".

On hearing that the research of Dorothy Cheney and Robert Seyfarth seems to indicate that rank among female baboons is hereditary, the Princess said, "I always knew that when people who aren't like us claim that hereditary rank is not part of human nature, they must be wrong. Now you've given me evolutionary proof!"

## Titles, styles, honours and arms


### Titles and styles

- **15 January 1945 – 14 September 1971:** Baroness Marie Christine von Reibnitz
- **14 September 1971 – 30 June 1978:** Baroness Marie Christine von Reibnitz, Mrs Thomas Troubridge
- **30 June 1978 –:** *Her Royal Highness* Princess Michael of Kent

In full: *Her Royal Highness* Princess Michael of Kent


### Honours

Foreign honours

-  Dame Grand Cross of Justice of the Sacred Military Constantinian Order of Saint George

### Arms

#### Arms of Princess Michael of Kent

	<p>Notes</p> <p>Coat of Arms of Princess Michael of Kent, depicting her husband's arms impaled with those of her father's.</p> <p>Coronet</p> <p>Coronet of a Grandchild of the Sovereign</p> <p>Supporters</p> <p>The Royal Supporters differenced with the like coronet and label.</p>
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### Issue

Name	Birth	Marriage		Issue
Lord Frederick Windsor	6 April 1979	12 September 2009	Sophie Winkleman	Maud Windsor
Lady Gabriella Windsor	23 April 1981			

### Ancestry

The Princess is of mixed German, Austrian, Czech and Hungarian aristocratic ancestry. Her ancestors originated from more than 40 countries.

She is a direct descendant of the "Vampire Princess" Eleonore von Schwarzenberg whose sister Princess Maria Ludowika von Thurn und Taxis is a direct ancestor of British Royal family.

Princess Michael is related to Queen Elizabeth II and her own husband Prince Michael through both of her parents.

From her mother's side she and Queen Elizabeth II are both descended from Prince Ferdinand August von Lobkowitz, who died in the 18th century, and from her father's side she and Queen Elizabeth II are both descended from the ancient family of Burggrafen von Dohna and Nostitz family.

## Notes

- [1] As a titled royal, Princess Michael seldom uses a surname, but, when one *is* used, it is Windsor.
- [2] Thru Diane's youngest daughter thru her earlier marriage Louise de Brézé (1518–1577), later thru her marriage marquesse de Mayenne and later duchesse d'Aumale. *The Serpent and The Moon: two rivals for the love of a Renaissance king*.
- [3] And to add further, great<sup>16</sup>-granddaughter of Agnès Sorel; Diane's husband is Agnès' grandson thru her daughter Charlotte, *Fille de France. Cupid and the King*.
- [4] Thru her 2nd child and eldest daughter Elisabeth, *Fille de France*, later to be Philip II of Spain's 3rd wife. *The Serpent and The Moon: two rivals for the love of a Renaissance king*.
- [5] Thru both ladies, their common descendant is Luigi Vittorio de Savoie (1721–1778: HRH's mother's maternal great<sup>5</sup>-grandfather), Prince de Carignano. Son of Vittoria Francesca di Savoia (1690–1766; great<sup>5</sup>-granddaughter of Diane) & Vittorio Amadeo de Savoie (1690–1741; great<sup>3</sup>-grandson of Catherine), Prince de Carignano. *The Serpent and The Moon: two rivals for the love of a Renaissance king*.
- [6] Interior Design (<http://www.princessmichael.org.uk/interior-design/>)
- [7] Art (<http://www.princessmichael.org.uk/art/>)
- [8] van de Pas, Leo (2005). *Sinners and Saints: A Biographical Introduction to the Ancestors of HRH Princess Michael of Kent*. ISBN 0-646-45007-7.

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Orders of precedence in the United Kingdom		
Preceded by <b>The Duchess of Kent</b>	<b>Ladies</b> <i>HRH Princess Michael of Kent</i>	Succeeded by <b>Princess Alexandra, The Hon Lady Ogilvy</b>

















Chanheigeorge, Charles, CharlieRCD, Chchn, Chicheley, Chip123456, Choess, Chris 42, Chrism, Cj1340, Claytnb, Clbbct3, Cmill924, Cnwilliams, Cobaltcigs, Colonies Chris, Constantin...

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