



THE ROYAL HOUSE OF WINDSOR

(1837 - 1937)



THE ROYAL WAREFANT HOLDERS ASSOCIATION
PUBLISHED BY

THE ROYAL HOUSE OF WINDSOR

*A Record of its Personages, their Standards,
Coats-of-Arms, Emblems, etc.,
since the Accession of Queen Victoria*

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Empire - British

PREFACE

THE century of the history of our race since the accession of Queen Victoria (1837) has seen the chief stages of the development of the vast Empire over which her great-grandson, King George VI, reigns to-day. This record of the Dynasty of the British Empire, its Personages, their Standards, Coats-of-Arms, Emblems, and Residences is published by the Royal Warrant Holders Association as a souvenir of his coronation and that of his Consort, Queen Elizabeth.

Particular attention is given to the constant close association of the Dynasty with the industry and trade of its Peoples. It is a matter for pride that the rulers of our land have maintained through the centuries a regard for fostering the development of "the means whereby we live"—the activities of production and of commerce which are the true foundations of a nation's greatness. Recent proof of this regard was the incorporation by Royal Charter in 1907 of the Royal Warrant Holders Association, with the duty of safeguarding the privileges of Royal patronage granted to manufacturers and traders.

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Portrait by courtesy of Dorothy Wilding

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE VI



Accession
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I

THE BRITISH EMPIRE DYNASTY

THE illustrious Dynasty reigning over the British Empire is descended from William the Conqueror; and, through the marriage of his son, Henry I, to Queen Matilda, from Alfred the Great (A.D. 849); and, later, through the union of the crowns of England and Scotland, from Kenneth I (A.D. 850), first King of the united Picts and Scots. From the Ninth to the Twentieth Centuries, this Royal House has extended its Dominions and Territories until to-day they comprise about one-fourth of the lands of the globe.

In 1917 a Royal Proclamation established "The House of Windsor" as the family name of the Dynasty. This was one part of a decision that the Throne of the British Empire should dissociate itself from what remained of dynastic connections with the outside world; the conditions as to succession in the Royal Blood were modified; and British subjects gave up titles derived from foreign reigning houses.

The reigning monarch, His Majesty George VI, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland



Portrait by courtesy of Dorothy Wilding

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

[10]

and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King; Defender of the Faith; Emperor of India; was born at York Cottage, Sandringham, December 14th, 1895, as second son of King George V. He succeeded to the Throne December 10th, 1936.

The title of the Duke of York, a Royal Dukedom since the days of Richard II, was conferred on him after the accession to the Throne in 1910 of his father, who was the previous Duke of York. The Dukedom of York has been held in past years, before their accession to the Throne, by Edward IV, Henry VIII, Charles I, James II, and George V. This Dukedom now again merges in the Crown.

As a Prince of the Royal Blood, the present King took a full part in the Imperial duties of his House. He served in the Navy (took part in the Battle of Jutland, 1916), with the Air Force (was on the Staff of the Independent Air Force, France, 1918), and with the Army. He visited the southern Dominions of the Empire in 1927 and on May 9th of that year opened the first session of the Australian Parliament in the new Commonwealth capital, Canberra. At Home he was President of the British Empire Exhibition for its second year (1925); President for several years of the Industrial Welfare Society, in connection with which he instituted the Duke of York's annual camp for boys drawn from the Public Schools and from the industrial population; and was leader of other important movements for social progress.



Portrait by courtesy of Marcus Adams.

H.R.H. PRINCESS ELIZABETH

He married, April 26th, 1923, at Westminster Abbey, the present Queen Elizabeth, then Lady Elizabeth Angela Marguerite Bowes-Lyon, youngest daughter of the Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne; descended from King Robert II of Scotland.

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth shared as Duchess of York the work at Home and in the Overseas Empire of her husband. She was President of the Women's Section of the British Empire Exhibition, 1924-25; accompanied the Duke of York on his tour of Australia and New Zealand in 1927, and, with him, won the hearts of the British people of the South, well expressed by one journal:

The Duke a man among men, tingling with interest in all things wholesomely human, with a clear eye for duty, a native reverence for lofty ideals, and a ready hand for all good causes; the Duchess as winsome and natural and graciously gifted a lady as the heart's partner of so excellent a Prince should be.

Their Majesties have two children:

H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary, born April 21st 1926.

H.R.H. Princess Margaret Rose, born August 21st 1930.



Portrait by courtesy of Marcus Adams

H.R.H. PRINCESS MARGARET ROSE

QUEEN VICTORIA, the great-grandmother of the present King, was born May 24th, 1819 (her birthday is still celebrated as "Empire Day" throughout the British Dominions).

She succeeded to the Throne, June 20th, 1837, as the descendant of George III by his fourth son, H.R.H. the Duke of Kent.

When Queen Victoria ascended the Throne the Empire in its form of to-day could be hardly said to have taken shape, though as far back as the days of Queen Elizabeth the word "Empire" had been used to denote the territories over which the British flag floated.

During Queen Victoria's long and glorious reign were set the foundations of the present British Commonwealth of Nations. British sovereignty over New Zealand was established in 1840, the Maori chiefs ceding the islands to the Crown under the Treaty of Waitangi, a Treaty the conditions of which have been faithfully observed to this day, through many changes in status, from a dependency of New South Wales to a separate colony, and, later, to a self-governing Dominion.

The government of the vast territories of India was assumed by the British Crown in 1858, and in 1877 Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India.

The union of the Provinces of Canada as the Dominion of Canada (1867) and of the States of Australia as the Common-



Portrait by courtesy of W. & D. Downey

H.M. QUEEN VICTORIA

wealth of Australia (1900) were other important Imperial developments of Queen Victoria's reign; and the area under British rule was widely extended in various parts of the globe.

Queen Victoria married, February 10th, 1840, H.R.H. Albert, Duke of Saxony and Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. He was created a Royal Highness of the British Kingdom in that year and Prince Consort in 1857.

Their children were:

- (1) H.R.H. Princess Victoria, Princess Royal, who married Frederick, Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards German Emperor.
- (2) H.M. King Edward VII, who married H.R.H. Princess Alexandra of Denmark.
- (3) H.R.H. Princess Alice, who married Prince Louis (afterwards reigning Grand Duke of Hesse).
- (4) H.R.H. Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, who married Marie Alexandrovna, daughter of Alexander II, Emperor of Russia.
- (5) H.R.H. Princess Helena Victoria, who married Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.
- (6) H.R.H. Princess Louise, who married the Duke of Argyll.
- (7) H.R.H. Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, who married H.R.H. Princess Louisa of Prussia.
- (8) H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, who married Princess Helen of Waldeck and Pyrmont.
- (9) H.R.H. Princess Beatrice, who married Prince Henry of Battenberg.



Portrait by courtesy of W. & D. Downey

H.M. KING EDWARD VII

KING EDWARD VII was born at Buckingham Palace, November 9th, 1841. He was created, by Patent, December 8th, 1841, Prince of Wales, and was the first British monarch who was styled "of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King".

As Prince of Wales much of the duty of Royal hospitality had devolved upon him during the long widowhood of his mother. By frequent travels to the continent of Europe, America, India, Egypt, and the Holy Land he acquired a wide knowledge of "cities and the minds of men".

He succeeded to the Throne January 22nd, 1901, and reigned until May 5th, 1910.

During King Edward's reign peace was happily concluded in South Africa, and the Union of South Africa constituted in 1909. Another important Imperial development was the formal establishment of the Imperial Conference (1907) which took the place of the previous Colonial Conference.

King Edward VII's reign was marked by a great betterment in the relations of the British Empire with foreign countries, and the influence credited to him in this regard was shown by the title accorded to him, unofficially, of "King Edward the Peace-maker."

King Edward VII, as Prince of Wales, married March 10th,



Portrait by courtesy of W. & D. Downey

H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA

1863, H.R.H. Princess Alexandra, daughter of Christian IX, King of Denmark. As Princess of Wales and as Queen of England she earned the deep affection of her adopted country; a permanent memorial of that is the Alexandra Rose Day collection in June each year for the benefit of the hospitals.

Queen Alexandra survived her husband and died November 20th, 1925.

Their children were:

- (1) H.R.H. Prince Albert, Duke of Clarence.
- (2) H.M. King George V.
- (3) H.R.H. Princess Louise, who married the Duke of Fife.
- (4) H.R.H. Princess Victoria.
- (5) H.R.H. Princess Maud, who married the King of Norway.
- (6) H.R.H. Prince Alexander.



Portrait by courtesy of Vandyk

H.M. KING GEORGE V

KING GEORGE V was born at Marlborough House, June 3rd, 1865. He was created, by Patent, May 24th, 1892, Duke of York. On the accession of his father, King Edward VII, to the Throne, he became Duke of Cornwall. He was created Prince of Wales, by Patent, November 9th, 1901. He succeeded to the Throne, May 6th, 1910, and reigned until January 20th, 1936.

As a Prince, serving then as a Midshipman in the Royal Navy, King George made a tour of the Empire in 1881. As Duke of York he visited, with the Duchess of York (now Queen Mary) the Southern Dominions of the Empire, 1901, and opened the first session of the first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia.

As King-Emperor, George V was called upon to lead his Peoples during a quarter of a century which was marked by great tempests. He set himself with noble earnestness and dutiful courage to carry out the tasks of war and of peace. When, in 1935, the Silver Jubilee of his reign was celebrated, there was evoked from the British Empire, and from many foreign countries, such tributes of affection and reverence as few monarchs have earned.

During the reign of King George V there were many great developments in the British Empire. As already noted, on July 18th, 1917, the title of the Dynasty was changed to "The Royal House of Windsor."



Portrait by courtesy of Hay Wrightson

HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY, THE QUEEN MOTHER

Southern Ireland was constituted as the Irish Free State with Dominion status under the Crown, whilst Northern Ireland was established as a Province of the United Kingdom, with a Parliament to control its local affairs.

The Statute of Westminster, 1931, defined the position of the Dominions as self-governing nations with the Throne as the common link of government.

The area for the good government of which the British Empire is responsible was vastly increased after the World War owing to the acceptance by Great Britain and three of the Dominions of the administration, as Mandated Territories, of lands which had been formerly under Turkish or German rule. One of these Mandated Territories was, after a few years of British control, granted self-government and is now the Kingdom of Iraq.

King George V (then Duke of York) married at the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, July 6th, 1893, H.S.H. Princess Victoria Mary, who was born at Kensington Palace, May 26th, 1867, the only daughter of H.H. the Duke of Teck. As Duchess of York, as Princess of Wales, and as Queen, she nobly aided her husband in all his tasks. During the World War Queen Mary gave devoted care to the interests of the wounded and to the encouragement of the women engaged in war work. As a special mark of her appreciation of those women who relieved



Portrait by courtesy of Hay Wrightson

HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VIII

(Reigned January 20-December 10, 1936)—now H.R.H. THE DUKE OF WINDSOR

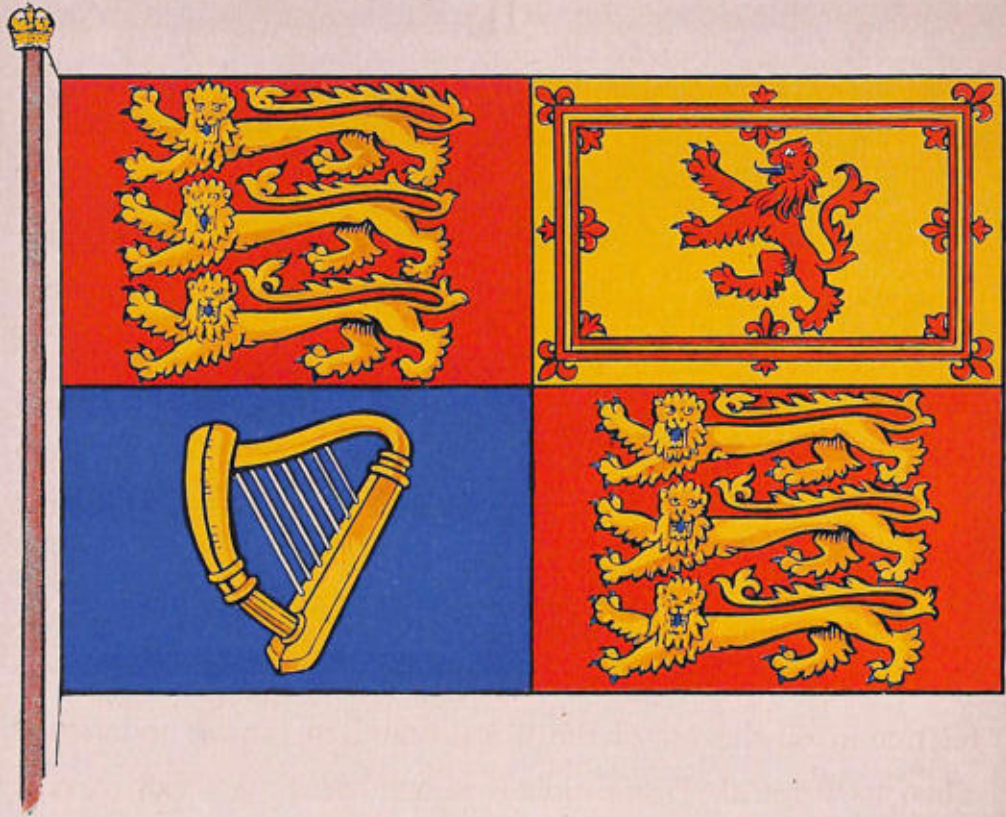
the armed Services from some essential but not military tasks, she became Commandant-in-Chief of Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps, which did such devoted service at the Home Base and on Lines of Communication of the Armies abroad.

Queen Mary survived King George V and is now the Queen Mother.

Their children were:

- (1) H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, formerly King Edward VIII.
- (2) H.M. King George VI.
- (3) The Princess Royal, H.R.H. Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood.
- (4) H.R.H. Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester.
- (5) H.R.H. Prince George, Duke of Kent.
- (6) H.R.H. Prince John (who died January 18th, 1919).

KING EDWARD VIII succeeded to the Throne on January 20th, 1936, and abdicated on December 10th, 1936, when his brother, His Majesty George VI, became King.



THE ROYAL STANDARD

II

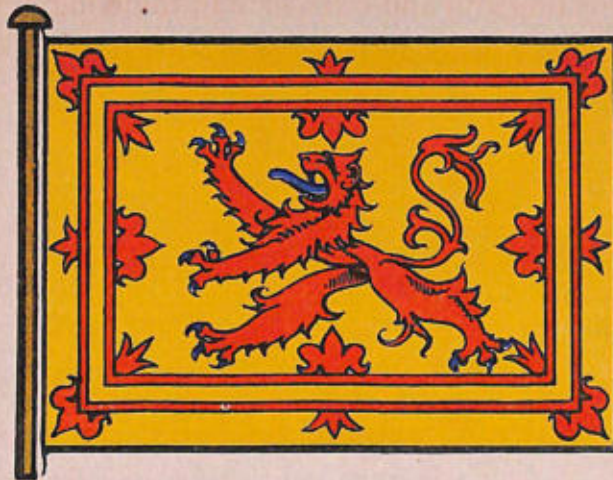
THE ROYAL STANDARDS

THE Royal Standard (or the Royal Banner) is the personal flag of the Monarch. With some few exceptions, hereinafter mentioned, it can only be properly flown where the Monarch is actually present or is residing; for examples, at a Review from the time of arrival to the time of departure of the Monarch from the parade-ground; over a Palace or other building in which the Monarch is dwelling at the time.

Its use for purpose of decoration, or as a display of loyalty by subjects of the King and others, is irregular. The close restriction on the use of the Royal Standard can be understood when its original signification is remembered, as a call to rally to the support of the person of the Monarch.

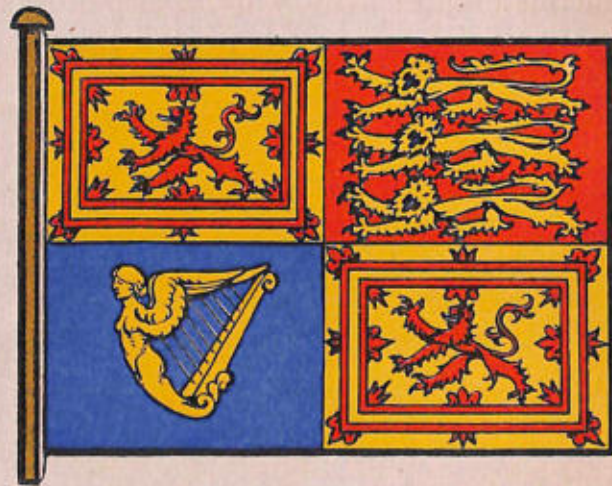
The Royal Standard in its present form is directly connected with the Arms of King Richard I (Cœur de Lion) as borne by him in the Crusades. It has been subject to various changes in succeeding reigns and was last rearranged on the accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.

There are two forms of the Royal Standard, one as used in



THE ROYAL BANNER
OF SCOTLAND

THE ROYAL BANNER (OR
STANDARD) OF THE UNITED
KINGDOM AS USED IN
SCOTLAND



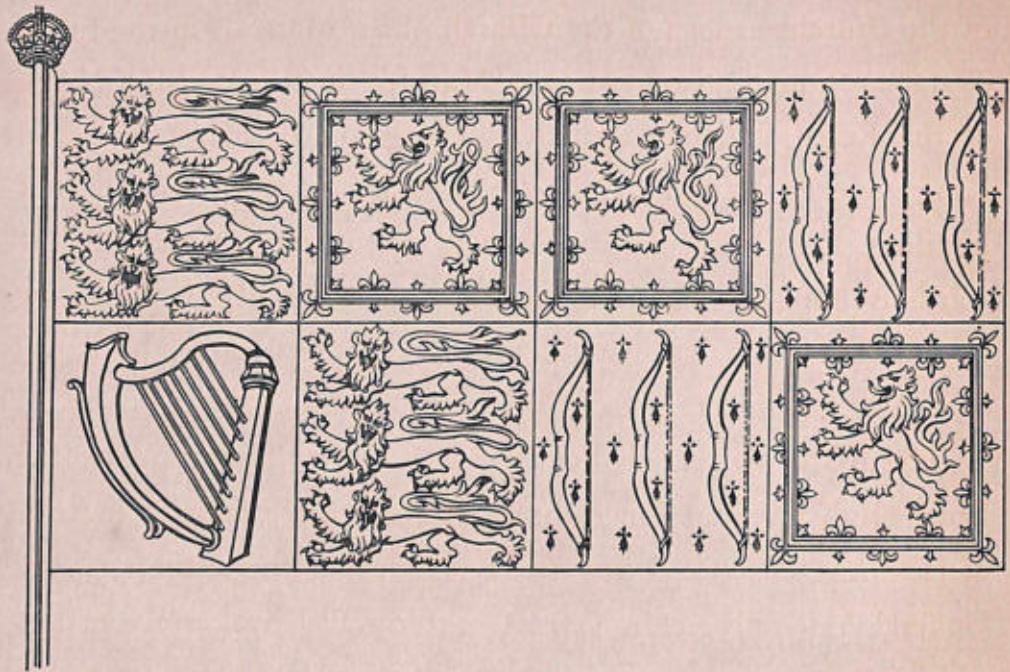
THE SCOTTISH ROYAL STANDARDS

Scotland and one as used in England and elsewhere in the King's Dominions. The difference is that in the Royal Standard as used in Scotland, the Scottish lion is shown in the first and fourth quarters; elsewhere the three Plantagenet lions are shown in the first and fourth quarters.

The Royal Standard, as used in England, is divided into four sections; the upper left and lower right sections contain representations of the three lions, which, if coloured, should be gold on red ground colour; the upper right section contains a representation of the lion rampant of Scotland which, if coloured, should be red on gold ground colour; the lower left-hand section contains a representation of the harp of Ireland which, if coloured, should be gold with silver strings on blue ground colour. The devices shown are, in effect, the same as on the quarterings of the Royal Arms.

The Heraldic Description is: Quarterly 1st and 4th gules three lions passant guardant in pale, or, for *England*; second, or, a lion rampant, guled, within a double tressure flory counter-flory of the last, for *Scotland*; third azure, a harp or, stringed argent for *Ireland*.

One exception in regard to the use of the Royal Standard save in the presence of the Monarch is that in earlier days the Lord High Admiral of the Fleet was entitled to fly it when in executive command. (Lord High Admiral Howard flew it from



H.M. THE QUEEN'S STANDARD

the mainmast of his flagship at the defeat of the Spanish Armada.) Since that office was abolished the privilege has passed to the Board of Admiralty.

A permitted use of the Royal Standard for many years was that of the churchwardens of the Church of St. Martin's-in-the-Field, Trafalgar Square, London. St. Martin's is the Parish Church of the Royal Parish in which Buckingham Palace stands, and King George IV was the first churchwarden of the present building. Until recent times it was customary for the churchwardens annually to perform the ceremony of "beating the bounds" of the Royal Parish, and on these occasions the Royal Standard was borne in front of the procession.

The Royal Banner of Scotland is flown at Holyrood by the Lord High Commissioner for Scotland when officially in residence there as representing the King during the sittings of the General Assembly of the Church; and on all Royal anniversaries and birthdays. It is also carried by the Hereditary Standard Bearer at Coronations and on other State occasions.



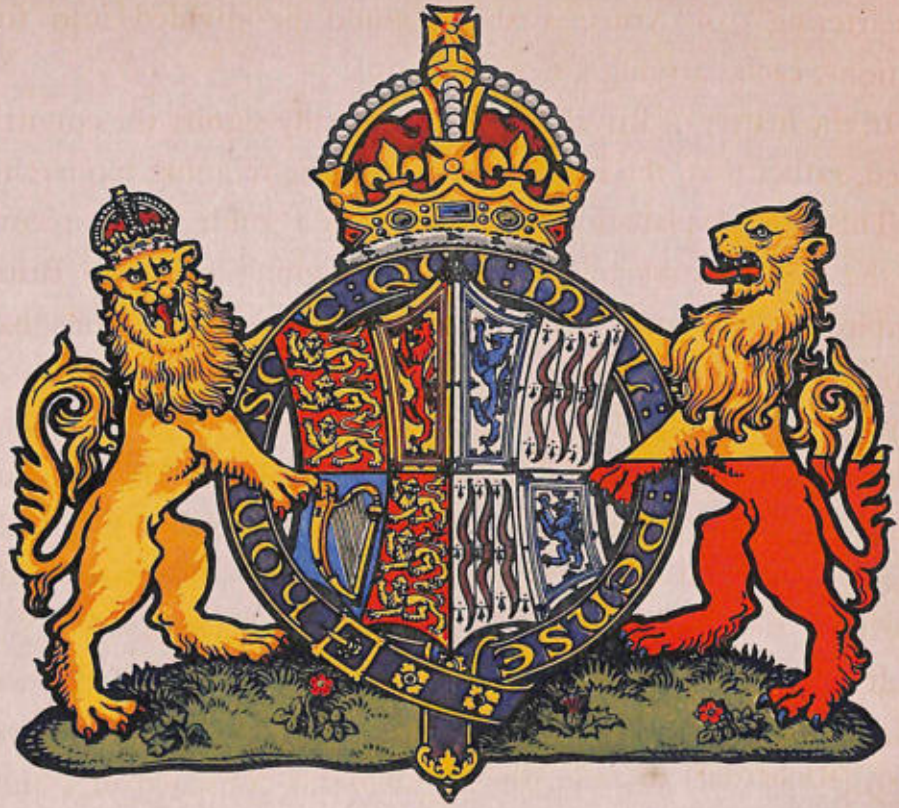
ARMS OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING

III

ROYAL COATS-OF-ARMS

THE historic usage of Coats-of-Arms as symbols for the identification of leaders has had a practical illustration of its value in our modern times by the employment in elections within the Indian Empire of badges instead of names to distinguish candidates. Among an unlettered people—as was the British people in the Middle Ages—the badge on a shield or a banner was an easy means of recognition of personages on the battle-field and at the ceremonies and pageants of peace times. Such was the foundation of the usage of armorial bearings and of the science of heraldry.

To be granted Arms, to become “armigerous,” was in the Middle Ages a reward and sign of leadership—an “achievement,” to use the heraldic term. It was an hereditary honour, passing to the sons and daughters of the armigerous; younger sons would, however, use their father’s Arms with a “difference,” this being usually a distinguishing label of three points on the shield. When descendants of two armigerous families intermarried, the Arms of both could appear on their shield, the husband’s on the right side, the wife’s on the left; in heraldic



ARMS OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

language they were "impaled." A further development was the "quartering" of Arms; a shield could be divided into four sections, each carrying a Coat-of-Arms.

In the matter of Royal Arms, they usually signify the countries ruled, rather than the family symbols of the reigning monarchs.

This brief explanation is necessary as a guide to the records of the Royal Arms of the Dynasty reigning over the British Empire, and as an explanation of why the Royal Arms have varied with the development of that Empire, and why they are at present used in different forms in different parts of the King's territories, e.g. in England, Scotland, and the Dominions. Such Arms are called Arms of Dominion. The history of England is largely portrayed in the periodical changes in the Royal Coat-of-Arms.

It is believed that the early Arms of the English Kings were a single lion "passant guardant," later increased to two. From 1189 (Richard I) to 1340, the Royal Arms consisted of a shield gules (red) with three lions (or leopards) "passant guardant," and these remain to this day on the Arms of the King of England.

In the thirteenth year of the reign of Edward III (1340) they were quartered with the fleur-de-lys of France in token of the King's claim to the throne of France.

The fleur-de-lys of France still appears on the armorial bearings of the Dominion of Canada as assigned by Royal Proclamation,



ARMS OF H.M. THE KING AS USED BY HIM IN SCOTLAND AS KING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

ARMS OF H.M. THE KING AS USED BY HIM AS KING OF SCOTLAND



SCOTTISH FORMS OF THE ROYAL ARMS

1921; a reminder that when Canada first became part of the British Empire the fleur-de-lys was one quartering of the Royal Arms, and a recognition of the French element in Canada at this day.

Edward III, whilst styled "Lord of Ireland," did not include an Irish quartering on his Arms.

In 1603 (James I) on the Union of the Kingdoms of England and Scotland, the Arms of Scotland and Ireland were added, the Arms of France and England appearing in the first and fourth quarters, the Arms of Scotland in the second and of Ireland in the third.

In 1707 (Queen Anne) after the Act effecting the Union of the Parliaments, a further change was made, the Arms of England and Scotland appearing per pale in the first and fourth quarters, France in the second and Ireland in the third.

In 1714 (George I), to mark the accession of the House of Hanover, the Hanoverian Arms were placed in the fourth quarter.

In 1801 (George III) on the Union with Ireland, the three lions of England were placed in the first and fourth quarters, the lion rampant of Scotland in the second quarter, and the harp of Ireland in the third, the Hanoverian Arms being placed in the centre as an "escutcheon of pretence over all". This last was removed on the accession of Queen Victoria, when the Royal Arms were assembled as at the present time.

The Royal Arms as shown in the reign of Queen Victoria are illustrated on page 46. The same form was used early in the reign of King Edward VII. During the reign of King George V it would not be correct to write that the Royal Arms were changed, but they were usually displayed in a more elaborate form, with the appropriate embellishments as shown in the illustration. During the reign of King Edward VIII the same form was used as in the reign of King George V. The Royal Arms in the form to be used during the present reign (and also those of H.M. the Queen) are illustrated on pages 34 and 36.

Probably some readers will be familiar with the fact that during the reign of Queen Victoria representations of the Royal Arms were shown in a wide variety of forms; often with the Supporters couchant or sejant; sometimes with various embellishments, more or less correct.

Probably these varied forms had in some cases no Warrant for their use. Possibly some were used with the idea that a representation which was not exactly correct could be shown without Warrant. It is, however, not permitted to use *any* representation purporting to be the Royal Arms without permission in due form.

The Supporters of the Royal Arms, now the lion and unicorn, have had many changes. These were first added in the time of

Richard II, when they took the form of two angels blowing trumpets. Henry IV had a swan and an antelope, and Henry V a lion rampant and an antelope. Two antelopes supported the arms of Henry VI, and succeeding Monarchs' Arms had Supporters as follows: Edward IV, a lion rampant and a bull; Edward V, a lion and a hind; Richard III, two boars; Henry VII, a dragon and a greyhound; Henry VIII, a lion guardant and a dragon; Edward VI, a lion and a dragon; Mary, an eagle and lion rampant; Elizabeth, a lion rampant and a dragon. James I retained the lion rampant and added the unicorn, which was the Supporter of the Arms of his Kingdom of Scotland. These have remained the Supporters till the present day.

It is to be noted that in addition to the quarterings a Coat-of-Arms may carry certain accessories, the Crest, the Supporters, the Motto and embellishments, such as the mantling and symbolic flowers.

The Royal Arms are used in three distinct forms: (1) as the Arms of the King as King of the United Kingdom; (2) as his Arms as King of Scotland; (3) as his arms as King of the United Kingdom in Scotland.

To describe now the Royal Arms as used in England. The principal features are the four quarterings with the three Plantagenet lions of England shown twice, namely in the right-hand

upper quartering and the left-hand lower quartering. These in coloured representations should be gold on red ground. The rampant lion of Scotland is shown once, in the left-hand upper quartering. This in coloured representations should be red on gold ground. The Irish harp is shown once, in the lower right-hand quartering. This in coloured representations should be shown as gold, with silver strings, on blue ground. The whole is surmounted by the Royal Crest, the Imperial Crown upon it a lion standing.

The lion and unicorn are the Supporters, the lion of England being on the right and the unicorn of Scotland on the left. The motto "Honi soit qui mal y pense" is on a "garter" which surrounds the quarterings as the Insignia of the Order of the Garter. The motto "Dieu et mon droit" is on a scroll at the foot of the Arms.

The Heraldic Description is as follows: Quarterly, 1st and 4th gules, three lions passant guardant in pale or *England*; and or, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory counter-flory gules, *Scotland*; 3rd azure a harp or stringed argent, *Ireland*; the whole encircled with the Garter. Crests: upon the royal helmet the Imperial crown proper thereon statant guardant or, a lion imperially crowned also proper, *England*; on an Imperial crown proper a lion sejant affrontée gules imperially crowned, or, holding in the dexter paw a sword, and in the sinister a sceptre erect also proper, *Scotland*; on a wreath or and azure a tower triple-towered of the first, from the portal a hart springing argent,

attired and hooped gold, *Ireland*. Supporters—*Dexter*, a lion rampant guardant or, crowned as the Crest; *Sinister* an unicorn argent armed crined and unguled, or, gorged with a coronet composed of crosses patées and fleur-de-lys, a chain affixed thereto passing between the forelegs, and reflexed over the back, of the last. Badges—The red and white rose united, *England*; a thistle of gold, crowned, *Scotland*; a harp or the strings argent also a shamrock leaf vert, *Ireland* (all the foregoing ensigned with the Royal Crown); upon a mount vert a dragon passant wings elevated gules, *Wales*.

The Arms of H.M. the King as used by him as King of Scotland are the Arms of the Kings of Scotland before the two Kingdoms merged on the accession of James VI of Scotland to the English Throne as James I of England (1603). On the death of Queen Elizabeth, James VI, who had already reigned for a number of years as King of Scotland, became, by inheritance, also King of England, and his Arms as King of Scotland have continued to be used by the King in Scotland to the present day, having in fact remained in the same form through many centuries.

These Scottish Arms have two unicorn Supporters of a shield containing the lion rampant of Scotland. This shield is frequently shown by itself and sometimes the lion rampant by itself. The double red border round the lion (heraldically called

a double tressure flory counter-flory) is a sign of royalty, and may only be borne in the Arms of nobles specially granted that honour by the King.

The unicorns hold banners, one displaying the lion rampant (the Royal banner) and the other the banner of Scotland, the Saltire or Cross of St. Andrew, the Patron Saint of Scotland. Surmounting the shield is a helmet and an imperial crown surmounts the helmet, above which is a lion holding a sword and a sceptre.

The Heraldic Description is as follows: Or, a lion rampant gules, armed and langued azure, within a double-tressure flory counter-flory of the second. Crest—an Imperial crown proper surmounted by a lion sejant-guardant gules crowned or holding in his dexter paw a naked sword, and in the sinister a sceptre both proper. Supporters—two unicorns argent, armed, tufted and unguled, or, crowned with imperial and gorged with open crowns, chains reflexed over the backs or: the dexter supporting a banner charged with the Royal Arms of Scotland, the sinister supporting a similar banner, azure, thereon a saltire argent. Mottos: over the Arms, "In Defence" (generally emblazoned "Defens"); under the Arms, "Nemo me impune lacessit."

There is yet to be described the Royal Coat-of-Arms as used by the King in Scotland as King of the United Kingdom. They

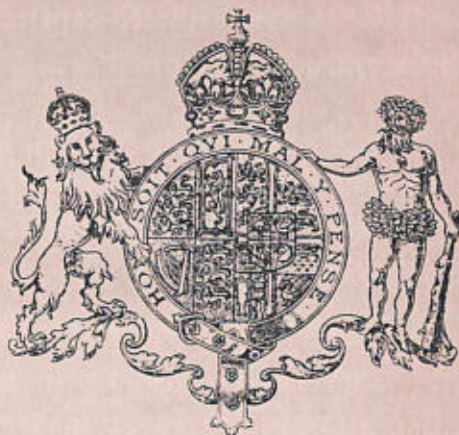
differ (*inter alia*) from the form of the Royal Arms used in England as follows:

- 1 The positions of the lion and unicorn Supporters are reversed, the unicorn of Scotland being the Supporter on the right and the lion of England the Supporter on the left.
- 2 The lion rampant of Scotland is shown twice, namely in the upper right-hand and lower left-hand quarterings (it appears once only in the quarterings of the English Arms).
- (3) The three lions rampant of England are shown only once, in the upper left-hand quartering, instead of twice as in the English Arms.
- (4) The unicorn Supporter bears the banner with Saltire or Cross of St. Andrew (the Emblem of Scotland) which appears in the Arms of Scotland.
- (5) The lion Supporter bears a banner with the Cross of St. George (the Emblem of England) thereon.
- (6) The lion above the Crown is shown as in the Arms of Scotland.
- (7) The Scottish Mottos "In Defens" and "Nemo me impune lacessit" appear instead of the English Mottos.

On the bridge over the River Tweed which divides England from Scotland, the Arms of England appear at the England end of the bridge and the Arms in their Scottish form appear at the Scotland end.



ARMS OF H.M. QUEEN VICTORIA



ARMS OF H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA



ARMS OF H.M. KING GEORGE V



ARMS OF PRINCE OF WALES
(as used by Prince Edward)

ROYAL ARMS IN PAST REIGNS

ARMS OF THE QUEEN

The Arms of H.M. Queen Elizabeth were recorded at the Heralds' College, March 1937. They were sanctioned in a Royal Warrant signed by the King and by the Duke of Norfolk, as Earl Marshal, by which His Majesty confers the Arms on his "dearly beloved consort".

On the shield the Royal Arms are "impaled"—placed side by side with—the Arms of the Queen's own family, that of Bowes-Lyon: quarterly, 1st and 4th (for Lyon) a lion rampant, and 2nd and 3rd (for Bowes) three bows.

Of the two Supporters one is the crowned lion of England, as in the Royal Arms. The other, the uncrowned lion—the upper half of which is gold and the lower half red—is from the Queen's family Arms. Round the shield is the Garter, to which Order Her Majesty was recently appointed.

ARMS OF THE QUEEN MOTHER

The Arms of Queen Mary, the Queen Mother, are marked by the following variations of the Royal Arms as displayed by King George V:

- (1) The Arms of the late Princess Mary of Cambridge, Duchess of Teck and the late Duke of Teck (Her Majesty's mother and father) are shown in four quarters in the left half of the shield, the quarterings of the Royal Arms being shown in the right half.
- (2) The unicorn Supporter is replaced by a stag (one of the Supporters of the Royal Arms of the late Duke of Teck).
- (3) The motto "Dieu et mon droit" is not shown.

The Heraldic Description is as follows: The Arms of Queen Mary are those of King George V, impaling quarterly 1st and 4th the Arms of the late Princess Mary of Cambridge (Duchess of Teck) i.e. the Arms borne by King George III (but without the coronet or royal crown and the inescutcheon charged with the crown of Charlemagne) differenced by a label of three points argent, the centre point charged with a St. George cross and each of the other points with two hearts in pale gules; 2nd and 3rd the Arms of the late Francis Prince and Duke of Teck, i.e. Or, three stags attired fesseways in pale, the points of each attire to the sinister sable, impaling or three lions passant in pale sable, langued gules, the dexter forepaws of the last, over all an inescutcheon paly bendy sinister sable and or. Supporters—*Dexter*, that of the King of England; *Sinister*, a stag proper, being one of the supporters of the late Francis, Prince and Duke of Teck.

ARMS OF PRINCE OF WALES

The custom of creating the eldest son and Heir-Apparent of the King of England as Prince of Wales dates from 1301 when Edward of Carnarvon was so proclaimed by his father, Edward I. It was intended as a recognition of the distinct nationality of the people of Wales. The title has been frequently in abeyance since that date—and is at present in abeyance—being granted only to an eldest son and heir-apparent. From the accession of Queen Victoria the Princes of Wales have been: (1) Prince Edward (1841), afterwards King Edward VII; (2) Prince George

(1901), afterwards King George V; (3) Prince Edward, Prince of Wales from 1910 to 1936, when he acceded to the Throne; abdicated 1936, and was created Duke of Windsor.

The Arms of the Duke of Windsor when he was Prince of Wales were as follows (in 1937 new Arms were recorded for him as Duke of Windsor):

The Royal Arms with the following differences:

- (1) In the centre is an escutcheon of the Arms of the Principality of Wales (which to some extent obliterates the two upper quarterings of the Royal Arms) and shows in each quartering a lion. It is surmounted by a coronet.
- (2) The Badge of the Heir-Apparent (the three feathers) is shown above the lion Supporter.
- (3) The dragon, the Emblem of Wales, is over the unicorn Supporter.
- (4) The lion on the crest (above the Royal Crown) has what is heraldically termed a "label of three points" round its neck.
- (5) The same "label of three points" appears on the lion and unicorn Supporters, and at the top of the shield.
- (6) The Motto of the Prince, "Ich Dien," appears on a scroll at the foot of the Arms in the place of the Motto "Dieu et mon droit."
- (7) The lion Supporter is crowned with the Heir-Apparent coronet and the unicorn has a coronet with fleur-de-lys and crosses-patée devices.



ARMS OF H.R.H.
THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER

ARMS OF H.R.H.
THE DUKE OF KENT



ARMS OF THE ROYAL PRINCES

ARMS OF THE DUKE OF WINDSOR

The Arms of the Duke of Windsor are those to which he is entitled as a son of King George V.

The Heraldic Description is as follows: The Royal Arms differenced with a label of three points argent, the centre point charged with an Imperial Crown proper.

Crest: On a coronet composed of cross-patée and fleur-de-lys, 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 label and coronet.

ARMS OF THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER

The Arms of the Duke of Gloucester are those to which he is entitled as a younger son of King George V.

The Heraldic Description is as follows: The Royal Arms, differenced with a label of three points argent, the centre point charged with lion passant guardant gules, and each of the others with a St. George's Cross.

Crest: On a coronet composed of cross-patée and fleur-de-lys a lion statant guardant, or crowned with the like coronet, and differenced with the label as in the Arms.

Supporters: The Royal Supporters differenced with the like coronet and label.



ARMS OF H.R.H.
THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

ARMS OF H.R.H.
THE DUKE OF WINDSOR



ARMS OF THE ROYAL PRINCES

ARMS OF THE DUKE OF KENT

The Arms of the Duke of Kent are those to which he is entitled as a younger son of King George V.

The Heraldic Description is as follows: The Royal Arms, differenced with a label of three points argent, each charged with an anchor azure.

Crest: On a coronet composed of cross-patée and fleur-de-lys, 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 label and coronet.

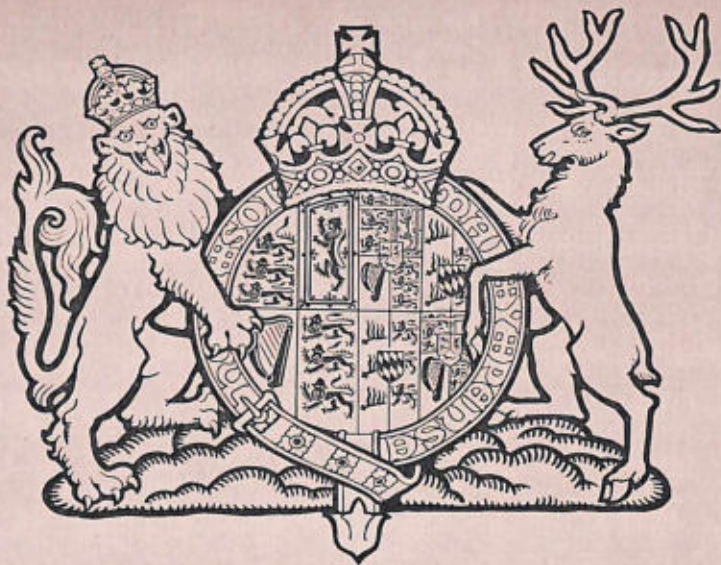
ARMS OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL

The Arms of the Princess Royal were assigned by Royal Warrant on the occasion of her marriage in 1922 with the Earl of Harewood (then Viscount Lascelles).

The Arms are in two circles, the dexter being the Arms of Lascelles surrounded by the Order of the Garter, and the sinister the Royal Arms differenced by a label of three points, each point charged with a cross gules.

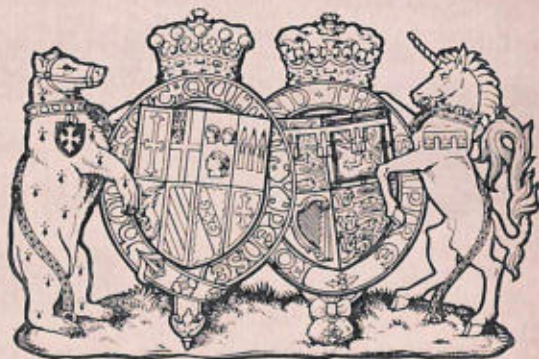
The Supporters are, dexter, the Bear collared and chained (for Lascelles) and, sinister, the Royal Unicorn, charged with a similar label to the Arms.

The whole surmounted by the Princess's Royal Coronet.



ARMS OF H.M.
QUEEN MARY,
THE
QUEEN MOTHER

ARMS OF H.R.H.
THE
PRINCESS ROYAL



ARMS OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN

The Arms of the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn are those to which he is entitled as a younger son of Queen Victoria.

The Heraldic Description is as follows: The Royal Arms differenced with a label of three points argent, the centre point charged with the St. George's Cross, and each of the other points with a fleur-de-lys azure.

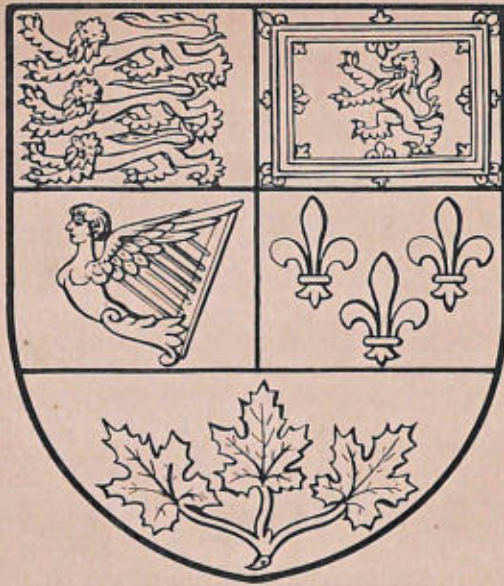
The coronet on the Crest and Supporters are of cross-patée and fleur-de-lys.

BADGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES



The Badge of the Prince of Wales is a plume of three ostrich feathers enfiled by a coronet composed of fleur-de-lys and crosses and with the motto "Ich Dien" in a scroll at the foot.

This Badge is the Badge of the Heir-Apparent, and is generally,



ARMS OF CANADA

ARMS OF AUSTRALIA



ARMS OF THE DOMINIONS

though erroneously, called the Prince of Wales' Feathers. (If not created Prince, the Heir would be entitled to the Badge.)

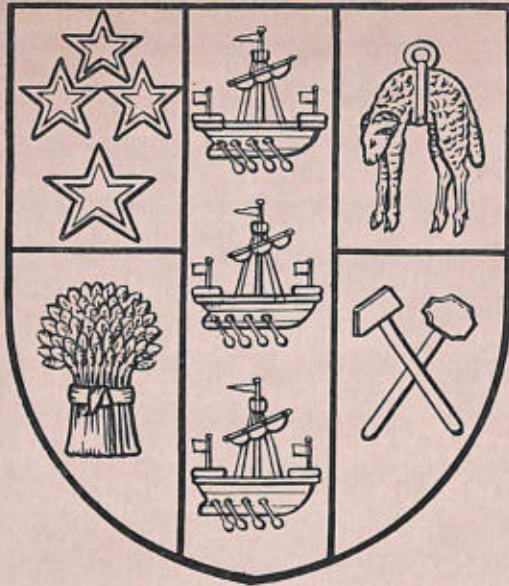
The Badge is generally used by Royal Warrant Holders to a Prince of Wales. It is shown (in the same way as the Royal Arms) as emblematical of the honour conferred on the Royal Warrant Holder, over business premises, on goods, stationery, price lists, and in other ways. The words "By Appointment," however, must be shown in close approximation to the Badge. During the term that the Duke of Windsor was Prince of Wales there were about two hundred and fifty Royal Warrants issued as By Appointment to him.

Since the days of Queen Anne there have been no other Royal Badges, though there are National Badges fixed by Royal Warrant—that of England being a white and red rose combined with a thistle and shamrock leaf, all on one stem surmounted by a Royal Crown; that of Scotland being a thistle surmounted by a Royal Crown; and that of Ireland being either a shamrock leaf or a harp surmounted by a Royal Crown.

ARMS OF THE DOMINIONS

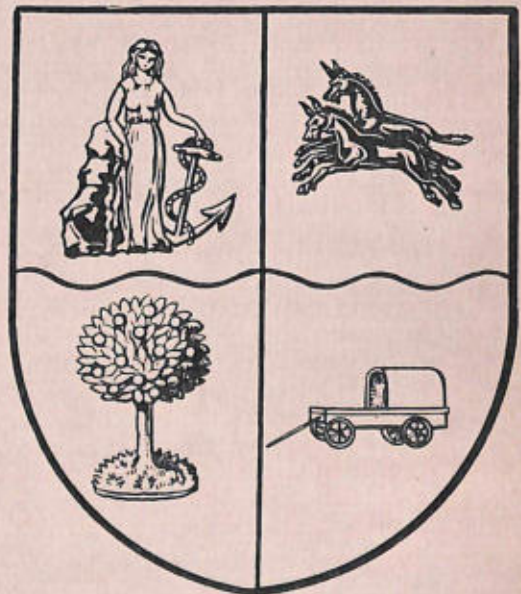
The Arms of the four chief self-governing Dominions are illustrated on pages 56 and 58.

The illustrations do not show the accessories, i.e., Supporters, Crest, Motto and embellishments.



ARMS OF NEW ZEALAND

ARMS OF SOUTH AFRICA



ARMS OF THE DOMINIONS

The Arms of Canada (describing which an illustrated pamphlet has been issued by the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada) are highly interesting because they follow so closely the Royal Arms of the United Kingdom. The quarterings are the same as in the Royal Arms except that instead of the three lions in the fourth quartering (on the left of the Irish harp) three fleur-de-lys are shown as representing France, because when Canada first came into the British Empire the Royal Arms carried the fleur-de-lys.

The lion and unicorn Supporters are as in the Royal Arms, but the lion holds a Union Jack (for Great Britain) and the unicorn a flag with the three fleur-de-lys (for France).

Maple leaves are shown at the foot of the Arms with the Motto "A mari usque ad mare" (Psalm 72, verse 8).

A maple leaf also is borne by the lion in the Crest and coloured red as symbolical of Canadian participation in the Great War.

This Canadian form of the Royal Arms was sanctioned by Order in Council made in 1921.

The Arms of Australia represent the union of the six States as the Commonwealth of Australia ; those of South Africa the union of the four Provinces as the Union of South Africa ; those of New Zealand the constitution of its Provinces into a Dominion.



ROYAL CIPHERS OF THE PRESENT REIGN

(There are shown the cipher of H.M. The King, his cipher as Emperor of India, the joint cipher of H.M. The King and H.M. The Queen, and the cipher of H.M. The Queen)



ROYAL CIPHERS OF PAST REIGNS
(of Queen Victoria, Edward VII, George V, Edward VIII)



By courtesy of Cambridge University
HENRY VII



By courtesy of Major Herbert Dent
JAMES I



By courtesy of Major Herbert Dent
CHARLES I



By courtesy of Major Herbert Dent
GEORGE I (FIRST ISSUE)

WOOL WEIGHTS

IV

ROYAL COATS-OF-ARMS AND EMBLEMS AS WARRANTED TO BE USED IN TRADE

THE special interest taken by the Royal House of the Empire in matters of industry and commerce has been already briefly noted. It may be claimed that, during the development of Europe—from the chaotic period following the downfall of the Roman Empire—towards modern industrial civilization, the British monarchy, to a greater extent than any other Dynasty, recognized the importance of fostering the production and the trade of its Peoples. This fact had probably a considerable influence in the great growth of the British Empire, and in that growth being generally used for the advancement of peaceful civilization. It little matters that it was the foundation for the occasional reproach, on the part of nations seeking more consistently naval and military glory, that “the British were a nation of shopkeepers”. The effect was, on the whole, for the benefit of the nation and of the world generally.

The history of the wool industry well illustrates Royal influence in trade. In earlier days the growth, manufacture, and export of wool was the leading industry of England. The Britons grew wool and wove wool long before the Romans came to these

islands. The idea, once popular, of the ancient Britons as naked, woad-painted savages, has perished with archaeological research. The Britons were probably weaving good cloth of British wool when Rome was yet but a city, not an Empire.

In the days of the Roman occupation of Britain our island was noted more for the growth of wool than its manufacture, but when Carausius, winning command of the Narrow Seas with his Fleet, made England independent of Rome, the weaving of wool was an established industry. With the Anglo-Saxon and, later, the Norman invasions, British industry languished, but when Briton, Anglo-Saxon, and Norman had mingled their blood to make the British people, and to follow the arts of peace, wool manufacture revived; it became the staple industry of the Kingdom.

Edward III at one period gave great help by bringing over groups of Flemish weavers to England, and they helped to better the organization of the industry here. When the religious persecutions of the Spanish conquerors of their country drove the Flemings in great numbers from their homes, Queen Elizabeth took prompt advantage of this to give the skilled Flemish weavers sanctuary in England. Yorkshire, rather than Dorset or Norfolk (the earlier centres of the wool industry), became the chief settling place for these exiles because they had no hereditary link with any county of England and sought the locality which offered the best water and the best fuel.

It was due to the direct intervention of George III that our wool industry made its next great stride, to become an Empire

enterprise. In 1786 he secured from Spain some of the famous merino sheep of that country. An infusion of merino blood into English breeds was planned by George III to get more fineness for English wool. His plan was a good and a patriotic one, and he entrusted the working of it to Sir Joseph Banks, then President of the Royal Society. It was not in the Mother Country's fields that the perfect wool-sheep of which George III dreamed was to be evolved, but in fields far away, yet still to-day within the Dominions of his descendant, King George VI. The breeding of the perfect merino sheep in England was never a realized ambition, and probably, owing to climatic and other conditions, will never be realized, but if it had not been planned here by George III it would probably never have been accomplished in Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.

It is in relation to the wool industry that there exist the earliest records of the use of the Royal Coats-of-Arms in connection with trade. Taxes had to be paid on wool, and for the collection of these taxes government officials went round the country weighing all the wool in tods (a tod was 28 lb.). For this purpose they carried with them weights of 7 lb., 14 lb. and (rarely) 28 lb. These weights were made of bronze, and were in tablet form with a hole at the top by which the weights could be suspended from the saddles of the officials' horses. These wool-weights all bore the Royal Arms, and at the top right-hand and left-hand corners the Royal Cipher. Under a Statute of 1494, when there was any demise of the Crown all the wool weights were called

in and melted down, to be recast with the Arms and Cipher of the new Sovereign. A few, however, were left about in farm-houses and other places, and they became of great value to collectors. (A good specimen is now worth as much as £100.)

The Royal Arms appeared on these wool-weights because of the importance of the wool industry.

Another indication of its importance is that the Lord Chancellor presides over the House of Lords on a wool sack.

Members of the House of Commons were specially enjoined by Statute to see to the circulation of the wool-weights in their constituencies.

Representations of the Royal Arms appearing on wool-weights of the reigns of Henry VII, James I, Charles I, and George I are shown in this volume (p. 62).

From the Royal encouragement of trade and industry came the custom, in course of time, of the Sovereign granting to individuals and trading corporations Royal Warrants of Appointment signifying that they were manufacturers or traders to the Royal Household, and thus, by clear inference, worthy of the confidence of the citizens.

The privilege of this Royal Warrant was, naturally, highly esteemed; and it came about that in some cases it was claimed without due authority. The first precaution taken against this abuse was the publication of official lists of Royal Purveyors. These can be traced back in the Royal Kalendar (a yearly publication) to the eighteenth century. Since 1885 an official list of Royal Warrant Holders has been published annually in *The London Gazette* (usually in the first issue, each year, of that publication).

V

ROYAL
WARRANTS OF APPOINTMENT

THESE are approximately 1,300 holders of Royal Warrants of Appointment, comprising manufacturers and merchants in almost every department of industry. Their Warrants are signed by the Lord Chamberlain on behalf of the King. They expressly appoint the Warrant Holder by name as the purveyor of certain goods to the member of the Royal Family issuing the Warrant. In the case of a company or firm an individual is invariably named who is the responsible holder of the Warrant.

The Lord Chamberlain, when Warrants are granted, makes them subject to certain restrictions, such as:

- (1) The Warrant is to be regarded as strictly personal; it cannot be assigned in connection with a business or otherwise, and may be cancelled at any time.
- (2) The Warrant becomes void on the death or retirement of the person named therein; on the holder becoming bankrupt or holding a meeting of creditors; or if the business is assigned to any other person, or materially changes its character.
- (3) The Warrant becomes void on the death of the grantor.

- (4) It may only be used in connection with the business in respect of which it is granted.
- (5) Subsidiary companies cannot avail themselves of any of the privileges accruing to a principal company from the grant of a Warrant.

The Warrant expressly confers on the person named therein the privilege of making use of a representation of the Royal Arms, provided that the words "By Appointment" or "By Appointment to His Majesty the King" (or other Royal Personage) are used in close proximity to the same. This privilege is generally exercised, the appropriate Royal Arms being displayed over business premises, on goods, price lists, stationery and in other ways. A special form of the Royal Arms is approved for display by Warrant Holders: and only this approved form may be used.

In India the words "The King-Emperor," and abroad the words "The King of Great Britain," should be substituted for the words "The King"; and appropriate changes should be made in the case of Warrants affecting other members of the Royal Family.

The "By Appointment" phrase must be added in order to differentiate the use of the Arms by a Warrant Holder from the use by the member of the Royal Family granting the Warrant.

The Warrant prohibits the use of the Royal Standard and of the word "Royal."

The grant of a Warrant gives no claim whatever to continued patronage and it can be cancelled at the will of the grantor.

No advertisement or trade circular issued by a Royal Warrant Holder may contain any mention of services rendered at any Royal Palace.

It is not proper for anyone to use the Royal Arms, Royal Emblems, or such expressions as "Purveyors to," "As Supplied to," "Patronized by" any member of the Royal Family to indicate Royal patronage (even if the statement is true) except with proper permission; or in any way to make use of the name of any member of the Royal Family for advertising purposes.

The Royal Warrant Holders Association is an Association of those who are honoured as recipients of a Royal Warrant of Appointment and are therefore privileged to display the Royal Arms or Emblems in connection with their businesses. The Association exists, not for the purpose of gain, but to protect the privileges and rights of its members; to represent them as a body on all public occasions and with Royal and government officials, etc.; to act as a medium of corporate charity (considerable sums are distributed).

The first record of the Association as a regularly constituted body dates from 1840, when it was called "The Association of Her Majesty's Tradesmen." Before that date there are records that the Royal Tradesmen used to assemble annually to celebrate the Royal birthdays with a banquet. In 1895 the Association was incorporated under the title "The Incorporated Association of Her Majesty's Warrant Holders, Ltd." In 1863 the Warrant Holders to the Prince of Wales formed an Association of their own, which was subsequently merged with the older body. In 1897 the organization changed its name to "The Incorporated Association of Her Majesty's and other Royal Warrant Holders

Ltd." In 1902 the name "The Royal Warrant Holders Association" was adopted.

In 1907 the Association was honoured by King Edward VII with the grant of a Royal Charter of Incorporation, under which its functions are now carried on. In 1931 the Warrant Holders Association in Edinburgh and Aberdeen amalgamated with the larger body.

The governing body is a Council elected annually by the members; a smaller Executive Committee is appointed by the Council to make decisions regarding detail work. The officers are elected annually, and consist of a President, Vice-President, and Hon. Treasurer, and there is a salaried Secretary.

Members have the unique privilege granted by succeeding Monarchs of wearing a medal bearing the effigy of the Sovereign. The Association has also the valued right of displaying the Royal Arms "By Authority."

The great majority of the holders of Royal Warrants are members of the Royal Warrant Holders Association. One of its principal functions is the prevention of the irregular use of any of the Royal Arms or Emblems. Owing to the remarkable popularity of the British Empire's Royal Family there are frequent attempts, within the Empire and in foreign countries, to lead the public to infer wrongfully that British Royal patronage has been granted. The Association does its utmost to check abuses of this sort, not only to protect its own members but to guard the public against being deceived. Cases occur where the Royal Arms are

shown without authority; where the titles and portraits of members of the Royal Family are made use of in such a way as to lead to the belief of a patronage by Royalty which does not exist; or where the word "Royal" or a device of the Royal Crown is used in this way. A more insidious method of conveying the desired meaning is the use, in regard to goods offered, of pictures and names of the Royal Palaces.

The length to which some will go is disclosed in cases reported to the Association. One method, not infrequently adopted, is to send goods which have not been ordered to one of the Royal Palaces and thereafter describe them "As supplied to Royalty" or to a named member of the Royal Family.

These abuses occur but seldom in Great Britain, but abroad there may be cited many remarkable instances of attempts to imply association with the British Royal Family. To mention examples which have come to the notice of the Association within the last few years:

British needles have a great reputation in the United States. German needle manufacturers, to sell their goods in that country, put the Royal Arms of the King of Great Britain on their needle packets. A number of these manufacturers entered into an agreement that no one of them would object to any of the others employing this artifice in America. The matter came to the notice of the Association and the scheme was frustrated.

A whisky manufacturer in Greece put on the market a concoction which looked like whisky; the label described it as "Old

Scotch Whisky," with the Royal Arms prominently displayed, and the words: "By Appointment to H.M. the King." There was no justification for the use of the Arms, and the whisky was not Scottish.

Many attempts are made in foreign countries to have trade marks registered containing Arms or devices implying the patronage of the British Royal Family. Trade marks registration in nearly all countries has to be preceded by an advertisement of the mark in the periodically published "Official Gazette" of the country. All these gazettes throughout the world are watched by the Royal Warrant Holders Association and attempts to register marks deceptive in their suggestion of British Royal Patronage have been prevented. During the last few years the Association has taken up cases and successfully objected to registrations of these deceptive marks in Canada, South Africa, India, Ceylon, Australia, British Guiana, U.S.A., Japan, Greece, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Colombia, Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Jamaica, and Holland.

The Association is proud of the fact that it has been permitted to make presentations to the reigning monarchs and members of the Royal Family on occasions of special significance. The latest instance was the presentation of "The King's House" to mark the Silver Jubilee of H.M. King George V.

VI THE PRINCIPAL ROYAL RESIDENCES

THE history of the many Royal residences and their domains, in use at various times within the Kingdom, is of great interest; and it is of special popular interest to note that many of the parks and gardens now chiefly or wholly devoted to the enjoyment of the public were originally Royal enclosures. In London St. James's Park, Kensington Gardens, Regent's Park, Richmond Park, Hampton Court Gardens, Kew Gardens, and Greenwich Park are familiar examples.

Space does not permit in this volume of any exhaustive account of the residences occupied at different times by the Kings and Queens of England. They were very numerous and some have completely disappeared. Of old Palaces brief mention is made of three, because of their great historic interest and of their survival, in part, to this day for State use:

- (1) Westminster Palace, London, was built by William II (Rufus) and improved by Richard II. It was destroyed by fire, 1834. A portion of it, Westminster Hall, survived the fire and is now incorporated in the Houses of Parliament.



BUCKINGHAM PALACE



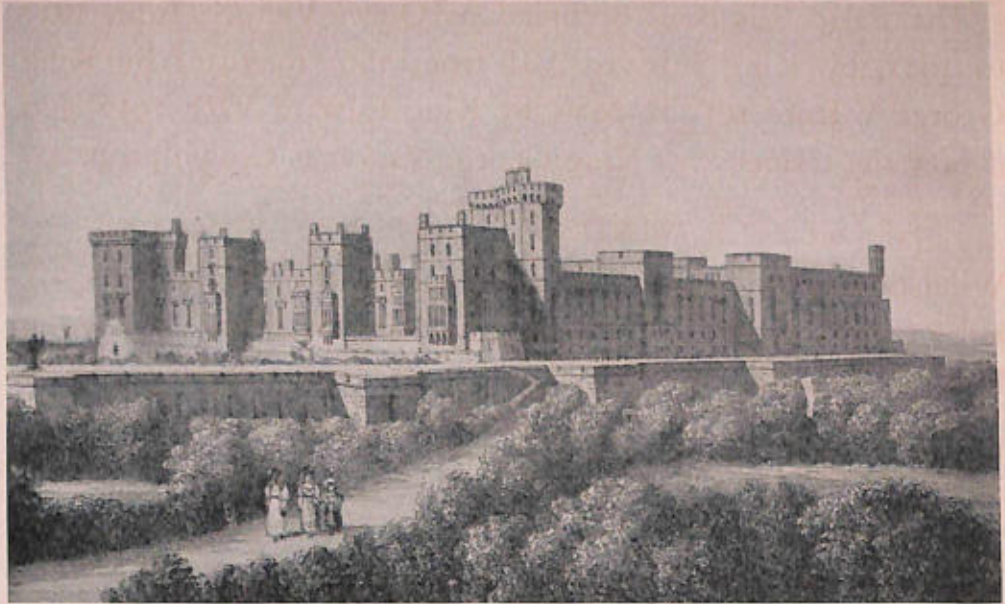
ST. JAMES'S PALACE

- (2) Whitehall Palace, London, was built originally as the residence of the Archbishops of York. It was taken over by Henry VIII and was used as a Royal Palace until 1697, when it was destroyed by fire. There remains to-day the Banqueting Hall, designed by Inigo Jones and built as part of a projected new Whitehall Palace. Here Charles I was beheaded (1649).
- (3) Hampton Court Palace, situate on the river Thames about fifteen miles from London, built by Cardinal Wolsey, was a Royal residence from the time of Henry VIII to George II. Hampton Court was the seat of the Conference presided over by James I (1604) which led to the preparation and publication of the Authorized Version of the Bible. Wren designed additions to the Palace for William and Mary. The State apartments are now open to the public. The private apartments, in suites, are granted by the Crown to gentlewomen whose families have rendered good service to the Empire.

The principal residences now, or recently, in use by the Royal Family are:

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

Buckingham Palace is the London residence of the reigning Sovereign. It was built in 1705 for the then Duke of Buckingham and was purchased by George III in 1762. It was later altered by Nash for George IV, and was re-fronted in stone by Sir Aston Webb in 1913.



WINDSOR CASTLE

From an old print



HOLYROOD PALACE

From an old print

The Palace has been occupied by Queen Victoria from 1837 to 1901, by King Edward VII from 1901 to 1910, by King George V from 1910 to 1936, by King Edward VIII, 1936, and is now the residence of King George VI. It is Crown property.

WINDSOR CASTLE

Windsor Castle is situate at Windsor in Berkshire about twenty miles from London. It was built by King William I and King Henry III in the eleventh century, and has remained Crown property since. It has been regularly occupied by the reigning Sovereign and in recent times was the residence of Queen Victoria and of each succeeding reigning Monarch.

In Windsor Great Park are Cumberland Lodge, formerly the residence of H.R.H. Princess Christian, and The Royal Lodge, formerly the residence of King George IV.

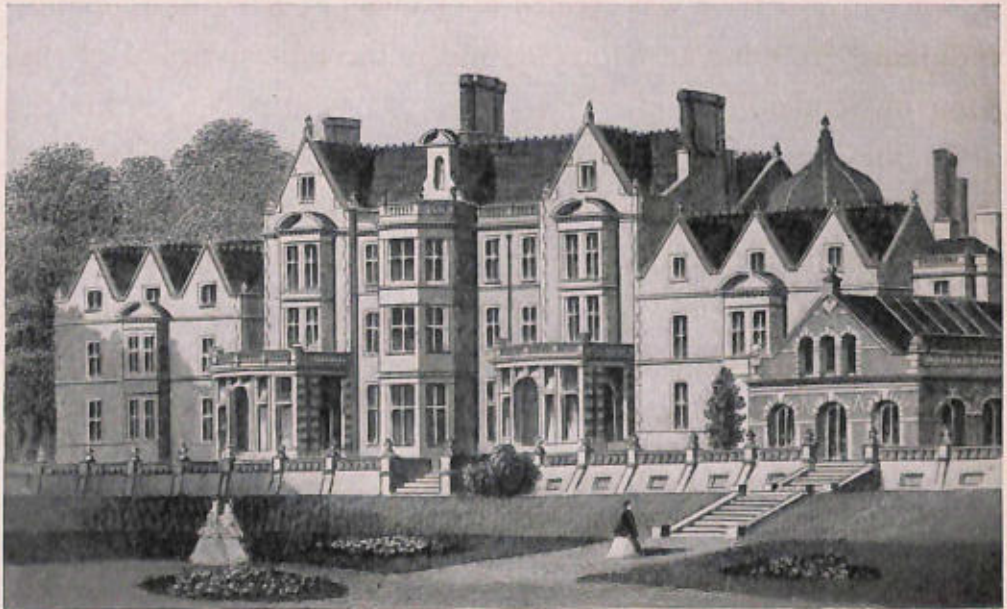
ST. JAMES'S PALACE

St. James's Palace is situate in Pall Mall, London. It was acquired and rebuilt by King Henry VIII, traditionally from the designs of Holbein. It had formerly been a hospital founded in the twelfth century. In 1660 the Palace was the principal residence of the then Duke of York, afterwards James II. When Whitehall Palace was destroyed by fire in 1697, St. James's became the official residence of the reigning Sovereign. Queen Anne and the five succeeding monarchs lived there. The chief Court functions were at one time held there; and whilst the State Drawing Rooms are now held at Buckingham Palace, the Royal Levees assemble at St. James's.



BALMORAL CASTLE

From an old print



SANDRINGHAM HOUSE

From an old print

“The Court of St. James’s” is still the official title of the British Court.

The apartments of the Lord Chamberlain are at this Palace.

Adjacent to the Palace is the Chapel Royal, where in the past many Royal marriages, including that of Queen Victoria, have been solemnized.

York House, a part of the Palace, was occupied by King George V when Duke of York, and by the Duke of Windsor when Prince of Wales.

HOLYROOD PALACE

Holyrood Palace is situate in Edinburgh. It was originally an Abbey of Canons of the Rule of St. Augustine, founded by David I in 1128.

The Royal Palace was erected by James IV, King of Scotland, and James V, King of Scotland, and is the official Palace of the King in Scotland.

In modern times Queen Victoria occupied the Palace on several occasions. In 1903 King Edward VII during his residence at Dalkeith Palace held his Court within Holyrood Palace. King George V and Queen Mary resided there on several occasions.

It is the residence of the Lord High Commissioner during the sittings of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

BALMORAL CASTLE

Balmoral Castle is situate at Balmoral in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. It was purchased by Albert, Prince Consort, for Queen Victoria



MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

From an old print



KENSINGTON PALACE

From an old print

and he bequeathed it to her. It has since been occupied by her and each succeeding reigning Sovereign.

Near Balmoral is Abeldie Castle, another Scottish Royal residence. It was used as a residence by King Edward VII when Prince of Wales and after his accession as a shooting-lodge.

SANDRINGHAM HOUSE

Sandringham House is situate at Sandringham in Norfolk. It was erected in 1870 and occupied regularly as a country residence by King Edward VII when Prince of Wales and when King. It was a favourite residence of Queen Alexandra and of King George V, who died there in 1936. It is now occupied by King George VI.

York Cottage in the grounds of Sandringham Park was occupied by King George V and Queen Mary when Prince and Princess of Wales.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

Marlborough House is adjacent to St. James's Palace in Pall Mall, London. It was built by the first Duke of Marlborough in 1710. It came into the possession of the Crown during the reign of King George III in 1817. It was occupied by King Edward VII when Prince of Wales from 1863 to 1901, then by Queen Alexandra, and by King George V before he ascended to the throne. It is now occupied by Queen Mary, the Queen Mother.

KENSINGTON PALACE

Kensington Palace is situate at the west end of Kensington Gardens, London. It was occupied by King William III as a "country seat" and though no longer used by the Sovereign, is in part occupied by members of the Royal Family. It was the birthplace and residence in her early days of Queen Victoria. It is now occupied by H.R.H. Princess Louise.

OTHER ROYAL RESIDENCES

Other Royal residences in recent times have been:

Osborne House, Isle of Wight, for many years occupied by Queen Victoria, who died there in January, 1901.

Claremont, situate at Esher in Surrey, which was the private property of Queen Victoria, and was at one time occupied by members of the Royal Family.



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