

FAMILY
ALLIANCES
OF DENMARK
AND GREAT BRITAIN

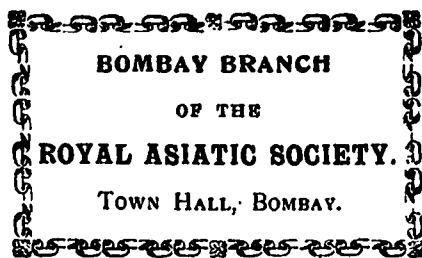
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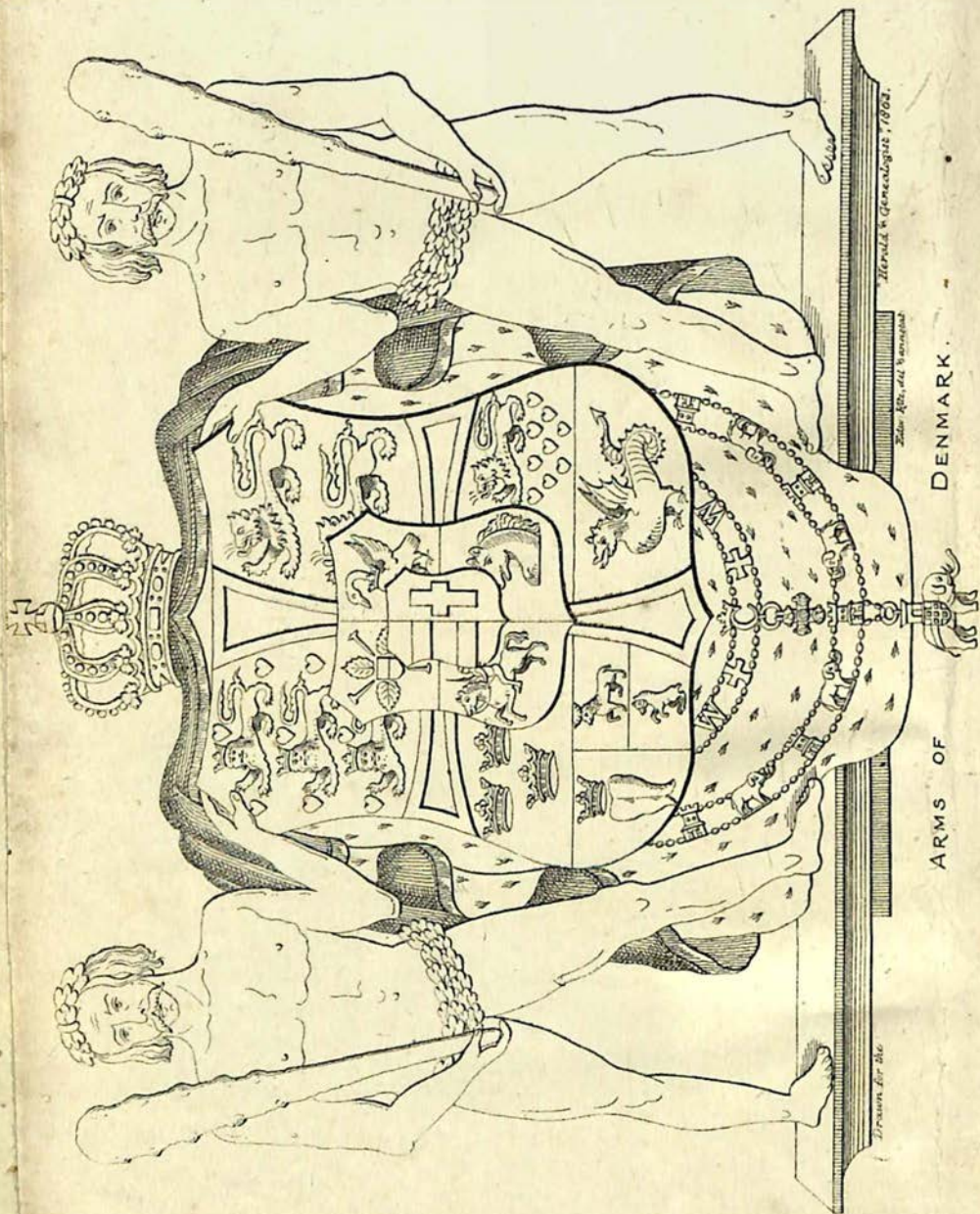


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DENMARK.

ARMS OF

Drawn for the

THE FAMILY ALLIANCES
OF
DENMARK AND GREAT BRITAIN

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE PRESENT.

ILLUSTRATED BY

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

AND

A. PLATE OF THE ARMS OF DENMARK.

BY 29982 *ac*

JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, F.S.A.



NICHOLS AND SONS, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

1863.

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THE FAMILY ALLIANCES OF DENMARK AND GREAT BRITAIN.

An important event, in which the whole population of Great Britain has recently evinced their deepest sympathy, not only excites a natural curiosity in regard to our present alliance with Denmark, but also enhances the historical interest of our former relations with that country.

In some ephemeral brochures which have recently courted popular attention, professing to describe the alliances formed in past generations between the Royal Houses of Denmark and England, and which have been followed, in various instances, by some of the public journals, such mistakes have occurred as are incidental to those who write in haste, and, in addition, an extraordinary omission has been repeatedly made, namely, of one of the two marriages that took place in the last century between an English princess and a King of Denmark. It is true that trustworthy authorities in such matters are not at everyone's elbows, and we therefore conclude that it may not be unacceptable to trace concisely, but yet accurately, the various points at which the two royal houses now so happily allied have heretofore been connected either by marriage or other friendly relations.

From the time when Canute the Dane and his sons reigned in England, early in the eleventh century, there was no direct mixture of blood between the royal families of the two countries until King James the Sixth of Scotland brought hither his consort, Anna of Denmark. Philippa of Lancaster, a daughter of King Henry the Fourth, had been married to Eric IX., but she died without issue. No English sovereign or prince took a wife from Denmark; but the Scotch monarchs had done so in two instances, and Danish blood was transfused into the House of Stuart from the marriages both of James the Third and James the Sixth. The House of Brunswick have also derived it through other channels.

Our last Stuart sovereign, Queen Anne, was matched with a Danish cousin, but she had the misfortune to survive all her numerous children.

In the fifteenth century, and again in the eighteenth, a Danish alliance was proposed for an English prince; but the Prince of Wales, afterwards King Henry the Fifth, ultimately took a French consort, and William Duke of Cumberland preferred the state of celibacy.

During the last century two Kings of Denmark obtained their consorts from England; and continued their royal line by that means. We shall find that in consequence the Princess of Wales is descended in three different ways from King George II.

As these and other attendant circumstances of English alliance with Denmark have a peculiar interest at the present time, we shall devote some of the following pages to the exhibition of Tables presenting such connections in a clear genealogical and chronological view, accompanied by historical anecdotes.

THE ARMS OF DENMARK.

It being one of the principal objects of this work to show how far Heraldry may be ancillary to History, we shall keep in view throughout the armorial insignia of Denmark,—insignia which have, from time to time, been remarkably varied; and which, being for the most part of territorial import, mark the fluctuations of dominion over the three kingdoms of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, and the other sovereignties of the North,—or sometimes merely the assertion of claim to dominion, without its reality, as in the case of the arms of France being assumed by our own kings.

Their present marshalling is shown in the accompanying Plate:* but we shall blason the several quarterings in alphabetical

* Among the numerous attempts to delineate the Arms of Denmark which appeared during our recent public rejoicings, it was difficult to find any approaching to accuracy: nor has it been better with the illustrated newspapers. Even since the Marriage there is as great a deficiency of heraldic skill in our artists; witness the Casket of the Ladies of Leeds as represented in the *Illustrated Times* of April 18, and the abortion of the achievement of Denmark placed next to the Princess's portrait in the *British Workman* for April,—a periodical which usually circulates healthy art as well as healthy morals among the Million.

order, so that the reader may be able to refer to them when we proceed to describe their varied arrangement upon the Garter plates and other achievements of the Danish princes.

Delmenhorst. Azure, a cross fitché at the foot argent.

Denmark. Or, semée of hearts gules, three lions passant azure, crowned or. The continental heralds seem to be indifferent whether the lions are drawn guardant or not:* but, although that is the case, we may conclude that they were anciently guardant, and ought to be so now. In the Roll temp. Edw. III. (possessed by the late Mr. Stacey Grimaldi) it is said, "Le Roy de Danemark porte d'or ove trois *leopardes* passantz d'azure:" and it is well known that in ancient blason the term "leopard" implied guardant, in distinction to the lion, as it does still in France; and in the same roll the arms of the King of England are also termed "trois *leopardes* passant." The red hearts of the present coat of Denmark appear to have been borrowed from the coat hereafter described as that of Gothlandia. It will be remembered that Lunenburg also bears the same colours and devise, but reduced to a single lion, as always quartered by our own Princes of the house of Brunswick-Lunenburg, and in the royal arms of England, until the accession of Her present Majesty.

Dietmarsen. Gules, a knight armed or, his scymitar sable, riding on a horse argent.

Faroe Islands. Azure, a bock (or reindeer?) argent.

Gothlandia, or the Goths. Or, a lion azure passant over nine hearts gules, five and four. (A totally different coat is quartered by Sweden for the "Ancient Swedes or Goths," as will be found hereafter.)

Greenland. Azure, a bear argent.

Holstein or Schaumberg. Gules, an escocheon party per fess argent and gules, each point thereof approached by a passion-nail in triangle,

* We have before us two dollars or *species* of the late and present Kings of Denmark. That of Christiern VIII. is very superior to the later coin as a work of art. It is dated 1846. The lions (or leopards) of Denmark are guardant, and crowned: those of Schleswig and that of the Goths are not guardant. The wild men as supporters are very creditable to the artistic skill of the die-sinker. The *species* of the present King is in many respects inferior. The supporters are omitted, and replaced by oak-branches. The cross of Dannebrog is not imbricated as on the former coin, to show its variation of colour, but perfectly plain. The lions of Denmark are neither guardant nor crowned. This coin is dated 1849, only three years after the former. There has been time for amendment since then, and we trust that, for the sake of Danish heraldry and art, the *species* of the present day (which we have not seen) is more like that of 1846.

and the head and sides thereof cotised as many nettle-leaves argent. The same coat is attributed to *Schaumberg* among the quarterings of the Grand Duke of Hesse Cassel and the Landgrave of Hesse Homburg, and also on the inescucheon of the Prince of Lippe Schaumberg.

Iceland. Gules, a codfish displayed argent, crowned or.

Lauenburg. Gules, a horse's head coupé, the neck or.

Norway. Gules, a lion rampant crowned or, holding an axe argent. "Le Roy de Norway porte de goules ove un leon d'or rampant avec un coronne et une hache d'argent en les pees." (Roll t. Edward III.) This coat now also forms part of the arms of Sweden, to which the kingdom of Norway was transferred in 1814.

Oldenburg. Or, two bars gules. The Grand Duke of Oldenburg now bears the coats of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst impaled, as on the second inescucheon of the King of Denmark. But his achievement is also sometimes arranged quarterly: 1. Oldenburg; 2. Delmenhorst; 3. Lubeck, Azure, a bishop's cross or; 4. Birkenfeld, Checky argent and gules; 5. (in base point) Jever, Azure, a lion rampant or. We state this for the service of our young friends who are learning heraldry from Continental Postage-stamps.

Scandinavia or Sweden. Azure, three crowns or. It has been suggested that these three crowns typified the three Northern Kingdoms of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden; and we know no reason for rejecting that suggestion. This is now, however, the recognized coat of the kingdom of Sweden, which has been disunited from Denmark since 1814. Sweden once bore this coat quarterly with Azure, three bends sinister wavy argent, a lion rampant gules, crowned or, being for the *Ancient Swedes or Goths*. Subsequently one of the quarterings was Norway. The whole shield was surmounted by the green cross of the order of Sweden, as the shield of Denmark is by the cross of Dannebrog. Now the cross has been deprived of one of its limbs, but the three remaining limbs are retained in the shape of the letter **Y**, dividing the shield into three triangular portions, of which the quartering in chief is Sweden (or Scandinavia), that on the dexter side Norway, and that on the sinister the Ancient Swedes or Goths.*

Schaumberg. See *Holstein* (above).

* The Garter-plate of Gustavus Adolphus King of Sweden, of the Goths and Vandals, &c. K G. 1628, bears quarterly (without any cross *surtout*) 1 and 4, Sweden, 2 and 3, the Ancient Swedes or Goths (as blasoned above in the text); in pretence, Bendy argent and gules, a bend azure, over all a garb or, for Wasa (assumed, says Menestrier, in 1528, as *armes parlantes*). Supporters, two lions crowned. Over a helmet, a crown, but no other crest.

Schleswig. Or, two lions passant azure.

Stormarn. Gules, a swan argent, crowned on the neck or.

Sweden. See *Scandinavia* (above).

Wends or Vandals. Azure, a dragon or.

THE PRESENT ARMS OF DENMARK

(as drawn in the annexed Plate) are as follows:—

Over all, dividing the quarterings, is the cross of *Dannebrog*. The first grand quarter is *Denmark*; the second *Schleswig*; in the third four several coats are comprised,—in chief *Scandinavia* or *Sweden*; in base, on the dexter side, *Iceland*, and on the sinister, party per fess, the *Færoe Islands* and *Greenland*; in the fourth quarter, per fess, *Gothland* or the *Goths*, and *Vandalia* or the *Wends*. On the first inescoccheon, Quarterly, 1. *Holstein*; 2. *Stormar*; 3. *Dietmarsen*; 4. *Lauenberg*. On the second inescoccheon, impaled, *Oldenburg* and *Delmenhorst*.

The Supporters are two savage men, wreathed round their loins and temples, and bearing clubs. The same supporters are used by the King of Prussia and by the Duke of Brunswick.

We do not find that any other Crest than the royal crown is now used with the arms of Denmark; though various crests may be traced in former times, some of which will occur as we proceed.*

The two Collars of Knighthood suspended under the Arms are those of the Orders of the *Dannebrog* and the *Elephant*.

The Order of *Dannebrog* (*i.e.* “the banner of the Danes,”) was originally founded in 1219 by Waldemar the Second to commemorate the reception from heaven of a red banner charged with a white cross, during his battle with the pagans of Esthonia.

The cross of the order is pattée, enamelled white, with red edges, surmounted by the King’s cypher crowned, and within each angle a royal crown. In front of the cross, at the centre, is a crowned W for Waldemar, and at the extremities these words, *GUD OG KONGEN* (*God and the King*). On the reverse are the three dates of the foundation of the order, its renewal, and reform,

* In the book of the Knights of the Golden Fleece the arms of Christiern II. are exhibited with this Crest:

Out of a coronet, eight banners, four turned to the dexter and four to the sinister, each Azure, charged with a cross argent, the staff or; but qu. should they not have been Gules, for the *Dannebrog*?

1219, 1671, 1808. The Collar of the order is represented in the Plate.* Its riband is white edged with red, corresponding with the Dannebrog itself.

The Order of the Elephant is said to have been founded early in the fifteenth century, and renewed by Christiern I. in 1458. Its knights are limited to thirty, besides the princes of the blood royal. The collar is of elephants with castles on their backs, and the pendant elephant is usually drawn marching to the sinister, as he appears in our Plate.

THE early annals of the North teem with heroes—Kings or chieftains, the extent of whose territories varied with every battle, and the history of whose actions is largely mingled with fable. It is difficult to fix either the dates or the localities of these rude sovereigns; and even the lists of their names in the best authorities differ. Still it is not to be doubted that such persons once lived, and acted their turbulent part on the stage of life.

Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona,

and before the days of Canute the Dane his ancestors were certainly allied, in more than one instance, with our Anglo-Saxon princes. Frode the Sixth of Denmark, who died in 880, had married an English princess named Emma (her parentage we do not find), and she was the mother of Gorm, who was named Angle or the Englishman, because he was born in this country. He is also called Gorm the Second, the first having died in 765; and there was a third Gorm, grandson of the second, who, living to be very aged, was called Gorm the Old, and died in 931. Now, the last Gorm also married an English princess, named Thyra, and was father of King Harold, grandfather of King Sweyn, who gave our Anglo-Saxon ancestors much trouble, and great-grandfather of Canute the Great, who finally established his authority over all England.

Thyra was one of the daughters of our Edward the Elder, the son and successor of Alfred the Great. He was a monarch who commanded the best continental alliances, marrying one of his

* The suspended cross is incorrectly drawn to represent that of Queen Dagmar (see note in next page), instead of that of the Dannebrog. This misapprehension was discovered too late to be amended.

daughters to the Emperor Otho the Great, a second to Charles IV. of France, and others to princes of importance.

Thyra is one of the early Queens of Denmark who is best remembered in its religious annals for her piety and zeal in the promotion of Christianity. She died in 935, and her sepulchre still exists at Jelling in Jutland. It is a vast tumulus, containing a chamber formed of timber; which has been opened more than once, and the relics found in it are preserved in the royal museum of Copenhagen.

The Hereditary Prince of Denmark has revived, in the junior members of his family—we imagine at the suggestion of the King, whose mind is so keenly alive to all the old national glories, the names of Dagmar,* Thyra, and Waldemar, which are among those of which Denmark is most proud in her primæval history.

* Dagmar, the Queen of Waldemar II., has been commemorated in the Danish chronicles and ballads as a popular favourite. She was a daughter of Przemisl Ottakar, King of Bohemia, and her real name was Margaret. The meaning of *Dagmar* in Norse is “the bright day,” and the *Chronicon Erii* mentions her as “*Margareta regina, quæ propter præcipuam formæ pulchritudinem dicta fuit Dagmar.*” (See a brief memoir of Queen Dagmar, by Dr. Charlton of Newcastle upon Tyne, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April 1863, p. 509.) Queen Dagmar died in 1213, and was buried in the church of Ringsstedt, in Seeland. In the reign of Christiern V. her tomb was opened, when a remarkable cross was found upon her breast, which is now preserved in the Museum of National Antiquities at Copenhagen. It is of gold, enamelled, having on one side a crucifix, and on the other the portraits of Christ (in the centre), Saint Basil, Saint John Chrysostom, Saint Mary, and Saint John the Evangelist. It measures 1½ inches in length by one inch across: and is supposed to be of Byzantine workmanship (see it figured in its real size in the *Illustrated London News*, March 21, 1863, p. 305.) The King of Denmark (whose taste in antiquities is well known) ordered a copy of this cross to be suspended to the necklace (value 7000*l.*) made by Jules Didrichsen, the crown jeweller at Copenhagen, as his Majesty's present to our Royal Bride: which necklace is also represented in the *Illustrated London News* as above, and is now on exhibition with her Royal Highness's other bridal jewellery at the South Kensington Museum. We may add that the King's appreciation of historical relics has further induced him to place within the cross of the necklace a portion of the silk pillow of the Royal Saint Canute, which is thus described on an accompanying slip of parchment: *Sericum de pulvinari Sti. Canuti Regis et Patroni Daniæ, manu Frederici VII. Regis Daniæ abscissum.*

Among the regalia of Scotland surrendered to Edward III. at the peace of 1328 was a piece of the true cross, set in jewellery, which had belonged to Margaret the sister of Edgar Atheling (the unsuccessful rival of the Norman conqueror). Queen of Malcolm III. of Scotland and mother of Matilda the queen of Henry I. This probably resembled very nearly the cross of Dagmar.

After the Norman Conquest, England had little concern with the kingdoms of the North of Europe.* They had important transactions with Scotland, to which we shall advert hereafter; but we shall now pass on to the accession of the Lancastrian branch of our royal house, when Henry the Fourth was desirous to fortify his questionable title by foreign alliances.

The three sceptres of the North had then for the first time passed into the hands of a single ruler, and that union had been effected by the vigour and dexterity of a woman, in spite of the repugnance of discordant populations. A succession of historical writers have agreed to designate that remarkable heroine as the Semiramis of the North. Margaret was the younger daughter of Waldemar III., King of Denmark, and married to Haco VI., King of Norway and Sweden, who was descended in the male line from the Kings of Sweden, and from those of Norway through the marriage of his grandfather Eric V. with Ingeburga daughter of Haco V. Margaret had one son, Olaf III. On the death of her father in 1375 she prevailed with the Danes to elect her son Olaf as his successor, disregarding the claims of her elder sister Ingeburga (the wife of Henry of Mecklenburg); and Olaf succeeded to Norway on the death of his father in 1380. The Swedes, averse to the union of the kingdoms, had rejected Haco and elected Albert of Mecklenburg (brother to Henry, and nephew to their late king Magnus, through his sister Euphemia); but the Norwegians not only remained faithful to Haco and to his son Olaf, but, after the premature death of the latter in 1387, they maintained his mother Margaret in her authority as Regent. Margaret pursued with untiring energy the recovery of the crown of Sweden, which had once been worn by her husband; and at length she succeeded, in 1389, in driving Albert of Mecklenburg from the throne, and obtaining her own election in his room, on

* No one has ever discovered the genealogical identity of Magnus, the "Royal Dane," who died an anchorite at Lewes, in Sussex, according to his epitaph still existing at the church of St. John sub Castro, in that town. See the fac-similes in Camden's *Britannia*, edit. Gough, vol. i. pl. xii. and in Horsfield's *History of Lewes* :—

CLAUDITUR HIC MILES DANORUM REGIA PROLES
MANGNUS NOMEN EI MANGNE NOTA PROGENIEL.
DEPONENS MANGNUM SE MORIBUS INDUIT AGNUM
PREPETE PRO VITA FIT PARVULUS ANACONITA.

the condition that she accepted as her future heir Eric the Pomeranian, who was at once her own great-nephew as the son of Pratislof, Duke of Pomerania, and Mary daughter of Henry of Mecklenburg by Ingeburga of Denmark, and also the great-nephew of the deposed monarch Albert, he being brother of Henry of Mecklenburgh. In 1397, when Eric had attained the age of fourteen, Margaret summoned the states of the three kingdoms to Calmar, and there had the satisfaction of seeing her colleague crowned as sovereign of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, which were thus united under one head, though each maintained its own laws and government. From this union Sweden separated in 1523, under the conduct of Gustavus Wasa. Norway remained united to Denmark until 1814, when it was unwillingly dissevered from Denmark, and as unwillingly rejoined to Sweden, by the arrangement of the Allied Powers.

ERIC IX. AND PHILIPPA OF LANCASTER.

Eric was only fourteen years of age at the Union of Calmar, but as he rose to manhood it was Margaret's care to provide him with a suitable consort, and her attention was directed to the English court. She set on foot a negotiation for a double alliance: that of Eric with Philippa, accompanied by the offer of Katharine, Eric's sister, as a wife for Henry, Prince of Wales, afterwards King Henry the Fifth. To the latter proposal the Prince (then not fifteen) gave his assent, in the presence of his father, at the Tower of London, on the 8th of May, 1402,* but we do not find that any further steps were taken for its fulfilment. Philippa was actually betrothed during the same month. She was only nine years of age, and therefore not actually marriageable, though her sister Blanche, only one year older, was despatched that same year to become the wife of Louis of Bavaria. The ceremony took place at Berkhamstead, the castle of her brother the Prince of Wales, on the 14th of May, 1402, in the presence of the King her father, her three brothers, Henry, John, and Humphry, the Bishop of Lincoln, the Earls of Arundel and Kent, Lord Mowbray, and others; and letters of procuracy were given to

* Rymer, vol. viii. p. 425.

certain English ambassadors, who were to signify the Princess's willing assent.*

It was not until 1406, when Philippa was thirteen, that she finally left her native land. The particulars, together with the other incidents of her biography, have been traced with such admirable research and fidelity by Mrs. Everett Green in her "Lives of the Princesses of England," that it is unnecessary to enter upon them. After quitting the coast of Norfolk in the middle of August she did not reach the port of Helsingborg until the beginning of October; and her marriage was completed on the 26th of that month, at Lund, then the capital of Sweden.

Eric was elected a Knight of the Garter some time before the feast of St. George, in the year 1408, when robes of the order were prepared for him;† and his wife was among the ladies for whom robes were made against the feast of St. George in the following year.‡ It appears, however, that his installation was not perfected for many years after; for it was at a chapter held on the 3rd of May, 1421, that the sovereign directed "that, the King of Denmark having at length bound himself by oath to the observance of the statutes, the Lord Fitzhugh, one of the fraternity, and proctor for that monarch, should see that his helm, sword, and other achievements be fixed to his stall:§" and still later, at a chapter held on the 6th of May, 1424, it was notified

* Rymer, *Fœdera*, vol. viii. p. 259. The subsequent negotiations have been traced by Mrs. Green, in her memoir mentioned in the text, partly from Rymer, and partly from unpublished documents in the Cotton MS., Nero B. III. A slight inadvertence may be remarked, that the notary was not one "sent from Sweden," as he designated himself "Dyonisius de Lotham, Norwycensis diocesis," *i.e.*, the diocese of Norwich; and there are two extraordinary misprints in p. 351, where it is stated, at line 4, that "In 1404 a Swedish commissioner, Master Peter Luck, Archdeacon of Roskild, made his appearance at the English court," and at line 16, "so complaisant was *luck* (!) in adjusting matters according to the wishes of King Henry and his council that he was currently reported to be bribed by the promise of an annual pension." The name of the ambassador (as printed by Rymer) was Hicke, not Luck.

† Beltz's Memorials of the Garter, p. xvii.

‡ Ibid. p. xv. It was then customary to provide robes of the order for the wives of the Knights. Mrs. Green has misapprehended this when she states (p. 307), that "In 1409 King Henry created her a lady companion of the Order of the Garter, and sent her the splendid robes of the order," and adds that, "her husband was not elected until some years subsequently." § Ibid. p. lx.

to the knights companions, that the King of Denmark had then recently caused his banner and other achievements to be duly suspended.*

The fate of Philippa was undeservedly unfortunate. As regent during a pilgrimage of her husband to the Holy Land, she evinced during three years her wisdom and ability, and, when Copenhagen was invested by the Holsteiners in 1428, she most gallantly defended the city; but failing when she assumed the offensive, in an attack on Stralsund, she incurred her husband's indignant resentment, and her death has been attributed to his cruel treatment. After the lapse of twenty-three years from her marriage, there was a prospect of her bearing an heir to the Northern thrones: but the result was fatal, not only to that hope, but to the Queen's life. She died at the abbey of Wadstena, on the 5th Jan. 1430. It is, however, a misapprehension of some historical writers that her retreat to that monastery was intended to be a final separation from the King and the world. So long as fifteen years before, in the year 1415, she had enrolled her name among its members,—an act evidently of royal favour and patronage, and in 1422 she had presented to the community a precious relic, the arm of St. Canute, which she had brought with her from England. At Wadstena her gravestone† still remains. It is incised with a representation of the Saviour on his cross, and at the foot a shield of (old) France and England quarterly, having on its sinister point a helmet with mantling, and on a cap of dignity the lion passant for crest. In its margin is the following inscription:—

Hic sepulta est Serenissima Regina Philippa Erici Sueciæ Gothiæ Daniæ et Noruegiæ quondam Regis Potentissimi Pomeraniæ Ducis Consortis, et Henrici Quarti Angliæ Franciæ et Hybernici Regis filia, quæ vita est defuncta anno Christi M.cccc.xxx. 5. Die Januarii.

Eric and Philippa had no children. A few years later he was driven from the throne, and succeeded by his nephew Christopher of Bavaria.

Christopher the Bavarian also died childless, and it was on his

* Beltz's Memorials of the Garter, p. lxiii.

† An engraving will be found in the *Archæologia Aeliana*, vol. ii. p. 170.

death, in 1448, that the HOUSE OF OLDENBURG, which has continued in the male line to the present day, first ascended the Danish throne. The senators in the first instance directed their eyes to Adolph Duke of Schleswig, who was descended in the sixth degree from Eric VII., his great-grandfather Gerard Count of Holstein having married Sophia of Mecklenburg, the grand-daughter of Eric. In male descent Adolph was the tenth (and last) from Adolph Count of Salingsliven, who was made Count of Schaunberg by the Emperor Conrad II. in the year 1030. He had been constituted Duke of Schleswig, in perpetual inheritance, by King Christopher III.: and he preferred remaining in that position, recommending for election to the throne his nephew Christiern, the son of his sister Hedwig and Theodric Count of Oldenburg. It was this nephew who, in 1440, became Christiern I. of Denmark. Shortly after his accession he married Dorothea of Brandenburg, the widow of his predecessor. In 1450 he acquired the throne of Norway; in 1457 that of Sweden, on the defeat of Charles Knutson; and in 1460, after the death of his uncle Adolph, he was elected Duke of Schleswig and Count of Holstein. From him the Crown of Denmark has descended through twelve generations in the male line, as shown in our TABLE I.

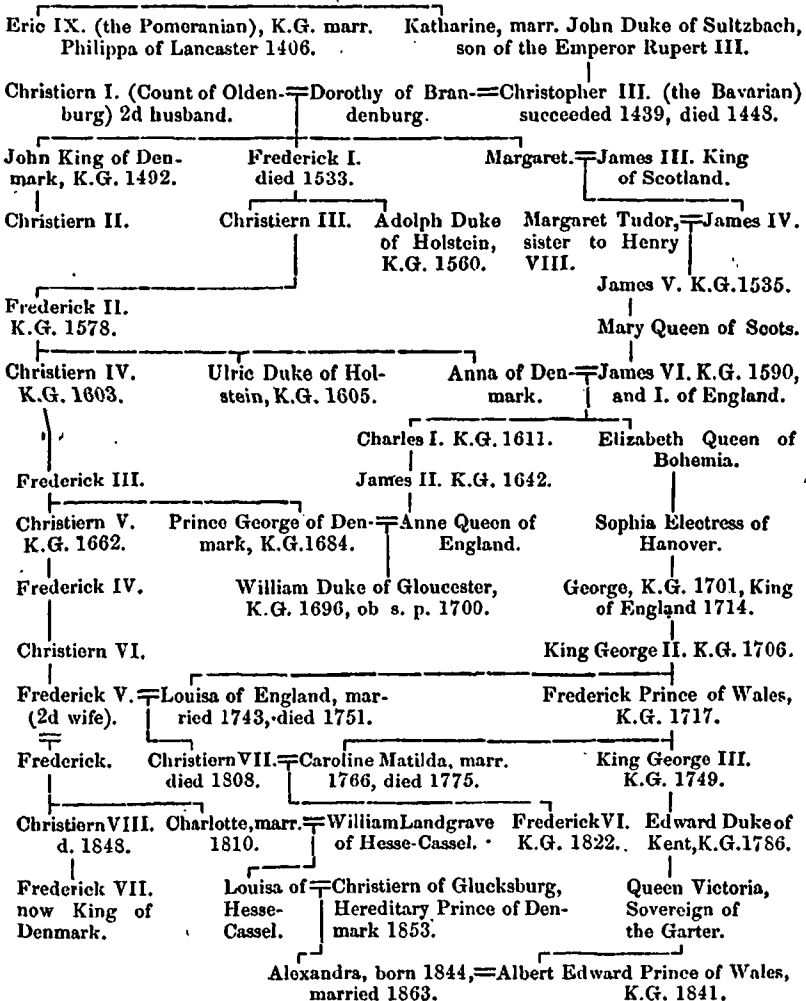
KING JAMES III. AND QUEEN MARGARET.

The marriage of Margaret, daughter of Christiern the First, to James the Third of Scotland resulted from the dealings of earlier generations between Scotland and Norway. Margaret, the wife of Eric II. of Norway, was the daughter of Alexander III. of Scotland, by Margaret, daughter of Henry III. of England, and she was the mother of a third Margaret, who is memorable in the history of Scotland as the Maiden of Norway, acknowledged heir to the crown at an assembly held at Scone on the 5th Feb. 1284. The influence of her great-uncle Edward the First had destined the Maiden for his son, afterwards Edward II., an alliance by which the union of Great Britain would have been anticipated by three centuries, but she died on her voyage from Norway in 1290, and was buried in the cathedral of St. Magnus at Kirkwall in Orkney: after which ensued

TABLE I.

SUCCESSION OF THE KINGS OF DENMARK,
SCOTLAND, AND GREAT BRITAIN.

(WITH THE DATES OF THEIR ELECTIONS OF THE GARTER.)



the claims of the thirteen competitors, one of whom was her father the Norwegian monarch, and the well-known wars of the Bruce and Baliol.

It was at the marriage of King Eric in 1281 that the Hebrides had been transferred to Scotland for the annual rent of one hundred marks. This payment in the reign of Christiern I. had fallen into considerable arrears, which the Scottish King had neither the inclination nor the power to discharge, and war would have ensued but for the interference of Louis XI. of France, who negotiated the marriage between James and Margaret. The dowry of the princess was to be 60,000 Rhenish florins, besides a total cancelling of the arrears. The position of the two monarchs was consequently changed, the Dane becoming the debtor of the Scot: 2,000 florins only were paid, and for the rest the Orkney and Shetland isles were given in pledge. From that time (1469) those islands have remained among the possessions of the Scottish crown.

James the Third was only sixteen at his marriage, having been born in 1453, and having succeeded his father in 1460. He was slain on the field of Bannockburn on the 11th June, 1488, and his body was carried to the abbey of Cambuskenneth, where that of his Queen had been interred on the 28th February in the year preceding. They had issue three sons,—King James the Fourth; Alexander Duke of Ross, chancellor of Scotland, and archbishop of St. Andrew's, who died 1503-4; and John, created Earl of Mar 1480, but who died an infant in 1481.

There is now in the Palace of Holyrood a highly interesting painting containing the portraits of King James and Queen Margaret.* They are represented, according to the usual prac-

* This picture was brought from Scotland to England during the dynasty of the Stuarts, but at what date is unknown. It was at Hampton Court in the reign of James the Second; afterwards at Kensington Palace; and latterly in the gallery at Hampton Court, until restored to Scotland in compliance with a memorial set on foot by Mr. W. B. Johnstone, R.S.A. in the year 1857. See an "Historical Description of the Altar-Piece, painted in the reign of King James the Third of Scotland, belonging to her Majesty, in the Palace of Holyrood. By DAVID LAING, F.S.A. Scot. Edinburgh, MDCCCLVII." Read to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, at their anniversary meeting, 30th Nov. 1857; and afterwards printed for private circulation. It is the same picture which has been currently attributed to James the Fourth, his

tice of that day, kneeling in prayer, with their patron saints standing behind them, as if prompting them in their devotions. The King is thus supported by Saint Andrew: and behind him kneels his son the prince, afterwards King James the Fourth. He is apparently about twelve years of age, which places the date of this painting circ. 1484. There is a shield of the arms of Scotland suspended behind them, surmounted by a helmet, which

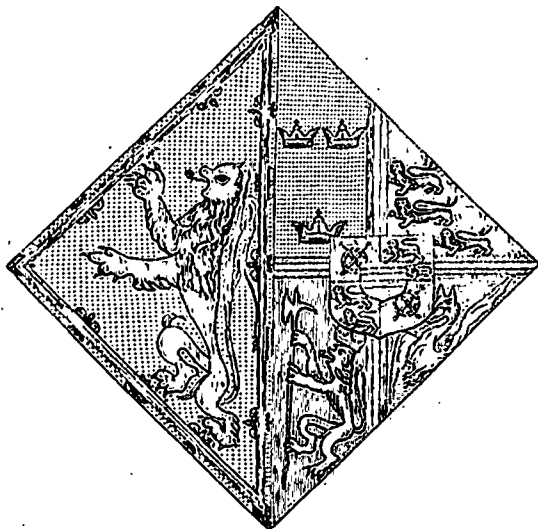
brother, and Queen, as to subjects, and to Mabuse as the painter; which names were still attached to it at the Exhibition at Manchester in 1857, and are repeated more than once in the works of Dr. Waagon. It has since formed part of the International Exhibition of 1862. Engravings from it were published in Pinkerton's *Iconographia Scotica*, 1797; and that author had the penetration to see that the persons represented are really James III. and Queen Margaret: but (as already mentioned) no corresponding correction was made in the Catalogues. The painter of course could not have been Mabuse, but his actual identity has not been ascertained. On the reverse or inner sides of the panels—for the work is arranged as a diptych—are paintings (behind the King) of the Trinity, and (behind the Queen) of a priest kneeling, accompanied by two angels who are playing on an organ. The priest is shown by an accompanying shield of arms, A chevron between three buckles, to be Sir Edward Bonkil or Boncle, the first Provost of "the College of the Trinitie, beside the burgh of Edinburgh," as he is styled in March 1471-2, and who was still living in 1485. There can therefore be little doubt that it was at the cost of this person that this altar-piece was painted. The fancy of Pinkerton and of some other connoisseurs has induced them to imagine that further portraits are preserved in the features of the attendant saints and angels,—that Saint Andrew may be Schivez archbishop of St. Andrew's, that Saint Canute may be King Christiern I. (the Queen's father), and the angels the King's two sisters, Mary and Margaret, according to Pinkerton, or his mother Queen Mary of Gueldres (by whom the church was founded) and her elder daughter Mary, as suggested by Mr. Laing; but all these conjectures are probably ungrounded, as there is no proof that the saints which occur in so many similar designs were intended for portraits, as well as the mortal personages they accompany.

The leaf of this altar-piece representing Queen Margaret and Saint Canute is again engraved (and coloured after the original) in Shaw's *Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages*, 1843, and in a second plate the Queen's portrait (half-length) is engraved on a larger scale.

There is another assumed portrait of "Margaret of Denmark," published Feb. 1, 1798, by E. Harding, and forming one of the series of *The British Cabinet*, 1800, 4to.; but the editor of that work, John Adolphus, F.S.A. justly remarks that it "cannot pretend to much resemblance of the undoubted original at Kensington." It is from a picture at Taymouth, one of the series of Scottish sovereigns by Jameson, and inscribed in Latin with the title of Queen Margaret. Mr. Adolphus suggests that it might be Mary of Gueldres, the wife of James II.; but, if copied from any original whatever, the bodice and broad open neck denote it to be rather of the period of James V. and his mother the sister of Henry VIII.

bears for crest, issuing out of a crown, a lion,* crowned, and holding a sword.

Queen Margaret has for her patron Saint Canute of Denmark, who is attired in armour, and holds a standard, the staff of which is like that of a tilting spear, and its charges a cross and the words *Ihs Maria*. In the front of the Queen's reading-desk are her arms impaled in a lozenge with those of her consort, as here represented.



The arms of queen Margaret are divided by the cross of Dannebrog, which has descended to our own day in the royal achievement of Denmark. The first quartering is that of Scandinavia or Sweden. In the second are the three lions of Denmark; in the third the lion and axe of Norway; and in the fourth the dragon for Selavonia or the Wends. The escutcheon of pretence is charged differently from what we shall find in later examples: in the first and fourth quarters, where Holstein-Schaumberg is usually found, is this coat, Gules, two batons crossed in saltire interlaced with a twisted wreath or torse or;* in the second and

* Though really very different from the nettle-leaves and passion-nails, the charges in the picture form an outline so far resembling them that they possibly were a misapprehension of the painter, the field being right for Schaumberg.

third quarters that of Schleswig. Over all, on a second in-escucheon, is Oldenburg.*

JOHN KING OF DENMARK, K.G. 1492.

This monarch, who was the son and successor of Christiern I., and the brother of Margaret Queen of Scotland, ascended the throne of Denmark in 1481, and was elected a Knight of the Garter in 1492. This was in acknowledgement of a treaty of commerce which he had concluded with Henry the Seventh in 1489, after prolonged disputes arising from the rivalry of the English merchants with those of the Hanse towns. The treaty had "secured to the English the right of commerce in the North seas, subject to certain duties; it allowed them to have commercial establishments in the sea-ports, and their own judges in all controversies between themselves. It even allowed them to fish on the coast of Iceland, though the permission was to be renewed every seven years."† In 1503 John, distressed by rebellion at home, personally visited Scotland, where he obtained some aid from his nephew King James, and was enabled to re-establish his authority. He died in 1513.

CHRISTINA DUCHESS OF MILAN.

It was a daughter of Denmark who had a narrow escape from becoming the fourth wife of our royal Bluebeard, Henry the Eighth. Christiern the Second had married in 1515 one of the sisters of the Emperor Charles V., and in consequence was elected a Knight of the Golden Fleece in 1518: but was deservedly dethroned in favour of his uncle Frederick I. in 1523. Christina, the younger of his two daughters, was married, first, to Francisco Sforza, Duke of Milan, who died in 1535, and secondly in 1541 to Francis Duke of Lorraine and Bar. In 1538, at the time of the death of Queen Jane Seymour, Christina was resident at Brussels with her aunt Margaret the Regent of the Netherlands:

* See the blason of each coat in pp. 3—5.

† Dunham's History of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway (Lardner's Cyclopædia) ii. 59.

and Hans Holbein, then recently entertained in the service of Henry VIII., was specially sent with Philip Hoby the English ambassador, to take her picture, which he did very perfectly.* This alliance went off: and it was Anna of Cleves, as is well known, who (after having been delineated by the same master-hand,) had the misfortune to be selected by Henry. To Christina is attributed the satirical sentiment, that if she had had two heads, one should have been at his Majesty's service.

If, however, this alliance had taken place, it would have been one with the Emperor, and not with Denmark, of which country not only Christina, but her father also, had long taken leave.

Christina appears as a child of about two years of age in the picture at Hampton Court (and copies in other galleries) of the three children of the King of Denmark, which was engraved by Vertue as portraits of the three children of Henry VII., but which has been recently restored to its right appropriation by Mr. George Scharf, F.S.A., in vol. xxxix. of the *Archæologia*. A fine portrait of her as Duchess of Milan is at Arundel Castle, and her portrait as Duchess of Lorraine was engraved by Agostino Caracci.

When Christiern was driven out of Denmark, in 1523, he seems to have sought the protection of the Emperor, and on his way found himself at the Downs beside Dover on the 15th of June. Having landed, with his Queen, they came to London on the 22nd of the same month, and were lodged at the Bishop of Bath's palace. On the 5th of July they departed for Calais, and passed into Flanders.†

In the defence of Christiern II. by Scepperus, published (in Latin) in 1524, are two remarkable wood engravings, one his portrait, dated 1523, surrounded by the armorial shields of his seignories: the other (in the title-page) his atchievement, thus marshalled, quartered by the Dannebrog Cross: 1. Denmark; 2. Sweden; 3. Norway; 4. Gothland: on an inescúcheon, 1 and 4. Schleswig; 2. Holstein; 3. Stormar: on a second inescúcheon.

* See further particulars in Mr. Franks's paper on the Discovery of the Will of Hans Holbein, in the xxxixth volume of the *Archæologia*.

† Chronicles of Hall and Stowe. State Papers of Henry VIII., vol. vi. pp. 155-8.

Oldenburg. This agrees with his arms in "Le Blazon des Armories de tous les Chevaliers de l'Ordre de la Toison d'Or," folio 1665, No. clx.

ADOLPH DUKE OF HOLSTEIN, K.G. 1560.

Among the many suitors who aspired to the hand of Queen Elizabeth, at the commencement of her reign, was Eric XIV. of Sweden; who proposed to visit her in person. He never came, but at last sent as his substitute his brother John Duke of Finland (afterwards King of Sweden, 1568-1592,) who did not arrive until September 1560. Whilst Eric was still expected, his neighbour the Duke of Holstein stole a march upon him: and came to England in the spring of that year, sent, as Camden tells us,* by his brother, the King of Denmark, to circumvent the Swede. Elizabeth, at least, was flattered, and Adolph was the first foreign prince whom she nominated to the Garter. He was elected on the 10th of June, and installed (by proxy) on the 15th December following. The following passage occurs in a letter of Bishop Jewel, addressed to Peter Martyr, on the 17th of July:—

"The Duke of Holstein has returned home, after a magnificent reception by us, with splendid presents from the Queen; having been elected into the order of the Garter, and invested with its golden and jewelled badge. The Swede is reported to be always coming, and even now to be on his journey, and on the eve of landing; yet, as far as I can judge, he will not stir a foot!"†

The Garter-plate of Duke Adolph remains in the Chapel of St. George at Windsor, with this inscription:—

DU TRES HAULT PUISSANT ET TRES NOBLE PRINCE
ADOLPHE HOYR DE NORWEY DUC DE SLESWIK HOLST
STORMARIK DITMARS CONTE EN OLDENBURC ET DU DEL-
MENHORST CHLR DU TRES NOBLE ORDRE DE LA JARRITIÈRE
FUST ENSTALLE LE XV IOUR DE DESEB' LE III^{me} AN DE
LA ROINE NRE SOVER'NE ANNO 1560.

* Camden erroneously calls him *nephew* to the King of Denmark, as does Strype in his Annals of the Reformation.

† Zurich Letters.

ARMS. Quarterly: 1. Norway; 2. Schleswig; 3. Holstein; 4. Stormar. On an escutcheon of pretence, Delmenhorst and Oldenburg quarterly. The escutcheon ducally crowned, within the Garter. Supporters, Two lions gules. Crest, on a ducal coronet, a lion of the arms of Norway, *i. e.* rampant and crowned or, holding a battle-axe argent.

Adolph was half-brother to Christiern III. King of Denmark, being one of the sons of Frederick I. by his second wife Sophia, daughter of Bogislas duke of Pomerania. He consoled himself for his ill-success in this country by taking to wife Christina daughter of Philip the Magnanimous, Elector of Hesse, a lady to whom King Eric of Sweden had been actually engaged.* By her he had three sons, all successively Dukes of Holstein. Their father died on the 1st Oct. 1586. From Adolph has descended the house of Holstein-Gottorp, which still exists in the three lines of—1. the Imperial family of Russia, 2. the Prince of Wasa, and 3. the Grand Duke of Oldenburg. His descendants for some generations were sovereign princes as Dukes of Holstein, their position being often disputed by their royal cousins of Denmark, but still from time to time confirmed. By a treaty made in 1658 Frederick III. (of Holstein) was constituted a sovereign Duke wholly independent of Denmark. His son Christian-Albert was expelled by the Danes in 1675, restored in 1679, again expelled in 1683, and again restored in 1689: and all this notwithstanding he had married Frederica-Amalia, daughter of King Frederick III. It was his grandson Charles-Frederick who was the last hereditary Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, and his sovereignty † was absorbed by King Frederick IV.; but, having

* "Eric was a fickle man,—in his courtships more than in any other thing. At the very time he was on the eve of celebrating his marriage with the daughter of Philip the Magnanimous, Landgrave of Hesse, he was soliciting the hand of two queens, Elizabeth of England and Mary of Scotland. A letter to the former sovereign was intercepted by a Danish officer, who immediately sent it to his master, Frederick. King Frederick, with joyful malice, forwarded it to the Landgrave. Philip contumeliously dismissed the Swedish ambassadors, and bestowed his daughter, without delay, on Adolph of Holstein." Dunham's Denmark, Sweden, and Norway; iii. 131.

† Notwithstanding this absorption, the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein continue in the nineteenth century to give to Denmark the same trouble which has continually arisen in former ages as well from the difference of their tenure as the heterogeneous elements of their populations.

married in 1725 Anne daughter of Peter the Great of Russia, he became the father of the Czar Peter III. and the immediate progenitor of the present Emperor. Shortly after the death of Peter III. in 1762, his widow the Empress Catharine concluded a treaty with Denmark, whereby she renounced all claim to the ducal part of Schleswig, and also that part of Holstein which had belonged to the family of Gottorp, in exchange for the counties of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst, which were erected into duchies, each with a voice in the imperial diet. These duchies were not to be held by Russia, but by another branch of the Holstein-Gottorp family.

The present Grand Ducal family of Oldenburg, with the late royal house of Sweden, are descended from the two sons of Christiern-Augustus bishop of Lubeck (who died 1726), younger son of the Duke Christiern-Albert above mentioned. His elder son Adolphus-Frederick became King of Sweden in 1751, was father of Gustavus III. and Charles XIII., grandfather of Gustavus IV. (who abdicated the Swedish throne in 1809), and great-grandfather of Gustavus who received the title of Prince of Wasa in 1829, and is now living.

George-Louis the younger brother, who became Duke of Oldenburg, was the father of Peter, to whom the higher title of Grand Duke was accorded in 1815, and whose grandson Peter is the reigning Grand Duke of Oldenburg in 1863. This prince retains in his style the ancient titles of "Heir of Norway, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, Stormarn, and Ditmarsh;" which serve to assert the consanguinity and descent of each scion of the race, however their territorial status may vary.

FREDERICK THE SECOND, K.G. 1581.

Frederick II. succeeded to the kingdoms of Denmark and Norway on the death of his father Christiern III. in 1559: and Eric XIV. succeeded his father Gustavus Wasa on the throne of Sweden in the following year. The enmity which their fathers had suppressed broke forth into war early in the reigns of the young monarchs. They adopted the language of Heraldry to manifest their defiance. "Frederick continued to use the arms

of Sweden on his shield; he would not forego the pretensions which the Union of Calmar afforded him to the crown of that country; and his anger was greater than the occasion required when he saw Eric, in revenge, assume the arms of Denmark."* The war which ensued lasted for seven years, with alternate success, and without other material results than the impoverishment of both parties. Among the articles of the peace concluded at Stettin in 1570 (when John III. of Sweden had succeeded his brother) was one that both kings might continue to display the obnoxious heraldic bearings, provided that neither would found upon them any pretensions to the dominions of the other.

Frederick the Second was elected a Knight of the Garter at the feast of Saint George in the year 1578, but he was not invested with the order until three years after: when Peregrine Bertie, Lord Willoughby of Eresby, went as ambassador for that purpose, accompanied by Sir Gilbert Dethick, then Garter, and Robert Glover, Somerset herald. Their train, when embarking at Kingston-upon-Hull, amounted to 650 persons, besides mariners.†

His Garter plate still remains in his stall at Windsor, thus inscribed:—

FRIDERICVS SECVNDVS DEI GRATIA DANIE NORWEGIE
WANDALORVM GOTHORVM REX DUX SLESVICI HOLSATIE
STORMARIE AC DIETMARSIE COMES IN OLDENBURG ET DEL-
MENHORST 1578.

Quarterly, divided by the Dannebrog cross: 1. Denmark; 2. Norway; 3. Sweden; 4. Goths; 5. in base point, Vandals. In pretence, Quarterly, 1. Sleswick; 2. Holstein; 3. Stormar; 4. Dietmarsen; and on an inescoccheon, Delmenhorst and Oldenburg impaled.

Supporters, dexter a lion, sinister a lion guardant, crowned. On the helmet a crown but no crest. Motto at top of the plate,

IN SOLO DEO SPES MEA.

Frederick died on the 4th April, 1588. He was the father of two other Knights of the Garter, Christiern IV. and Ulric Duke

* Dunham, iii. 131.

† See a brief narrative of the embassy in the Progresses, &c. of Queen Elizabeth, vol. ii. p. 392, but misdated 1582 instead of 1581.

of Holst; of Elizabeth, wife of Henry Duke of Brunswick Lunenburg, an ancestor of our Hanoverian Kings; of Anna the Queen of King James the First, from whom our Stuart Kings were immediately descended; and of Augusta, the wife of her cousin John Adolph Duke of Holstein Gottorp:

QUEEN ANNA OF DENMARK.

Royal wooings have not often been beset by so many difficulties as those which conspired to intimidate the youthful mind of King James the Sixth, and which he for once surmounted with greater courage and gallantry than we usually attribute to his conduct on other occasions. Elizabeth, who was perpetually interfering in the affairs of Scotland, with the object of making that country entirely dependent upon her control, hoped to dictate to James in the important step of matrimony. At first she proposed to find him a bride from her own court; but, so early as the year 1580, when this is mentioned, it appears that communications had already been opened for an alliance with Denmark.

The Kyng * * * daily useth to speake of his mariage, declaring alwaies his chief desiere to be to matche in England by her Majesties advice. * * * It is looked that an ambassador shalbe shortly sent hither from the Kyng of Denmark for mariage with this Kyng; whereof intelligence is come hither from Denmark." Mr. Bowes to Secretary Walsingham, 7 Oct. 1580; Bowes Correspondence, (Surtees Soc.) p. 142.

For nearly ten years this part was played by our Virgin Queen. "She endeavoured (remarks the historian Robertson) to perplex James in the same manner she had done Mary; and employed as many artifices to defeat or retard his marriage. His ministers, gained by bribes and promises, seconded her intentions; and, though several ambassadors were sent from Scotland to Denmark, they produced powers so limited, or insisted on conditions so extravagant, that Frederick could not believe the King to be in earnest; and, suspecting there was some design to deceive or annoy him, gave his daughter in marriage to the Duke of Brunswick." But James was personally more resolute in this matter than the Dane imagined, and he determined to claim the hand

of the next sister, Anna. In 1589 he despatched the Earl Marischal in embassy, and the princess became his wife (by proxy) on the 20th of August. The Danish fleet, conveying the bride, was twice driven back from the coast of Scotland by the storms of the ensuing autumn; when James, impatient of further delay, resolved to seek his spouse in person, and found her at Upslo in Norway (the site of the modern capital Christiana). There the marriage was solemnised on the 24th Nov. by the King's chaplain David Lindsay, and it was repeated according to the Lutheran rites when they met the Danish royal family at Cronenburg. As the sea could not then be recrossed in safety, the Scottish king was invited to Copenhagen, and there he passed some months "amidst continued feasting and diversions." It was not until the month of April that the royal pair took their leave. On the 1st of May they arrived at Leith, and on the 17th of that month the Queen was crowned at Holyrood.*

Queen Anna was born at Scanderborg on the 12th Dec. 1574; she died at Hampton Court on the 2nd March 1619. Her body, after lying in state for some weeks at her own palace of Denmark House † in the Strand, was buried in Henry the Seventh's chapel on the 13th of May.

Queen Anna, as well as her husband, brought with her to England every disposition to enjoy the peace and plenty which welcomed the accession of the Stuarts. Her taste for elegant amusements displayed itself especially in the personal performance, with the ladies of her court, of those dramatic masques which were

* One of the books printed for the Bannatyne Club (1828, 4to), consists of "Papers relative to the Marriage of King James the Sixth of Scotland with the Princess Anna of Denmark, A. D. 1589. And the form and manner of Her Majesty's Coronation at Holyrood House, A. D. 1590." It was edited by James T. Gibson-Craig, Esq., and consists of various documents and letters of very considerable historical interest.

† It had not long borne that name. "The King dined on Shrove-tuesday [1616-17] with the Queen at Somerset House, which was then new christened, and must henceforward be called DENMARK HOUSE." (Mr. Chamberlain to Sir Dudley Carleton.) "The Queen (says Arthur Wilson) would fain have given it the name of Denmark House, which name continued her time among her people, but it was afterwards left out of the common Calendar, like the dead Emperor's new-named month." It has now for more than three centuries retained the name of its founder the Protector Somerset, though he scarcely saw its building completed.

written for her by Ben Jonson, Daniel, Campion and other poets of the time, and set off by a lavish expenditure in scenery, dresses, and other accessories. John Florio (an Italian Protestant already settled in England, and brother-in-law of Samuel Daniel the poet,) fostered the Queen's love for the literature of his native country, and became her clerk of the closet. He dedicated to her his English translation of the Essays of Montaigne, and his able lexicographical performance, entitled Queen Anna's New World of Words. It was from such associations that the Queen adopted an Italian motto—

LA MIA GRANDEZZA DAL ECCELISO.

Among the silver medals, or counters, engraved by Simon Pass at this period, one of Anna of Denmark is occasionally found, having on its reverse the arms of Denmark accompanied by this motto. They are also still to be seen in the east window of the church at Bisham in Berkshire, placed by the side of those of King James.* We find the arms of Anna of Denmark† when in Scotland thus marshalled: Quartered by the Cross of Dannebrog, 1. Denmark; 2. Norway; 3. Sweden; 4. the Goths; 5. (in base point) the Vandals: on an inescoccheon, quarterly; 6. Schleswig; 7. Schauenberg; 8. Dietmarsen; 9. Lauenberg: on second inescoccheon, impaled, 10. Delmenhorst; 11. Oldenburg. As the supporter appears a dragon, crowned on the neck, holding a banner, also bearing a dragon on a field party per pale; corresponding with the dexter supporter, which is the Scottish unicorn holding a banner of the arms of Scotland.

ULRIC DUKE OF HOLST, K.G. 1605.

In November 1604, the Queen's brother, Ulric Duke of Hol-

* Ashmole, in his History of Berkshire, describes these arms as those of "the King of Denmark;" but, if intended for the King instead of his sister, they would have been accompanied, not with her motto, but with his own—REGNA FIRMAT PIETAS.

† We are describing them from a wood-cut of the arms of James the Sixth impaled with those of his Queen, used by "Robert Walde-graue, printer to the King's Majestie," at Edinburgh, and placed by him at the back of the title-page of "A Plaine Discovery of the whole Revelation of St. John; set forth by John Napier L. of Marchistoun younger." 4to 1593. (The coat of Denmark is here not *sémé* of hearts; that of the Goths is so, and its lion, or leopard, is guardant.)

stein (or Holst as he was then called), arrived on a visit to this country; where the King not only entertained him at the expense of 100*l.* a week, but also made him a free gift of 4000*l.* (and 1000*l.* the next year), and nominated him a Knight of the Garter, of which he was personally installed at Windsor on the 16th of May 1605.* He also stood godfather to the princess Mary, who was born during his stay, but who died an infant in 1607.

The disposition of Ulric was very different to that of his English brother-in-law, if we may judge by their respective mottoes. That of the latter, as is well known, was *BEATI PACIFICI*. Ulric adopted the very opposite sentiment when he subscribed his name to this couplet—

1609.

Par mer et par terre

Wiue la Guerre.

*Ulrich Heritier de Norwegen, Duc de
Sleswick Holstein, & Chewayller du tres
noble Ordre de la Jartiere.*

This appears † in an album (now the Sloane MS. 3416) together with his arms, within the garter; and again with the date 1613 in another album (Sloane MS. 3415), and a third time with the date 1615, in the album of Sir Philibert Vernatti (Sloane MS. 2035). The Duke of Holstein died on the 27th of March 1624; and King James thereupon nominated to the Garter another relative of his Queen (then deceased), namely Christian Duke of Brunswick (*see* TABLE II.)

Duke Ulric's Garter-plate remains at Windsor, thus inscribed:

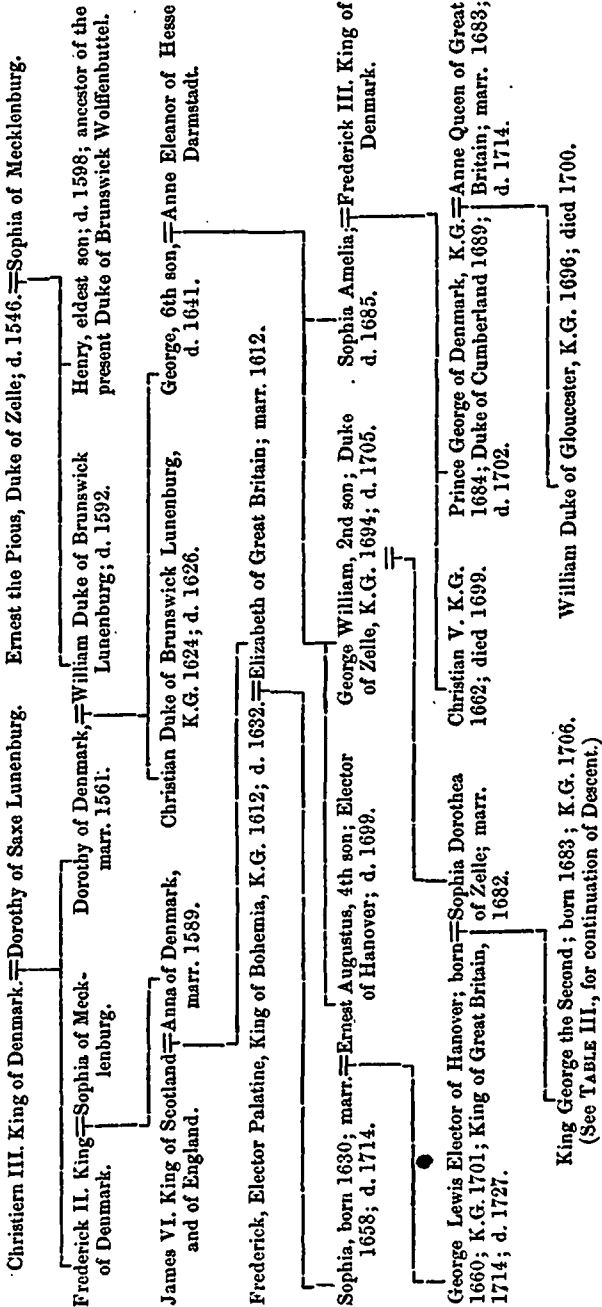
DU TRESHAULT PUISSANT ET TRESNOBLE PRINCE ULRIC
HERETIER DE NORVEGVE ADMINISTRATEUR DE L'EVECHE DE
SCHVERIN DUC DE SLESVIC HOLST STORMAR ET DITMARS
COMTE EN OLDENBURG ET DELMENHURST CH^{LR} DV TRES-
NOBLE ORDRE DE LA IARTIERE ENSTALLE A WINDSOR LE 16
IOUR DE MAY 1605.

ARMS.—Quarterly of five: in chief, 1. Norway; 2. Schleswig; in

* The Ceremonial is printed in King James's Progresses, &c., in 1606.

† Engraved in facsimile in *Autographs of Personages in English History*, 1829, 4to. p. ix.

TABLE II.
 ALLIANCES OF THE HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK-LUNENBURG WITH THE ROYAL FAMILY
 OF DENMARK.



base, 3. Holstein; 4. Dietmarsen; 5. Stormar: on an inescutcheon Delmenhorst and Oldenburgh quartered. Supporters and crest as Duke Adolph's already described. The ducal coronet placed upon the garter, and not upon the shield as Duke Adolph's.

CHRISTIERN THE FOURTH, K.G. 1603.

His brother King Christiern the Fourth had been elected of the Garter within three months of James's accession to the English throne. The Earl of Rutland was commissioned to convey the order to him, and at the same time to act as the King's proxy at the christening of Christiern the King's eldest son, but who died before his father. That ceremony was performed in the cathedral of Copenhagen on the 10th of July 1603, and the King's investiture with the Garter at the castle of Elsinore on the 18th. He was installed (by proxy) on the 8th September 1605, as is still recorded on his garter-plate, as follows:—

DV TRESHAVLT ET TRESPVISSANT PRINCE CHRISTIAN 4^m
PAR LA GRACE DE DIEV ROY DE DANEMARCHE, NORVEGVE
DES VANDALS ET GOTHES DUC DE SLESVIC HOLSTEIN STORMAR
ET DITZMARS COMTE EN OLDENBURG ET DELMENHVRST
CHLR DV TRESNOBLE ORDRE DE LA IARTIERE ENSTALLE A
WINDESOR 8 IOVR DE SEPTEMBRE AN^o DNI 1605.

The Arms are the same as those of Frederick the Second, except that the cross of the Danneborg is much broader; and in the arms of the Goths are ten hearts, 5 and 5, instead of nine. The Supporters are lions, neither guardant, but both crowned. On the helmet a crown, but no crest. Motto above, REGNA FIRMAT PIETAS.

“After many reports and long expecting,” King Christiern arrived on a visit to England, on the 18th July 1606, and stayed until the 11th of the following month. The particulars of his entertainment are minutely described in some curious contemporary pamphlets, which are reprinted in *The Progresses, &c. of King James the First*. It was the first visit of a crowned head to this country since Henry the Eighth entertained the Emperor Charles the Fifth; and the brother monarchs made a triumphant passage through London with the like state as before a Coronation. The festivities at Court were unbounded, and the hospitality of King James's wedding tour was repaid with interest.

His Majesty of Denmark liked his entertainment on this occasion so well that he did not doubt that he should be equally welcome on a second visit. He came again in 1614, arriving unexpectedly, whilst the King was in Bedfordshire on his summer progress, and taking the Queen his sister by surprise as she sat at dinner in her gallery at Somerset House.* James received him with cordiality, but with crippled means. The riches of the South of Britain, which he had once deemed inexhaustible, were no longer pouring so abundantly as at the beginning of his reign. "It was thought (says Mr. Chamberlain in a contemporary letter,) that the King of Denmark could have been content to have stayed longer, but that he was hastened away. He had every day several entertainments, as hunting, running at the ring, bear-baiting, fencing, fireworks, and such like;" the particulars of which may be read in King James's Progresses, &c. iii. 13—18. His stay lasted from the 22nd of July to the 1st of August, when he departed from Gravesend.

Several portraits of Christiern the Fourth were published in England, engraved by the family of Pass. Some of them have his motto, REGNA FIRMAT PIETAS. One, by W. Pass, in which he is accompanied by his son Frederick both at whole length, is copied by R. Dunkarton, in mezzo tinto, in Woodburn's Gallery, 1816. The original was afterwards altered to Oliver Cromwell.

The autograph of Christiern occurs in the album of Sir Philibert Vernatti (already mentioned) thus written:†

Regna firmat Pietas.

Christianus III. D. G. Rex Danicæ

& Norvegicæ, &c. ANNO 1.6.1.5.

Scriptis Man.

prop.

CHRISTIERN THE FIFTH, K.G. 1662.

This monarch was elected a Knight of the Garter when only

* He landed at Yarmouth, thence took post-horses to London, dined at an ordinary inn near Aldgate, hired a hackney coach, and presently addressed his course to the Queen's court, and entered the presence before any person had the least thought of him. Contemporary letter of Mr. Lorkin.

† There is a fac-simile engraving with that of his brother mentioned in p. 26.

Prince Royal of Denmark, during a visit to this country, of which we have not succeeded in finding any account. We have looked in vain in the Diary of the garrulous Mr. Pepys; and in that of Mr. Evelyn the only notice of it is incidental. Evelyn went to see the Lord Mayor's Show on the 29th October, 1662, and "was standing in a house in Cheapside, against the place prepared for their Majesties. The Prince and heire of Denmark was there, but not our King. There were also the maids of honor." We have failed in discovering any other notices of Prince Christiern's visit, except that he was elected of the Garter on the 6th of November, and invested on the 8th. He was installed by proxy on the 22nd of April, 1663.* No Garter-plate remains for him at Windsor. Christiern the Fifth succeeded to the crown of Denmark in 1670, not by election, like his predecessors, but as if by hereditary right; and one of his first measures was to institute the titles of Count and Baron, previously unknown to the nobility of the North, and thus to assimilate them more nearly in respect of rank to the feudal model then flourishing in Germany, whilst their political power was actually curtailed. For the inferior nobility he revived the order of the Dannebrog. He died in 1699.

PRINCE GEORGE OF DENMARK, K.G.

The Lady Anne, younger daughter of James Duke of York, by his first wife Anne Hyde, was born on the 6th of February, 1664-5. Her sister Mary, who was nearly three years her senior, had been married six years before. But Anne was only eighteen when married: Prince George of Denmark was thirty. Three years earlier, however, in 1680, another suitor came to England to "pay his respects" to the Lady Anne, and this was none other than "the Prince of Hanover, afterwards King George the First.† At that period he had no foresight of his future throne, but his father was occupied by smaller views of aggrandisement, and it was in order

* Beltz's Memorials of the Order of the Garter. In the Appendix to Ashmole's Order of the Garter, No. cxxxvi. is the King's warrant for the delivery of the Prince of Denmark's achievements from the Great Wardrobe, dated 12th Feb. 1662.

† He went to Oxford, where he was created Doctor of Laws, with great solemnity: see Wood's Fasti Oxonienses. His portrait was then published in England under the title of "The Prince of Hanover:" see Granger's Biographical History of England.

to reunite the duchy of Zelle with that of Lunenburg that the unhappy union with his cousin was soon after concluded.

Prince George of Denmark, the brother of Christiern the Fifth, was born at Copenhagen in April 1653. We hear of his paying a short visit to the English court in 1669.* His arrival to become one of the English royal family was in 1683. Evelyn saw "the younggallant at dinner at Whitehall," the day he landed, being the 19th of July, 1683. On the 25th, "I again saw Prince George of Denmark. He had the Danish countenance, blonde, of few words, spoke French but ill, seem'd somewhat heavy, but reported to be valiant; and indeed he had bravely rescued and brought off his brother the King of Denmark in a battaile against the Swedes, when both those kings were engaged very smartly."

On the 28th "he was married to the Lady Anne at Whitehall. His court and household to be modelled as the Duke's her father had been, and they to continue in England."

Prince George was elected a Knight of the Garter on the 1st of January following, invested on the same day, and installed on the 8th of April, 1684, as recorded on his Garter-plate, with the following titles:—

Du Tres-haut Tres-puissant et Illustre Prince George Prince Hereditaire de Danemarc, (Frere unique de Tres-haut Tres-puissant et Tres-excellent Prince Christien cinquieme du Nom, par le grace de Dieu Roy de Danemarc, Norvegue, &c.) & Chevalier de Tres Noble Ordre de la Jarriere, Enstallè au Chasteau de Windesor le VIII^{me} Jour de Avril, MDCLXXXIIII.

ARMS, marshalled as those of his grandfather Christiern the Fourth, except that in the arms of the Goths are ten hearts; 4, 3, 2, and 1. Supporters, two savage men, looking outwards, wreathed about the head and loins with ivy, each holding a club armed with spikes in the exterior hand, resting on the shoulder. Crest, on the helmet, out of a ducal coronet, a demy-lion guardant sable, crowned or.

(This achievement will be found engraved in Willement's Regal Heraldry)

It was not until some years after that the Prince became an

* Sandford's Genealogical History of England, edit. 1707, p. 620.

English peer, by the title of Duke of Cumberland. This dignity (which has subsequently been conferred on three occasions on junior Princes of the Royal Family, and is now actually vested in a continental King), had been enjoyed by Prince Rupert (the nephew of Charles I.) from the time that the ancient earldom had expired with the family of Clifford, and it had been vacated by that Prince's death in 1682. . Possibly it may have been destined for the Danish Prince from his first arrival: but it was not conferred either by King Charles or King James. To the parliament of his brother-in-law King William the Prince was summoned as Duke of Cumberland, Earl of Kendal,* and Baron of Wokingham, on the 9th of April, 1689. The character of Prince George is thus sketched, during his lifetime, by Macky: "In the reign of Charles II., having little English, and being naturally modest, he made no considerable figure, nor in the reign of King James, till the increase of Popery alarming the whole nation, he concurred with the rest of the Protestant nobility for the bringing over the Prince of Orange, and, with his princess, left the court to join the party. During King William's reign he never entered into the administration, yet always came to Parliament regularly, and often to court; he diverted himself with hunting, and never openly declared himself of any party. On the Queen's accession to the crown he was made Lord High Admiral of England and Warden of the Cinque Ports. He is a prince of a familiar easy disposition, with a good sound understanding, but modest in showing it, and a great lover of the High Church of England the nearer it comes to Lutheranism; this he often shows by his vote in the House of Peers, otherwise he doth not much meddle with affairs out of his office. He is very fat, loves news, his bottle, and the Queen."

Prince George died before Queen Anne, on the 28th October, 1708, and was buried in the royal vault, under Henry the Seventh's Chapel, at Westminster. His life was written by Dr. Birch in Houbraken's *Illustrious Heads*; his portraits will be

* Prince Rupert had also been Baron of Kendal: and one of the short-lived children of James Duke of York was Duke of Kendal (1666). In 1719 King George I. conferred this title on his mistress, Madame de Schulemberg, and it has not been revived since her death in 1743.

found described in the works of Granger and Noble; and his statuë, with that of the Queen, still stands in the town-hall of Windsor. Sepulchral monument he had none.

Of many children* born to the Prince and Princess the only one who survived infancy was WILLIAM, who went by the title of DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, though not actually created to that dignity, and who was elected a Knight of the Garter in 1696. The following is the inscription of his Garter-plate:—

Du Tres-haut, Tres-puissant, et Tres-illustre Prince GUILLAUME Fils de la Princesse ANNE par le Prince GEORGE de DANEMARK, Chevalier du Tres-noble Ordre de la JAR-TIERE, Installé au Château de WINDESORE le 24^{me} jour de Juillet l'an MDCXCVI.

ARMS: Quarterly, 1 and 4. France and England quarterly; 2. Scotland; 3. Ireland: in pretence, Denmark. Over all a label of three points, the middle point charged with St. George's cross.† Supporters, the lion and unicorn, as his uncle King William, and Crest the lion passant, all differenced with a label as the arms.

It was the premature decease of the Duke of Gloucester at the age of nine in 1700 which led the way to the accession of the House of Hanover.

Moule, in his *Bibliotheca Heraldica*, has noticed a small volume published soon after the marriage of Anne to Prince George of Denmark, bearing this title:—

THE GENEALOGIES of the Highborn Prince and Princess George and Anne of Denmark, &c., showing the lineal descent of those two noble and illustrious Families: with their Matches, Issue, Times of Death, Places of Sepulchre, Impresses, Devices, &c. From the year of Grace M. to the present year, MDC.LXXXIV. Extracted from the most authentic testimonies of the best historians and antiquaries of their times. Printed by N. Thompson, at the Entrance into the Old Spring Garden, near Charing Cross, 1684. 12mo. pp. 106.

This was compiled (says Moule) by Henry Keepe, a member

* Memorials of these children will be found in Dart's *History of Westminster*, vol. i. p. 53, and in the extracts from the Abbey register, printed in the *Collectanea Topog. et Geneal.*, vol. viii. pp. 6, 7, 9. It is remarkable that the titles of Lord and Lady were assigned to them, not Prince and Princess.

† This was the difference also assigned to the late Prince Consort.

of the choir of Westminster Abbey; and the impresses and devices are taken from medals. We have not been able to inspect a copy of the book.

LOUISA QUEEN OF DENMARK.

Louisa, the youngest daughter of King George the Second, was contracted to Frederick, Prince Royal of Denmark, in 1743. She was married to him, by proxy, at Hanover, on the 27th of October in that year, and he soon after ascended the Danish throne as Frederick the Fifth.

Her happiness was marred by the ascendancy of his mistress; but the Queen had declared to her brother the Duke of Cumberland, before her departure from home, that she would never trouble her relations with her complaints. Her death, like that of her mother Queen Caroline, was occasioned by a rupture, and she died in the prime of life after a terrible operation, which lasted an hour, on the 8th of December 1751. Horacè Walpole, from whom these particulars are derived,* characterises her as "a Princess of great spirit and sense." By this marriage Frederick V. left issue one son, his successor Christiern VII., and two daughters, Wilhelmina-Caroline, grandmother of the present Elector of Hesse Cassel, and Louisa, grandmother of Prince Christiern of Denmark, the Princess of Wales's father. (*See TABLE IV.*)

Not far from the time of the marriage of the Princess Louisa, whilst the Earl of Granville was Prime Minister (1742—1744), a Danish alliance is said to have been projected for her brother,

WILLIAM DUKE OF CUMBERLAND,

but the Duke was averse to matrimony. He consulted Sir Robert Walpole, then retired from public affairs, how to avoid the threatened marriage. Sir Robert advised him to seem willing to consent to it, provided the King would make a large settlement. He adopted this plan, and the proposal was urged no longer. The Duke died unmarried in 1765.

* *Memoirs of the Reign of George II. i. 227.*

CAROLINE MATILDA QUEEN OF DENMARK.

The last alliance of England with Denmark was in its results most melancholy. Caroline Matilda the posthumous child of Frederick Prince of Wales, born on the 11th of July 1751, was only in her fourteenth year when the terms of her marriage with her cousin Prince Christiern of Denmark were arranged in January 1765. The prince was sixteen, his birth having taken place in 1749. On account of the extreme youth of the parties, this ill-fated union was not completed for nearly two years after. In the mean time, her affianced husband succeeded his father as Christiern VII. on the 13th Jan. 1766. On the 1st of October in the same year the marriage was solemnised in the chapel of St. James's Palace, her brother the Duke of York acting as proxy for the bridegroom; and on the following morning she left Carleton house (then the residence of her mother) on her journey to Denmark, accompanied by her younger brother the Duke of Gloucester. Her position in Denmark, from the first, was unhappy. The Queen Dowager, Juliana Maria of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel, still asserted her supremacy; whilst the young King was weak, irritable, and selfish. Soon after his marriage he abandoned both his bride and his throne, in order to visit foreign countries; and in 1788 he came to England, where he was received with formal magnificence but real coldness, on account of the illiberal treatment which Caroline Matilda had already experienced at the Danish court. Some memorials of his visit will be found in the contemporary writings of Horace Walpole.

After his return to Denmark the weakness of his character led to fresh calamities. A physician, the Count Struensee, became his favourite and chief minister; and, unhappily, he was also a favourite with the Queen. This placed her in the power of the Queen Dowager; by whom, with the assistance of her own son Prince Frederick and Count Rantzau, a revolution was effected. During the night of the 16th June, 1772, they roused the King from his sleep, and, by their assurances that his life was in danger, they obtained warrants for the immediate arrest of Struensee and the Queen. The Count was soon after beheaded: Caroline Matilda, through the strenuous remonstrances of her brother

George the Third, backed by the appearance of an English fleet in the Baltic, was at length allowed to retire from the Danish dominions, and conveyed by Sir Robert Keith to Zell, in the electorate of Hanover, formerly the prison of her unhappy great-grandmother, the wife of George the First; where she died on the 10th of March 1775. A very high character, as well of her accomplishments as her virtues, may be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for the following July. She was the mother of King Frederick VI., and, through her daughter the Duchess of Augustenburg, grandmother of the present Queen Dowager of Denmark, the widow of Christiern VIII. (See TABLE III.)

FREDERICK THE SIXTH, K.G. 1822.

Frederick the Sixth, though so nearly related to the royal family of England as to be the great-grandson of King George the Second both by his father and his mother, was yet thrown, by the force of circumstances, for a great portion of his career, into a position antagonistic to this country.

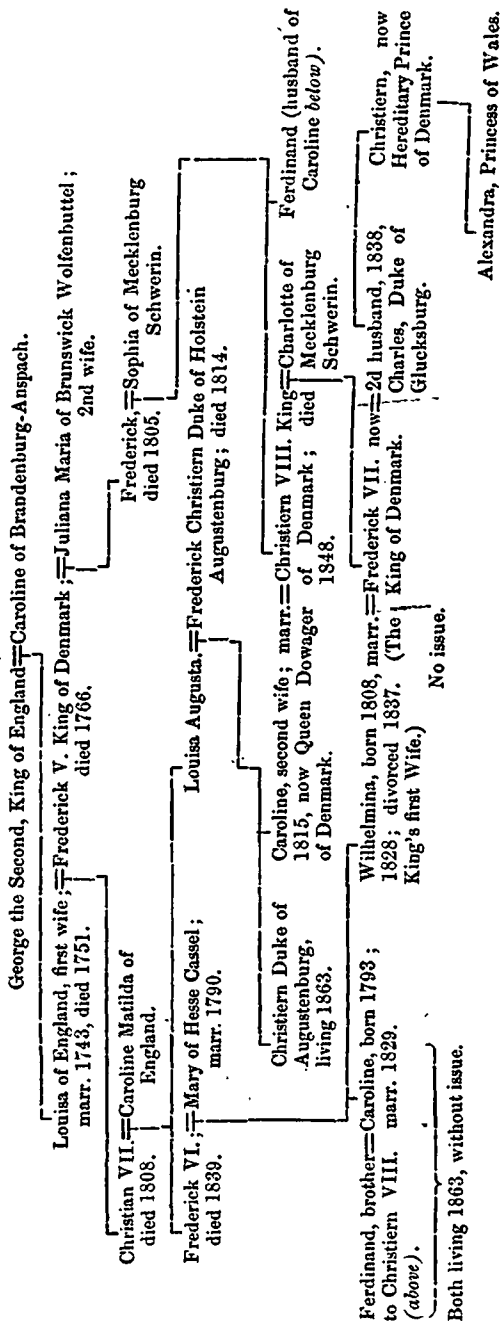
He was born on the 28th Jan. 1768. On account of the insanity of his father, he was declared co-Regent in 1784; he succeeded as King in 1808, and was crowned at Fredericksborg in 1815. It was in the year 1801 that the league which had been made by the Northern powers against the commerce of Great Britain led to the destruction by Parker and Nelson of the Danish fleet before Copenhagen; and it was in 1806 that the adherence of Denmark to Napoleon led to the seizure by Lord Gambier of another Danish fleet in the same locality. The spell was only dissolved on the fall of the French emperor: when Frederick was allowed to pursue in peace those measures of internal improvement which caused him to be lamented at his death, in 1839, as a wise and beneficent sovereign.

England had made him the *amende honorable* in the year 1822, when the Garter was sent to him by King George the Fourth. His titles are thus set forth in his stall at Windsor:

“ Du très-haut, très-puissant, et très-excellent Monarque FREDERIC, Sixième du Nom, par le Grace de Dieu, ROI de DANNE-MARC, des Vandales et des Goths, DUC de Sleswic, de Holstein,

TABLE III.

RECENT INTERMARRIAGES OF THE ROYAL FAMILY OF DENMARK.



de Stormarn, de Ditmarsen, de Lauenbourg, et d'Oldenbourg; Chevalier du très-noble Ordre de la JARRETIÈRE: Dispensé des Ceremonies d'Installation par lettres patentes datées du XXI^me jour de Juillet M.DCCC.XXII."

ARMS: His arms are marshalled precisely as those of the present King, and as represented in our Plate: the supporters, two savage men, their clubs resting on the ground. On a helmet a crown, but no crest.

Motto: DEO ET JUSTÆ CAUSÆ.

Norway was now omitted from the royal titles of the house of Denmark. Early in 1814, on the 19th of May, Christiern VIII. had been proclaimed King in Norway; but on the 15th August in the same year he abdicated the sovereignty of that country: which he was constrained to relinquish in exchange for Swedish Pomerania and Rugen.* Its acquisition had been guaranteed to Sweden in a personal interview between the Emperor Alexander and King Charles-John in April 1812. The Norwegians submitted unwillingly; but are said not to have regretted their fate, which secured them an amount of civil liberty to which their ancestors were strangers.

THE BRANCHES OF AUGUSTENBURG AND GLUCKSBURG.

Perhaps no royal house ever spread into so many flourishing branches as this of Oldenburg or Holstein. We cannot now undertake to describe or even to enumerate them. Their names will be found in the Tables of Anderson and other genealogists; but to trace their history, in ever so brief a form, would occupy many pages. It is only necessary here to state that, besides the three sovereign lines which have been already noticed under the name of Adolph Duke of Holstein, there are still existing two other branches, those of Augustenburg and Glucksburg, which are nearer by one degree (in the male line) to the Kings of Denmark, being descended from a son instead of a brother of King Christiern III.

* By the Treaty of Vienna (June 1815), these districts were transferred to Prussia, the Danish King receiving the duchy of Lauenburg as a trifling compensation. Sweden lost Finland, which was transferred to Russia.

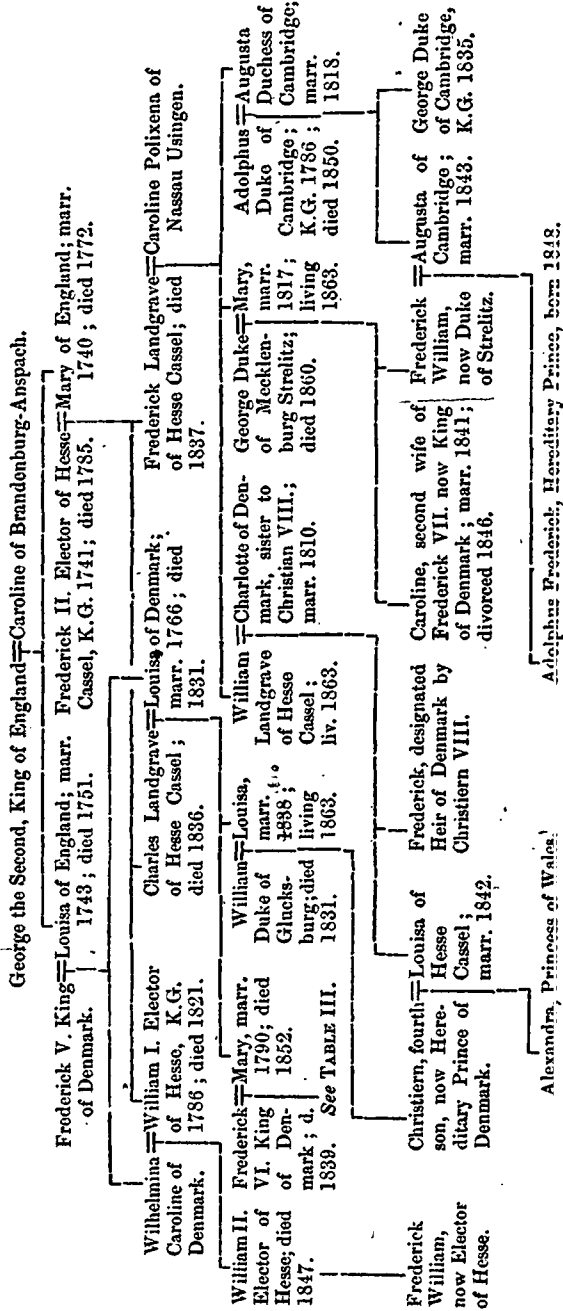
That son was John Duke of Sonderburg, who died in 1622. His son Alexander, who died in 1627, was the father of Ernest Duke of AUGUSTENBURG and Augustus Duke of BECK. From the former was descended in the fourth generation Frederick-Christiern Duke of Holstein-Augustenburg, whose name will be found in our TABLE III. as having married a daughter of King Christiern VII. and as being the father of Caroline, the second wife of King Christiern VIII., who is now living as Queen Dowager of Denmark. His brother Christiern-Augustus was the elected heir of the throne of Sweden after the revolution of 1809, and assumed the rank of Crown Prince, by the name of Charles-Augustus, on the 24th Jan. 1810; but died in the following May, when his place was supplied by the French marshal Bernadotte, who succeeded to the crown in 1818, and left it to his posterity.

The present Christiern, Duke of AUGUSTENBURG, the son and heir of Frederick-Christiern above-mentioned, was born in 1798, and succeeded his father in 1814. He stood in the same relationship to King Frederick VI. who died in 1839, that of nephew through his mother, as the Prince Frederick of Hesse Cassel did to the next King of Denmark, Christiern VIII., when designated heir to the throne, as presently explained. It cannot therefore be a matter of surprise that the Duke of Augustenburg entertained some aspirations to sovereignty. Whatever they may have been, they were disappointed by the results of the civil war of 1849 and 1850; and he now resides at Primkenau, in Lower Silesia, and at Gotha. The Duke and his son Frederick, born in 1829, both hold commissions in the army of Prussia.

The Duke of Beck was the direct ancestor in the male line of the present Duke of GLUCKSBURG, and consequently of Prince Christiern, the father of the Princess of Wales. There was an elder line of Dukes of Glucksburg, which became extinct early in the present century, and thereupon the branch of Beck exchanged that designation for Glucksburg. The late Duke of Glucksburg, who died in 1831, drew closer his connection with the reigning branch of Denmark by marrying the Princess Louisa of Hesse Cassel, granddaughter of King Frederick V. and sister to the wife of King Frederick VI. (*See the TABLE IV.*)

The recent advancement of the Glucksburg branch of the

TABLE IV.
 ALLIANCES OF HESE CASSEL WITH DENMARK,
 INCLUDING MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ AND THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.



house of Holstein has been materially connected with the contemplated failure of the direct male line of the Kings. After Christiern VIII. had married a second time, and still had no children, and the same absence of issue existed from the marriage of his brother Ferdinand, the future succession became a serious question. The King was inclined to favour the idea that, by right of female inheritance, the crown should devolve to Frederick of Hesse Cassel, the son of his sister Charlotte.

This prince (the maternal uncle of the Princess of Wales,) was born in 1820, and in 1844 became the son-in-law of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia, but his consort died after only a few months' union, and in 1853 he married secondly a princess of Prussia, by whom he has a son, Frederick-William, born in 1854.

The states of Denmark, assembled at Roeskeld in 1844, declared that Denmark, Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenberg were an indivisible state, which, under the Danish constitution,* was hereditary in the female line; and a royal edict to the same effect was issued on the 8th July 1846. The Grand Duke of Oldenburg, the Duke of Augustenburg, and the Duke of Glucksburg, as heirs male of their respective lines of Holstein, protested against this determination: but Prince Christiern of Glucksburg, who had married Louisa of Hesse Cassel, a sister of the designated heir, adhered to the King's proposal.

The duchies (as they are called) of Schleswig and Holstein had become affected with the aspirations of *Pan-Germanism*; and, though Christiern VIII. might have been induced to relinquish the latter duchy, they did not choose to be separated. Even Schleswig, though properly Danish, had a predominant German party, of which the Duke of Augustenburg placed himself at the head.

This led to the war of 1849 and 1850, which was closed by the armed interference of Prussia, and by the intervention of the other great powers. Arrangements were then made, with the object of preserving the integrity of the Danish monarchy, and upon

* It was only in 1660, by the revolution effected under Frederick III., that the crown of Denmark became absolutely hereditary and not elective. At the same time the inheritance was extended to the females as well as males of the house of Oldenburg.

which the succession now depends. The King's sister the Landgravine of Hesse, with her children Prince Frederick and the Duchess of Anhalt-Dessau, resigned their rights in favour of her daughter the Princess Louisa, the wife of Prince Christiern of Glucksburg; and the Emperor of Russia, as representative of the house of Holstein-Gottorp, renounced in like manner the right of succession to certain parts of Holstein. The claims of the Duke of Augustenburg were commuted for a money payment. These preliminaries having been arranged by a protocol dated at Warsaw on the 5th June 1851, the settlement was concluded by treaty made at London on the 8th May 1852, and sanctioned by a law of succession made on the 31st July 1853. On the 21st Dec. 1858, Prince Christiern received for himself and his descendants the title of Royal Highness.

It will be seen by our TABLE IV. how Prince Christiern, as well as his wife, is descended from King Frederick V. and in both cases through the family of Hesse Cassel, whose alliances with the royal house of Denmark have been frequently repeated. There can be no doubt that his selection as heir to the throne was materially influenced by his maternal descent and by his marriage. In the male line, his succession was very remote: for, not only was it posterior to the branch of Augustenburg, but even in his own immediate generation he had three elder brothers (and they are all still living); but it may be remarked that in 1853, when the settlement was made, none of them had a son.

The present members of the Glucksburg family are as follow. The widow of the late Duke is living, and nine children, six sons and three daughters. There is also a sister of the late Duke, namely, Frederica, born in 1780, married to Gottlob-Samuel Baron de Richthofen, and left his widow in 1808.

The mother of the present Duke (and grandmother of the Princess of Wales) is Louisa, daughter of Charles Landgrave of Hesse Cassel by the Princess Louisa of Denmark, daughter of King Frederick the Fifth (*see* TABLE IV.) This lady was born in 1789, married in 1809, and left a widow in 1831. She resides at Ballenstädt in the duchy of Anhalt Bernburg.

The nine brothers and sisters—the father, uncles, and aunts of our Princess, stand thus in order of birth:—

1. Maria, born in 1810. She was married first in 1837 to Colonel Lasperg, who died in 1843; and secondly in 1846 to Alfred Count of Hohenthal, who died in 1860. Both these marriages were morganatic. The princess is now living at Dresden.

2. Frederica, born in 1811, married in 1834 to Alexander reigning Duke of Anhalt Bernburg: but has no issue. Her husband having evinced tokens of insanity, this Princess was constituted co-Regent of that Duchy by an ordinance bearing date 8 Oct. 1855.

3. Charles, now Duke of Schleswig Holstein Sonderburg Glucksburg. He was born on the 30th Sept. 1813, and succeeded his father on the 17th Feb. 1831. On the 19th May 1838 he married Wilhelmina (born on the 18th Jan. 1808), daughter of Frederick VI. King of Denmark, and the divorced wife of the present King Frederick VII. They have no issue. The Duke resides at Kiel in the duchy of Holstein, where he has recently subscribed 5000 rix-dollars towards the new university building. This has been regarded by the national party in Denmark as a strong proof of Duke Carl's patronage of the German faction.

4. Frederick, born in 1814. He was married in 1841 to Adelaide, daughter of the late Prince George of Schaumburg-Lippe, and has issue a son and three daughters. Of these children, the eldest daughter (born in 1844) alone was living when the succession to the Crown of Denmark was settled in 1853: the son was born in 1855, and the two younger daughters in 1858 and 1859. Prince Frederick, like his elder brother, resides at Kiel.

5. William, born in 1816. He is Lieutenant Field Marshal in the Danish army, commandant of the division of cavalry of Galicia, and proprietor of the regiment of infantry No. 80. Prince William remains unmarried.

6. CHRISTIERN, now Hereditary Prince of Denmark, and father of the Princess of Wales.

7. Louisa, born in 1820, and now Abbess of Itzehoe.

8. Julius, born in 1824, a Major in the Prussian regiment of hussars of Westphalia, and in garrison at Dusseldorf.

9. John, born in 1825, also a Major in the Prussian army.

Both these younger brothers are unmarried.

PRINCE CHRISTIERN has three sons and three daughters:—

1. Frederick, born in 1843, a Captain in the Danish army.

2. ALEXANDRA, now PRINCESS OF WALES.

3. William, born in 1845, a cadet in the navy of Denmark, and now the elected KING OF GREECE, under the title of GEORGE THE FIRST. (His entire names are Christiern William Ferdinand Adolphus George.)

4. Dagmar, born in 1847. This princess, who according to the *Almanac de Gotha* has been usually called by her first name, Maria, but who has been recently introduced to the English nation by her fourth name, Dagmar, is said to be contracted to Nicolas the Czarowich of Russia, born in 1843.*

5. Thyra, born in 1853.

6. Waldemar, born in 1858.

The whole family have recently been visitors in England, and witnesses of the Princess of Wales's marriage. †

The PRINCESS OF WALES was born at Copenhagen on the 1st of December, 1844, at her father's palace in the Amaliegade, and christened by the names of Alexandra Caroline Maria Charlotte Louisa Julia. Her youthful days were chiefly passed at the castle of Bernstorff; but it was in Germany that she was first seen by the Prince of Wales. ‡ His intention was intimated to the English Privy Council on the 8th Nov. 1862, the day before his Royal Highness became of full age: when her Majesty was pleased to signify her consent to the marriage, which was ordered to be announced in due form under the Great Seal. The marriage treaty was signed at Copenhagen on the 15th Jan. 1863, and the ratifications were exchanged at the same city on the 4th of February.

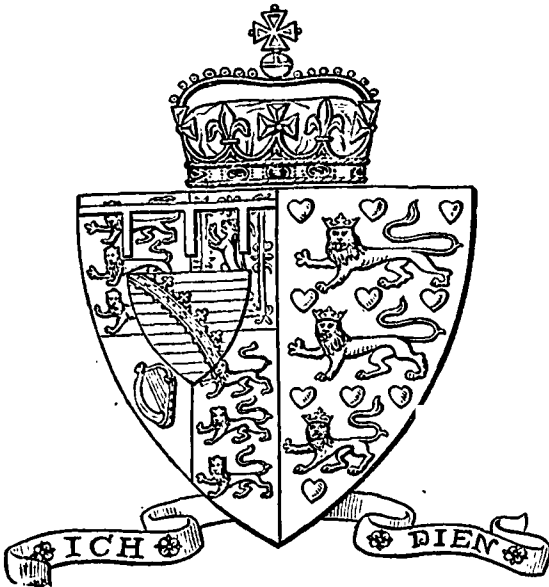
On the 19th of that month a parliamentary grant for the estab-

* See before, p. 7.

† Portraits of all the Princess of Wales's brothers and sisters, from whole-length photographs, have been published in the *Illustrated London News* of March 7, 1863, at p. 245, and in the same paper, at p. 237, are portraits of their father and mother, the Prince Christian and Princess Louisa, from oil-paintings by August Schjott, of Copenhagen.

‡ "The young Prince saw her first stealthily, his presence not being announced to her. The Prince afterwards met her at the Duchess of Cambridge's villa near Frankfort, and the impression made was deep and lasting." Letter of Sir John Bowring, K.C.B. written from Hamburg in the summer of 1862.

lishment of their Royal Highnesses was proposed in the House of Commons by Lord Palmerston; when it was resolved that the annual sum of 40,000*l.* should be granted out of the Consolidated Fund for the establishment of the Prince of Wales, with the annual sum of 10,000*l.* for the sole and separate use of the Princess Alexandra during marriage; and that the annual sum of 30,000*l.* should be secured to her in case she should survive H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. The Princess left Copenhagen on her marriage journey on the 26th Feb., embarked at Antwerp on the 5th March, and landed at Gravesend on the 7th. On the same day her betrothed Consort conducted her in triumph through the British metropolis, and on Tuesday the 10th their marriage was solemnized in the Chapel of Saint George in Windsor Castle.



ARMS OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES
(From Boutell's Manual of Heraldry).

The Herald and Genealogist.

“Neither was it a bare ornament of discourse, or naked diversion of leisure time, but a most weighty piece of knowledge, that he could blazon most Noble and Antient Coats, and thereby discern the relation, interest, and correspondence of great Families, and the most successful way of dealing with any one family.”

David Lloyd's Character of Sir Henry Killebrew.

SOME knowledge of Heraldry, as skill in “the blazonry of Noble and Antient Coats” is now popularly called, was formerly esteemed a necessary part of the accomplishments of a gentleman. In modern times this art has attracted fewer students and received less attention. Though its use is still recognised by the world at large as a badge of social distinction,—and by the republicans of the New World quite as devotedly as by the patricians of the Old,—its pursuit, beyond that personal appropriation, has been latterly regarded by very few in any more serious light than as an exercise for the pencil and the colour-box.

Notwithstanding the frequent appearance of many excellent works of Family History and Genealogy, and even several upon Heraldry itself as now understood, it must be admitted that the archæology of this art is considerably in arrear of the general advance of antiquarian science at the present day. It is a mine hitherto imperfectly worked, and from which, in consequence, much is yet to be brought to light. That comparative analysis and that chronological arrangement which, within the present-century, have changed our ideas upon English architecture from confusion into system and order, may possibly be applied to Heraldry with similar success.

It has therefore been determined to establish a periodical miscellany, devoted, in the first place, to the antiquities of Heraldry, and next, to those branches of local and family history to which

Heraldry lends material aid. It is not, however, intended that the work should contain nothing but what is new to those already well versed in the study. On the contrary, as one of its objects will be to increase and popularise an heraldic taste, it will be occupied with many matters already in some measure familiar and notorious; but upon each of which, it is conceived, by juxtaposition and discussion, and by the removal of former errors, some *advance* may be made beyond the amount and accuracy of our present information.

*Communications may be addressed to MR. JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, 25,
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