

## FRAGMENTS OF ROYAL HISTORY.

## FORMER PRINCES OF WALES.

The pictorial illustrations in this number of the Canadian Illustrated News are appropriate to the event which was appointed to be celebrated on the 10th of March, 1863, the marriage of the Prince of Wales with the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, (pronounced as if written Alessandra.) That event and the pictorial illustrations lead the reader to expect historical and biographical reminiscences of palaces and branches of royal families. In this, and in one or two other numbers, we propose to give a narrative of such events as relate to the present and former unions of the royal families of Great Britain and of Denmark.

The title, Prince of Wales, is usually borne by the eldest son of the sovereign, or failing a son by the heir-apparent. Before the time of Edward I., the eldest son of the King was called the Lord Prince. The title originally distinguished the native Princes of that portion of the island to which the ancient Britons retired from the conquering Romans and the insidious Saxons, whom they had invited to assist them against the Romans. It was not until long after the Normans had subjugated the Saxons that they reduced to peaceful acquiescence, the ancient Britons in Wales. Henry III., in the 39th year of his reign, gave to his son Edward (afterward King Edward I.,) the principality of Wales and earldom of Chester, as an office of trust and government. When Prince Edward became King he conquered, in 1277, Llewellyn and David the last native Princes, and united the kingdom of Wales with the crown of England. Edward I. was a politician as well as a warrior. Had he lived in the age of representation by population in Canada, he would have been a successful candidate, and the occupant of a seat on the Ministerial side of the popular branch of the Legislature. Edward saw that the simple Welsh were not as keen sighted as himself, and promised that if they would submit quietly to his reign, he would give them for their chief a native born prince, who could not speak a word of English. In order to fulfil his promise literally, he caused Queen Eleanor, his wife, to be lodged in the castle of Caernarvon, in Wales, where she gave birth to a son, a baby prince who could not speak a word of English. That infant was not the eldest son, but he was invested with the title of Prince of Wales, and all the Welsh chiefs and great barons of England were required to do him homage. An elder brother, Alphonso, soon after died, upon which the child of Caernarvon Castle, who had been named Edward, became heir-apparent to the English crown, and ultimately succeeded as Edward II. Since then, all heirs-apparent to the throne have been denominated Prince of Wales, not by right of birth, but by title conferred, generally in their early years. Edward II. created his son Prince of Wales when ten years old. Edward, the Black Prince, was invested with the title when thirteen. Albert Edward, son of Queen Victoria, was created Prince of Wales on the day after his birth.

The eldest son of the Sovereign is, by inheritance, Duke of Cornwall. Edward, the Black Prince, was the first heir to the throne who obtained the duchy and estate. It came to him on the death of his uncle, John of Eltham, who was the last Earl of Cornwall. By the royal patent under which the grant of the duchy was then conferred, eleventh year of Edward III. the dukedom is inherited by the eldest living son and heir-apparent. If the Duke succeeds to the crown the duchy and its revenues vests in his son and heir apparent, if he have any. But if there be no eldest son the dukedom remains with the Sovereign, the heir presumptive being in no case entitled to it. Thus, the Princess Victoria being only heir presumptive, while her uncle William IV. lived, his wife, Queen Adelaide, being also alive, she was not, as some heiresses presumptive had been, created Princess of Wales. Nor did Victoria become Duchess of Cornwall until her accession to the throne 20th June, 1837. On the birth of her eldest son, on the 9th November, 1841, Her Majesty instantly ceased to be Duchess of Cornwall, the title and large revenues vesting in that son and heir apparent.

Queen Victoria, as Sovereign, is also Duchess of Lancaster. While it is a subject of congratulation that the Prince Consort, 'Albert the Good,' managed the revenues of the duchy of Cornwall as trustee for Albert Edward, during his minority, so well that an ample fortune awaited the Prince of Wales on the day of his majority, November 9, 1862, it is by force of contrast, as well as by force of the native truth, a disgrace and scandal to somebody, or something, a kind of corporation with no conscience to be

stung, no soul to be saved, that the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster have been frittered away and are not recovered from persons at present illegally usurping much of the property and its emoluments.

In the reign of the unfortunate Henry VI. all the titles of Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, Earl of Chester, Earl of Flint and the rest, were held by one not the eldest son and heir apparent of the King. Richard Duke of York, claiming the throne procured an act of parliament, declaring that after the King's death, he and his heirs should inherit the crown; and in order to make this succession the more secure the act declared his eldest son to be forthwith Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, and Earl of Chester. The antiquity of the title of Prince of Wales, and its regular succession, are held to be, as it were, confirmation of a father's present right (if it were somewhat doubtful) and of the Prince's own nearness in succession to the crown. Thus, on the death of Edward the Black Prince, Edward III. immediately made his grandson Prince of Wales. Richard III. as soon as he came to the throne created his son Prince of Wales in order to strengthen his usurpation. Henry VII. who succeeded Richard III. on the death of his son Arthur gave to his next son Henry the title of Prince of Wales.—That Prince became Henry VIII. who, when he had no son, created his daughter Mary, Princess of Wales; and after the act which divorced his Queen and declared the daughter illegitimate, he created Elizabeth the daughter of the next Queen, Anna Boleyn whom he beheaded, Princess of Wales. Each had been only heiress presumptive, yet they bore the title, being then next in succession to the crown.

James I. of England, VI. of Scotland, who succeeded Queen Elizabeth, had a son Henry, Prince of Wales, who dying was succeeded in that title by the next brother Charles, subsequently the unfortunate Charles I.—After Charles II. there was no lawful Prince of Wales until the son of George I. was elevated to that designation, the true Prince being styled the 'Pretender.' The son of George II. was Frederick, Prince of Wales, who died in his father's life time, and whose second son by Augusta, Princess of Saxe Gotha, succeeded the throne on the death of George II., 25th October, 1760.

George III. was born 4th June, 1738, in Norfolk House, St. James's Square, London. He ascended the throne in his 22nd year, and was married, 8th September, 1761, to the Princess Charlotte of Mecklinburgh. In the season of haymaking in that year he had seen Lady Sarah Lennox, daughter of the Duke of Richmond, in the habit of a peasant girl tossing hay near Kensington, west of London, where it was known the young King would walk, and possibly talk with the hay-makers. Ill natured reports said the family of Lady Sarah, had placed that fair snare in the royal path. Enough of the truth transpired, however, to make it almost probable that had George been his own sole counsellor, that lady who was afterwards mother of those very distinguished men, General Sir William Napier, historian of the Peninsular War, and of General Sir Charles James Napier, conqueror of Scinde, and subsequently commander-in-chief in India, [whose relative Major-General Napier now, 1863, commands the division of Her Majesty's troops stationed in Canada West] that Lady Lennox, had the King not been restrained by others, might have been Queen consort of George III. It is a curious speculation as to how much in that case, of the physical and mental idiosyncrasies of the great Napiers, would have formed portions of the Prince of Wales, and others of the family to whom George III. was father. It is clear that the map of Canada would not have read quite the same as it does. Let us see:—

## FAMILY OF GEORGE III.

## Their Names on the Map of Canada.

The township of Charlottenburg in Central Canada, was named after the Lady, who by a sudden turn of the royal mind in July, became the Queen consort of George III. within the next eight weeks; that was the Princess Charlotte of Mecklinburgh Strelitz. The articles of betrothal were signed on 7th August, and their marriage celebrated on the 8th September, 1761. Their children were:

1st. George Prince of Wales, born 12th August, 1762. He married, April 8, 1795, Caroline, second daughter of the Duke of Brunswick (whose mother was Augusta eldest sister of George III.) by whom he had a daughter, the Princess Charlotte.—Charlotte did not become Princess of Wales, as, while she lived her father, afterwards, George IV. had not reached the throne. She was born January 7, 1796,

and was married to Leopold Prince of Saxe Cobourg, on May 2nd, 1816, and died in childhood, November 6th, 1817.—The effigy of that Prince and her babe lie in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, that place of life and beauty and grandeur; abode of death and mortality. She was mourned by the nation, with a depth and earnestness of grief, as none other ever were or have been, until Albert, Consort of Victoria, died November, 1861; and then the nation grieved for their Queen bereaved, in addition to mourning for the good Prince deceased. Prince Leopold, having been offered the throne of Greece, which he declined, accepted that of the new Kingdom of Belgium, when it was separated from Holland by the revolution of 1831. King Leopold still holds the difficult position, but he has filled it wisely and well. His sister, the late Duchess of Kent, was the mother of Queen Victoria.

The principal mark of George IV. on the map of Canada, is Georgian Bay, that inlying section of Lake Huron, destined to be, by commerce with the great North Western Territories, and Western States of America, the head of one or more canals, at the site of a future city, through which the overflowing produce of the West will run to the seaboard, when all existing railways, and railways yet to be made, are crowded and can carry no more. That bay was first called Georgina, as is a township near it, after Lady Georgina Lennox, but was changed in honor of the King. The Provincial Surveyors of that time, from 1819 to 1825, were occasionally at the Governor's table, and had seen Lady Georgina's pet dogs. They were grateful as well as gallant. Having named a township after the lady, a river after her husband, and the bay after the King, they named the adjoining townships in honor of the spaniels; Tiny, Tay, Flos, Vespra, Madonte, &c. Return we to the children of George III.

2nd. Frederick, Duke of York, bishop of Osnaburg, in Hanover, (from whence is named the township of Osnaburg in Central Canada,) born August 16, 1763, married 29th September, 1791, Frederica, Princess Royal of Prussia. After the accession of George IV. to the crown in 1820, the Duke of York became heir presumptive to the throne, but was not created Prince of Wales. There still remained some idea that the King might again marry. The Duke of York, after whom the town of York, now Toronto, was named, died in 1827. New York city and colony, now the 'Empire State' of America, were named in honor of James II. of England, when he held the title of Duke of York. According to usage Prince Alfred, our Queen's second son, will be created Duke of York, after he comes of age.

3rd. William Henry, Duke of Clarence, born August 21, 1765, an admiral of the Royal Navy. He ascended the throne as William IV., on the death of George IV., 1830, and died June 20, 1837. William was succeeded by the Princess Victoria, whose graceful youth and charming amiability, at once held the hearts of a great nation, willingly, loyally captive. The name of Prince William Henry was given to Sorel, the fort and village at the junction of Richelieu river with the St. Lawrence, below Montreal. The fort was first named after the engineer who planned it, Captain Sorel, which name again prevails, and that of the young Prince, William Henry, who visited, and was feted in Canada, when his father was King, has all but faded away in the Lower Province. It attaches to a fort at Kingston; and the township of Williamsburg, county of Dundas, still retains his name.

4th. Charlotte Augusta Matilda, born September 29, 1766, married May 18, 1797, Frederick William, Duke and King of Wirttemberg. In honor of that Princess the township and village of Matilda were named. By Act of Parliament incorporating the thriving village of Matilda, which stands beautifully two miles below the Galouse Rapids, and lies in the shelter of Point Iroquois, on the St. Lawrence, the name has been changed to Iroquois, pronounced in the district Rockwa, a half French, half Indian appellation. But with most of the people it still retains the smooth name of Matilda.

5th. Edward, Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria. He was born November 2nd, 1767, died January 23, 1820. He visited Canada and the United States in 1793-4. From him is named Prince Edward's Island, lying near the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the county of Prince Edward, between the Bay of Quinte and Lake Ontario, and the township of Edwardsburgh fronting the Galouse Rapids, where now stands the celebrated Canada starch factory. On the shore of that township Prince Edward camped with his friends in June, 1793. Fragmentary

reminiscences of his journey and stay there have been collected from Lieutenant Colonel Clarke, of Edwardsburgh, and other old residents. The fragments may appear in a future number of this journal.

6th. Augusta Sophia, born Nov. 8, 1768, died unmarried. From that Princess the township of Augusta was named.

7th. Elizabeth, born May 22, 1770; in honor of whom was named Elizabethtown, in the county of Leeds, within which stands the town of Brockville, named after General Brock, but formerly known only as Elizabethtown. In one of the hotels at Perth, forty miles north of Brockville, there was in 1861, when the present writer was there, a man once employed as cook in the capital city of Ireland. A relative in Canada wrote to him in praise of the scenery, beauty and richness of Elizabethtown, meaning its agricultural wealth, adding that Elizabethtown was twelve miles square. The cook concluded that in a town of such magnitude, beating Dublin in size by a long way, there must be good chances for a first class man cook. He came; was disgusted, and could not, he said, accumulate sufficient to carry him back to dear old Dublin, else he would return at once and be thankful; 'sure,' said he, 'they call farm land and swamps, towns in Canada.'

8th. Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, King of Hanover, (the Salique law at the death of William IV., excluding Queen Victoria from the crown of Hanover.) He was born June 5th, 1771. From him Ernestown, near Kingston, and other places are named.

9th. Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, born 1773. He lived to be friend and counsellor of Queen Victoria.

10th. Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, born February 24, 1774. From that prince is named Adolphustown, on Bay of Quinte. His son is, 1863, Duke of Cambridge and Commander-in-Chief of the British army. He served in the Crimean war of 1854-55.

11th. Mary, born April 25, 1776. She married William, her cousin, Duke of Gloucester, and died in 1857, the last surviving child of George III. From her was named Marytown, or Marieton, in the county of Dundas, central Canada; changed a few years ago, by Act of Parliament, to Morrisburg, a name certainly not more euphonious, however deserving the Hon. James Morris, then Postmaster-General, may have been of some memorial.

12th. Sophia, born Nov. 3, 1777. She died unmarried. From that princess is named Sophiasburg, on the Bay of Quinte.

13th. Octavius, born February 23, 1779. Died May 3, 1783.

14th. Alfred, born August 8, 1783. Died August, 1782.

15th. Amelia, born August 8, 1783. Died in the bloom of youth, Nov. 2, 1810. From her is named the township of Ameliasburg.

## SITUATION OF WINDSOR CASTLE.

In the profound depths of unknown time an infinity of small creatures living within a deep sea, less in size than the mosquitoes, which trouble us in the air, yet each with a shell for covering, fell to the bottom and died. Their minute bodies were piled until the mounds were several miles in thickness, across all the floor of the ocean. After those distant ages, yet still in times inconceivably remote, the floor of that old ocean was raised in the course of changes ever progressive on this planet, through a vast periodicity. The changes resulting from the tendency of the planet to alter the relative positions of the poles, until the frozen north becomes the torrid zone, and the torrid zone changes to the temperate, ultimately from that to the icy regions of the south. In the course of those changes, progressing out of eternity into eternity, under the sublime laws of the Almighty Supreme, the old ocean floors rose and became dry land. In most parts of the world, as in Canada, in all of Ireland, and the larger part of England and Scotland they are now seen in the form of what is termed limestone. In England, beginning at Flamborough Head in Yorkshire, and running out at Dover, in Kent, and the South coast of Dorsetshire, dipping down by a great fracture under the English Channel, and re-appearing in France, and backward through the continent of Europe, the rock formed from the old ocean deposits is termed chalk.

In England the chalk ridges have abrupt sides, rising from about one hun-