

# Ancestors of Albert Fredick Arthur George

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## Generation 1

1. **Albert Fredick Arthur George** son of George Frederick Ernest Albert and Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes was born on Dec 14, 1895 in Sandingham, Eng<sup>[1, 2]</sup>. He died on Feb 06, 1952 in Sandingham, Eng<sup>[1, 2]</sup>.

Notes for Albert Fredick Arthur George:

General Notes:

George VI (Albert Frederick Arthur George; 14 December 1895 - 6 February 1952) was King of the United Kingdom and the British Dominions from 11 December 1936 until his death. He was the last Emperor of India (until 1947), the last King of Ireland (until 1949), and the first Head of the Commonwealth. As the second son of King George V, he was not expected to inherit the throne and spent his early life in the shadow of his elder brother, Edward. He served in the Royal Navy during World War I, and after the war took on the usual round of public engagements. He married Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon in 1923, and they had two daughters, Elizabeth (who succeeded him as Queen Elizabeth II) and Margaret. George's elder brother ascended the throne as Edward VIII on the death of their father in 1936. However, less than a year later Edward revealed his desire to marry the twice-divorced American socialite Wallis Simpson. For political and religious reasons, the British Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, advised Edward that he could not marry Mrs. Simpson and remain king. So, Edward abdicated in order to marry, and George VI ascended the throne as the third monarch of the House of Windsor. Within twenty-four hours of his accession the Irish parliament, the Oireachtas, passed the External Relations Act, which essentially removed the power of the monarch in the Irish Free State. Further events greatly altered the position of the monarchy during his reign: three years after his accession, his realms, except Ireland, were at war with Nazi Germany. In the next two years, war with Italy and the Empire of Japan followed. Though the UK and its allies were ultimately victorious, the United States and the Soviet Union rose as pre-eminent world powers and the British Empire declined. With the independence of India and Pakistan in 1947, and the foundation of the Republic of Ireland in 1949, George's reign saw the acceleration of the break-up of the Empire and its transition into the Commonwealth of Nations.

Titles and styles 14 December 1895 - 28 May 1898: His Highness Prince Albert of York 28 May 1898 - 22 January 1901: His Royal Highness Prince Albert of York 22 January 1901 - 9 November 1901: His Royal Highness Prince Albert of Cornwall and York 9 November 1901 - 6 May 1910: His Royal Highness Prince Albert of Wales 6 May 1910 - 4 June 1920: His Royal Highness The Prince Albert 4 June 1920 - 11 December 1936: His Royal Highness The Duke of York 11 December 1936 - 6 February 1952: His Majesty The King 11 December 1936 - 14 August 1947 : His Imperial Majesty The King-Emperor (in regards to British India) George held a number of titles throughout his life, as successively great-grandson, grandson and son of the monarch. As sovereign, he was referred to most often as simply The King or His Majesty; if a distinction was necessary, this was modified to His Britannic Majesty, His Imperial Majesty, His Canadian Majesty, etc. When in conversation with the King, the practice was to address him initially as Your Majesty and thereafter as Sir. In his position as sovereign, George automatically held the position of Commander-in-Chief in realms, such as Canada<sup>[72]</sup> and the United Kingdom.<sup>[73]</sup>

**Queen Mother Elizabeth Angela Marguerite Bowes-Lyon**<sup>[2]</sup> was born on Aug 04, 1900 in Hertfordshire, Eng<sup>[2]</sup>. She died on Mar 30, 2002 in Windsor, Eng<sup>[2]</sup>.

Notes for Queen Mother Elizabeth Angela Marguerite Bowes-Lyon:

General Notes:

Elizabeth Angela Marguerite Bowes-Lyon (4 August 1900 - 30 March 2002) was the Queen consort of King George VI of the United Kingdom and the British Dominions from 1936 until his death in 1952. After her husband's death, she was known as Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother,<sup>[2][3][4]</sup> to avoid confusion with her daughter, Queen Elizabeth II. She was the last Queen consort of Ireland and Empress consort of India. Born into a family of Scottish nobility (her father inherited the Earldom of Strathmore and Kinghorne in 1904), she came to prominence in 1923 when she married Albert, Duke of York, the second son of King George V and Queen Mary. As Duchess of York, she - along with her

# Ancestors of Albert Fredick Arthur George

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## Generation 1 (con't)

husband and their two daughters Elizabeth and Margaret - embodied traditional ideas of family and public service.[5] She undertook a variety of public engagements, and became known as the "Smiling Duchess" because of her consistent public expression.[6] In 1936, her husband unexpectedly became King when her brother-in-law, Edward VIII, abdicated in order to marry the American divorcée Wallis Simpson. As Queen consort, Elizabeth accompanied her husband on diplomatic tours to France and North America in the run-up to World War II. During the war, her seemingly indomitable spirit provided moral support to the British public, and in recognition of her role as a propaganda tool, Adolf Hitler described her as "the most dangerous woman in Europe".[7] After the war, her husband's health deteriorated and she was widowed at the age of 51 in 1952. On the death of her mother-in-law Queen Mary in 1953, with her brother-in-law living abroad and her elder daughter Queen at the age of 25, Elizabeth became the senior member of the Royal Family and assumed a position as family matriarch. In her later years, she was a consistently popular member of the family, when other members were suffering from low levels of public approval.[8] She continued an active public life until just a few months before her death at the age of 101, seven weeks after the death of her younger daughter, Princess Margaret.

Albert Fredick Arthur George and Queen Mother Elizabeth Angela Marguerite Bowes-Lyon were married on Apr 26, 1923 in Westminster, Eng<sup>[2]</sup>. They had 2 children.

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## Generation 2

2. **George Frederick Ernest Albert** son of Edward VII of the UK of Great Britain and Alexandra Carolina Marie Charlotte Louise Julia<sup>[1]</sup> was born on Jun 03, 1865 in Westminster, Eng<sup>[1]</sup>. He died on Jan 20, 1936 in Sandingham, Eng<sup>[1]</sup>.

Notes for George Frederick Ernest Albert:

General Notes:

George V (George Frederick Ernest Albert; 3 June 1865 - 20 January 1936) was King of the United Kingdom and the British Dominions, and Emperor of India, from 6 May 1910 through the First World War (1914-1918) until his death in 1936. George was the first British monarch of the House of Windsor, which he created from the British branch of the German House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. From the age of twelve George served in the Royal Navy, but upon the unexpected death of his elder brother, Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, he became second in line to the throne (after his father) and married his brother's fiancée, Mary of Teck. Although he and his wife occasionally toured the British Empire, George preferred to stay at home pursuing his hobbies of stamp collecting and game shooting, and lived what later biographers would consider a dull life because of its conventionality. George became King-Emperor in 1910 on the death of his father, King Edward VII. George was the only Emperor of India to be present at his own Delhi Durbar, where he appeared before his Indian subjects crowned with the Imperial Crown of India, created specially for the occasion. During the First World War, he relinquished all German titles and styles on behalf of his relatives who were British subjects, and changed the name of the royal house from Saxe-Coburg and Gotha to Windsor. During his reign, the Statute of Westminster separated the crown so that George ruled the dominions as separate kingdoms, preparing the way for the future development of the Commonwealth of Nations. His reign also witnessed the rise of socialism, communism, fascism, Irish republicanism and the first Labour ministry, all of which radically changed the political landscape. George was plagued by illness throughout much of his later reign. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Edward.

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

# Ancestors of Albert Fredick Arthur George

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## Generation 2 (con't)

V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India", until 1927, when it was changed to "His Majesty George V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India" [edit] Honours KG: Knight of the Garter, 4 August 1884 KT: Knight of the Thistle, 5 July 1893 KP: Knight of St Patrick, 20 August 1897 GCSI: Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India, 28 September 1905 GCMG: Knight Grand Cross of St Michael and St George, 9 March 1901 GCIE: Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire, 28 September 1905 GCVO: Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, 30 June 1897 ISO: Imperial Service Order, 31 March 1903 Royal Victorian Chain, 1902 PC: Privy Counsellor, 18 July 1894 Privy Counsellor (Ireland), 20 August 1897 FRS: Royal Fellow of the Royal Society, 8 June 1893 Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports and Constable of Dover Castle, 1905-1907 President of the Royal Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, 1893-1895 President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, 1897-1903 [edit] Military Cdt, September 1877: Cadet, HMS Britannia Mid, 8 January 1880: Midshipman, HMS Bacchante and the corvette Canada SLt, 3 June 1884: Sub-Lieutenant, Royal Navy Lt, 8 October 1885: Lieutenant, HMS Thunderer; HMS Dreadnought; HMS Alexandra; HMS Northumberland I/C Torpedo Boat 79; the gunboat HMS Thrush Cdr, 24 August 1891: Commander, I/C the Melampus Capt, 2 January 1893: Captain, Royal Navy RAdm, 1 January 1901: Rear-Admiral, Royal Navy VAdm, 26 June 1903: Vice-Admiral, Royal Navy Adm, 1907: Admiral, Royal Navy 1910: Admiral of the Fleet, Royal Navy Chief of the Royal Air Force (title not rank)[73] 1918: Field Marshal, IJA

3. **Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes** daughter of Francis Paul Charles Louis Alexander and Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth Princess Mary Adelaide of Cambridge<sup>[3]</sup> was born on May 26, 1867 in London, England<sup>[1, 3]</sup>. She died on Mar 24, 1953 in London, England<sup>[1]</sup>.

Notes for Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes:

General Notes:

Mary of Teck (Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes; 26 May 1867 - 24 March 1953) was the queen consort of the United Kingdom and the British Dominions, and Empress of India, as the wife of King-Emperor George V. By birth, she was a princess of Teck, in the Kingdom of Württemberg, with the style Serene Highness. To her family, she was informally known as May, after her birth month. Her father, who was of German extraction, married into the British Royal Family, and "May" was born and brought up in the United Kingdom. At the age of 24 she was betrothed to Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, the heir to the British throne, but six weeks after the announcement of the engagement he unexpectedly died of pneumonia. The following year she became engaged to the new heir, Albert Victor's brother, George. Before her husband's accession, she was successively Duchess of York, Duchess of Cornwall and Princess of Wales. As his queen consort from 1910, she supported her husband through World War I, his ill-health, and major political changes arising from the aftermath of the war and the rise of socialism and nationalism. After George's death in 1936, her eldest son Edward became King-Emperor, but to her dismay he abdicated the same year in order to marry twice-divorced American socialite Mrs. Wallis Simpson. She supported her second son, Albert, who succeeded to the throne as George VI, until his death in 1952. She died the following year, at the beginning of the reign of her granddaughter, Elizabeth II. Briefly, there were three queens in the country: Mary; her daughter-in-law, Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother; and Elizabeth II. Queen Mary was known for setting the tone of the British Royal Family, as a model of regal formality and propriety, especially during state occasions. Noted for superbly bejewelling herself for formal events, she left a collection of jewels now considered priceless.<sup>26</sup> May 1867 - 6 July 1893: Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary of Teck 6 July 1893 - 22 January 1901: Her Royal Highness The Duchess of York 22 January 1901 - 9 November 1901: Her Royal Highness The Duchess of Cornwall and York 9 November 1901 - 6 May 1910: Her Royal Highness The Princess of Wales in Scotland: 22 January 1901 - 6 May 1910: Her Royal Highness The Duchess of Rothesay 6 May 1910 - 20 January 1936: Her Majesty The Queen 20 January 1936 - 24 March 1953: Her Majesty Queen Mary

# Ancestors of Albert Fredick Arthur George

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## Generation 2 (con't)

George Frederick Ernest Albert and Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes were married on Jul 06, 1893 in Middlesex, England<sup>[1]</sup>. They had the following children:

- + 1. i. **Albert Fredick Arthur George** was born on Dec 14, 1895 in Sandingham, Eng<sup>[1, 2]</sup>. He married Queen Mother Elizabeth Angela Marguerite Bowes-Lyon on Apr 26, 1923 in Westminster, Eng<sup>[2]</sup>. He died on Feb 06, 1952 in Sandingham, Eng<sup>[1, 2]</sup>.
- ii. **Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary Windsor**<sup>[1]</sup> was born on Apr 25, 1897 in Sandingham, Eng<sup>[1]</sup>. She died on Mar 28, 1965 in Leeds, Eng<sup>[1]</sup>.
- iii. **Edward Albert Christian**<sup>[1]</sup> was born on Jun 23, 1894 in Surrey, England<sup>[1]</sup>. He died on May 28, 1972 in Paris, Fr<sup>[1]</sup>.
- iv. **Henry William Frederick Albert Windsor**<sup>[1]</sup> was born on Mar 31, 1900 in Sandingham, Eng<sup>[1]</sup>. He died on Jun 10, 1974 in Northamptonshire, Eng<sup>[1]</sup>.

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## Generation 3

4. **Edward VII of the UK of Great Britain** son of Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel of Saxe Coburg Gotha and Queen Victoria of Great Britain<sup>[1]</sup> was born on Nov 09, 1841 in Middlesex, England<sup>[1]</sup>. He died on May 06, 1910 in Middlesex, England<sup>[1]</sup>.

Notes for Edward VII of the UK of Great Britain:

General Notes:

Edward VII (Albert Edward; 9 November 1841 - 6 May 1910) was King of the United Kingdom and the British Dominions and Emperor of India from 22 January 1901 until his death on 6 May 1910. He was the first British monarch of the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, which was renamed the House of Windsor by his son, George V. Before his accession to the throne, Edward held the title of Prince of Wales and was heir apparent to the throne for longer than anyone else in history.[1] During the long widowhood of his mother, Queen Victoria, he was largely excluded from political power and came to personify the fashionable, leisured elite. The Edwardian period, which covered Edward's reign and was named after him, coincided with the start of a new century and heralded significant changes in technology and society, including powered flight and the rise of socialism and the Labour movement. Edward played a role in the modernisation of the British Home Fleet, the reform of the Army Medical Services,[2] and the reorganisation of the British army after the Second Boer War. He fostered good relations between Great Britain and other European countries, especially France, for which he was popularly called "Peacemaker", but his relationship with his nephew, Wilhelm II of Germany, was poor. Edward presciently suspected that Wilhelm would precipitate a war, and four years after Edward's death, World War I brought an end to the Edwardian way of life. Titles and styles 9 November - 8 December 1841: His Royal Highness The Duke of Cornwall 8 December 1841 - 22 January 1901: His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales in Scotland: His Royal Highness The Prince Albert Edward, Duke of Rothesay 17 January 1850 - 22 January 1901: The Earl of Dublin (merged with the Crown in 1901) 22 January 1901 - 6 May 1910: His Majesty The King with regard to India: His Imperial Majesty The King-Emperor [edit] Honours 9 November 1858: Knight of the Garter 24 May 1867: Knight of the Thistle

5. **Alexandra Carolina Marie Charlotte Louise Julia** daughter of King of Denmark Christian IX and Louise Wilhelmine Frederike Caroline Auguste Jul<sup>[1, 4]</sup> was born on Dec 01, 1844 in Kobenhavn, Den<sup>[1, 4]</sup>. She died on Nov 20, 1925 in Sandingham House, Eng<sup>[1, 4]</sup>.

Notes for Alexandra Carolina Marie Charlotte Louise Julia:

General Notes:

Alexandra of Denmark (Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julia; 1 December 1844 - 20

# Ancestors of Albert Fredick Arthur George

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## Generation 3 (con't)

November 1925) was Queen of the United Kingdom and the British Dominions and Empress of India from 1901 to 1910 as the consort of Edward VII. Her family had been relatively obscure until her father was chosen with the consent of the great powers to succeed his distant cousin to the Danish throne. At the age of sixteen she was chosen as the future wife of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, the heir of Queen Victoria. They married eighteen months later. As Princess of Wales from 1863 to 1901, the longest anyone has ever held that title, she won the hearts of the British people and became immensely popular; her style of dress and bearing were copied by fashion-conscious women. Although she was largely excluded from wielding any political power, she unsuccessfully attempted to sway the opinion of ministers and her family to favour her relations who reigned in Greece and Denmark. Her public duties were restricted to uncontroversial involvement in charitable work. On the death of Queen Victoria in 1901, Albert Edward became King-Emperor as Edward VII, with Alexandra as Queen-Empress consort. From Edward's death in 1910 until her own death, she was the Queen Mother, being a queen and the mother of the reigning monarch, George V, though she was more generally styled Her Majesty Queen Alexandra. She greatly distrusted her nephew, German Emperor Wilhelm II, and supported her son during World War I, in which Britain and its allies defeated Germany.

Titles and styles 1 December 1844 - 31 July 1853[2]: Her Serene Highness Princess Alexandra of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg 31 July 1853 - 21 December 1858[2]: Her Highness Princess Alexandra of Denmark 21 December 1858 - 10 March 1863: Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra of Denmark 10 March 1863 - 22 January 1901: Her Royal Highness The Princess of Wales 22 January 1901 - 6 May 1910: Her Majesty The Queen in India: Her Imperial Majesty The Queen-Empress 6 May 1910 - 20 November 1925: Her Majesty Queen Alexandra [edit] Honours In 1901, she became the first woman to be made a Lady of the Garter since 1495.[88] Other honours she held included Member First Class of the Royal Order of Victoria and Albert, Member First Class of the Royal Family Order of King Edward VII, Member First Class of the Royal Family Order of King George V and Dame of the Royal Order of Queen Maria Luisa of Spain.

Edward VII of the UK of Great Britain and Alexandra Carolina Marie Charlotte Louise Julia married. They had the following children:

- + 2. i. **George Frederick Ernest Albert**<sup>[1]</sup> was born on Jun 03, 1865 in Westminster, Eng<sup>[1]</sup>. He married Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes on Jul 06, 1893 in Middlesex, England<sup>[1]</sup>. He died on Jan 20, 1936 in Sandingham, Eng<sup>[1]</sup>.
  - ii. **Alexander John Charles Albert of Great Britain**<sup>[5]</sup> was born on Apr 06, 1871 in Sandingham, Eng<sup>[5]</sup>. He died on Apr 07, 1871 in Sandingham, Eng<sup>[5]</sup>.
  - iii. **Maud of Great Britain**<sup>[5]</sup> was born on Nov 26, 1869 in London, England<sup>[5]</sup>. She died on Nov 20, 1938 in London, Eng<sup>[5]</sup>.
  - iv. **Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary of Great Britain**<sup>[5]</sup> was born on Jul 06, 1868 in London, England<sup>[5]</sup>. She died on Dec 03, 1935 in Iver, Eng<sup>[5]</sup>.
  - v. **Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar of Great Britain**<sup>[5]</sup> was born on Feb 20, 1867 in London, England<sup>[5]</sup>. She died on Jan 04, 1931 in London, England<sup>[5]</sup>.
  - vi. **Albert Victor Christian Edward of Great Britain**<sup>[5]</sup> was born on Jan 08, 1864 in Windsor, Eng<sup>[5]</sup>. He died on Jan 14, 1892 in Sandingham, Eng<sup>[5]</sup>.
6. **Francis Paul Charles Louis Alexander** son of Alexander of Wurttemberg and Claudine Rhédey de Kis-Rhéde<sup>[3, 6]</sup> was born on Aug 28, 1837 in Esseg, Slavonia<sup>[3, 6]</sup>. He died on Jan 21, 1900 in White Lodge, Richmond Park<sup>[3, 6]</sup>.

# Ancestors of Albert Fredick Arthur George

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## Generation 3 (con't)

Notes for Francis Paul Charles Louis Alexander:

General Notes:

Francis, Duke of Teck (Francis Paul Charles Louis Alexander; 28 August 1837 - 21 January 1900), was a member of the British Royal Family, the father of Queen Mary. Francis held the titles of Count of Hohenstein (Graf von Hohenstein) and later Duke of Teck (Herzog von Teck). He was granted the style of Highness in 1887. Titles 28 August 1837 - 1 December 1863: Count Francis of Hohenstein 1 December 1863 - 16 December 1871: His Serene Highness Prince Francis of Teck 16 December 1871 - 11 July 1887: His Serene Highness The Duke of Teck 11 July 1887 - 21 January 1900: His Highness The Duke of Teck [edit] Honours GCB: Knight Grand Cross of the Bath (Civil division), 12 June 1866 [8] GCVO: Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, 30 June 1897 [9]

7. **Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth Princess Mary Adelaide of Cambridge** daughter of Adolphus Frederick Cambridge and Auguste Wilhelmine Luise Hesse-Cassel<sup>[3]</sup> was born on Nov 27, 1833 in Hanover<sup>[3]</sup>. She died in 27, 1897 in White Lodge, Richmond Park<sup>[3]</sup>.

Notes for Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth Princess Mary Adelaide of Cambridge:

General Notes:

Princess Mary Adelaide of Cambridge (Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth; 27 November 1833 - 27 October 1897) was a member of the British Royal Family, a granddaughter of George III. She later held the title of Duchess of Teck by marriage. Mary Adelaide is remembered as the mother of Queen Mary, the consort of George V. She was one of the first Royals to patronise a wide range of charities. Titles and styles 27 November 1833 - 12 June 1866: Her Royal Highness Princess Mary Adelaide of Cambridge 12 June 1866 - 16 December 1871: Her Royal Highness Princess Francis of Teck 16 December 1871 - 27 October 1897: Her Royal Highness The Duchess of Teck As the male-line granddaughter of a King of Hanover, Princess Mary Adelaide also bore the titles of Princess of Hanover and Duchess of Brunswick and Lunenburg

Francis Paul Charles Louis Alexander and Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth Princess Mary Adelaide of Cambridge married. They had the following children:

- + 3. i. **Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes<sup>[3]</sup>** was born on May 26, 1867 in London, England<sup>[1, 3]</sup>. She married George Frederick Ernest Albert on Jul 06, 1893 in Middlesex, England<sup>[1]</sup>. She died on Mar 24, 1953 in London, England<sup>[1]</sup>.

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## Generation 4

8. **Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel of Saxe Coburg Gotha<sup>[5]</sup>** was born on Aug 26, 1819 in Coburg, Germ<sup>[5]</sup>. He died on Dec 14, 1861 in Windsor, Eng<sup>[5]</sup>.

Notes for Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel of Saxe Coburg Gotha:

General Notes:

His Highness Francis Charles Augustus Albert Emmanuel, Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Duke of Saxony was born at Schloss Rosenau, near Coburg (now in Bavaria), as the second son of Ernst I, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, later Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and his first wife, Princess Dorothea (Louise) Pauline Charlotte Fredericka Augusta of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg. His father's sister, Victoire of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, married Prince Edward Augustus, Duke of Kent, the fourth son of King George III of the United Kingdom and Queen Charlotte. She was the mother of the future Queen Victoria. Thus, Albert and Victoria were first cousins. They were born in the same year.

9. **Queen Victoria of Great Britain<sup>[5]</sup>** was born on May 24, 1819 in London, England<sup>[5]</sup>. She died on Jan 22, 1901 in Hampshire, Eng<sup>[5]</sup>.

# Ancestors of Albert Fredick Arthur George

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## Generation 4 (con't)

Notes for Queen Victoria of Great Britain:

General Notes:

Victoria (Alexandrina Victoria; 24 May 1819 - 22 January 1901) was the Queen regnant of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from 20 June 1837, and the first Empress of India of the British Raj from 1 May 1876, until her death. At 63 years and 7 months, her reign as the Queen lasted longer than that of any other British monarch, and is the longest of any female monarch in history. Her reign is known as the Victorian era, and was a period of industrial, cultural, political, scientific, and military progress within the United Kingdom. Victoria was of mostly German descent; she was the daughter of the fourth son of George III, Prince Edward, Duke of Kent and Strathearn, and his wife, Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld. Both the Duke of Kent and George III died a year after her birth, and she inherited the throne at the age of 18 after her father's three elder brothers died without surviving legitimate issue. She ascended the throne when the United Kingdom was already an established constitutional monarchy, in which the king or queen held relatively few direct political powers and exercised influence by the prime minister's advice; but she served as an important symbolic figure. Her reign was marked by a great expansion of the British Empire, which reached its zenith and became the foremost global power. Her 9 children and 42 grandchildren married into royal families across the continent, tying them together and earning her the nickname "the grandmother of Europe". [1] She was the last British monarch of the House of Hanover; her son King Edward VII belonged to the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel of Saxe Coburg Gotha and Queen Victoria of Great Britain married. They had the following children:

- + 4. i. **Edward VII of the UK of Great Britain**<sup>[1]</sup> was born on Nov 09, 1841 in Middlesex, England<sup>[1]</sup>. He died on May 06, 1910 in Middlesex, England<sup>[1]</sup>.
- 10. **King of Denmark Christian IX**<sup>[4, 7]</sup> was born on Apr 08, 1818 in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany<sup>[4]</sup>. He died on Jan 29, 1906 in Kobenhavn, Den<sup>[4]</sup>.

Notes for King of Denmark Christian IX:

General Notes:

Christian IX (8 April 1818 - 29 January 1906) was King of Denmark from 16 November 1863 to 29 January 1906. He became known as "the father-in-law of Europe", as his six children married into other royal houses; most current European monarchs are descended from him. His Serene Highness Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Beck His Serene Highness Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg His Royal Highness Prince Christian of Denmark His Majesty Christian IX of Denmark

- 11. **Louise Wilhelmine Frederike Caroline Auguste Jul**<sup>[4]</sup> was born on Sep 07, 1817 in Nassau, Germ<sup>[4]</sup>. She died on Sep 29, 1898 in Bernstorf, Germ<sup>[4]</sup>.

Notes for Louise Wilhelmine Frederike Caroline Auguste Jul:

General Notes:

Louise of Hesse (German: Luise Wilhelmine Friederike Caroline Auguste Julie von Hessen-Kassel, Danish: Louise Wilhelmine Frederikke Caroline Auguste Julie) (7 September 1817, Kassel - 29 September 1898, Bernstorff Palace) was a German Princess and (from 15 November 1863) the queen consort to King Christian IX of Denmark. Louise of Hesse was a daughter of an ancient German princely family, the Landgraves of Hesse, but lived in Denmark from the age of three and had Danish ancestry, which made her Danish for all practical purposes. In the political and dynastic conflicts during her lifetime she found herself, mainly because of her own hereditary position, in opposition to German nationalism and protective of Danish interests. She was a daughter of Prince William of Hesse and Charlotte of Denmark (1789-1864). Her mother, a Princess of Denmark, saw her become Hereditary Princess of Denmark and then Queen of Denmark. Louise's paternal grandparents were

# Ancestors of Albert Fredick Arthur George

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## Generation 4 (con't)

Prince Frederick of Hesse, youngest brother of William I, Elector of Hesse, and Princess Caroline of Nassau-Usingen; and her maternal grandparents were Sophie Frederikke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Hereditary Prince Frederick of Denmark and Norway, sometime Regent of Denmark and Norway, youngest son of King Frederick V of Denmark. She was a niece of King Christian VIII, who ruled Denmark in 1839-48 and was briefly King of Norway in 1814. As such, she was very close to the succession after several individuals of the Royal House of Denmark who were elderly and childless. As children, her brother Frederik Wilhelm, sisters and she were the King's Christian VIII closest relatives who were likely to produce further generations. It was easy to see that the agnatic succession from King Frederick III of Denmark would probably become extinct within a generation. Louise was one of the females descended from Frederick III of Denmark and enjoyed the remainder provisions of the succession (according to the Semi-Salic Law), in the event that his male line became extinct. However, she and her siblings were not agnatic descendants of the House of Oldenburg and the Dukes of Schleswig-Holstein, and thus ineligible to inherit the twin duchies, since there existed a number of agnatic lines eligible to inherit those.

King of Denmark Christian IX and Louise Wilhelmine Frederike Caroline Auguste Jul married. They had the following children:

- + 5. i. **Alexandra Carolina Marie Charlotte Louise Julia**<sup>[1, 4]</sup> was born on Dec 01, 1844 in Kobenhavn, Den<sup>[1, 4]</sup>. She died on Nov 20, 1925 in Sandingham House, Eng<sup>[1, 4]</sup>.

- 12. **Alexander of Wurtemberg**<sup>[6]</sup> was born on Sep 09, 1804<sup>[6]</sup>. He died on Jul 04, 1885<sup>[6]</sup>.

Notes for Alexander of Wurtemberg:

General Notes:

Duke Alexander of Württemberg (9 September 1804, Saint Petersburg - 4 July 1885) was the father of Prince Francis of Teck and the grandfather of Adolphus Cambridge, 1st Marquess of Cambridge and Queen Mary of Great Britain, wife of King George V. His father was Duke Louis of Württemberg, brother of King Frederick I of Württemberg and Empress Maria Feodorovna of Russia. His mother was Henrietta of Nassau-Weilburg, a great-granddaughter of King George II of Great Britain through his eldest daughter Anne, Princess Royal. In 1835, he married morganatically a Hungarian Countess, Claudine Rhédey von Kis-Rhéde (1812-1841), by whom he fathered three children: Claudine, Francis and Amalie. His wife was created Countess of Hohenstein and, following the rules of morganatic marriages, the children followed their mother's title as Count (Countess) of Hohenstein from birth, and had no rights through their father to any Royal status or inheritance. In 1841, his wife was tragically killed-run over by horses-and he became mentally unstable, a condition which remained for the rest of his life. In 1863, his three children were elevated to the rank of Prince (Princess) of Teck by King William I of Württemberg. In 1871, his son Francis was created Duke of Teck by King Charles I of Württemberg five years after his marriage with Alexander's third cousin (in descent from King George II of Great Britain) Princess Mary Adelaide of Cambridge. Alexander's daughters were not given any new status, and remained Princesses of Teck. The Duchy of Teck was a peerage title in the former Kingdom of Württemberg.

- 13. **Claudine Rhédey de Kis-Rhéde**<sup>[6]</sup> was born on Sep 12, 1812<sup>[6]</sup>. She died on Oct 01, 1841<sup>[6]</sup>.

Notes for Claudine Rhédey de Kis-Rhéde:

General Notes:

Countess Claudine Rhédey de Kis-Rhéde (September 21,[1] 1812 - October 1, 1841) was the wife of Duke Alexander of Württemberg. Her son, Francis, Duke of Teck was the father of Mary of Teck, Queen consort to George V of the United Kingdom. She was born in Sângeorgiu de Pădure, Transylvania (then part of Hungary) to László Count Rhédey de Kis-Rhéde and his wife Ágnes Baroness Inczédy de Nagy-Várad. At birth, she was styled as Countess Klaudina (Claudine) Rhédey de Kis-Rhéde. In 1835, she married Duke Alexander of Württemberg, the son of Duke Louis of

# Ancestors of Albert Fredick Arthur George

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## Generation 4 (con't)

Württemberg, younger brother of King Frederick I of Württemberg. Due to the German laws relating to the line of succession, she was viewed as being of non-Royal rank and the marriage was declared morganatic. She was denied the title of Duchess. However, she was later created Countess von Hohenstein and her entire family were granted German titles and styled as Dukes and Princesses of Teck. Claudine Countess Rhédey von Kis-Rhéde and Countess von Hohenstein, together Duke Alexander of Württemberg had three children: Princess Claudine of Teck (1836-1894) Prince Francis of Teck, later 1st Duke of Teck (1837-1900) Princess Amelie of Teck (1838-1893) All children were initially styled as Count or Countess von Hohenstein, taking their titles from their mother. However in 1863, the children were created Prince or Princess of Teck, with the style Serene Highness in the Kingdom of Württemberg. Prince Francis of Teck was later created Duke of Teck. He married Princess Mary Adelaide of Cambridge, a granddaughter of King George III and became a member of the British Royal Family. His only daughter, Mary of Teck, married Prince George, Duke of York in July 1893, becoming Queen-Consort on her husband's accession to the throne in May 1910. The current British monarch, Queen Elizabeth II is Mary's granddaughter, and thus Claudine's great-great-granddaughter. Claudine died in Austria in 1841 after being thrown from her horse and trampled to death in front of a cavalry charge at a military review; other sources say she died in a carriage accident.

Alexander of Wurttemberg and Claudine Rhédey de Kis-Rhéde married. They had the following children:

- + 6. i. **Francis Paul Charles Louis Alexander**<sup>[3, 6]</sup> was born on Aug 28, 1837 in Esseg, Slavonia<sup>[3, 6]</sup>. He died on Jan 21, 1900 in White Lodge, Richmond Park<sup>[3, 6]</sup>.
14. **Adolphus Frederick Cambridge**<sup>[8]</sup> was born on Feb 24, 1774 in London, England<sup>[8]</sup>. He died on Jul 08, 1850 in London, England<sup>[8]</sup>.

Notes for Adolphus Frederick Cambridge:

General Notes:

The Prince Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge (Adolphus Frederick; 24 February 1774 - 8 July 1850), was the tenth child and seventh son of George III and Queen Charlotte. He held the title of Duke of Cambridge from 1801 until his death. He also served as Viceroy of Hanover on behalf of his brothers George IV and William IV. His granddaughter, Mary of Teck was the Queen consort of George V. 24 February 1774 - 17 November 1801: His Royal Highness The Prince Adolphus 17 November 1801 - 8 July 1850: His Royal Highness The Duke of Cambridge His full style at death was Field Marshal His Royal Highness The Prince Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, Earl of Tipperary, Baron Culloden, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Guelphic Order [edit] Honours British Honours PC: Privy Council, 1802 KG: Knight of the Garter, 6 June 1786 KB: Knight Companion of the Bath GCB: Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, 2 January 1815 GCMG: Knight Grand Cross of St Michael and St George GCH: Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Guelphic Order

15. **Auguste Wilhelmine Luise Hesse-Cassel**<sup>[8]</sup> was born on Jul 25, 1797 in Kassel, Germ<sup>[8]</sup>. She died on Apr 06, 1889 in London, England<sup>[8]</sup>.

Notes for Auguste Wilhelmine Luise Hesse-Cassel:

General Notes:

Princess and Landgravine Augusta of Hesse-Cassel (German: Auguste Wilhelmine Luise von Hessen-Kassel; 25 July 1797 - 6 April 1889) was the consort of Prince Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge, the tenth-born child, and seventh son, of George III and Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The longest-lived daughter-in-law of George III, she was the maternal grandmother of Mary of Teck,

# Ancestors of Albert Fredick Arthur George

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## Generation 4 (con't)

queen consort to George V. 25 July 1797 - 7 May 1818: Her Serene Highness Princess Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa of Hesse<sup>[1]</sup> 7 May 1818 - 6 April 1889: Her Royal Highness The Duchess of Cambridge

Adolphus Frederick Cambridge and Auguste Wilhelmine Luise Hesse-Cassel married. They had the following children:

- + 7. i. **Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth Princess Mary Adelaide of Cambridge**<sup>[3]</sup> was born on Nov 27, 1833 in Hanover<sup>[3]</sup>. She died in 27, 1897 in White Lodge, Richmond Park<sup>[3]</sup>.

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- 4 Ancestry.com, Public Member Trees (Provo, UT, USA, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2006), www.ancestry.com, Database online. Record for Alexandra Carolina Marie Charlotte Louise Julia.
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