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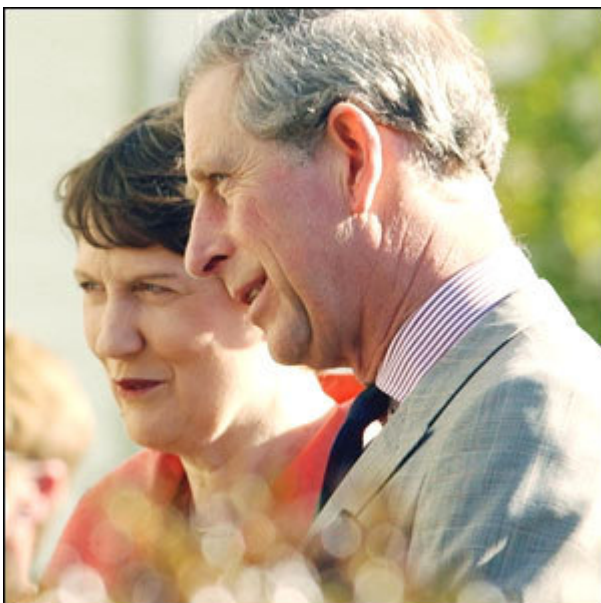
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Editorial

An episode of the "Dispatches" programme offensively and provocatively titled "Charles: The Meddling Prince" is but the latest attack upon the Prince of Wales by elements in the news media. This attack was particularly atrocious for the audacity of the criticism of the Prince. Key points in the "hatchet-job" were assertions that the Prince was political, and that he used his position to avoid taxation. Neither accusation is new, and neither is sustainable.

While it could be seen to be dignifying the programme by responding to the details of the accusations - which the programmes makers had the effrontery to suggest made the Prince of Wales unfit to be King - it is necessary to do so lest some people believe the claims made in the programme.

Firstly, to compare the Prince's occasional comments on matters of public interest with The Queen's careful silence, and to suggest that this makes him "meddlesome", shows the profoundest ignorance of the constitutional positions of the Prince, and of The Queen. The Queen does not comment on matters of public interest. As a matter of constitutional principle this is simply, as stated centuries ago by King Charles II, because "my actions are my own, my words are my Ministers". In other words, ministerial responsibility limited the King's freedom to comment.



Such a limitation does not apply to a Prince of Wales. Indeed, it is precisely because upon succeeding to the throne the Sovereign loses the freedom to comment that is enjoyed by all of his or her subjects that it is customary for the heir to take a pro-active role, often commenting on matters of public interest, though avoiding questions upon which political parties have expressed conflicting views. The Prince is quite entitled to take the role he has; the journalists who have attacked the Prince are asking for him to become a mere cipher, which would weaken the value of the Prince's office and role.

The insinuations respecting the princely finances are almost too absurd to repeat or to criticise. In essence

the "documentary-makers" have ignored the fact that the finances of the Prince of Wales are, and always have been, subject to special rules because of his constitutional position. Secondly, the Duchy of Cornwall is controlled by a Council under authority of an Act of Parliament, and reports annually to Parliament. Any financial arrangements which are made are subject to scrutiny, and in the final analysis are made on the Prince's behalf by his advisers, and not by the Prince personally.

Rather than being a "meddler", the Prince pursues the causes for which he is internationally known and respected – often far more respected in foreign countries than he is in his own realms, where significant elements seem to take a perverse delight in belittling the Prince. To take but one example. For some decades the Prince of Wales has keenly advocated environmental and ecologically-friendly policies. His efforts to "practice what he preaches", have been reflected in the design of the Duchy of Cornwall Home Farm at Highgrove, and the model village of Poundsbury. More recently, the design of the new house at Harewood Park – described in the last issue of *Monarchy New Zealand* – has included further examples of good practice.

The house is being built to stringent environmental standards. It has a 200-litre rainwater reservoir to collect and recycle rainwater to the house, and like Highgrove has a reed bed sewage system.

Forty per cent of the lighting will be energy efficient, solar panels will heat the water in the summer, whilst a wood chip boiler using wood from the estate will heat it in the winter. Low energy and water saving appliances will be fitted everywhere.

The roof, made of salvaged Welsh slate, will be insulated using wool, whilst volcanic ash components in the 610mm-thick external walls, some of which will be built from recycled bricks and stone taken from the estate's quarry, will keep the heat in.

The house has been scaled down from its original 14,885 sq ft to 8,500 sq ft to make it more energy efficient. Three large recycling bins will make the best use of waste and, according to a sustainability report, make "recycling and composting easy for the occupants".

The Queen has also reflected the drive to introduce environmentally friendly devices. A hydro-electric power plant supplies electricity to Windsor Castle. The Duke of Edinburgh ran an electric car in London as early as the 1970s.

The Prince of Wales has shown great constancy in the face of continual assaults from the news media. No wonder he is driven to despair occasionally, and holds the news media in general (there are a few journalists for whom he has time) in such low regard. How would anyone feel if the media ignored 30 years of dedicated work on such endeavours as Business in the Community, and instead chose to criticise his off-the-cuff remarks about McDonalds – which itself was widely ridiculed for its unhealthy food, but which is now apparently to be defended, on the dubious principal that my enemy’s enemy is my friend....



One might speculate why television documentary-makers would choose to bring trumped-up accusations against the Prince of Wales rather than support his environmentally-friendly initiatives, his pioneering work in organic farming, or the creation – 30 years ago – of the Prince’s Trust. One answer might simply be that they are by nature or training predisposed to think the worst of people, and therefore to prefer to make the most of salacious gossip, tales and backstabbing.

But it may be that they are inspired by a darker motivation; to destabilise the monarchy by attacking the Prince of Wales, because they dare not assault the Queen directly. To accuse the Prince of

“meddling”, and then to use their own privileged position to assail him, is the height of hypocrisy.

Either way, we should pity the people who make such attacks upon the Prince, pray that they see the error of their ways, laugh to scorn their absurd claims, and loudly proclaim the merits of our modern-day Man for all Seasons.

Professor Noel Cox

News in Brief

The Queen’s Commonwealth Day Address

Annual Commonwealth Day Services were held at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Auckland, and the Wellington Cathedral of St Paul, on Sunday 19th March. The Queen’s message was read, as is usual, throughout the Commonwealth.

The following is The Queen’s Commonwealth Day address for 2007:

Today’s Commonwealth is home to nearly a third of the world’s population. Its almost two billion citizens come from so many faiths, races, cultures and traditions.

I think that one of the reasons for the success of this organisation is that it draws not only on certain shared values, but also from the principles and practices of everyday life, which can be observed day after day in the cities, towns and villages of our 53 member countries.

Over thousands of years, the very basis of community life has been the pooling together by individuals of their resources and skills. Rather than having to be good at everything, people were able to practice their own skill or craft. The lesson of community life is that to flourish we must help each other. To do this, there has to be a sense of fairness, a real understanding of others’ needs and aspirations, and a willingness to contribute.

Despite its size and scale, the Commonwealth to me is still at heart a collection of villages. In close-knit communities like these, there are beliefs and values we share and cherish. We

know that helping others will lead to greater security and prosperity for ourselves.

Because we feel this way, our governments and peoples aim to work even more closely together. And as individuals, we find that taking part in Commonwealth activities can be inspirational and personally rewarding.

In today's difficult and sometimes divided world, I believe that it is more important than ever to keep trying to respect and understand each other better. Each and every one of us has hopes, needs, and priorities. Each of us is an individual, with ties of emotion and bonds of obligation – to culture, religion, community, country and beyond. In short, each of us is special.

The more we see others in this way, the more we can understand them and their points of view. In what we think and say and do, let us as individuals actively seek out the views of others; let us make the best use of what our beliefs and history teach us; let us have open minds and hearts; and let us, like the Commonwealth, find our diversity a cause for celebration and a source of strength and unity.

This is a thought worth bearing in mind as we gather on Commonwealth Day: we are a thriving community; we value our past; we make the most of our present; and we are working together to build our future. By respecting difference and promoting understanding, that future will be a better one for us all.

Elizabeth R

Queen's Birthday Service

The Vicar, Parish of Takapuna, the Rev'd Richard Hancock, in conjunction with the Monarchist League, will hold the annual Queen's Birthday Service at St Peter's Church, Killarney Street, Takapuna, on Sunday 3rd June.

The Service, which commences at 10 am, will be followed by refreshments provided by the League, in the adjoining St Peter's Church hall.

Local members of the League are encouraged to attend the Service, and join in marking this annual royal occasion. Members living outside the North

Shore are again reminded that they should encourage their local churches to mark The Queen's official birthday.

An Account of a Vice-Regal Dinner

Queen Elizabeth II is represented in New Zealand by a Governor-General whom Her Majesty appoints under her Sign Manual. The office of Governor-General is the highest office the Queen appoints here, and the highest office a New Zealander can hold. The latest appointee, the Hon. Anand Satyanand, was sworn in on August 23rd 2006.

The new Governor-General has been warmly received by the country, with many compliments including the comment that it was an "inspired" appointment. There have consequently been numerous celebratory dinners and receptions.

The Auckland District Law Society celebrated his achievement with a formal dinner. In my view the programme ought to have truly reflected the Royal nature of the occasion, and the fact that the guest of honour was none other than Her New Zealand Majesty's Representative in New Zealand. That hope was in part fulfilled by the requirement that dress be formal. There ought to have been advice that decorations and medals were to have been worn.

According to protocol Their Excellencies would have been the last to have arrived, and guests would have been made aware that they had. We weren't. Their Excellencies' arrival was not announced. There was no request that we rise and welcome our honoured guests to the assembly. I first realised that they had arrived from references by the first speaker which were addressed directly to His Excellency.

That opening homily was followed by the first of two speeches which themselves were separated by grace. Each speaker was cheerily introduced by the President of the Auckland District Law Society. There was no opening Loyal Toast. There were instead four speeches, all vice-regally centred.

In my view the occasion undoubtedly called for the Loyal Toast to be tendered to Her Majesty, whom The Governor-General represents. It constitutionally had to be the first toast. Instead it was the last of the two. I was always of the opinion that there obviously needed to be a second toast to The Governor-General to recognise his having achieved such high, the highest, office in New Zealand.

My concern was that if a toast were not to have been tendered to The Queen then the implication would necessarily have been that she had no role in His Excellency's office, and that ironically The Governor-General therefore neither theoretically nor practically represented her. That would have meant that the Commission by which Her Majesty had appointed Hon. Anand Satyanand would have been of no importance or significance and that his Oath of Office would have been of no status.

In my view even the simple act of toasting a person can be of fundamental constitutional significance. The absence of a formal toast can be as equally fundamental.

In other words, without a Loyal Toast given by loyal subjects/citizens we would have been honouring The Governor-General as a person who would be free to act without being in the necessary Royal representative role, and our dinner would merely have been acknowledging him as a former Auckland practitioner who headed a quasi-republican government (as Colin James put it recently). In the absence of his representative capacity The Governor-General has no constitutional status. Neither he nor any one else can elevate him to any higher position.

His role is entirely dependent on his oaths, and they are dependent upon the Royal Warrant of Appointment "[g]iven at Our Court of St. James this 14th day of August 2006". He would also not have had that dinner tendered to him and to Her Excellency.

Of course the Governor-General does represent The Queen, and has indeed sworn oaths to the effect that he will properly do so. Everything done by him as The Governor-General is done in The Queen's name.

There therefore should have been the Loyal Toast, and then a toast to His Excellency as Her Majesty's Representative in Her Realm of New Zealand. The President of the Society was the proper person to have proposed such a Loyal Toast.

It is important here to note that amongst Queen Elizabeth's titles is the ancient one of "The Fountain of Justice". Thus the business of the higher Courts of New Zealand is conducted in Her Majesty's name, and the Justices of the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal and the High Court are all appointed on her behalf.

Criminal prosecutions are brought in the name of the Queen in her Courts, and senior, distinguished counsel are called to the Inner Bar as "Her Majesty's Counsel Learned in the Law".

For those reasons alone, the tendering of a dinner by the law profession to the new appointee was highly significant because it reaffirmed the role of the monarchy in our legal system.

What happened that night was that the programme had a speech or two, grace and a toast to The Governor-General to which His Excellency replied. Then, at the end, there was tendered to Her Majesty a "Royal Toast" which was roundly responded to.

I have to disagree with the logic or otherwise of the procedures adopted. They could be considered "revolutionary" in their lack of protocol or new inventions of same. The first toast on such occasions – even with no regal representative present – has traditionally been to the Sovereign.

It was axiomatic and it in fact remained so at Society dinners until the 1990's when the Loyal Toast was for some reason no longer tendered to The Queen at Bar dinners held by the Society.

Of course, it wouldn't be of concern if we were a republic and toasting our (elected) head of state first, and then toasting a royal person who might have arrived in town for a visit. But we aren't, and even then we would do the right thing and toast the visitor first: a Royal Toast and then a toast to the incumbent. Even by that illogic, then, we ought to have done that in February and toasted our own Sovereign first and then acknowledged the undoubted achievement of Hon. Anand Satyanand as her new representative here as our new Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief.

Simon Reeves, LL. M. (Virginia)

Jacqueline Tonge

Back in 2004 there was considerable media coverage when Australian Mary Donaldson became engaged to, and subsequently married, the Crown Prince of Denmark.

Forty-five years earlier New Zealand had its own Princess, whom few people even know about.

Our Princess may not be a Royal Highness, a Crown Princess, or a future Queen; however she did marry her Prince. Jacqueline Tonge was born in Wellington, New Zealand, on the 4th of May 1933. She was the daughter of Englishman Captain Cecil Tonge and his wife Wainoni Rayward.

Incidentally my great-great-grandfather was Englishman Captain Edward Tonge; his daughter, Mary Jane Tonge, was my maternal great-grandmother, Mrs Samuel Fletcher.

On the 15th of May 1959, in Tehran, Iran, Jacqueline Tonge married His Serene Highness Prince Wolfgang zu Hohenlohe-Oehringen. On her wedding day she became Her Serene Highness Princess Jacqueline.

Prince Wolfgang and Princess Jacqueline had two children. Their daughter, Princess Margaret, was born at Swansea, Wales on the 11th December 1961, their son, Prince Heinrich, was born at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on the 21st of September 1968.

In 1992 Princess Margaret married Stuart Bentham.

Prince Wolfgang is the son and only child of Prince Waldemar zu Hohenlohe-Oehringen and his wife the former Nina Chischina. He was born in Berlin on the 22nd February 1925; in 1936 his parents were divorced.

Twelve years later Prince Wolfgang's mother, Nina Chischina, married her second husband, Prince Kraft zu Hohenlohe-Oehringen, at Florence, Italy. On the 22nd of June 1953 Prince Kraft officially adopted his stepson, Prince Wolfgang.

So Prince Wolfgang had two fathers who were related and shared the same surname, Hohenlohe-Oehringen.

The Hohenlohe family are a princely family who take their name from the little Principality of Hohenlohe, in Franconia, now part of modern day Germany.

The house of Hohenlohe has many branches and sub-branches in its family line, Hohenlohe-Langenburg, Hohenlohe-Oehringen, Hohenlohe-Jatsberg, Hohenlohe-Waldenburg, and Hohenlohe-Nevenstein, to name a few.

To this very day, a number of castles remain in Hohenlohe hands. Probably the most impressive is Langenburg Palace. Langenburg was the capital of the Principality of Hohenlohe.

In another twist of fate, when I was a butler I once worked for Her Serene Highness Princess Ira von Furstenberg. Her first husband, the father of her two children, was Prince Alfonso zu Hohenlohe-Langenburg, a distant relation to Prince Wolfgang.

To top it all off, it was one of Princess Ira von Furstenberg's relations, Princess Pauline von Furstenberg (1829-1900), who was Prince Wolfgang's great-grandmother.

Roger Fletcher-Neil

Royal Diary

Arms for Princess Beatrice

Unlike ordinary individuals, members of the Royal Family are not automatically entitled to arms, as the armorial bearings of the Sovereign are not hereditary as such, but are so-called arms of dominion or sovereignty. Princely coronets also are as set by



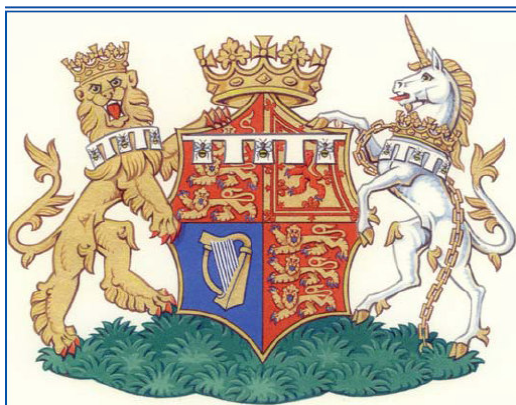
royal warrant, and are only granted to individuals, with the appropriate armorial ensigns.

The armorial bearings which were or are hereafter assigned to a grandchild of a Sovereign become hereditary after a royal warrant of 24th February 1975 signed on HMY *Britannia*:

The Armorial Ensigns assigned by royal warrant to any grandchild of a Sovereign of these Realms (excepting the eldest son of the Prince of Wales) shall henceforth become heritable by the descendants of such grandchild with due and proper differences.

The “due and proper differences” must include a different coronet.

These coronets of rank are not merely found on armorial bearings, they are also actually worn, as part of the official costume of rank. Those members of the Royal Family who hold peerages wear their coronets with the appropriate peerage robes. Those who are not peers or peeresses wear the appropriate coronet with suitable dress, such as uniform or court dress.



The Arms of Princess Beatrice

The coronets used with the arms of princes and princesses come in five forms, settled in 1662 by King Charles II. What might be termed type I has been used by the heir apparent since 9th February 1662. This consists of alternating four crosses-patée and four fleurs-de-lis, and an arch (only three crosses-patée and two fleurs-de-lis are visible). This is currently only used by Charles Prince of Wales, and is the same circlet as the St Edward’s Crown. It is erroneously styled the Prince of Wales’s crown or coronet, erroneously because it appertains to the heir apparent regardless of any title they may hold.

Type II has been used for the sons and brothers of Sovereign, since 9th February 1662; and for the daughters and sisters of the Sovereign, since 19th November 1917. This is a coronet composed of four crosses-patée and four fleurs-de-lis alternately Or (only three crosses and two fleurs-de-lis visible, without an arch). This is used by the Duke of York, the former Duchess of York, the Earl and Countess of Wessex, the Princess Royal, and also by the Duke of Edinburgh.

Type III, is used for the sons of the heir apparent, since 9th February 1662; and for the daughters of the heir apparent, since 19th November 1917. It was formerly also used for the sons and daughters of sons

of the Sovereign, from 1662 to 1917. This has alternatively two strawberry leaves, two crosses-patée and four fleurs-de-lis (only two strawberry leaves, one cross and two fleurs-de-lis visible). This has been used by Prince William of Wales, and Prince Henry of Wales, from 10th July 2000 and 15th September 2002 respectively. Until the time of Edward VII this was also used for the daughters of the Sovereign. Lady Patricia Ramsay retained it even though she renounced her royal style and title. It was worn by the Duke of Cumberland in 1902, and (presumably) by his sister, Princess Frederica.

Type IV, for the sons of sons and brothers of the Sovereign being dukes, has been used since 9th February 1662; and for the non-ducal sons and daughters of sons of the Sovereign (other than the heir) and of brothers of the Sovereign, since 19th November 1917. This has alternatively four crosses-patée and four strawberry leaves (only three crosses and two leaves visible). This is the style used by the Duke of Gloucester, the Duke of Kent, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchess of Kent, Prince Michael of Kent, Princess Michael of Kent, and Princess Alexandra of Kent. It has now been granted to Princess Beatrice of York (18th July 2006), and is available for Princess Eugenie of York. Unusually, the blazon of Princess Beatrice’s arms actually refers to crosses formy rather than crosses-patée, although the actual design painted on the royal warrant is the same. The emblem chosen to difference the princesses’ five point label is a Bee volant Proper, borrowed from her mother’s arms.

Type V, for the sons and daughters of daughters of the Sovereign, being styled His or Her Highness, has been available since 19th November 1917. This has alternatively four fleurs-de-lis and four strawberry leaves (only three fleurs-de-lis and two leaves visible). It has not been in use since the death of HH Princess Maud, born Lady Maud Duff (later HH the Countess of Southesk), in 1945. Princess Marie Louise, the Hon Gerald Lascelles, did not wear robes or coronets, so this type may appertain to grandchildren through daughters, who are peers or peeresses. It was granted 1917 to the Marchioness of Carisbrooke, and she actually wore it in the Coronations of 1937 and 1953. It was to have been lent to the Earl of Harewood 1953, but the Countess had to wear an ordinary countesses coronet as the marchioness attended herself, and there was only one coronet of this pattern available.

The coronets of these princes and princesses are borne in place of any peerage coronet to which the

holder may otherwise be entitled. Thus whether a prince is or is not a duke is not apparent from their armorial bearings, unless they are sons of sons and brothers of the Sovereign, not being dukes, granted arms prior to 1917. There are none such alive today.



The then Princess Elizabeth, and Princess Margaret Rose, wore robes at the coronation of King George VI in 1937. They were loosely based on the king's coronation robes, and had trains. Their coronets, or rather golden circlets, conformed with the patterns for daughters of the Sovereign, namely four crosses-patée and four fleurs-de-lis alternately.

The wearing of robes and coronets of rank is not uniquely British. Nor are they confined to members of the Royal Family. Indeed, the robes worn by peers, both at coronations, and for formal sittings of the House of Lords, are well known.

Professor Noel Cox

League News

Annual General Meeting

The 2007 Annual General Meeting of The Monarchist League of New Zealand Inc will be held at 2 pm on Sunday 10th June 2007 at the Selwyn Library, St Stephens Avenue, Parnell, Auckland (across the road from Holy Trinity Cathedral). This will be followed by afternoon tea, for which a donation of \$5 is invited. There is no charge for those attending the AGM only.

After the AGM heraldic artist Roger Barnes will give a brief talk on the coats of arms in the historic Library building.

Candidates are now being sought for election to the Council and for office holders. Nominations, which are to be in writing, signed by the nominee and another member of the League, should be received by an officer at least three working days prior to the Annual General Meeting.

The Secretary can arrange for nominations to be signed where a member does not have ready contact with another member. Informal nominations will also be sought from the floor.

Overseas News

Lord Nicholas Windsor married

The engagement of Lord Nicholas Windsor was announced by Buckingham Palace on 26th September 2006. He is the son of the Duke and Duchess of Kent, cousins of The Queen. Lord Nicholas and Paola, daughter of Don Louis and Donna Ingrid Doimi de Frankopan, of London, were married in a civil ceremony in a London registry office on 19th October, and in a religious service at the Church of Santo Stefano degli Abissini (the Ethiopian National Church), in the Vatican, on 4th November. It is believed to be the first ever wedding of a member of the Royal Family to be held in the Vatican.

The groom was educated at Westminster School and Harrow School. He attended Manchester College, University of Oxford (an interdenominational Unitarian theological college) for a one year philosophy course, and then completed a joint honours degree in philosophy and theology over the next two years. He is 36 years old.

Like several members of the Kent family he was received into the Roman Catholic Church (in his case in 2001). He is Patron of the King Charles the Martyr Society, the senior Anglican devotional society, dedicated to preserving the memory of Charles I.

Donna Paola was born in 1969. Her parents are self-styled Prince Louis and Princess Ingrid Doimi de Frankopan.

The Frankopan family was one of Croatia's most famous aristocratic families. It has, however, been extinct since 1671.

It was only after Croatia gained independence after the collapse of Yugoslavia that the family began to refer to themselves as Frankopan.

Paola's parents legally adopted the name Frankopan in 2000. Before then they were simply called Doimi de Delupis, the name on their birth certificates. The family seem to belong to minor central European nobility, but were not of princely rank.

The use of the style Don and Donna in the Court Circular indicates that Buckingham Palace does not recognise the claim to the title of "Prince", or at least would rather not be involved in the controversy which surrounded the use of the family name and princely title.

In any event Princess Paola Doimi de Frankopan (or Paola Doimi de Delupis) is now correctly known as Lady Nicholas Windsor – though had the use of royal titles not been restricted during the First World War she would have been Her Highness Princess Nicholas of Kent.

Paola's brother Peter has defended the use of the princely title by the Doimi family as merely a "reflection of the age of the family", and on the grounds that they had split from the Frankopan family in the thirteenth century. No genealogical records have been produced to either prove or disprove this latter claim.

"Prince" Louis was recently refused membership of the Croatian Nobility Association because of the unproven use of the Frankopan name and princely title.

The Doimi family in its own right is a well-known, albeit minor, aristocratic family from Dalmatia, holding a number of titles from the 13th century onwards. It was one of the 24 apostolic families of Trogir.

The family is linked by marriage to the Šubić princes of Bribir and Dalmatia, and is well known in the nobility of Split, Trogir, Zadar, Brac and Hvar. Its nobility and titles were confirmed by the Republic of Venice in 1753.

Paola's father's family escaped Croatia during World War II. He married a Swedish lawyer, Ingrid Detter, and became a successful businessman.

The family has a castle in Croatia and a home in Kensington.

Professor Noel Cox

The Duke of York in New Zealand

The Duke of York was in New Zealand from 14th-22nd March. His Royal Highness arrived at Auckland International Airport at 1515 on Wednesday 14th and was met by the Honorary Aide-de-camp to the Governor-General, Wg-Cdr John Cummings, RNZAF.



At 1930 on Thursday 15th His Royal Highness attended a Dinner at Government House, Wellington, hosted by the Governor-General. On the following day he received a briefing on trade links between New Zealand and the United Kingdom from New Zealand Trade and Enterprise (NZTE) and the United Kingdom Trade and Investment (UKTI) organisations. His Royal Highness then visited the Royal New Zealand Army Logistic Regiment, of which he is Colonel-in-Chief, at Trentham Camp, and attended the 30th anniversary celebrations of the Queen Elizabeth II National Trust, at Lake Pounui, Wairarapa.

His Royal Highness went to the Te Papiouru Marae, Ohinemutu, Rotorua on 17th March for the ceremony to celebrate the gallantry of Lance Sergeant Haane Manahi during World War II.

The Duke also visited the Rotorua Museum, and attended a special gala dinner hosted by Te Arawa in honour of members of the 28th Maori Battalion.

On Sunday 18th March he visited Mokoia Island, and later that day took part in a re-dedication ceremony for the Cenotaph at the Auckland War Memorial Museum.

On Monday 19th March His Royal Highness was briefed by the Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators, visited HM's Naval Base Devonport, the official opening of new Digital Operating Theatres at Mercy Ascot Hospital, and a reception at the Northern Club hosted by the British New Zealand Trade Council.

At 0930 on Tuesday 20th His Royal Highness delivered an address entitled "New Zealand and the United Kingdom – Business partners and friends in the 21st century", at the Opportunity UK: Trade and Investment Summit, in the Sky City Convention Centre, Auckland. He then joined the Governor-General for a function at Government House to celebrate International Down's Syndrome Day. Later he visited McDell Marine boatbuilders at Glendene, and in the evening attended the Opportunity UK: Trade and Investment Summit gala charity dinner at Sky City.

The Duke of York left New Zealand on Thursday 22nd March.

Professor Noel Cox

Royal visits

Prince Edward 1986

HRH Prince Edward visited New Zealand 12th-19th July 1986, for a tour that took him to Auckland, Wellington, Wanganui, Dunedin, and Queenstown.

One of the highlights of the tour, and the principle reason for it, was to attend the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme's 30th anniversary in Wellington. It is a matter of great concern that The Duke of

Edinburgh's Award Scheme in New Zealand subsequently chose to be "rebranded" as "The Young New Zealanders Challenge", with "The Duke of Edinburgh's Award" as a sub-title.

This change was apparently made on the incredible premise that young people wouldn't know who the Duke of Edinburgh was! If this were so, then it was all the more reason to educate them. To expunge the Duke's name from the organisation that he founded half a century ago is nothing less than an insult to him; and probably also an insult to the intelligence of young New Zealanders.

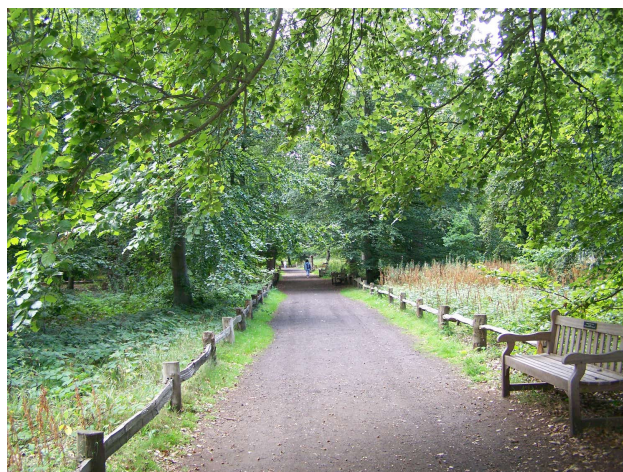
Prince Edward also attended a National Youth Orchestra concert at Government House, Wellington.

Professor Noel Cox

Residences past and present

Queen Charlotte's Cottage

Queen Charlotte's Cottage, or the Queen's Cottage, is one of two surviving former royal residences in Kew Gardens, in the outer suburbs of London. It is however quite dissimilar to its companion Kew Palace (also known as Kew House, or the Dutch House; see the May 2006 issue of *Monarchy New Zealand*), in both size and character, and also in its setting. Kew Palace is in the main part of the gardens, and widely visited. Queen Charlotte's Cottage is in a relatively out-of-the-way part of the extensive gardens, and is a hidden gem in a garden full of surprises. It is also a much more modest residence.



The two houses and their respective grounds have always been distinct, though they are within comfortable walking distance of each other. The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, began as part of the gardens of Kew House. In 1759 the Dowager Princess of Wales, mother of King George III (who succeeded to the throne during the following year, on the death of his grandfather), established a small botanical garden. This was for her private amusement, at a time when society in general, and the Royal Family in particular, was showing great interest in botanical discoveries from around the world. The botanical garden was however to soon take on a life of its own, and with the queen's support, became a world-famous centre of study.

The gardens of Kew House, and Richmond Lodge, the home of King George III, were subsequently joined to form the Botanical Gardens. An early director of the Gardens was Sir Joseph Banks, who had earlier accompanied Captain James Cook, RN, to New Zealand.



Since that time the various constituent parts of the garden have been gradually integrated, so that, while retaining some degree of individual character, they all formed part of a consistent composition.

The Queen's Cottage however remains distinct. It was built in 1772 for Queen Charlotte, wife of King George III, as a comparatively modest cottage in the contemporary style of the cottage orné. This type of house was intended as a domestic retreat, free from the constraints of the more formal residences of the Royal Family, or of the nobility.

The then 28-year old queen must have welcomed the chance of escape from the antiquated Kew Palace, and even more so from the large and ancient Windsor Castle. At this time, prior to its masterly restoration by Sir James Wyattville, the castle was rambling and rather forbidding.

Queen Charlotte's Cottage was approached, then as now, by a road through the woods – as pictured in the photograph opposite, taken during a visit to Kew last year.

On my visit, on the first day of Autumn, the weather was hot and sunny, but there were comparatively few people in the Gardens, and fewer still in the grounds of the Queen's Cottage – indeed I was alone. As I walked through the gardens, along the banks of the river Thames, the scene gradually became more rural, and I could image myself passing back through time to the late eighteenth century.

Much of Kew Gardens is laid out in various formal styles, but on the riverside walk it is quite rustic. The Gardens have a great range of styles. The view across the Thames on approaching the Queen's Cottage included Syon Park (the residence of His Grace the Duke of Northumberland), where I could see some cattle. I also passed a dragonfly or two on the way, but of people there were few.

By the time I entered the last part of the road through the flower-bestrewn woodland, I was the sole pedestrian. One comes upon the Cottage, set a little off the road, quite suddenly. It is isolated, and in its isolation readily allowed one to conjure up visions of Georgian ladies and gentlemen, children and dogs, enjoying a simple life away from the heat and dust of London.

It is perhaps to be regretted that today no one, least of all a member of the Royal Family, can be said to enjoy complete privacy or peace. Many of us carry our mobile phones, some of us take our laptops with us, and for scarcely an hour can we forget the bustle of the outside world, even if we are privileged enough to not be the target of the paparazzi, or of the gossip columnist.

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