

Prince George of Cambridge, his Ancestors and their Place in History

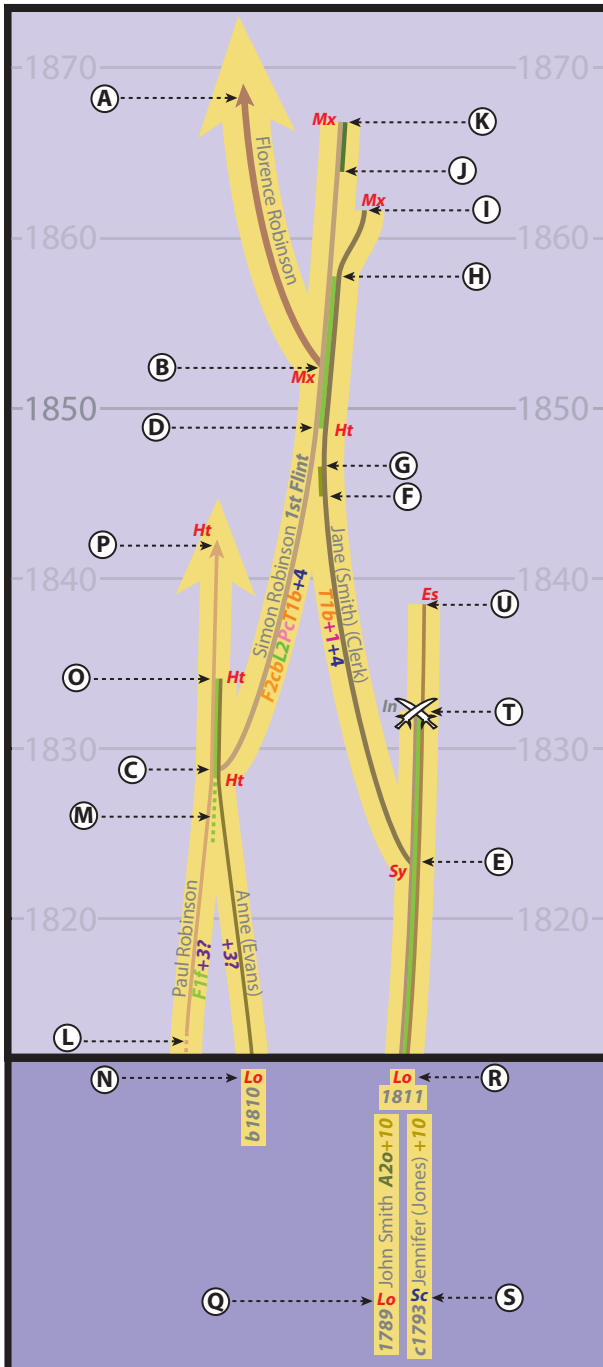
*The text from the chart
in booklet form*

INTRODUCTION

The golden design in the middle of this chart has Prince George of Cambridge at the top pictured as the new shoot of a tree, born in the present year as I write this, 2013 AD. Below him are his roots going down through over 200 years of history. These roots depict the people who created him. In all there are 133 couples of ancestors shown, each couple being a man and a woman born in particular locations on Earth who through a mix of their particular circumstances and personal choices found each other, loved each other and produced new life. The rest of this chart gives historical context to all these lives, showing the reigns of British Kings & Queens, the life spans and terms in office of UK Prime Ministers and US Presidents, some of the times when the world has been blighted by wars, a selection of famous faces, and the development of powered flight from the Wright brothers to the International Space Station.

INTERPRETING THE CHART

The way this design works is that each life is represented by a different coloured line. The bottom end of a line is when a person is born, the top end is when they die. Male lines start by pointing to the right, and female lines to the left. When a male and a female get married, their lines come close together and run parallel to each other with a green line in between that shows the length of the marriage. Somewhere along each line is the person's name and also a code which tells you their occupation(s) and how many children they had. To see what date any event happened, you take a horizontal line through the event and go left or right until you find where the line meets the date scale. Here is a made-up example to illustrate the different aspects of the design in more detail:



The above diagram shows the lives of the fictional Florence Robinson, her parents, and her grandparents from 1870 at the top back to down to the baseline of 1812 (there is further information below the baseline but it is not to scale).

- A** At the top of the diagram, Florence Robinson is alive and we don't know what happened to her after 1870 so her line is capped by an arrowhead.
- B** Florence Robinson's line begins here— you follow her line down and this is where it joins to her parents' lines. This is Florence's birth and by following a horizontal line through B to the date scale on the left you can calculate her birth year as 1852. The location code **Mx** next to this join tells us that she is born in Middlesex (see LOCATIONS key below the chart), and the fact that her line comes out from the left of her parents tells us that she is female.

Looking along the lines connected to Florence Robinson's birth tells us that her parents are Simon Robinson and Jane whose maiden name was Smith (hence the brackets). Below their names are some codes that tells us what their occupations were and how many children they had. Simon Robinson's code **F2cbL2PcT1b+4** can be broken down (using the OCCUPATIONS key on the right of the chart) as follows:

F2cb = Finance (bank clerk & banker)

L2 = Land owner/landed proprietor

Pc = Patron (charity patron)

T1b = Title (baron) – and from **1st Flint** after his name we can see that he was **1st Baron Flint**


+4 = he had a total of 4 children from one relationship

His wife Jane (Smith)'s code **T1b+4+1** gives:

T1b = baroness

+1+4 = she had a total of 5 children, 1 from one relationship, and 4 from another

- C** Simon Robinson is born in **Ht** Hertfordshire. His line comes out to the right, so he is male, the son of Paul Robinson (**Fif** = Farming (farmer), **+3?** = a known total of 3 children from one relationship but it is not known if that is all the children he had) and Anne (Evans) (**+3?** = at least 3 children).
- D** The marriage of Simon Robinson and Jane (Smith) is in 1848 in **Ht** Hertfordshire (their lines come close together and run in parallel, with a green line in between them that shows the length of their marriage) – he is aged 20 and she is 25. The **bright green colour** of the marriage line denotes that it is known that there are living descendants of this marriage.
- E** Jane (Smith) is born in **Sy** Surrey, daughter of John Smith (**A2o** = Army (officer), **+10** = 10 children from one relationship), and Jennifer (Jones) (**+10** = 10 children from one relationship).
- F** Jane (Smith) is married in 1845 – this is her marriage to her first husband (whose name Clerk therefore appears in brackets after her name). Her first husband is not an ancestor of Florence so he is not shown on this chart as a line, just the marriage line being shown. The **yellowy green colour** of the marriage line means that it is not known whether there are any living descendants of this marriage.
- G** This is the end of Jane (Smith)'s marriage to her first husband in 1846, either through divorce or his death.
- H** Simon Robinson and Jane (Smith) divorce in 1857 – the green marriage line ends and their individual lines move apart (note that you can take a horizontal line across from this point and see from where it connects to their daughter Florence's line that she is 5 years old when her parents divorce).
- I** Jane (Smith)'s line ends to show that she dies in 1861 in **Mx** Middlesex, aged 38 (her daughter Florence is aged 9).
- J** Simon Robinson remarries in 1864. His second wife is not an ancestor of Florence so she is not shown on this chart as a line, just the marriage line being shown. The **dark green colour** of the marriage line means that there are no descendants of the marriage still living.
- K** Simon Robinson dies in 1867 in **Mx** Middlesex, aged 39 (his daughter Florence is orphaned at the age of 15) – the green marriage line finishes at the same time as his life line, so his second wife is still alive at the time of his death and it is not shown what happens to her after that.

- L** The dotted line at the bottom of Paul Robinson's line shows that it is not known exactly when Paul Robinson was born. It is known that he is alive in 1813 and from other evidence it seems likely that he was born earlier than the 1812 baseline so the dotted line goes down to there.
- M** The green dotted line shows that the date for the marriage of Paul Robinson and Anne (Evans) is not known. The bottom of the green dotted line is the earliest possible date of the marriage and, going up, the line becomes solid at the earliest date that it is known they were married.
- N** Anne (Evans) was born below the 1812 baseline so her line stops at the baseline and below the line is shown her birthplace (**Lo** London) and birthdate **b1810** (= before 1810, i.e. the exact date is not known).
- O** Anne (Evans) dies in 1834 in **Ht** Hertfordshire.
- P** This is the date when Paul Robinson is last known to be alive. No record has been found of his death so this date in 1842 is marked with an arrowhead and the location.
- Q** John Smith was born below the baseline – in **1789** in **Lo** London.
- R** John Smith married Jennifer (Jones) below the baseline – when the green marriage line goes all the way down to the baseline, the marriage date and place is given just below – in this case **1811** in **Lo** London.
- S** Jennifer (Jones) was born below the baseline – in **c1793** = circa 1793 (i.e. date is known to be within a year or two of this date) in **Sc** Scotland.
- T** John Smith is killed in 1832 in **In** India, aged 43
 = killed in battle or assassinated.
- U** Jennifer (Jones) dies in 1838 in **Es** Essex, aged about 41.


So you can see that there is a lot of information that is packed into quite a small space. A traditional box chart might be able to contain some more details but at this text size it would be 7 times as wide – and the advantage with this chart is that you can see whose life spans overlapped with each other and by how much.

The thing to remember is that each line is a human life – try and imagine their thinking, breathing, feeling journey from birth through childhood and adulthood to inevitable death – and look either side to see what else might have been going on in the world at that time.

In the space available it is not possible to go into a detailed description of each person's life – and in many cases detailed descriptions do not exist – so what we have here is just a tiny indication of what sort of life each person on this chart might have had from their known occupations.

One thing to note is that this is an ancestral tree. All of the 266 people marked with a golden glow in the central design are ancestors of Prince George of Cambridge, each one of them essential to his existence. In general, the other children of his ancestors are not shown (it soon gets very confusing if you try to show all the descendants of every person on the one chart – Queen Victoria and Prince Albert have had over a thousand descendants, and that is just one couple!). There are however some exceptions, as detailed in the next two sections.

BRITISH KINGS & QUEENS

Each British monarch has the period of their reign shown by a  surround to their life line, so you can see the line of succession from King George III up to Queen Elizabeth II. This line of succession includes three kings who are not ancestors of Prince George – namely Kings George IV, William IV & Edward VIII. Showing how the first two of these fitted into the family as sons of King George III is one of the main reasons that the left side of the chart bulges down below the 1812 cut-off that applies to most of the rest of the chart.

WAR DEATHS

There can't be many family trees that have not suffered losses in the terrible wars of the 20th Century, and this tree is no exception. Those losses can still be felt generations later and I thought it was important to acknowledge that. I have therefore included the following siblings of Prince George's ancestors who have died as a result of wars (from left to right on the chart):

Admiral of the Fleet Lord Louis Mountbatten of Burma, killed by an IRA bomb at Mullaghmore, County Sligo, Ireland, 27 August 1979 (the middle name Louis has been given to both Prince George and his father Prince William in his honour)

Air Commodore Prince George, Duke of Kent, Royal Air Force, killed in an air crash, Scotland, 25 August 1942

Captain The Hon. Fergus Bowes-Lyon, 8th Black Watch, killed at the Battle of Loos, France, 27 September 1915

Lady Alexandra Phyllis Hamilton, lost in the Irish Sea due to the sinking by torpedo of RMS Leinster, 10 October 1918

Captain Lord Arthur John Hamilton, 1st Irish Guards, killed at the First Battle of Ypres, Belgium, 6 November 1914

Lieutenant Lionel Martineau Lupton, Royal Field Artillery, killed at the Battle of the Somme, France, 19 July 1916

Captain Maurice Lupton, 7th West Yorkshire (Prince of Wales's Own), killed by a sniper in the trenches near Lille, France, 19 June 1915

Major Francis Ashford Lupton, 8th West Yorkshire (Prince of Wales's Own), killed at Miraumont on the Somme, France, 19 February 1917 (all three brothers of the Duchess of Cambridge's great grandmother Olive Middleton (nee Lupton) were killed in the First World War)

Private John James Goldsmith, 8th Middlesex (Duke of Cambridge's Own), died of disease at an isolation hospital in South London, UK, 29 May 1915

LOCATIONS

The 2 letter codes next to each birth, marriage and death correspond to locations for those events. Those within England are narrowed down to individual counties, otherwise only the country is given. Borders may have changed (often many times in the period depicted) and though precise definitions of these geographical areas aren't given, you should at least be able to get an idea of roughly where on Earth these events took place.

Countries

Au Austria
Br Brazil
Cr Croatia
Dk Denmark
Fr France
Ge Germany
Gr Greece
In India
Ir Ireland
It Italy
Mo Monaco
Po Poland
Ru Russia
Sc Scotland
Sl Slovenia
US USA

Counties in England

Bd Bedfordshire
Bk Berkshire
Bu Buckinghamshire
Dv Devon
Do Dorset
Du Durham
Es Essex
Gl Gloucestershire
Ha Hampshire
Hr Herefordshire
Ht Hertfordshire
IW Isle of Wight
Ke Kent
La Lancashire
Le Leicestershire
Li Lincolnshire
Lo London
Mx Middlesex
Nk Norfolk
Nn Northamptonshire
Nb Northumberland
So Somerset
Sy Surrey
Sx Sussex
Wa Warwickshire
Wi Wiltshire
Wo Worcestershire
Yo Yorkshire

NAMES

When I first came up with this family tree design, I handled names based on the idea that people were given a name at birth that identified them for their whole life – the only major variation being that women usually took on the surname of their husband at marriage. You therefore usually only needed their birth name placed once on their life line to identify them, with women's names after marriage being taken from the surname on their husband's life line. When you have royalty and nobility in a family tree, though, things get more complicated. Titles take precedence over surnames (in many cases surnames are not used at all) and the same person can have been known by different names at different times in their life. For example here are how the Queen and Prince Philip have been known through their lifetimes:

21 Apr 1926 – 11 Dec 1936: **Princess Elizabeth of York**
11 Dec 1936 – 20 Nov 1947: **Princess Elizabeth**
20 Nov 1947 – 6 Feb 1952: **Princess Elizabeth, Duchess of Edinburgh**
6 Feb 1952 – present: **Queen Elizabeth II**

10 Jun 1921 – 18 Mar 1947: **Prince Philip of Greece and Denmark**
18 Mar 1947 – 19 Nov 1947: **Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten**
19 Nov 1947 – 20 Nov 1947: **Sir Philip Mountbatten**
20 Nov 1947 – 22 Feb 1957: **The Duke of Edinburgh**
22 Feb 1957 – present: **Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh**

I decided that it would be too complicated to include all this name and date information on this chart. Instead I have just included the name and title by which they are most commonly known, and to save space I have also omitted the actual titles (these are alluded to in their occupation codes) and the word "of"; so for the examples above, **ELIZABETH II UK** with a code of **T1pdq** (i.e. princess, duchess, queen) translates as Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom, and **Philip (Greece) Edinburgh** with a code of **T1pd** (i.e. prince, duke) translates as Prince Philip, formerly of Greece, now Duke of Edinburgh.

The use of titles by royalty and nobility can make it difficult to work out how they are all related, as there is no surname being passed down the generations. To help with this I have used colour labelling to show the bloodlines of the different Royal Houses (see the Royal Bloodlines box). Each Royal House is effectively equivalent to a surname but again it's not quite as simple as that as for various reasons through history some branches of Royal Houses have changed their names. For example the House of Hanover was a branch of the House of Welf which in turn was a branch of the House of Este, with all branches having the same original male ancestor.

There have also been other name changes along the way. The House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (a branch of the House of Wettin) was anglicised to the House of Windsor in 1917, and Prince Philip adopted the surname Mountbatten from his mother's family who in turn had anglicised it from Battenberg at the time of the First World War. It's also interesting to note that Prince Philip's original Royal House was Oldenburg, which as well as providing monarchs of Denmark and Greece was also the bloodline of all the Russian Tsars from 1762 to 1917 (Peter the Great (1682-1725) was of the House of Romanov but when his male line heirs died out, it was the son of his daughter Anna (who was married to a member of a branch of the House of Oldenburg) who eventually became Tsar - to emphasise the descent from Peter the Great, though, it was decided to retain the name of Romanov and that is how history knows them).

On the right hand side of the tree it should be noted that there are some names missing. For example the rightmost couple are named as Robert Swailes and Sarah (?). What this means is that I have found a record of their daughter's baptism which lists her parents as Robert & Sarah Swailes, but I haven't found a record of Robert & Sarah's marriage or any other record which might give Sarah's maiden name. It should also be noted that some names are spelt differently in different sources (e.g. Liddle/Liddell, Dorset/Dorsett) and I have chosen the one that was most commonly found or was used by later generations.

In the end the names I have used on this chart are identifiers that should be enough to allow you to find more information on these individuals in online sources.

ROYAL BLOODLINES

Members of Royal Families have their names coloured according to which Royal House they belong to, as shown below. Next to the name of the Royal House is the name of their earliest documented male ancestor (along with where and when he lived) - this is the man whose Y chromosome has been passed on to every one of his male descendants in that Royal House:

Oldenburg - Elimar I of Oldenburg (Germany) (born 1040 - died 1112)
Hanover (Este) - Adalbert of Mainz (Germany) (died about 975)
Saxony (Wettin) - Dietrich I von Wettin, of Liesgau (Germany) (died about 976)
Württemberg - Conrad I of Württemberg (Germany) (died 1110)
Baden (Zähringen) - Berthold I of Breisgau (Germany) (died 982)
Hesse (Reginar) - Gilbert of Maasgau (Belgium/Netherlands/Germany) (died after 877)
Prussia (Hohenzollern) - Burkhard I of Zollern (Germany) (died 1061)
Nassau - Dudo-Henry of Laurenberg (Germany) (born about 1060 - died about 1123)
Mecklenburg-Strelitz (Niklot) - Niklot of Mecklenburg (Germany) (born 1090 - died 1160)
Stuart - Alan fitz Flaad, of Brittany (France) (born 1070 - died 1114)
Wittelsbach - Otto I of Scheyern (Germany) (born about 1020 - died 1072)
Bourbon (Capet) - Robert of Hesbaye, of Worms (Germany) (born about 765 - died 807)

DESCENT FROM EARLIER MONARCHS


If Prince William, Duke of Cambridge, becomes King he will be the first descendant of King Charles I to hold the throne since 1714. He is descended from 2 sons of King Charles II and 1 daughter of King James II - these children were excluded from the line of succession as they were born to royal mistresses.

The part of the chart that comes down from King George III, Horace Beauchamp Seymour and Charles Gordon-Lennox (just to the left of this box) is drawn to a different model from the main chart above. It is not time-based, so the lengths of the lines do not mean anything, they are just there to show who is descended from whom as on a traditional family tree. The lines run from each couple to whoever in the couple above is their descendant. The colour of the man or woman symbol tells you which Royal Bloodline they were on (see Royal Bloodlines box to the left) - if coloured grey they were not on a Royal Bloodline. Also note that only the ancestors who link down to King James I & VI are shown - the ancestors of their spouses are not shown (this is not an infinite piece of paper).

King James I & VI is a good place to stop as he was the first king to rule all the parts that currently make up the United Kingdom - how that came to be is the subject for a whole other chart, though the names of some of his ancestors are also shown (in no particular order and with some now extinct Royal bloodlines not colour coded).

HISTORICAL TIME MARKERS

To give context to the central family tree and also to give an idea of the scale of time passing I have included various historical time markers. For example the **FLYING MACHINES** up the centre give an idea of the astonishing advance of technology. For all the chart below 1903 there had never been any powered flight and yet only 66 years later a rocket was taking men to the moon. Sadly some things never seem to change and the coloured horizontal bands showing the time periods of **WARS** going all the way up the chart are testament to flaws in human nature that are a long way from being fixed. This is no comprehensive list - it is not even a list of all the most terrible wars during this time period but it serves as a reminder of significant events which the people living then would have been aware of and may even have been involved in. Labels on the far left and right tell you the names of the wars and the different colours and widths of the bands should help to remind you where you are in time as you navigate around the chart.

Either side of Prince George's family tree you can see a collection of **FAMOUS LIVES**. Their life lines begin at the date they are born (or at the bottom of the chart, in which case their year of birth is written) and end when they die, or there is an arrowhead in the present to show they are still alive (as of 31 December 2013). There obviously isn't room to include all their ancestors but I wanted to have a reminder that each of these people was born small and defenceless into circumstances beyond their control and with no knowledge of the life that would make them famous. All of those born above the bottom of the chart therefore begin from this symbol:  This represents the joining together of their mother and father (whose lives are not shown before and after the birth).

In amongst the famous lives are those of the **US PRESIDENTS** (on the left hand side) & **UK PRIME MINISTERS** (on the right hand side). These are similar in the ways they are presented so I will discuss them together. The colour of their life lines is a representation of their historical ranking - the darker their life line, the higher their ranking. These rankings are an average of the rankings found on Wikipedia from a variety of experts and commentators. Obviously there is room for discussion as to how people are ranked but the main thing I wanted to get across was that not all leaders are equal. I also wanted to give some kind of indication (however small) as to their life as a human being outside of politics, so there are green lines running alongside their life lines to show the periods of their marriages (if the green line ends at the same time as their life line that means that their spouse survived them) - and the numbers by their names tell you how many children they had.

The terms in office of the Presidents and Prime Ministers are shown in the colour of their political parties (see below the chart for the colour keys). (Note that showing their terms in office meant there wasn't room for pictures of their faces at the time they were most famous). For the UK Prime Ministers I have also indicated the periods of coalition government during the First and Second World Wars and in the present day - in these cases, the political party of the Prime Minister is given by the leftmost colour. It should also be noted that in the period 1931-1940 there were a series of minority governments where I have just given the Prime Minister's political party even though that party did not provide all the cabinet posts.

To give an idea of just how recent these forms of democracy are (that we nowadays take for granted) it should be noted that the bottom of the chart starts with the 4th man to be President (of a total of 44 men to have held that office), and with the 17th person to be Prime Minister (of a total of 54 men and 1 woman).

The idea behind the **FAMOUS FACES** on either side of the chart was originally just to help define the times, but as I went through selecting who was to be on here and what pictures I would use to represent them it became more than that. OK, some people do absolutely define a time - when you see the Beatles you think of the 1960s - but when you map out their life spans you can connect them to the time in which they were growing up when they weren't famous, you see how short some people's life spans were compared to the influence they've exerted on the world, you see they may have had life-long fame for something that happened in a short period of time or were consistently revered for a long career of achievement. You can also see how some people may be known by name but not by face, and that the face by which they are universally known was just a picture in an instant of a long life of change. And you can see people living through the same times in very different ways. Who was born first out of Marilyn Monroe, Anne Frank, Che Guevara, David Attenborough, & Elvis Presley?

Some of the faces are famous for the wrong reasons, some evoke conflicting reactions but are iconic of a particular time, but mostly I have tried to pick people who have added something to the world through their creativity, their discoveries or their inspiring example. Some will be known to everyone, some are my personal favourites who may not be so well known - if you don't know who someone is I hope you will enjoy finding out about them online.

It was extraordinarily difficult picking who to include given the space available and the need to fit into the spaces left by other lives. Should I choose Franz Kafka or Mata Hari? Spike Milligan or Mother Teresa? Stephen Fry or Red Rum? I'm glad to say that I was able to find space for one extraordinary non-human who was given as a pet to Clive of India in 1755. Sadly his memoirs are not available.

NOTES

• The **OCCUPATIONS** of Prince George's ancestors are mostly taken from the following sources:

- Censuses (those every ten years from 1841 to 1911 in the UK are available for public access)
- Wikipedia
- The Oxford Dictionary of National Biography
- Newspaper reports and obituaries
- 'Who Was Who'
- Birth/baptism, marriage & death registrations (civil & church)

It is likely that I have missed out some occupations but I hope there is enough on here for you to get an idea of the lives that have been led. I am particularly aware that a lot of women on the chart have no occupation listed at all and the reason for that is worth noting. Generally through history the specific role of women in their own homes has not been officially recorded (presumably because it did not directly generate any financial income). The most you usually get is that they are listed as their husband's wife and in the end this chart is just a reflection of how they have been viewed by history. You can have a guess at what their roles might have been from the occupations of their husbands, but I thought it was unwise for me to label them with any guesses of my own. Suffice to say that through their roles as housewives or mistresses of their households and as mothers there are women on this chart who will have worked harder than their husbands, and their influence on their families should not be overlooked. I'd like to label people with other characteristics but the research required is overwhelming and in many cases the individual human details have been lost to history.

• The **NUMBER OF CHILDREN** for each person on the chart has been worked out from similar sources as their occupations. Prominent people might have their number of children definitively listed in some published record but for the rest it is often the case that you have to work out a total from the evidence in official records. For example, the 1911 census is the first and only available census so far that asks people to list how many children they have had. Otherwise you have to work it out from the names of children listed in the censuses and the baptism registers. If children died before they were baptised, or the family moved around a lot so that you don't know which parish records to look in, or parish records have been lost or destroyed, or births were outside marriage, then children can be missing from the family history. So what you have here in some cases is minimum numbers - and where I think it very likely that the number given is not the whole story I have added a question mark. It should also be noted that I have not included still births. These are not officially recorded and I could not have provided this information for everyone. Likewise not all the numbered children survived into adulthood and I decided not to try to work out total infant deaths, though of course these would have had a serious impact on the families involved.

• The **CHOICE OF COLOURS** that I have used is sometimes significant and sometimes arbitrary. For example Charles Darwin is green because his field was natural history, but the Brontes are green because that was a colour in the group portrait I was working from and it just seemed to suit them. Sometimes I didn't know what colour to use so I simply picked one that was different from those nearby on the chart. So as in life you have to make a judgement as to whether the look of something is significant and what that significance is. And if you're not sure, ask more questions!

OCCUPATIONS

Each occupation is given a code: an upper case letter that corresponds to a category (if there is more than one category that begins with that letter there is also a number in the category code) and if there is more than one occupation within that category, a lower case letter that corresponds to a specific occupation within that category. Each category code has also got a different colour to help remember which is which when looking around the chart. Some examples of how this works are given on the example tree to the left of the chart. For more discussion of Occupations see NOTES box below.

A1 Air force

- o Royal Air Force officer
- p pilot

A2 Army

- g general officer
- o officer
- s soldier (other rank)
- t officer (Territorial Army)
- w at the Battle of Waterloo

B1 Building trades

- b builder
- c carpenter
- g glazier
- h house painter
- l bricklayer
- m brickmaker
- p plasterer
- u plumber (employer)

B2 Business

- b chairman of the British South Africa Company
- c commission merchant
- e East India Company merchant
- p proprietor of 'Party Pieces'

C1 Church

- c clergyman
- n nun (mother superior)

C2 Clothing Industry

- b fashion buyer
- c cloth finisher
- d dress-maker
- h hatter
- m cloth merchant
- p draper
- r ribbon manufacturer
- s warper of silk
- w weaver
- y woollen manufacturer
- z woollen merchant

C3 Courtier

- b lord of the bedchamber
- c lord chamberlain
- e equerry
- g gentleman of the privy chamber
- l lord steward of the household
- m militia aide-de-camp to George IV & Victoria
- s groom of the stole
- t treasurer of the household
- v vice chamberlain of the household
- w groom in waiting
- y lady in waiting
- z lady of the bedchamber

C4 Civil Service

- a assistant in collection of enemy signals at Bletchley Park

E Education

- c college founder
- e educationist
- m medical school founder
- p playgroup assistant
- r education reformer

F1 Farming

- f farmer
- h farm hind [sic] = a married and skilled farm workman
- u husbandman

F2 Finance

- b banker
- c bank clerk
- h stock holder
- m bank manager
- s stockbroker
- w merchant banker

G1 Good works

- c charity worker
- i civic works
- j shelterer of persecuted Jews
- s sanitary reformer

G2 Government

- b governor of Bahamas
- c governor of Copenhagen
- d Deputy Minister of War of Congress Poland
- g governor of Gibraltar
- h viceroy of Hanover
- i viceroy of Ireland
- l House of Lords
- m Member of Parliament
- n governor of Northern Ireland
- p governor of Poland
- r governor-general of Rhine Province & Westphalia
- x postmaster general
- w governor of Warsaw then of Riga
- y government positions

G3 Government - Local

- c county councillor
- m mayor
- x councilman

H Head of State

I1 Independent Means/Gentleman

I2 Industry

- f food factory worker
- k pork packer
- o oil & colour manufacturer
- p paint manufacturer
- s steelworker

L1 Labourer

- a agricultural labourer
- b baker's labourer
- c colliery labourer
- g gardener
- i ironstone labourer
- m mason's labourer
- r rail labourer
- s road sweeper
- u builder's labourer
- w alum works labourer
- x general labourer

L2 Land owner/landed proprietor

L3 Law

- b barrister
- c sheriff clerk of Aberdeenshire
- m magistrate or Justice of the Peace
- s solicitor

M1 Medicine

- a nursing administrator
- d doctor, surgeon, general practitioner
- m matron in hospital
- n nurse

M2 Mining

- c coal miner
- d colliery deputy
- f colliery engineer's fitter
- i ironstone miner
- j colliery joiner

M3 Music

p concert pianist

N Navy

a admiral
c cadet
f First Sea Lord
o officer
r head of the Russian navy

O Office worker

c mercantile/commercial clerk
e clerk to East India Dock Company
i messenger (insurance office)
m messenger
o messenger (marine insurance office)
w clerical worker

P Patron

a arts patron
c charity patron
l literary patron
m music patron
p patron (not specified)
s sciences patron

S1 Service

c coachman
d domestic servant
h charwoman
k cook
l laundress
s school caretaker
w washerwoman

S2 Sport

c cricketer
r racehorse owner
s steward of the Jockey Club

T1 Title

a prince consort
b baron/baroness
c count/countess
d duke/duchess
e emperor/empress (tsar/tsarina)
g grand duke/duchess
k king
l lord/lady
m marquess/marchioness
n knight/lady
p prince/princess
q queen
r earl/countess
t queen consort
v viscount/viscountess

T2 Tradespeople

a shop assistant
b baker
g grocer
j jeweller
k shopkeeper
m merchant's assistant
s silversmith
w wine merchant
x butcher
z goldsmith

T3 Transport

a air hostess
c car mechanic
d flight dispatcher
e engineer
f farrier
l lorry driver
m mariner
p airline pilot
r railway company director
s shipping manager
w waggon wright
y railway proprietor
z shipwright

U University study

EXPLORING THIS CHART

No doubt you will have your own way of exploring this chart but here are a few suggestions that I hope will enable you to get the most out of it. A lot of exploration is about asking questions that lead you to look in a different way. There is a big difference between just going for a walk, and going for a walk where you are trying to identify how many different species of plant you can see on the way. And often when looking to answer sometimes arbitrary questions you end up seeing things that you would not have otherwise noticed.

So here are some questions to start you off:

- Pick a date and follow an imaginary horizontal line through it, all the way across the chart. Who was alive at that time, and how old were they?
- Look for records - which person lived the longest? Or the shortest? Who was married the shortest/longest?
- Who had the most children? How many only children are there on Prince George's tree?
- Look through the list of occupations and if one interests you, see if you can find them on the chart. Who was a concert pianist? Who sheltered persecuted Jews during the Second World War?

And if you see a name you don't recognise or that you want to know more about, go online and look them up - try looking on www.wikipedia.org, www.thepeerage.com, www.wargs.com, or do a general web search.

In case you haven't already spotted it, this chart is about you. Go back 200 years from your birth and you will find a similar picture of all the people who have made you. Get a piece of paper and mark up the date scale by laying the paper next to this chart. Draw your life line, draw your parents' life lines, going back as far as you can and then compare it to this chart. And if you don't have the information to draw your chart, the earlier you start asking questions the more people there will be alive to answer them. Who do you think YOU are?

CLOSING THOUGHTS

This is a complex picture but at the heart of it is a simple story. Each of us is the distillation of countless people who could never have imagined the details of the individual lives we are living today - and we in turn have the potential to create new life and create new things within life. The extraordinary magic of birth is often lost in the busy muddle of everyday living and I hope you will stare at this chart and wonder at it.

This picture is also about remembering. Life is a puzzle for which there may be no solution but remembering the experiences and example of those who have gone before can give us some guidance. Every life is unique and every family history is full of unique stories. Prince George is no exception. His forebears include : one who stepped up to be King at a time of great turmoil and earned the love of the nation through doing what he knew to be right despite being uncomfortable in the limelight and enduring ill health; one who flew Mosquitos in the Second World War and tipped the wings of V1 flying bombs to knock them off course; one who battled for equal access to education for girls and co-founded Leeds Girls' High School; one who worked tirelessly to transform the long-standing slums in Leeds, alongside running a successful cloth business; one who enjoyed doing physical labour on his vast estates, often being seen in an old macintosh tied with a piece of twine, and who would theatrically part his large moustache to kiss his family; one who broke with all Royal protocol to go and nurse and set up field hospitals during the Balkan Wars despite being born deaf (and later smoked Woodbines whilst walking the corridors of Buckingham Palace); one who also smoked Woodbines but in a flat in Southall, and who, though she stood at only 5 foot tall, was a huge character, bringing up her young children on her own after her husband died young after service in the First World War, making ends meet by working in a jam factory, and entertaining her family by banging out 'Roll Out The Barrel' on the piano; and one who studied piano at the Paris Conservatoire and performed at the Royal Albert Hall. He even has a forebear who has sung with Bon Jovi.

What are you going to do with the unique life given to you?

AUTHOR'S NOTE

I began working on this specific chart on 13th December 2012. It grew out of a project I'd been working on charting the Royal families of Europe going back over 1000 years, which in turn had grown out of a project about a First World War group photograph for which I developed this new design of family trees (see www.groupphoto.co.uk for more details). On 5th October 2012 I had been diagnosed with Hodgkin's Lymphoma and it was doing the research and the drawing necessary to produce this chart (yes, I drew all 217 faces on here) that gave me the outside focus that was essential to my withstanding the six months of very unpleasant chemotherapy and the long haul of recovery that followed. Now, after a year's work I have managed to complete something that I hope gives a new view on the lives not just of the Royal family, but of all of us. It is good to have something positive to show for what has been a terrible year for me personally, and I hope that it in turn can help others through raising funds for these charities of which the Duke & Duchess of Cambridge are patrons:

- **The Royal Marsden Hospital**
(where I had the majority of my treatment)
- **East Anglia's Children's Hospices (EACH)**
(who were such a help to my cousin's family)
- **The Henry van Straubenzee Memorial Fund**
- **The Art Room**

Thank you to all sorts of people who have helped me on my way (some of them without realising it). I was given a headstart with my research by various sources online, especially:

- the late William Addams Reitwiesener who made available loads of his royal family history data at www.wargs.com (as a tribute I have included his portrait on the chart)
- Claudia Joseph's e-book 'Kate: The Making of a Princess'
- Wikipedia
- www.thepeerage.com

These were the major starting points for my own research, which involved my checking the accuracy of what was online and filling in the gaps. This I did using standard family history sources, particularly via familysearch.org, findmypast.co.uk and ancestry.com (including the family trees put up on the latter by more people than I can mention here, which helped steer me on my way). Thank you also to the staff at the London Family History Centre for digging out the parish register microfilms. I have aimed to find documentary proof for all I have published here of Prince George's ancestors. Any errors that remain are my responsibility.

I could not have completed this without the encouragement and feedback (and in some cases the very good ideas) of Sally Webster, Paul Ebdon, Alan Schmidt, Mac Graham, Mary Newson, Diana Larman, David Kenyon, Jenny James, Lara Williamson, Keith Packer, Joan Woods, Tony Ball, Gavin Tester, and of course my work-mates at Fakenham Library: Tracey Beck, Imogen Bruce, Jan Campbell, Alan Leventhall, Betty Philips & Teresa Rosas. Having folk who ask you how you're getting on and want to see the result makes all the difference. Thank you one and all.

I hope that you get as much out of exploring this chart as I did in making it, and may you live in creative and interesting (but peaceful) times.

Andrew Tatham **Nk** 31 December 2013 www.Ttrees.co.uk

... oh the wonders around every corner ...



... and the stories to tell about them ...