GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

(UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Victoria I., Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, born at Ken­

sington Palace, London, May 24, 1819, the daughter of Edward,
Duke of Kent, fourth son of King George III., and of Princess
Victoria of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, widow of Prince Emich of Lein­
ingen. Ascended the throne at the death of her uncle, King
William IV., June 20, 1837; crowned at Westminster Abbey, June
28, 1838. Married, Feb. 10, 1840, to Prince Albert of Saxe­

Coburg-Gotha; widow, Dec. 14, 1861.

Children of the Queen.—1. Princess Victoria, born Nov. 21, 1840;
moved, Jan. 25, 1858, to Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, eldest son of
Wilhelm I., Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia. There are
offspring three sons and four daughters (see Prussia: Reigning
Sovereign and Family). 2. Prince Albert Edward, heir-apparent,
born Nov. 9, 1841; married, March 10, 1863, to Princess Alexandria,
eldest daughter of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Son­
derburg-Glücksburg, present King Christian IX. of Denmark. Issue,
two sons and three daughters:—Albert Victor, born Jan. 8, 1864;
George, born June 3, 1865; Louise, born Feb. 20, 1867; Alexandra,
born July 6, 1868; and Maud, born Nov. 26, 1869. 3. Princess
Alice, born April 25, 1843; married, July 1, 1862, to Prince
Ludwig of Hesse. (See Hesse page 154). 4. Prince Alfred, born
Aug. 6, 1844; entered the royal navy, Aug. 31, 1858; created
duke of Edinburgh, May 24, 1866; married Jan. 21, 1874, to Grand­
duchess Marie of Russia, only daughter of Emperor Alexander II.;
issue, a son, Alfred, born October 15, 1874, and a daughter, Marie,
born October 29, 1875. 5. Princess Helena, born May 25, 1846;
moved, July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein­
Sonderburg-Augustenburg, born Jan. 22, 1831, formerly captain
in the 3rd Regiment of Lancers of the Prussian army. Issue,
two sons, and two daughters—Christian, born April 14, 1867,
Albert John, born Feb. 26, 1869; Victoria, born May 3, 1870;
and Louise, born Aug. 12, 1872. 6. Princess Louise, born March
18, 1848; married, March 21, 1871, to John Douglas Sutherland,
Marquis of Lorne, born Aug. 6, 1815, eldest son of the Duke of
Argyll. 7. Prince Arthur, born May 1, 1850; created Duke of
Connaught 1874. 8. Prince Leopold, born April 7, 1853. 9.
Princess Beatrice, born April 14, 1857.
Cousins of the Queen.—1. George V., ex-King of Hanover, born at London, May 27, 1819, the son of Duke Ernest Augustus of Cumberland, fifth son of King George III. 2. Prince George, Duke of Cambridge, born at Hanover, March 26, 1819, the son of Duke Adolphus of Cambridge, sixth son of King George III.; field-marshal commanding-in-chief the British army. 3. Princess Augusta, sister of the preceding, born at Hanover, July 29, 1822; married, June 26, 1848, to Grand-duke Friedrich Wilhelm of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. 4. Princess Mary, sister of the preceding, born at Hanover, Nov. 27, 1833; married, June 12, 1866, to Prince Franz von Teck, born Aug. 27, 1837, son of Prince Alexander of Württemberg, and of Claudine Rhéday, Countess von Hohenstein. Issue, one daughter, and three sons, Victoria, born May 26, 1867, Albert, born Aug. 13, 1868, Franz Joseph, born Jan. 9, 1870, and Alexander, born April 14, 1874.

Aunt of the Queen.—Princess Augusta, born at Cassel, July 25, 1797, the daughter of Landgrave Friedrich of Hesse-Cassel; married, May 7, 1818, to Duke Adolphus of Cambridge, youngest son of King George III.; widow, July 8, 1850.

The queen reigns in her own right, holding the crown both by inheritance and election. Her legal title rests on the statute of 12 & 13 Will. III. c. 3, by which the succession to the crown of Great Britain and Ireland was settled, on the death of King William and Queen Anne, without issue, on the Princess Sophia of Hanover, and the 'heirs of her body, being Protestants.' The inheritance thus limited descended to George I., son and heir of Princess Sophia, she having died before Queen Anne; and it has ever since continued in a regular course of descent.

The civil list of the queen consists in a fixed Parliamentary grant, and amounts to much less than the income of previous sovereigns. By the Revolution of 1688, the duty of the king to bear the expenses of government out of the State income allotted to him was abolished, and certain portions of the income of the country were assigned to the king to meet the expenses of the royal household. Under George I. this sum amounted at times to 1,000,000l. sterling. If it did not reach 800,000l. the deficiency was covered by Parliament. In 1777, the civil list of the king was fixed at 900,000l., and the income over and above that sum from the hereditary possessions of the Crown passed to the Treasury. But at this period the king had to pay from the civil list the salaries of the judges and ambassadors, and other government officers. Under William IV. the civil list was relieved of many burthens, and fixed at 510,000l. By 39–40 Geo. III. c. 88, it was settled that the king might have a private and separate estate. It is established by 1–2 Vic. c. 2, that as long as Queen Victoria lives, all the