

# Followed Love Of The Sea



GREETINGS

and  
ALL GOOD WISHES  
to their  
ROYAL HIGHNESSES

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Naval service is a tradition in the Royal Family, and Prince Philip's love of the sea showed itself early in his life. He was born on the Ionian island of Corfu (June 10, 1921), son of Prince Andrew of Greece. On his father's side he is of Danish descent—Prince Andrew was a young son of King George of the Hellenes, son of King Christian IX of Denmark.

The Danish royal family is one of those ancient ruling houses that have no surname, so when becoming a British subject on March 18, 1947, Lieutenant Mountbatten took his mother's family name. At the same time he renounced his right of succession to the Greek throne—he would have been fifth in the line.

Prince Philip's mother was Princess Alice of Battenberg, eldest daughter of Prince Louis, who was naturalized in 1868 and joined the Royal Navy, rose to become Admiral of the Fleet and First Sea Lord, and during the First World War took the name of Mountbatten. He renounced his royal title and became first

Marquess of Milford Haven. Prince Philip's uncle, the second Marquess, also served in the Royal Navy, like his cousin, the third Marquess, and his younger uncle, Earl Mountbatten. Finally, since Prince Louis of Battenberg married a granddaughter of Queen Victoria Prince Philip is the Queen's great-great-grandson and second cousin to King George VI. Tall, fair-haired and strikingly handsome, he bears witness in his looks to his northern descent.

### Educated in Britain

Philip came to Britain at an early age to be educated, making his home during the holidays with his uncle, then Lord Louis Mountbatten. From a preparatory school, Chooam, he went to Mr. Kurt Hahn's school, which after the Nazi rise to power moved from Salom, Germany, to Gordonstoun, near Elgin in Scotland.

In 1939, Prince Philip left school to become a Royal Naval cadet, at the same time applying for British naturalization. He was still at Dartmouth when the war broke out and his naturalization, like that of many others, was held up.

At Dartmouth he was a brilliant student, being awarded the King's Dirk as the best all-round cadet of his term, and the Eardley Howard Crockett prize as the best cadet. Later when taking his sub-lieutenant's exam he obtained four firsts and one second, gaining nine months seniority out of a possible ten.

### Service Afloat

In January, 1940, he went to sea as midshipman on the battleship "Ramillies," and after serving in the cruisers "Kent" and "Shropshire," was appointed at the end of the year to the battleship "Valiant" in the Mediterranean Fleet.

After coming home to qualify as a sub-lieutenant, Prince Philip was appointed to HMS "Wallace," a destroyer. When the Lieutenant left in July, 1942, he took his place (he was promoted Lieutenant July 15, 1942), later succeeding the 1st Lieutenant in October of that year. He was one of the youngest officers, at 21, to have been second-in-command of a large destroyer. In July, 1943, he took part in the Sicily landing when HMS "Wallace" covered the Canadian beachhead.

Later in the year he came home for a course on HMS "President," London, and then early in 1944, he was appointed 1st Lieutenant in HMS "Whelp," one of Britain's newest destroyers, just nearing completion. He sailed in her for the Far East, took part in the war against Japan, serving for a time as A.D.C. to his uncle, and was present at the Japanese surrender in Tokyo Bay.

### In Command

On the return home of HMS "Whelp" in 1946, Lieutenant Mountbatten took over her com-



Prince Philip

## Personal Standard Of Princess Flown During Her Visit

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per quarters of the Royal Arms. **Relic of Chivalry**

The Princess' personal standard, which she is entitled to fly as a person of Royal rank, over any dwelling where she is in residence (except where there is a senior member of the Royal family there as well) is, like her coat of arms, a relic of the days of high chivalry, when the Sovereign and the great Princes under him in battle, displayed their standards to be a rallying point for their men-at-arms. The sight of the standard flying through the haze and dust of battle was proof that the King was present in person, and was a ready means of identifying the Royal quarters for those who had urgent business with him.

### Romantic Dreams

Such usages seem mere romantic dreams in these more prosaic times when sovereigns no longer ride into battle at the head of their men. But in fact, Princess Elizabeth's standard has served a like useful purpose of identification in recent years.

On her visits to English provincial towns, she drives not in the easily recognized maroon and scarlet Royal cars, but in a plain black sedan that would be difficult to distinguish from other cars in the procession except that from its radiator top there flies a small flag, colored predominantly red and yellow, which is the Princess' standard in miniature. Without it, many in the waiting crowds would miss seeing the Princess completely.

received freedom of City of Edinburgh. Apr. 21, 1948—Attended Buckingham Palace luncheon to Commonwealth Prime Ministers.

Apr. 28, 1949—Installed Chancellor of the University of Wales.

May 3, 1949—Attended Buckingham Palace party for European foreign ministers.

May 25 to May 28, 1949—Visit to Northern Ireland with H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth; received freedom of Belfast on May 26.

June 21 to June 24, 1949—Visit to Channel Islands with H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth.

Aug. 4, 1949—Appointed 1st Lieutenant of HMS "Chequers," leader of the First Destroyer Flotilla, Mediterranean Fleet Stationed at Malta. To serve under his uncle, Vice-Admiral Lord Mountbatten who commands 1st Cruiser Squadron.

Sep. 2, 1949—Announced at Newcastle meeting of British Association that he would be president for the year 1951 (Festival of Britain Year).

Jan. 1950—West to Red Sea in HMS "Chequers," visited King Ibn Saud and King Farouk during voyage.

May 20, 1950—Admiralty announced that in August, he would take up command of sloop HMS "Maple."

mand for the last two months to "pay her off" into reserve. Later he joined HMS "Glendower," the Royal Naval establishment in Fwllboll, North Wales, transferring to HMS "Royal Arthur," in Wiltshire, another training establishment where he was one of the two officers responsible for training petty officers. These appointments were a further evidence of his ability, for only officers with a high record for leadership are selected for these duties.

On July 9, 1947, the betrothal was announced of Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten, RN, to H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth. On the eve of the marriage, which took place on Nov. 20, 1947, the King conferred on him a knighthood, created him Knight Commander of the order of the Garter, authorized his use of the prefix "His Royal Highness," and created him Baron Greenwich of Greenwich, Earl of Merioneth and Duke of Edinburgh.

### Highlights in Career

Here are some additional highlights in the life of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, since 1946: Dec. 4, 1947—Appointed to Admiralty for duty in Operations Division of Naval Staff to date Dec. 15.

Mar. 29, 1948—Began six-months course of studies at Royal Naval Staff College, Greenwich. (After finishing his staff course he went on half-pay on account of his increasing duties but with the understanding he would resume a normal naval career later.)

May 11 to May 18, 1948—Visit to Paris with H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth; President Auriol conferred on him the Croix de Guerre. June 6, 1948—Received freedom of the City of London. June 9, 1948—Appointed Personal A.D.C. to H.M. the King. July 21, 1948—Took seat in House of Lords. Nov. 14, 1948—Birth of his son Prince Charles. Feb. 28 to Mar. 3, 1949—Visit to Edinburgh with H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth, when on March 1, he



Princess Elizabeth's Coat of Arms—The Coat of Arms shown above, was designed for the use of Princess Elizabeth, prior to her marriage to Lt. Philip Mountbatten. The lozenge-shaped shield in the center contains in the upper left and bottom right, the three lions of England; upper right, the Lion of Scotland; and bottom left, the harp symbolizing the Sovereign as King of Ireland. Across the top of the lozenge and across the "Royal Supports" (heraldic term for the rampant lion and unicorn) appears a "File" consisting of two red crosses of St. George, Patron Saint of England, and a Tudor rose in the center. The coronet denotes a daughter of the sovereign.



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and

Prince Philip

on their

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