

= Princess Beatrice of the United Kingdom =

Princess Beatrice of the United Kingdom , GCVO , GBE , GCStJ , VA , CI (Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore ; later Princess Henry of Battenberg ; (14 April 1857 ? 26 October 1944) was the fifth daughter and youngest child of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert . King Felipe VI of Spain , is her great @-@ great @-@ grandson . Beatrice was the last of Queen Victoria 's children to die , 66 years after the first , her sister Alice .

Beatrice 's childhood coincided with Queen Victoria 's grief following the death of her husband Albert , Prince Consort on 14 December 1861 . As her elder sisters married and left their mother , Queen Victoria came to rely on the company of her youngest daughter , whom she called " Baby " for most of her childhood . Beatrice was brought up to stay with her mother always and she soon resigned herself to her fate . Queen Victoria was so set against her youngest daughter marrying that she refused to discuss the possibility . Nevertheless , many suitors were put forward , including Louis Napoléon , Prince Imperial , the son of the exiled Emperor Napoleon III of France , and Louis IV , Grand Duke of Hesse , the widower of Beatrice 's older sister Alice . She was attracted to the Prince Imperial and there was talk of a possible marriage , but he was killed in the Anglo @-@ Zulu War in 1879 .

Beatrice fell in love with Prince Henry of Battenberg , the son of Prince Alexander of Hesse and by Rhine and Julia von Hauke and brother @-@ in @-@ law of her niece Princess Victoria of Hesse and by Rhine . After a year of persuasion , Queen Victoria agreed to the marriage , which took place at Whippingham on the Isle of Wight on 23 July 1885 . Queen Victoria consented on condition that Beatrice and Henry make their home with her and that Beatrice continue her duties as the Queen 's unofficial secretary . The Prince and Princess had four children , but 10 years into their marriage , on 20 January 1896 , Prince Henry died of malaria while fighting in the Anglo @-@ Asante War . Beatrice remained at her mother 's side until Queen Victoria died on 22 January 1901 . Beatrice devoted the next 30 years to editing Queen Victoria 's journals as her designated literary executor and continued to make public appearances . She died at 87 , outliving all her siblings , two of her children , and several nieces and nephews including George V and Wilhelm II .

= = Early life = =

Beatrice was born at Buckingham Palace . She was the fifth daughter and youngest of the nine children of the reigning British monarch , Queen Victoria , and her husband , Prince Albert of Saxe @-@ Coburg and Gotha (later The Prince Consort) . The birth caused controversy when it was announced that Queen Victoria would seek relief from the pains of delivery through the use of chloroform administered by Dr John Snow . Chloroform was considered dangerous to mother and child and was frowned upon by the Church of England and the medical authorities . Queen Victoria was undeterred and used " that blessed chloroform " for her last pregnancy . A fortnight later , Queen Victoria reported in her journal , " I was amply rewarded and forgot all I had gone through when I heard dearest Albert say ' It 's a fine child , and a girl ! ' " Albert and Queen Victoria chose the names Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore : Mary after Princess Mary , Duchess of Gloucester , the last surviving child of King George III of the United Kingdom ; Victoria after the Queen ; and Feodore after Feodora , Princess of Hohenlohe @-@ Langenburg , the Queen 's older half @-@ sister . She was christened in the private chapel at Buckingham Palace on 16 June 1857 . Her godparents were the Duchess of Kent (maternal grandmother) ; the Princess Royal (eldest sister) ; and the Prince Frederick of Prussia (her future brother @-@ in @-@ law) .

From birth , Beatrice became a favoured child . The elder favourite daughter of Prince Albert , the Princess Royal , was about to take up residence in Germany with her new husband , Frederick (" Fritz ") of Prussia . At the same time , the newly arrived Beatrice showed promise . Albert wrote to Augusta , Fritz 's mother , that " Baby practises her scales like a good prima donna before a performance and has a good voice ! " Although Queen Victoria was known to dislike most babies , she liked Beatrice , whom she considered attractive . This provided Beatrice with an advantage over her elder siblings . Queen Victoria once remarked that Beatrice was " a pretty , plump and

flourishing child ... with fine large blue eyes , [a] pretty little mouth and very fine skin " . Her long , golden hair was the focus of paintings commissioned by Queen Victoria , who enjoyed giving Beatrice her bath , in marked contrast to her bathing preferences for her other children . Beatrice showed intelligence , which further endeared her to the Prince Consort , who was amused by her childhood precociousness .

He wrote to Baron Stockmar that Beatrice was " the most amusing baby we have had . " Despite sharing the rigorous education programme designed by Prince Albert and his close adviser , Baron Stockmar , Beatrice had a more relaxed infancy than her siblings because of her relationship with her parents . By four years of age , the youngest , and the acknowledged last Royal child , Beatrice was not forced to share her parents ' attention the way her siblings had , and her amusing ways provided comfort to her faltering father .

= = Queen Victoria 's devoted companion = =

In March 1861 , Queen Victoria 's mother Victoria , Duchess of Kent , died at Frogmore . The Queen broke down in grief and guilt over their estrangement at the beginning of her reign . Beatrice tried to console her mother by reminding her that the Duchess of Kent was " in heaven , but Beatrice hopes she will return " . This comfort was significant because Queen Victoria had isolated herself from her children except the eldest unmarried , Princess Alice , and Beatrice . Queen Victoria again relied on Beatrice and Alice after the death of Albert , of typhoid fever , on 14 December .

The depth of the Queen 's grief over the death of her husband surprised her family , courtiers , politicians and general populace . As when her mother died , she shut herself off from her family ? most particularly , the Prince of Wales , (whom she blamed for her husband 's death) , with the exception of Alice and Beatrice . Queen Victoria often took Beatrice from her cot , hurried to her bed and " lay there sleepless , clasping to her child , wrapped in the nightclothes of a man who would wear them no more . " After 1871 , when the last of Beatrice 's elder sisters married , Queen Victoria came to rely upon her youngest daughter , who had declared from an early age : " I don 't like weddings at all . I shall never be married . I shall stay with my mother . " As her mother 's secretary , she performed duties such as writing on the Queen 's behalf and helping with political correspondence . These mundane duties mirrored those that had been performed in succession by her sisters , Alice , Helena and Louise . However , to these the Queen soon added more personal tasks . During a serious illness in 1871 , the Queen dictated her journal entries to Beatrice , and in 1876 she allowed Beatrice to sort the music she and the Prince Consort had played , unused since his death fifteen years earlier .

The devotion that Beatrice showed to her mother was acknowledged in the Queen 's letters and journals , but her constant need for Beatrice grew stronger . The Queen suffered another bereavement in 1883 , when her highland servant , John Brown , died at Balmoral . Once again , the Queen plunged into public mourning and relied on Beatrice for support . Unlike her siblings , Beatrice had not shown dislike for Brown , and the two had often been seen in each other 's company ; indeed , they had worked together to carry out the Queen 's wishes .

= = Marriage = =

= = = Possible suitors = = =

Although the Queen was set against Beatrice marrying anyone in the expectation that she would always stay at home with her , a number of possible suitors were put forward before Beatrice 's marriage to Prince Henry of Battenberg . One of these was Napoleon Eugene , the French Prince Imperial , son and heir of the exiled Emperor Napoleon III of France and his wife , the Empress Eugénie . After Prussia defeated France in the Franco @-@ Prussian War , Napoleon was deposed and moved his family to England in 1870 . After the Emperor 's death in 1873 , Queen Victoria and Empress Eugénie formed a close attachment , and the newspapers reported the imminent

engagement of Beatrice to the Prince Imperial . These rumours ended with the death of the Prince Imperial in the Anglo @-@ Zulu War on 1 June 1879 . Queen Victoria 's journal records their grief : " Dear Beatrice , crying very much as I did too , gave me the telegram ... It was dawning and little sleep did I get ... Beatrice is so distressed ; everyone quite stunned . "

After the death of the Prince Imperial , Beatrice 's brother , Albert Edward , the Prince of Wales , suggested that she marry their sister Alice 's widower , Louis IV , the Grand Duke of Hesse , who had lost his wife to diphtheria in 1878 . Albert Edward argued that Beatrice could act as replacement mother for Louis 's young children and spend most of her time in England looking after her mother . He further suggested the Queen could oversee the upbringing of her Hessian grandchildren with greater ease . However , at the time , it was forbidden by law for Beatrice to marry her sister 's widower . This was countered by the Prince of Wales , who vehemently supported passage by the Houses of Parliament of the Deceased Wife 's Sister Bill , which would have removed the obstacle . Despite popular support for this measure and although it passed in the House of Commons , it was rejected by the House of Lords because of opposition from the Lords Spiritual . Although the Queen was disappointed that the bill had failed , she was happy to keep her daughter at her side .

Other candidates , including two of Prince Henry 's brothers , Prince Alexander (" Sandro ") and Prince Louis of Battenberg , were put forward to be Beatrice 's husband , but they did not succeed . Although Alexander never formally pursued Beatrice , merely claiming that he " might even at one time have become engaged to the friend of my childhood , Beatrice of England " , Louis was more interested . Queen Victoria invited him to dinner but sat between him and Beatrice , who had been told by the Queen to ignore Louis to discourage his suit . Louis , not realising for several years the reasons for this silence , married Beatrice 's niece , Princess Victoria of Hesse and by Rhine . Although her marriage hopes had been dealt another blow , while attending Louis 's wedding at Darmstadt , Beatrice fell in love with Prince Henry , who returned her affections .

= = Engagement and wedding = = =

When Beatrice , after returning from Darmstadt , told her mother she planned to marry , the Queen reacted with frightening silence . Although they remained side by side , the Queen did not talk to her for seven months , instead communicating by note . Queen Victoria 's behaviour , unexpected even by her family , seemed prompted by the threatened loss of her daughter . The Queen regarded Beatrice as her " Baby " ? her innocent child ? and viewed the physical sex that would come with marriage as an end to innocence .

Subtle persuasions by the Princess of Wales and the Crown Princess of Prussia , who reminded her mother of the happiness that Beatrice had brought the Prince Consort , induced the Queen to resume talking to Beatrice . Queen Victoria consented to the marriage on condition that Henry give up his German commitments and live permanently with Beatrice and the Queen .

Beatrice and Henry were married at Saint Mildred 's Church at Whippingham , near Osborne , on 23 July 1885 . Beatrice , who wore her mother 's wedding veil of Honiton lace , was escorted by the Queen and Beatrice 's eldest brother , the Prince of Wales . Princess Beatrice was attended by ten royal bridesmaids from among her nieces : Princess Alix and Princess Irene of Hesse and by Rhine ; Princess Alexandra , Princess Marie , and Princess Victoria Melita of Edinburgh ; Princess Louise , Princess Maud , and Princess Victoria of Wales ; Princess Marie Louise and Princess Helena Victoria of Schleswig @-@ Holstein . The bridegroom 's supporters were his brothers , Prince Alexander of Bulgaria and Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg .

The ceremony ? which was not attended by her eldest sister and brother @-@ in @-@ law , the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia , who were detained in Germany ; William Ewart Gladstone ; or Beatrice 's cousin , Princess Mary Adelaide , Duchess of Teck , who was in mourning for her father @-@ in @-@ law ? ended with the couple 's departure for their honeymoon at Quarr Abbey House , a few miles from Osborne . The Queen , taking leave of them , " bore up bravely till the departure and then fairly gave way " , as she later admitted to the Crown Princess .

= = Queen Victoria 's last years = =

After a short honeymoon , Beatrice and her husband fulfilled their promise and returned to the Queen 's side . The Queen made it clear that she could not cope on her own and that the couple could not travel without her . Although the Queen relaxed this restriction shortly after the marriage , Beatrice and Henry travelled only to make short visits with his family . Beatrice 's love for Henry , like that of the Queen 's for the Prince Consort , seemed to increase the longer they were married . When Henry travelled without Beatrice , she appeared happier when he returned .

The addition of Prince Henry to the family gave new reasons for Beatrice and the Queen to look forward , and the court was brighter than it had been since the Prince Consort 's death . Even so , Henry , supported by Beatrice , was determined to take part in military campaigns , and this annoyed the Queen , who opposed his participation in life @-@ threatening warfare . Conflicts also arose when Henry attended the Ajaccio carnival and kept " low company " , and Beatrice sent a Royal Navy officer to remove him from temptation . On one occasion , Henry slipped away to Corsica with his brother Louis ; the Queen sent a warship to bring him back . Henry was feeling oppressed by the Queen 's constant need for his and his wife 's company .

Despite being married , Beatrice fulfilled her promise to the Queen by continuing as her full @-@ time confidante and secretary . Queen Victoria warmed to Henry , as she often did with other handsome , strong men . However , the Queen criticised Beatrice 's conduct during her first pregnancy . When Beatrice stopped coming to the Queen 's dinners a week before giving birth , preferring to eat alone in her room , the Queen wrote angrily to her physician , Dr James Reid , that , " I [urged the Princess to continue] coming to dinner , and not simply moping in her own room , which is very bad for her . In my case I regularly came to dinner , except when I was really unwell (even when suffering a great deal) up to the very last day . " Beatrice , aided by chloroform , gave birth the following week to her first son , Alexander . Despite suffering a miscarriage in the early months of her marriage , Beatrice gave birth to four children : Alexander , called " Drino " , was born in 1886 ; Ena in 1887 ; Leopold in 1889 and Maurice in 1891 . Following this , she took a polite and encouraging interest in social issues , such as conditions in the coal mines . However , this interest did not extend to changing the conditions of poverty , as it had done with her brother , the Prince of Wales .

Although court entertainments were few after the Prince Consort 's death , Beatrice and the Queen enjoyed tableau vivant photography , which was often performed at the royal residences . Henry , increasingly bored by the lack of activity at court , longed for employment , and in response , the Queen made him Governor of the Isle of Wight in 1889 . However , he yearned for military adventure and pleaded with his mother @-@ in @-@ law to let him join the Ashanti expedition fighting in the Anglo @-@ Asante war . Despite misgivings , the Queen consented , and Henry and Beatrice parted on 6 December 1895 ; they would not meet again . Henry contracted malaria and was sent home . On 22 January 1896 , Beatrice , who was waiting for her husband at Madeira , received a telegram informing her of Henry 's death two days earlier .

Devastated , she left court for a month of mourning before returning to her post at her mother 's side . The Queen 's journal reports that Queen Victoria " [w] ent over to Beatrice 's room and sat a while with her . She is so piteous in her misery . " Despite her grief , Beatrice remained her mother 's faithful companion , and as Queen Victoria aged , she relied more heavily on Beatrice for dealing with correspondence . However , realising that Beatrice needed a place of her own , she gave her the Kensington Palace apartments once occupied by the Queen and her mother . The Queen appointed Beatrice to the governorship of the Isle of Wight , vacated by Prince Henry 's death . In response to Beatrice 's interest in photography , the Queen had a darkroom installed at Osborne House . The changes in the family , including Beatrice 's preoccupation with her mother , may have affected her children , who rebelled at school . Beatrice wrote that Ena was " troublesome and rebellious " , and that Alexander was telling " unwarrantable untruths " .

= = Later life = =

Beatrice 's life was overturned by the death of Queen Victoria on 22 January 1901 . She wrote to

the Principal of the University of Glasgow in March , " ... you may imagine what the grief is . I , who had hardly ever been separated from my dear mother , can hardly realise what life will be like without her , who was the centre of everything . " Beatrice 's public appearances continued , but her position at court was diminished . She , unlike her sister Louise , was not close to her brother , now King Edward VII , and was not included in the King 's inner circle . Although their relationship did not break down completely , it was occasionally strained , for example when she accidentally (but noisily) dropped her service book from the royal gallery onto a table of gold plate during his coronation .

After inheriting Osborne , the King had his mother 's personal photographs and belongings removed and some of them destroyed , especially material relating to John Brown , whom he detested . Queen Victoria had intended the house to be a private , secluded residence for her descendants , away from the pomp and ceremony of mainland life . However , the new King had no need for the house and consulted his lawyers about disposing of it , transforming the main wing into a convalescent home , opening the state apartments to the public , and constructing a Naval College on the grounds . His plans met with strong disapproval from Beatrice and Louise . Queen Victoria had bequeathed them houses on the estate , and the privacy promised to them by their mother was threatened . When Edward discussed the fate of the house with them , Beatrice argued against allowing the house to leave the family , citing its importance to their parents .

However , the King did not want the house himself , and he offered it to his heir @-@ apparent , Beatrice 's nephew George , who declined , objecting to the high cost of maintenance . Edward subsequently extended the grounds of Beatrice 's home , Osborne Cottage , to compensate her for the impending loss of her privacy . Shortly afterwards , the King declared to Arthur Balfour , the Prime Minister , that the main house would go to the nation as a gift . An exception was made for the private apartments , which were closed to all but the royal family members , who made it a shrine to their mother 's memory .

= = = Queen Victoria 's journals = = =

Upon Queen Victoria 's death , Beatrice began the momentous task of transcribing and editing her mother 's journals , which had been kept since 1831 . The hundreds of volumes contained the Queen 's personal views of the day @-@ to @-@ day business of her life and included personal and family matters as well as matters of state .

Queen Victoria had given Beatrice the task of editing the journals for publication , which meant removing private material as well as passages that , if published , might be hurtful to living people . Beatrice deleted so much material that the edited journals are only a third as long as the originals . The destruction of such large passages of Queen Victoria 's diaries distressed Beatrice 's nephew , King George V , and his wife Queen Mary , who were powerless to intervene . Beatrice copied a draft from the original and then copied her draft into a set of blue notebooks . Both the originals and her first drafts were destroyed as she progressed . The task took thirty years and was finished in 1931 . The surviving 111 notebooks are kept in the Royal Archives at Windsor Castle .

= = = Retirement from public life = = =

Beatrice continued to appear in public after her mother 's death . The public engagements she carried out were often related to her mother , Queen Victoria , as the public had always associated Beatrice with the deceased monarch .

The beauty of Beatrice 's daughter , Ena , was known throughout Europe , and , despite her low rank , she was a desirable bride . Her chosen suitor was King Alfonso XIII of Spain . However , the marriage caused controversy in Britain , since it required Ena to convert to Catholicism . This step was opposed by Beatrice 's brother , King Edward VII , and Spanish ultra @-@ conservatives were against the King 's marriage to a Protestant of low birth , as her father , Prince Henry , was the son of a morganatic marriage . Thus , they considered Ena to be only partly royal and thus unfit to be Queen of Spain . Nonetheless , the couple wed on 31 May 1906 . The marriage began

inauspiciously when an anarchist attempted to bomb them on their wedding day . Apparently close at first , the couple grew apart . Ena became unpopular in Spain and grew more so when it was discovered that her son , the heir to the throne , suffered from haemophilia , a disease for which Alfonso held Beatrice responsible for having brought the disease to the Spanish royal house and turned bitterly against Ena .

During her time as Queen of Spain , Ena returned many times to visit her mother in Britain , but always without Alfonso and usually without her children . Meanwhile , Beatrice lived at Osborne Cottage in East Cowes until she sold it in 1913 , when Carisbrooke Castle , home of the Governor of the Isle of Wight , became vacant . She moved into the Castle while keeping an apartment at Kensington Palace in London . She had been much involved in collecting material for the Carisbrooke Castle museum , which she opened in 1898 .

Her presence at court further decreased as she aged . Devastated by the death of her favourite son , Maurice , during the First World War in 1914 , she began to retire from public life . In response to war with Germany , George V changed the family surname from Saxe @-@ Coburg and Gotha to Windsor to downplay their German origins . Subsequently , Beatrice and her family renounced their German names ; Beatrice 's style reverted from HRH Princess Henry of Battenberg to her birth style , HRH The Princess Beatrice . Her surname was anglicised to Mountbatten . Her sons gave up their courtesy style , Prince of Battenberg . Alexander , the eldest , became Sir Alexander Mountbatten and was later given the title Marquess of Carisbrooke in the Peerage of the United Kingdom . Her younger son , Leopold , became Lord Leopold Mountbatten and was given the rank of a younger son of a marquess . He was a haemophiliac , having inherited the " royal disease " from his mother , and died during a knee operation in 1922 one month short of his 33rd birthday .

Following the war , Beatrice was one of several members of the royal family who became patrons of The Ypres League , a society founded for veterans of the Ypres Salient and bereaved relatives of those killed in fighting in the Salient . She was herself a bereaved mother , as her son , Prince Maurice of Battenberg , had been killed in action during the First Battle of Ypres . Rare public appearances after his death included commemorations , including laying wreaths at the Cenotaph in 1930 and 1935 to mark the 10th and 15th anniversaries of the founding of the League .

= = = Last years = = =

Even in her seventies , Beatrice continued to correspond with her friends and relatives and to make rare public appearances , such as when , pushed in a wheelchair , she viewed the wreaths laid after the death of George V in 1936 . She published her last work of translation in 1941 . Entitled " In Napoleonic Days " , it was the personal diary of Queen Victoria 's maternal grandmother , Augusta , Duchess of Saxe @-@ Coburg @-@ Saalfeld . She corresponded with the publisher , John Murray , who greatly approved of the work . She made her last home at Brantridge Park in West Sussex , which was owned by Queen Mary 's brother , Alexander Cambridge , the first Earl of Athlone , and his wife , Princess Alice , who was Beatrice 's niece ; the Athlones were at the time in Canada where the Earl was Governor @-@ General . There , Beatrice died peacefully in her sleep on 26 October 1944 , aged eighty @-@ seven (the day before the 30th anniversary of her son , Prince Maurice 's death) . After her funeral service in St George 's Chapel , Windsor Castle , her coffin was placed in the royal vault on 3 November . On 28 August 1945 , her body was transferred and placed inside a joint tomb , alongside her husband , in St. Mildred 's Church , Whippingham . Beatrice 's final wish , to be buried with her husband on the island most familiar to her , was fulfilled in a private service at Whippingham attended only by her son , the Marquess of Carisbrooke , and his wife .

= = Legacy = =

Beatrice was the shyest of all of Queen Victoria 's children . However , because she accompanied Queen Victoria almost wherever she went , she became among the best known . Despite her shyness , she was an able actress and dancer as well as a keen artist and photographer . She was devoted to her children and was concerned when they misbehaved at school . To those who

enjoyed her friendship , she was loyal and had a sense of humour , and as a public figure she was driven by a strong sense of duty . She was Patron of the Isle of Wight Branch of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution from 1920 until her death . Music , a passion that was shared by her mother and the Prince Consort , was something in which Beatrice excelled , and she played the piano to professional standards . Like her mother , she was a devout Christian , fascinated by theology until her death . With her calm temperament and personal warmth , the princess won wide approval .

The demands made on Beatrice during her mother 's reign were high . Despite suffering from rheumatism , Beatrice was forced to endure her mother 's love of cold weather . Beatrice 's piano playing suffered as her rheumatism got gradually worse , eliminating an enjoyment in which she excelled ; however , this did not change her willingness to cater to her mother 's needs . Her effort did not go unnoticed by the British public .

In 1886 , when she agreed to open the Show of the Royal Horticultural Society of Southampton , the organisers sent her a proclamation of thanks , expressing their " admiration of the affectionate manner in which you have comforted and assisted your widowed mother our Gracious Sovereign the Queen " . As a wedding present , Sir Moses Montefiore , a banker and philanthropist , presented Beatrice and Henry with a silver tea service inscribed : " Many daughters have acted virtuously , but thou excellest them all . " The Times newspaper , shortly before Beatrice 's marriage , wrote : " The devotion of your Royal Highness to our beloved Sovereign has won our warmest admiration and our deepest gratitude . May those blessings which it has hitherto been your constant aim to confer on others now be returned in full measure to yourself . " The sentence was , as far as it dared , criticising the Queen 's hold over her daughter .

Some of the buildings with which Beatrice would have been familiar , continue to be regularly used by the royal family : Buckingham Palace , Windsor Castle , Balmoral Castle , and Kensington Palace . She died at Brantridge Park , the home of her niece , Princess Alice , and her husband , the Earl of Athlone , at the time serving as Governor General of Canada . Osborne House , her mother 's favourite home , is accessible to the public . Her Osborne residences , Osborne and Albert Cottages , remain in private ownership after their sale in 1912 . At her death , Beatrice was the only surviving child of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert . The future Elizabeth II , Beatrice 's great @-@ grandniece , was eighteen years of age at that time .

Through her daughter , Victoria Eugenie , she is an ancestress of Felipe VI , the current King of Spain and the Spanish Royal Family .

= = Titles , styles , honours and arms = =

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14 April 1857 ? 23 July 1885 : Her Royal Highness The Princess Beatrice

23 July 1885 ? 14 July 1917 : Her Royal Highness Princess Henry of Battenberg

17 July 1917 ? 26 October 1944 : Her Royal Highness The Princess Beatrice

= = = Honours = = =

9 January 1874 : Royal Order of Victoria and Albert (1st class)

1 January 1878 : Order of the Crown of India

30 November 1881 : Grand Duchy of Hesse Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Golden Lion

24 May 1885 : Royal Red Cross

10 February 1904 : Royal Family Order of King Edward VII (2nd class)

3 June 1911 : Royal Family Order of King George V (2nd class)

1 January 1919 : Dame Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire

12 June 1926 : Dame Grand Cross of the Order of St John

11 May 1937 : Dame Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order

886th Dame of the Spanish Royal Order of Queen Maria Luisa .

Order of St. Catherine (Russian)

== Arms ==

In 1858 , Beatrice and the three younger of her sisters were granted use of the royal arms , with an inescutcheon of the shield of Saxony and differenced by a label of three points argent . On Beatrice 's arms , the outer points bore roses gules , and the centre a heart gules . In 1917 , the inescutcheon was dropped by royal warrant from George V.

== Issue ==

== Ancestry ==