The Kings and Queens of Canada:
The Crown in Canadian History

Charles d'Orléans, Comte d'Angoulême (1459–1496).

Marguerite de Navarre (1492–1549). Married Henri II, King of Navarre. Wrote a collection of short stories, including one based on the life of Marguerite de La Rocque de Robertval, who was abandoned on an island off the coast of Québec.

FRANÇOIS I (1494–1547). Patron and sponsor of Verrazzano's voyage to Newfoundland in 1524. Sent Cartier to explore the St. Lawrence River in 1534 and sent Roberval to settle Canada in 1541.

Jeanne II, reine de Navarre (1528–1572). Married Antoine de Bourbon.

HENRI II (1519–1559). André de Thevet, the first historian to describe America, was appointed royal cosmographer during Henri II reign and served four consecutive French kings.

HENRI IV, "The Great" (1553–1610). Patron of Pierre Du Gua de Monts and Samuel de Champlain's voyages to North America. Authorized the founding of Québec in 1608.

CHARLES IX (1550–1574). Attempted to establish a settlement in Florida in 1562 and 1565.

HENRI III (1551–1589). Encouraged the exploration and development of New World territories. Appointed Troillus des Mesgouets as Viceroy of Canada in 1578. Granted Jacques Noël, Jacques Cartier's nephew, privileged rights to fishing, fur trading, and mining in New France.

François II (1544–1560). Married Mary, Queen of Scots (1558).

LOUIS XIII, "The Just" (1601–1643). Organised the development and administration of New France, expanding its settlements westward along the Saint Lawrence River from Québec City to Montréal.

Ana Ana María Mauricia de Austria y Austria (1601–1666). Queen consort of France and Navarre, regent for her son, Louis XIV of France, 1643–1651. She chose to empower a new company, the Community of Habitants of New France, with a monopoly on the fur trade and the privilege of granting land claims.

Henrietta Maria of France (1609–1669). Queen consort of England, Scotland, and Ireland as the wife of King Charles I. Namesake of the British colony of Maryland, established in 1632, and of Cape Henrietta Maria, located in Hudson's Bay, Ontario.

LOUIS XIV, "The Sun King" (1638–1715). Created New France as a royal province in 1663 and reformed the colonial government. Dispatched the *filles du roi* to New France; appointed Jean Talon as the colony's first active intendant and Frontenac as Governor of New France.

Philippe I, Duc d'Orléans (1640–1701).

Philippe II, Duc d'Orléans (1674–1723). Acted as Regent for Louis XV, 1715–1723. Commissioned Pierre François Xavier de Charlevoix to survey the historic boundaries of Acadia, newly lost to the British. Charlevoix travelled across North America between 1720 and 1722, and kept a record of the entire voyage. In 1744 he published "History of New France."

Louis de France, "Le Grand Dauphin" (1661–1711).

Louis de France, "Le Petit Dauphin" (1682–1712).

LOUIS XV, "The Well-Beloved" (1710–1774). During his reign, Louisbourg was founded (1720) and Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, sieur de La Vérendrye helped to expand New France's fur trade by establishing various posts west of Quebec. Under the Treaty of Paris, France ceded sovereignty over Canada to Britain at the end of the Seven Years War.

Louis, Dauphin de France (1729–1765). Son of Louis XV; Dauphin from 1729 to 1765. Namesake of Dauphin, Manitoba, established in 1741.

Lady **Mary Lennox** (1792–1847). Married Sir Charles Augutus Fitzroy, who travelled to Lower Canada with the 4th Duke of Richmond in 1818. Fitzroy was appointed as the 11th Governor of Prince Edward Island in 1837.

Charles Lennox, 5th Duke of Richmond and 5th Duke of Lennox (1791–1860). Responsible for establishing the Military General Service Medal in 1847.

Lord **William Pitt Lennox** (1799–1881). Served as aide-de-camp to the 4th Duke of Richmond, Governor General of British North America 1818–1819.

Lady **Sarah Lennox** (1792–1873). Married Sir Peregrine Maitland, who served as Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada 1818–1828 and of Nova Scotia 1828–1834.

Lady **Cecilia Catherine Gordon-Lennox** (1838–1910).

Charles Henry Gordon-Lennox, 6th Duke of Richmond, 6th Duke of Lennox and 1st Duke of Gordon (1818–1903). President of the Board of Trade in the Derby and Disraeli cabinets, which would help negotiate Confederation in 1867.

Lady **Rosalind Cecilia Caroline Bingham** (1869–1958).

Lady **Cynthia Elinor Beatrix Hamilton**, Countess Spencer (1897–1972).

Edward John Spencer, 8th Earl Spencer (1924–1992).

Diana, Princess of Wales (1961–1997). In 1983, the Prince and Princess of Wales undertook official visits to Canada for the official opening of World Universities Games and to celebrate the 400th anniversary of Sir Humphrey Gilbert taking possession of Newfoundland. They visited Expo 86 in 1986. In 1991, they undertook an official visit to Canada to present replica of Queen Victoria's Royal Charter to Queen's University, on the 150th anniversary of the university's 1841 founding. The Princess of Wales's Royal Regiment was named in her Honour.

HENRY VII (1457–1509). Giovanni Caboto (John Cabot) crossed the Atlantic Ocean and explored the coast of Newfoundland in 1497.

Margaret Tudor (1489–1541). Married James IV, King of Scots (1503).

HENRY VIII (1491–1547). Commissioned John Rut to command a Northwest passage expedition in 1527. Rut explored the coast of Labrador in 1527.

James V, King of Scots (1512–1542).

EDWARD VI (1537–1553).

MARY I (1516–1558). Married Philip II of Spain, ruler of the Spanish Empire in North and South America. Mary became the first female monarch of Canada to reign in her own right (Queen Regnant).

ELIZABETH I, "The Virgin Queen" (1533–1603). Financed the first voyage of Sir Martin Frobisher in 1576. In 1578, Sir Humphrey Gilbert obtained letters-patent from Queen Elizabeth, empowering him to discover and possess any lands in North America then unsettled.

Mary, Queen of Scots (1542–1587).

Henry Stuart (1545–1567).

Philip II of Spain (1527–1598). Ruler of the Spanish Empire in North and South America.

JAMES I (1566–1625). King of Scotland, and of England and Ireland in 1603. Began English colonization of North America and founded Cuper's Cove, Newfoundland, in 1610. Laid foundations of the British Empire from which Canada derived common law and constitutional structure.

CHARLES I, "The Martyr" (1600–1649). Patron of George Calvert, 1st Baron Baltimore, 8th Proprietary Governor of Newfoundland who established the first sustained English settlement in Avalon, Newfoundland.

Henry Frederick Stuart, Prince of Wales (1594–1612). Patron of Sir Thomas Button's Hudson Bay expedition of 1612–1613.

Elizabeth Stuart, "The Winter Queen," (1596-1662). Married Frederick V.

CHARLES II, "The Merrie Monarch" (1630–1685). Granted a trade monopoly over "Rupert's Land" to the Hudson's Bay Company by royal charter in 1670 and named the territory Rupert's Land, after his cousin Prince Rupert of the Rhine, the company's first Governor.

JAMES II (1633–1701). Namesake of the Albany River in Northern Ontario. Became Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1683.

Princess Henrietta of England (1644–1670).

Mary, Princess Royal (1631–1660). Was the first daughter of a British sovereign to hold the title "Princess Royal."

Sophia of the Palatinate, Electress of Hanover, Heiress Presumptive (1630–1714). Daughter of Elizabeth "The Winter Queen".

Rupert, Count of the Rhine, Duke of Cumberland (1619–1682). Namesake of Rupert's Land, the largest territory in British North America, which encompassed Manitoba, parts of Saskatchewan, Alberta, Nunavut, Ontario, Quebec, and parts of the United States. Founder and first Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company (1670–1682).

Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond and Duke of Lennox (1672–1723). Illegitimate son of Charles II.

ANNE (1665–1714). Namesake of various Canadian geographic features, including Annapolis Royal in Nova Scotia. Held audience with the Four Mohawk Kings of the Six Nations in 1710. Queen Anne's War (1702–1713) ended with the French cession of Hudson's Bay, Acadia, and Newfoundland to Britain.

James Stuart, "The Old Pretender" (1688-1766)

MARY II (1662–1694). Married William III (1677).

William III (1694–1702). Joint ruler with his wife, Mary II, and alone after her death. He appointed commissioners to promote trade in the American plantations and elsewhere.

GEORGE I (1660–1727). Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, was named after his family line.

Charles Lennox, 2nd Duke of Richmond and 2nd Duke of Lennox (1701–1750).

GEORGE II (1683–1760). Ordered the construction of Halifax in 1749 and was the Royal Founder of St. Paul's Church in downtown Halifax.

Charles Stuart, "The Young Pretender" "Bonnie Prince Charlie" (1720–1788).

Henry Stuart, Cardinal Duke of York (1725–1807).

Charles Lennox, 3rd Duke of Richmond and 3rd Duke of Lennox (1735–1806). Namesake of Lennox, Ontario.

General Lord George Lennox (1737–1805). Fought in the Seven Years' War.

Frederick Louis, Prince of Wales (1707–1751). Fort Frederick Kingston, Ontario and of Fort Frederick in Fredericton, New Brunswick, were named after him.

Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (1744 –1818). Queen Consort Namesake of the Queen Charlotte Islands in British Columbia (present Haida Gwaii). Namesake of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island (1865), the "Birthplace of Confederation" and site of the 1864 Charlottetown Conference.

GEORGE III (1738–1820). The first sovereign to reign over all of Canada due to the Royal Proclamation of 1763; significantly impacted Crown and Aboriginal peoples' relationship for centuries. Granted a royal charter to Saint John, New Brunswick in 1785; New Brunswick was named after his family line (1784).

Charles Lennox, 4th Duke of Richmond and 4th Duke of Lennox (1764–1819). In 1818 he was appointed Governor General of British North America.

GEORGE IV (1762–1830). Granted a royal charter in 1827 for the establishment of a university in Upper Canada, King's College (present University of Toronto). In 1814 the then Prince Regent signed and ratified the Treaty of Ghent, ending the War of 1812.

Princess Charlotte of Wales (1796–1817). Princess Charlotte married Leopold, Prince of Saxe-Coburg, who was the namesake of Cobourg, Ontario. Namesake of the HMS Princess Charlotte built in Kingston, Ontario in 1814.

Frederick, Duke of York and Albany (1763–1827). Namesake of Fredericton, New Brunswick (1785). The Duke of York Bay was named in his honour, since it was discovered on his birthday.

WILLIAM IV (1765–1837). First member of the Royal Family to visit Canada. Travelled extensively through Quebec, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland as a captain in the Royal Navy 1786–1787. His 1832 Great Reform Act significantly impacted Canada's electoral system.

Lady **Mary Fox**, née FitzClarence (1798–1864). Came to Nova Scotia in 1830 with her husband, Colonel Charles Richard Fox, who commanded the 34th Regiment.

Amelia Cary, Viscountess Falkland (1807–1858). Married Lucius Bentinck Cary, 10th Viscount Falkland who served as Governor of Nova Scotia 1840–1846.

Prince Edward, Duke of Kent and Strathearn (1767–1820). Commander-in-Chief of British forces in North America in 1799. He was the first member of the royal family to live in North America. The Town Clock, one of the most recognizable landmarks in the historic urban core of Nova Scotia's Halifax Regional Municipality is credited to Prince Edward. Charles de Salaberry was his protégé.

Ernest, Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale (1771– 1851). Namesake of what was Cumberland, Ontario (now amalgamated into Ottawa). Became King of Hanover in 1837.

Prince Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex (1773– 1843).

Prince Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge (1774–1850). Namesake of Adolphustown, located in Greater Napanee, Ontario.

Sir **Augustus Frederick d'Este**, (1794–1848). Illegitimate son of Prince Augustus. A member of the Aborigines Protection Society, which fought to protect the rights of Aboriginal people in the British Empire; argued for their rights to land in Upper Canada.

Prince George, Duke of Cambridge (1819–1904).

Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Prince Consort (1819–1861). Averted war with the U.S. over the Trent Affair, 1861. The town of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan and the Prince Albert Volunteers/Rifles, a militia unit that served during the North-West Rebellion, are named after him.

QUEEN VICTORIA "MOTHER OF CONFEDERATION" (1819–1901). United Upper Canada and Lower Canada into the Province of Canada, 1841. Chose Ottawa as the capital of the Province of Canada, 1857 and named British Columbia in 1858. United the Province of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick into the Dominion of Canada under a new Canadian Crown, 1867.

EDWARD VII, "THE PEACEMAKER" (1841–1910). Toured British North America in 1860 as Prince of Wales. Bestowed British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Prince Edward Island, and Alberta with their coats of arms. Granted the title "Royal" to the Northwest Mounted Police (later the RCMP) in 1904.

Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh (1844–1900). Toured Eastern Canada by rail in 1861. He was from time to time between 1878 and 1883 stationed in Halifax as Commander of the Royal Navy's North Atlantic Squadron.

Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany (1853–1884). Visited his sister Princess Louise, reviewed the troops on the Plains of Abraham and fished on the Cascapédia River. Sought to be Governor General in Canada in 1881, but rejected due to health issues, haemophilia.

Princess Helena (1846–1923). Princess Helena is the namesake of one of the five mountains in British Columbia named after Queen Victoria's children. Co-Founder of the Canadian Red Cross, 1896.

Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn (1850–1942). Served as the Governor General of Canada, the 10th since Canadian Confederation and the first to be of royal descent. Given the title Kavakoudge and named Chief of the Six Nations by the Grand River Reserve Iroquois in 1869.

Princess Louise (1848–1939). Married John Campbell, Marquess of Lorne, Canada's fourth Governor General (1878–1883), founder of the Royal Society of Canada (1882), the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts (1880), and the National Art Gallery (1880). They lived in Canada.

Princess Alice (1843–1878). Married Ludwig IV, Grand Duke of Hesse and by Rhine (1837–1892). The maternal great-grandmother if Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh.

Princess Beatrice (1857–1944).

GEORGE V (1865–1936). In 1908 The Prince of Wales (Later King George V), on board the warship HMS. Indomitable, accompanied by a squadron of the Royal Navy, visited Quebec. The royal visit was in cordial celebration of the 300 anniversary of the founding of Quebec by Champlain. Appointed Canada's first foreign representatives. Granted Canada its coat of arms and designated red and white as the nation's official colors.

Mary (1867–1953). Participated in the 1901 joint Royal Tour of the Commonwealth with her husband, the future King George V. Travelled across Canada via the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone (1883–1981). Married Alexander, Earl of Athlone (brother of Queen Mary and great grandson of George III), who was Governor General 1940–1946. He proved to be instrumental in the Canadian war effort and as a host to British and American statesmen during the Second World War.

Admiral Sir **Alexander Ramsay** (1881-1972). Married Princess Patricia. Served as aide-de-camp to his father-in-law, Prince Arthur, then Governor General of Canada. Proposed to Patricia at a fishing lodge on the Bay of St. Anne, Nova Scotia.

Princess Patricia of Connaught, (Lady Patricia Ramsay) (1886–1974). The Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry was named in her honour and she served as its Colonel-in-Chief from 1918 to 1974. Her portrait appears on the One Dollar note of the Dominion of Canada with issue date March 17th 1917.

Nicholas II, Emperor and Autocrat of All the Russias—Tsar Nicholas II (1878–1918). His sister, Olga, lived in exile in rural Ontario (near Cooksville/Mississauga) 1948–1960; died in Toronto and buried in York Cemetery.

Empress consort **Alexandra Feodorovna Romanova** (1872–1918). Married Nicholas II, Emperor and Autocrat of All the Russias—Tsar Nicholas II.

Princess Victoria of Hesse and by Rhine (1863–1950). Married Prince Louis of Battenberg, Marquess of Milford Haven, who was present at the opening of the Canadian National Exhibition in 1905.

Prince of Battenberg (1886–1960).

Lady **Iris Mountbatten** (1920–1982). Married W.A. Kemp, a Canadian TV broadcaster and actor in 1965. Lived in Toronto 1965–1982, and died in Toronto.

EDWARD VIII (1894–1972). Unveiled Canada's National Vimy Ridge Memorial in France on July 26, 1936, to a crowd with more than 50,000 Canadian and French veterans in attendance. Owned the E.P. Ranch in rural Alberta 1919–1962.

GEORGE VI (1895–1952). Toured Canada in 1939, the first time a reigning monarch had visited the country. Appointed Vincent Massey as the first Canadian-born Governor General.

Lady **Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon** (1900-2002). Toured Canada in 1939 alongside her husband King George VI. Patron to many worthy charities, including the Victorian Order of Nurses and the Ontario Jockey Club.

Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester (1900–1974). Toured Canada in 1929.

Princess Mary, Princess Royal and Countess of Harewood (1897–1965). Presented new colours earned in the Second World War by the Canadian Scottish Regiment in 1962. Former Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment.

Prince George Edward, Duke of Kent (1902–1942). Toured Canada in 1941 to inspect air bases and training centres. Received the Canadian Forces Decoration medal. President of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, the intergovernmental organization of which Canada is a member.

Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent (1906–1968). Princess Marina married Prince George Edward, Duke of Kent. Former Colonel-in-Chief of the Essex and Kent Scottish Regiment.

Princess Alice of Battenberg (1885–1969). Married Prince Andrew of Greece and Denmark (1882–1944).

Louis Mountbatten, Earl Mountbatten of Burma (1900–1979). Planned the Dieppe Raid led by Canadians in 1942 and commanded the Supreme East Asia Command1943–1946. Opened the Canadian National Exhibition in 1948 and the Toronto Maritime Museum.

Patricia, Countess Mountbatten of Burma (1924–). Served as Colonel-in-Chief of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry from 1974 to 2007 when she was succeeded by the Rt. Hon. Adrienne Clarkson. She received the Canadian Meritorious Service Cross as well as the Canadian Forces Decoration.

Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh (1921–). Son of Princess Alice of Battenberg. Founded the Duke of Edinburgh Award, launched in Canada in 1963. Appointed to the Queen's Privy Council for Canada in 1957.

QUEEN ELIZABETH II (1926–). Current reigning constitutional monarch; adopted the title of "Queen of Canada" by Parliament in 1953. Colonel-in-Chief of various Canadian Forces regiments and patron of numerous Canadian charities. Signed the Proclamation of the Constitution Act, 1982. The Salish Nation named Queen Elizabeth II the "Mother of all People" in 1959. She was the first sovereign to read the Speech from the Throne in 1957; she opened Parliament in 1957; she participated in Canada's Centennial; witnessed the creation of Nunavut in 1999; joined Canadians in festivities marking the centennials of various provinces. She is one of only two monarchs to have celebrated her Diamond Jubilee.

Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon (1930–2002). Namesake of the Princess Margaret Hospital in Toronto, Ontario. In 1958, was presented with Portland Island (now Princess Margaret Marine Park) in British Columbia to commemorate her visit to the province.

Prince Richard, Duke of Gloucester (1944–). Appointed to the Order of St. John in 1974. As Grand Prior, he presided at the centenary celebrations of St. John Ambulance in Canada in 1983.

Prince Edward, Duke of Kent (1935–). Personal aide-de-camp to Queen Elizabeth II. Colonel-in-Chief of The Lorne Scots 1977–present. Opened the Calgary Stampede in 1968.

Princess Alexandra, The Honourable Lady Ogilvy (1936–). Colonel-in-Chief of the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada (until 2010) and of the Canadian Scottish Regiment. Married Hon. Sir Angus Ogilvy.

Prince Michael of Kent (1942–). Prince Michael toured Halifax, Sydney, Louisbourg, and Baddeck to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the first powered flight in the British Empire. Colonel-in-Chief, The Essex and Kent Scottish.

George Winsdor, Earl of St Andrews (1962–). Married Sylvana Tomaselli, who was born in Placentia, Newfoundland.

Charles, Prince of Wales (1948–). Founded The Prince's Trust Charity (1976), which produced The Prince's Charities Canada in 2010. Has received several Aboriginal titles; is Colonel-in-Chief of six Canadian regiments and has extended patronage to several Canadian organizations.

Camilla, Duchess of Cornwall (1947–). Great-great-great granddaughter of Sir Allan MacNab, Prime Minister of the Province of Canada before Confederation. Camilla is patron of Dundurn Castle, built by MacNab, and Colonel-in-Chief of The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada.

Prince Edward, Earl of Wessex (1964–). Travels frequently to Canada to present the Duke of Edinburgh Gold Awards and participated in the regimental ceremony at Queenston Heights for the War of 1812. Is Colonel-in-Chief of three Canadian regiments.

Sophie, Countess of Wessex (1965–). Is Colonel-in-Chief of the Lincoln and Welland Regiment and of the South Alberta Light Horse Regiment.

Anne, Colonel-in-Chief of the Canadian Forces Medical Services and of five other Canadian regiments. Patron of the Princess Margaret Hospital in Toronto, Ontario. She competed in the 1976 Montreal Olympics.

Prince Andrew, Duke of York (1960–). Travels to Canada frequently as the Colonel-in-Chief of three Canadian Forces regiments. Attended Lakefield College in Lakefield, Ontario in 1977.

Catherine, Duchess of Cambridge (1982–). With The Duke of Cambridge, toured Canada in June 2011 as her first official Commonwealth tour.

Prince William, Duke of Cambridge (1982–). After twice accompanying his parents to Canada, the Prince, with his wife, toured Canada attending Canada Day celebrations on Parliament Hill in 2011. He became the first Canadian Royal to participate in a citizenship ceremony in Gatineau, Qc, in 2011.

Prince Henry of Wales. (1984–). Toured Canada in 1991 with his family. Trained for a tour of duty in Afghanistan at Canadian Forces Bases Suffield near Medicine Hat, Alberta in June 2007.

Peter Phillips (1977–). Married Autumn Kelly, a Canadian from Pointe-Claire, Quebec in May 2008.

The Crown in Canada was first established by the kings of France and England in the 15th and 16th centuries. This poster highlights those monarchs and their family members who financed excursions, influenced explorations, granted land and titles, and finally visited Canada themselves. These monarchs influenced the founding and development of our country and can be truly said to be the Kings and Queens of Canada.

www.canadiancrown.gc.ca

George V, inspects Canadian troops in 1908 at Quebec City's tercentenary.

House of Commons Collection, Ottawa.

George VI receiving salute on Parliament Hill during 1939 Royal Tour

Her Majesty opens the 1st Session of the 23rd Parliament.

Prince of Wales reviewing troops in 2012 at Fort York in Toronto.

Prince William during 2011 Royal Tour in P.E.I.

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