

Leuchtenberg



Description of Arms :

Ecartelé : au 1, d'argent à une fasce d'azur, qui est Leuchtenberg ; au 2, de gueules à une porte de ville crénelée d'argent ouverte de sable posée sur une terrasse de sinople flanquée d'un mur sommé de 2 tours crénelées d'argent soutenant chacune un chêne de sinople, qui est d'Eichstädt ; au 3, de sinople à l'épée haute d'argent mise en pal garnie d'or accostée de chaque côté de 3 étoiles du mesme 2 et 1 ; au 4, d'argent à la fasce de sable accompagnée de 3 merlettes du mesme rangées en chef, qui est Beauharnais ancien ; sur le tout, d'azur à une couronne royale d'or.

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Principal Title : Duke of Leuchtenberg.

Creation : Russia, 1817.

Subsidiary Titles : Marquis of Ferté-Beauharnais (1764), Prince Romanovsky (1852), Prince of Eichstadt (1817).

Family Name : Beauharnais de Leuchtenberg.

Family History : This is a name instantly familiar to all students of French history. Alexandre de Beauharnais was the first husband of Josephine Tascher de la Pagerie (q.v.). He was condemned to death, following the surrender of Mayenz, while he was commander of the army of the Rhine. That was in 1793. His daughter, Hortense, became the wife of Louis Napoleon and the mother of Napoleon III. His son, Eugène, was adopted by Napoleon Bonaparte and this act became crucial to his further career.

First he was sent to Italy, when his step-father became emperor, as Vice-Roy. He was also made a Prince of the French Empire and Arch-Chancellor of State. Later he served in the campaigns in Austria, Spain and was given overall command of the French armies during the operations in Hungary.

On the way, he became son-in-law of Tsar Nicholas I. By now, he was one of the most influential people in the whole of Europe and yet he is comparatively unknown as an historical character.

With his marital connections and his experience of Eastern Europe, it is not altogether surprising that he had doubts about Napoleon's invasion into Russia. Nevertheless, he stood in for the Emperor and then Murat, in 1812, following the retreat from Moscow.

Already of noble origin, he was made Duke de Leuchtenberg and Prince d'Eichstadt in 1817 - after the fall of his step-father. He was still only thirty-six years of age.

In 1852, his father-in-law issued an *ukase* elevating Eugène to the rank of Prince Romanovsky, with the prefix of Imperial Highness. At the same time he confirmed the titles of Duke of Leuchtenberg (Imperial Highness) and Prince d'Eichstadt (Serene Highness).

Leuchtenberg

Josephine Tascher de la Pagerie (1763-1814)

1st = (1779) Alexandre de Beauharnais (1760-1794) and 2nd = (1796) Napoleon I (1769-1821), Emperor of French

Eugene de Beauharnais (1781-1824), Prince of Venice (1807), 1st Duke of Leuchtenberg and Prince of Eichstädt (1817)
= (1817) Augusta (1788-1851), Princess of Bavaria

? (1852) Maximilien (1817-1852), 3rd Duke of Leuchtenberg, 1st Prince of Romanovsky

3 daughters
Nicolas (1845/53-1891), 4th Duke, Prince Romanovsky
Eugene (1847-1901), 5th Duke, P. Romanovsky
Serge (1849-1877), Duke, P. Romanovsky
Georges (1852-1912), 6th Duke, P.

= (1879) Nadejda Annekova (1840-1891),
Countess of Beauharnais (1879)

Daria (1870-?),
Countess of Beauharnais

Nicolas (1868-1928), P. Romanovsky de Beauh. *
legitimacy and created Dukes of Leuchtenberg (1890) *
Georges ** (1872-1929),

= (1894) Maria Palovich
(1869-1948), C. Grabbe

3 daughters

D. Dimitri
(1898-?)

D. Andre
(1903-1919)

D. Constantin
(1905-)

2 sons &
3 daughters

D. Nicolas
(1896-1937)

D. Serge
(1903-)

D. Georges
(1927-1963) daughter

2nd = (1928)

5 Serge

1st = (1879) Therese (1852-1883) and 2nd = (1889) P.

Anastasie (1867-1935)

NICOLAS (1933-), Duke

= (1962) Anne Christine Bügge (1936-)

Alexandre (1881-1942),
7th D., P. Romanovsky

I daughter

SERGE (1890-),
8th D., P. of Romanovsky

Nicolas
(1963-)

Constantin
(1965)