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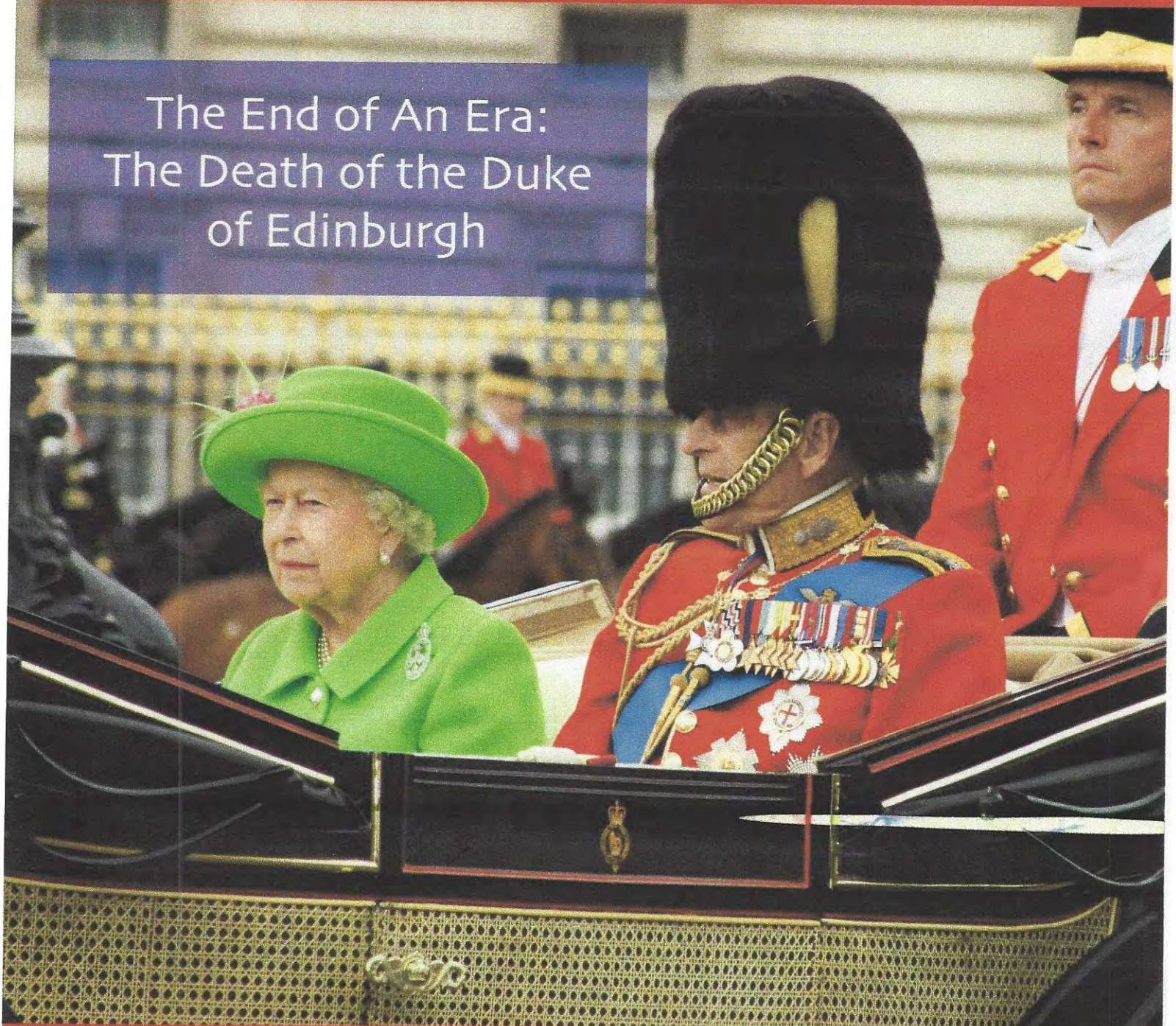
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The End of An Era:
The Death of the Duke
of Edinburgh



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The Younger Prince Friedrich Leopold of Prussia (1895-1959)

by Rick Hutto

Prince Friedrich Leopold of Prussia (1895-1959), often referred to as "Junior" to distinguish him from his father of the same name, was an artist and aesthete who survived internment in Dachau concentration camp where he was imprisoned with his long time partner, Baron Friedrich "Pierot" Cerrini de Monte Varchi (1895-1985).

The father, Leopold Friedrich the elder (1865-1931), was a great-grandson of King Friedrich Wilhelm III of Prussia. His sister, Princess Louise, was married to Queen Victoria's favorite son Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught. Their father, in turn, Prince Friedrich Karl, was a distinguished military commander who defeated the Austrian army at the Battle of Königgrätz in 1866 and the French army at the Battle of Mars-la-Tour in 1870. The military leader's son married at Berlin in 1889 Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg (1866-1952), a sister of Empress Augusta Victoria "Dona," wife of Emperor Wilhelm II. As if those were not sufficient ties, the bride's maternal grandmother, Fürstin Feodora of Hohenlohe-Langenburg (née Leiningen), was a half-sister of Queen Victoria. While Leopold Friedrich's family enjoyed an enviable social and political position, their expected fulfillment of ambitions remained largely unrealized. Perhaps the outstanding military victories were the cause of animosity on the part of Emperor Wilhelm II who was a persistent thorn in the side of this branch of his family. One reason may be a rumor that the military victor had warned against, "*letting a one-armed prince become their sovereign.*"¹

The couple's wedding at Schloß Charlottenburg in Berlin was a grand and glittering affair attended not only by the bride's brother-in-law, Wilhelm II, who had been emperor for a year, but by King George I of the Hellenes as well. The wedding was, "*performed with all the splendor which such an event demanded, and which showed that the Emperor is willing to abate nothing of the traditional pomp and circumstances of his predecessors.*"² Although it was reported at the time that the groom did not enjoy the same military acumen as his own father, "*His wealth is great, and he is the lord of some of the finest palaces and châteaux in and about Berlin.*"³ The marriage was widely-seen as proof that the old rivalry between the groom's Prussia and the bride's Schleswig-Holstein, which had been conquered by troops led by the groom's father, was finally at an end.



The Younger Prince Friedrich Leopold of Prussia.



Princess Louise and her youngest son, Friedrich Leopold.

Princess Louise often represented her sister, the Kaiserin, at social events and hospital visits. But the two Prussian brothers-in law were not fond of one another. In fact, on one occasion Princess Louise was seriously endangered when she and her lady-in-waiting broke through the ice while skating at the family's Schloß Glienicke in Potsdam.⁴ They nearly drowned and the emperor, furious that her husband had not done more to help, ordered him to spend two weeks under arrest in his own rooms. In fact, he, "*immediately telegraphed for a detachment of the First Guards to be sent from Potsdam to Glienicke to guard the Prince, and has since been confined there, not being permitted to leave his chamber upon any pretext.*"⁵ After the emperor upbraided his brother-in law, "*the Prince used some pretty rough words in replying to the Kaiser's rebuke.*"⁶ The emperor responded with a heated letter criticizing his cousin, "*In spite of frequent admonitions you have not been lucky enough to guide and keep your wife in the conception of life proper to a Prussian Princess, which she has the high honour to be.*"⁷ The next year the princess escaped death again when she slipped from her saddle while riding and was dragged by her horse for a long distance before being rescued.⁸ A contemporary of her husband, the prince, wrote that he, "*earns scant praise. Intimidated, hang-dog, malicious and spiteful.*"⁹ The princess soon adopted the bicycle and it became her preferred mode of transport despite prohibitions from the emperor and his wife.

Princess Louise and Prince Friedrich Leopold had four children. The eldest, Princess Victoria Margaret (called "Agra" within the family), was born in 1890 and married in 1913 Prince Heinrich XXXIII Reuss zu Köstritz. They had two children but the memoirs of her British born dresser and companion make clear the marriage was not happy.¹⁰ They divorced in 1922 and the next year she died of influenza. Her former husband then married a very wealthy American widow, Allene Tew, who financially negotiated the marriage of her protégé, Prince Bernhard of Lippe-Biesterfeld (they called one another "aunt" and "nephew"), to the future Queen Juliana of the Netherlands. Allene would be named godmother to their daughter, Beatrix, later Queen of the Netherlands.¹¹



Prince Friedrich Sigismund and Princess Marie Louise of Prussia.

The second child of the Friedrich Leopolds was Prince Friedrich Sigismund born in 1891. An excellent equestrian, he served as a German fighter pilot in World War I. He and his wife, Princess Marie Louise of Schaumburg Lippe (who was also a great horsewoman), had a daughter and a son before he tragically died in 1927 after falling from a horse during a difficult jump in an Olympics trial. The horse trampled him several times and, although rushed to hospital, he died the next day.¹² Both Crown Prince Wilhelm and his brother, Prince Eitel Friedrich, attended the funeral.

The third child, Prince Friedrich Karl, born in 1893, shared his brother's devotion to equestrian events. A strikingly handsome young man, he won a bronze medal in the 1912 Summer Olympics in team jumping. He commanded an artillery spotting unit flying a single-seat fighter in World War I. In March of 1917 he was forced to land when a

bullet hit his plane and wounded him in the foot. Although he successfully set his plane down in no-man's land, while running away from pursuing troops he was shot in the back by Australian soldiers. Taken prisoner and despite being treated well (his cousin Daisy, Crown Princess of Sweden, served as a conduit for letters between him and his family), he died from his injuries three weeks later in France having told his story to a chaplain during his internment at a British hospital.¹³ The only recognition by the emperor was a telegram to the slain soldier's parents reading simply, "*Noblesse oblige. This was the entire text.*"¹⁴ Although buried at Saint-Étienne-du-Rouvray in France, in 1927 his body was brought home to be buried with his family at Glienicke near Potsdam. In light of the son's death in the war, it seems particularly relevant that, six months later, his father raised a red flag over his hunting lodge at Glienicke during the November Revolution of 1918.

Finally, the baby of the family, the junior Friedrich Leopold, was born on August 27, 1895. He was fortunate in finding a kindred soul so early in his life. Friedrich "Fritz," Baron Cerrini de Monte Varchi, usually called "Pierot," was born the same year on November 2, a son of a government assessor, Friedrich Münchgesang. He was adopted by the Baroness Marietta Cerrini de Monte Varchi (born in 1854), from an old Florentine family from whom emerged a count's line in Austria, a baronial line in Saxony, and another branch in Tuscany. Marietta, Baroness Cerrini de Monte Varchi, was a sister of Baroness Stephanie Cerrini de Monte Varchi who served as chief lady-in waiting to Prince Friedrich Leopold's great aunt, Princess Karoline Amelie of Schleswig-Holstein (1826-1901), who never married.¹⁵ The Princess was not only a great-aunt of young Prince Friedrich Leopold but an aunt of the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria and her brother was married to Queen Victoria's daughter, Princess Helena.

Baroness Marietta Cerrini was an accomplished musician and artist, who in 1912 was commissioned to paint the portrait of Cardinal Vincenzo Vanutelli. She was so close to young Princess Louise that she carried her court train of silver when she married Prince Friedrich Leopold.¹⁶ When Marietta painted red poppies on a cream-colored satin

dress for Princess Louise to wear to a court ball, the Kaiser exclaimed, "*What! A perfect flower garden,*" and the next day sent her a letter forbidding her to wear "*such striking frocks.*"¹⁷ His wife, the princess's sister, wrote to upbraid her brother-in law for not providing sufficient jewelry for his wife to wear at court occasions.¹⁸ Since the couple's youngest son and Marietta's adopted son were exactly the same age, it was natural for them to play together when visiting the court. They would develop a life-long bond that could not

be broken even by imprisonment. As the prince's mother wrote, her youngest son, "*met again a playfellow of his Cadet days, and this was the beginning of a very great and lifelong friendship.*"¹⁹

There is no question of the nature of the relationship between the two men, and the prince's mother found the baron,

*honest, clever, energetic and unselfish; my son is devoted to him, grateful for his friendship and happy when he can do anything for him, and he, in turn, cares for Friedrich Leopold's well-being as much as he does for his own. It is wonderful how their natures harmonize. So much do I rely on Cerrini that I am always a bit anxious when he is not with my son.*²⁰



Prince Friedrich Karl of Prussia.

As a young man the prince pursued art and took lessons in drawing and painting. On his tenth birthday, as was the usual custom, Prince Friedrich Leopold was awarded by his cousin, Kaiser Wilhelm II, the Order of the Black Eagle, the highest order of chivalry in the Kingdom of Prussia. When World War I began he entered required military service but was soon excused for health reasons.²¹ He studied at the Academy of Fine Arts in Munich²² and started collecting art while still a young man, keeping his collection in a rented apartment at Schwabing. He and the baron spent and borrowed so much money to acquire his art collection that in 1917 Count August zu Eulenberg, Minister of the Hohenzollern Royal Court, issued an application for Incapacitation to take control of the young man's finances. The prince argued that his collection was gaining appreciably in value and thus he was not wasting his assets but increasing them. Additionally, he insisted that a decision about a member of the royal family could only be handled by a Secret Justice Council. The 1917 Incapacitation



Young Prince Friedrich Leopold of Prussia.

decree issued by a judge was revoked in 1918 in agreement with the Ministry of the Royal House.

The Kaiser did everything in his power to make things difficult for his cousins. When the two eldest boys were only twelve and ten he ordered them taken from their family and enrolled in the army cadet academy. Their mother's personal pleadings to her brother-in-law fell on deaf ears. He did the same for their younger brother before he turned twelve and only a medical deferment allowed young Friedrich Leopold to return home. As his mother wrote, *"There had probably been a great deal of gossip about our son living the sort of life he did during the War. In every country young men who were genuinely unfit for active service were exposed to the criticism and sneers of ignorance, prejudice or malice. Because a young man with an artistic temperament is a great lover of beautiful things, and revels in their possession, should he be blamed for this and treated as if he were a criminal?"*²³ When the three boys were still at home and little Friedrich Leopold not yet nine, their father called them into his study where they saw a table covered in white cloth topped by a china dish and a carving knife. The prince then ordered a servant who was holding a live rabbit to cut its throat and let the blood flow into the dish. The youngest of the three brothers, *"who was highly nervous and sensitive, fainted; his two brothers regarded their father with horror, but neither of them said a word. Prince Leopold laughed when his youngest boy fainted, and told his brothers to carry him out into the air, saying he was glad the other two could see a little blood-letting without getting upset."*²⁴

In 1919, the younger Friedrich Leopold inherited a palatial seventeenth-century Villa Favorita on Lake Lugano in Switzerland. He and Pierot lived there until he sold it in 1932, after his father's death, to Baron Thyssen Bornemisza to display his sublime art collection (amid convoluted tax negotiations that took years to settle). As Dominick Dunne wrote after visiting the villa, *"Baron Hans Heinrich Thyssen-Bornemisza is generally conceded to be one of the richest men in the world ('in the billions,' say some people, 'in the high hundred millions,' according to others), as well as the possessor of one of the world's largest private art collections."*²⁵

Not surprisingly, there were discussions of a marriage for young Prince Friedrich Leopold. At the home of his mother's friend, Princess Mathilde of Saxony, he met Princess Marie Antoinette of Schwarzburg (1898-1984) and their engagement was soon announced. However, the Kaiser opposed the match because the bride's rank was not sufficiently royal even though her mother was a descendant of King Friedrich Wilhelm II of Prussia. Her paternal grandparents' marriage had been morganatic (unequal), so he was created Prince of Leutenberg in 1860 and not entitled to call himself Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. In 1896, however, his succession rights were recognized by all branches of his family and he would eventually become head of the House of Schwarzburg.²⁶ There was also an "absurd" financial settlement demanded by her father and the marriage was cancelled. As his mother wrote, *"Although she was very pretty and distinguished-looking, my son had discovered on further acquaintance that the Princess did not altogether share his intellectual or artistic interests."*²⁷ As his sister, Agra, said, *"In reality Mama is quite pleased to have him all to herself again."*²⁸

The young Friedrich Leopold's parents were certainly aware of the nature of his relationship with Pierot, Baron Cerrini. In 1929, when the two young men, accompanied by a valet, sailed from Cuba to New Orleans on the S.S. *Atenas*, they gave the elder prince's address in Switzerland as their emergency contact. They did the same in 1930 while sailing on the new S.S. *Bremen* from Southampton to New York City. It may have been on this trip that they were shown through the 14 sound stages of the 26-acre Paramount studio in Hollywood by the handsome and bisexual actor, Richard Arlen, who introduced them to several celebrities. Arlen had been a pilot in Canada in the Royal Flying Corps in WWI.²⁹ They may even have attended one of his all male nude beach parties at a secluded cove on Catalina Island.³⁰

The young prince's father died in 1931 having been constantly belittled by the Kaiser who thwarted all his attempts to secure his own military command (including having him examined by psychiatrists because he didn't think him "normal"). From 1886, his elegant villa in Lugano, Villa Principe Leopoldo, has been operated as a luxury hotel. The family's principal residence, Schloß Glienicke in Potsdam, passed by primogeniture to his twelve year-old grandson whose father had been killed in the Olympics trial when the boy was only eight. But, according to his mother's memoirs, her late husband, "*made a will in which he left all the works of art which he had inherited from his grandfather and from his mother to [the younger] Friedrich Leopold who, as the youngest son, would not be left so very well off.*"³¹

She also maintained that her son had a legal right to live in a part of Schloß Glienicke even after his father's death. The grandson, Prince Friedrich Karl, was the last private owner of the Glienicke complex, passing part of it to the city of Berlin in 1935; the remainder was acquired by the city of Berlin in 1939. In 1984, he brought a legal action for damages since the sale came under the threat of expropriation by the National Socialists. He lost his suit in 1987, as well as his appeal in 1989. He died, childless, in 2006 at the age of 87, ending his branch of the family in the male line. His sister joined him three years later and they were the last members of their family to be buried at the Glienicke park which is now a world cultural heritage site.³²

It was the family art treasures at Glienicke that brought public attention to young Friedrich Leopold who, with the baron, continued living in its grandest apartment. As noted, his mother declared that the collection was legally his to enjoy or sell. After his father's death, he traded and sold many items from Glienicke. Wealthy American diplomat and collector Robert Woods Bliss arranged to purchase several spectacular items from Glienicke for Dumbarton Oaks, his home in Washington, DC, including a Byzantine imperial tondo (a circular painting or relief) which stood in the Glienicke monastery courtyard since before 1860. The sale led to criminal investigations and a trial before the Potsdam district court.³³ Prince Friedrich Leopold and Baron Pierot de Cerrini, who was referred to officially as the prince's private secretary, were assessed heavy fines in 1940.

Glienicke, badly in need of repair, had been sold the year before and the pair moved to another of his family homes, the Imlau estate at Werfen near Salzburg.³⁴ He took the remaining family treasures and notable art with him and continued dealing as an art broker. At the death of his father in 1931, the remaining furnishings and art from Glienicke had been auctioned to pay for his debts.³⁵ Only after his death and burial with his two elder sons at Hohenzollern/Prinzenfriedhof Klein-Glienicke did the elder prince's notoriety become public knowledge. As late as 1926 his fortune was said to be \$60,000,000, yet he contracted so many debts that, as noted, his treasures had to be sold at his death. The Reichstag's judiciary committee declared that in 1926 Americans were raising millions of dollars to buy food for starving Germans while the prince, "*was feeding sweetbreads cooked in cream to his favorite lapdog and only the choicest of meat to his pack of eighty hounds. [he] would have a servant crawl around a room on hands and knees, barking in imitation of a dog and – to make the thing quite realistic – eating out of a saucer on the floor*"³⁶ He was also reported to have beaten his wife with a riding whip for complaining about his attention to actresses and other women. Although the prince won a lengthy legal battle against the Prussian government confirming his exclusive right to his many estates, his family was still required to hold a public auction to meet his debts (the Kaiser opposed the sale because so many family items were included).³⁷ Among the few treasures rescued before the sale were Friedrich the Great's flute and Queen Louise's death mask.³⁸ The father even pledged Glienicke and its park against a loan from Dresdner Bank.



Prinz Friedrich Leopold von Preußen
nebst Gemahlin und seinem jüngsten Sohn.

In 1934, Prince Friedrich Leopold converted to Catholicism after

Prince Friedrich Leopold (Sr) and Princess Louise with their youngest son, Prince Friedrich Leopold, c. 1920s.



Baron Cerrini and Prince Friedrich Leopold of Prussia.

attending the canonization as saints of Father John Bosco and Father Conrad of Parzham. He took instruction from the Steyl fathers (Society of the Divine Word) in their mission house in Bischofshofen near Salzburg and took his first Holy Communion in Rome on Easter Sunday in 1934.³⁹ The prince traveled to England in 1937 and was questioned upon his return by German authorities about his activities there. His official record noted that he was “granted exemption from internment in England” on March 7, 1940.⁴⁰

In February of 1942, Baron Cerrini was arrested by the Gestapo and put in prison in Salzburg on charges of giving favorable treatment to French prisoners of war working on Prince Friedrich Leopold’s estate (supposedly the charge came from a disgruntled staff member). After two weeks in prison the prince was able to secure his release. The following May, the baron was arrested again by the Gestapo on charges of listening to the banned BBC radio station and spreading prohibited news. This time he was held in prison for several months until he was transferred, with Prince Friedrich Leopold, to Dachau.⁴¹ The prince had separately been sentenced at Bad Gastein for “two years imprisonment for moral offenses.”⁴² Although the reason given publicly was that they had been listening to enemy broadcasts on banned

radio stations, the actual reason for their arrest was the violation of section 175 of the German Penal Code that prohibited homosexual acts.⁴³ In 1935, the National Socialists increased the maximum sentence for violation from six months to five years in prison. The two were taken to Dachau on September 11, 1944, as detainees.⁴⁴ The prince later testified that, while they were in prison, the Nazis looted and sold his home. Although both were initially held in a “special part of the camp for important prisoners,” the baron was soon removed and given a menial job clerking in the food and supply canteen. An official affidavit he dictated after the war gave horrifying details of the cruelty he witnessed there and cited specific names of those who should be prosecuted. The prince also gave an affidavit telling detailed stories of seeing inmates beaten.

In 1945 the prince and the baron, along with a group of “celebrity” or “high value” prisoners and family members, were transferred by the S.S. to the South Tyrol. Other prisoners included the former Chancellor of Austria, the former French prime minister, the former Hungarian prime minister, the commander-in-chief of the Greek army, and Prince Philipp of Hesse, whose father had declined election to the throne of Finland and whose late wife, Mafalda, was a daughter of King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy. Before his marriage, Prince Philipp enjoyed an extended affair with the British poet Siegfried Sassoon.⁴⁵ Although he was a prominent Nazi, his relationship with Hitler soured and in official proceedings the prince “was considered homosexual.”⁴⁶ When Prince Phillip’s father-in-law had Mussolini arrested, he and his wife, Princess Mafalda, were arrested as special prisoners in 1943. The next year Princess Mafalda was killed during an air raid on the Buchenwald concentration camp where she was imprisoned.



Prince Friedrich Karl and Princess Louise, children of Friedrich Sigismund, and nephew and niece of Prince Friedrich Leopold.

Prince Friedrich Leopold, Baron Cerrini, and the other special

prisoners were transported by the S.S. to Niederdorf in the South Tyrol where the camp's 141 prisoners also included Prince Franz Xavier of Bourbon Parma, brother of Zita, the last Empress of Austria.⁴⁷ Their S.S. guards had been warned not to let them fall into enemy hands alive as they were to be used for bargaining chips.

They and the other prisoners were unexpectedly freed on April 30, 1945, by a small band of 15 German officers, led by Captain Wichard von Alvensleben, and 150 soldiers who surrounded the market square and forced the S.S. guards to relinquish all the prisoners unharmed. Several days later American forces made their way to the South Tyrol and took the prisoners to safety and freedom.⁴⁸ After their liberation the prince and the baron were assigned to the same room in the town's Pragser Wildsee Hotel, #202.⁴⁹

Prince Friedrich Leopold was required to remain available to American agencies in Italy at their discretion until he staged a hunger strike and was finally allowed to return to his home at Imlau. He testified in the first Dachau trial and was instrumental in convicting the camp commandant. Forty defendants were found guilty, 36 were sentenced to death, and 28 of those were hanged including the last camp doctor.

The prince's long-suffering mother, having lost three of her four children, was visited in old age by a friend who found her, *"alert and quite agile despite her eighty years, and in no respect reminds one of her royal sister .and is not at all inclined to be gentle when she talks about her imperial brother-in-law and his demeanour as Emperor"*⁵⁰ He recounted the tragedies she faced over the years:

Of her three sons, one fell in the first days of the war, the second died in an accident during a riding competition, and the last of her sons, now doubly dear as a result, has given her great sorrow because of certain unfortunate inclinations. With their

*marvelous nose for such things, the Nazis got wind of these aberrations shortly after they got into power and have been blackmailing the mother ever since. Periodically, they jail the prince, and demand an appropriate ransom. He is freed for a few weeks, and then rearrested. And the game begins again.*⁵¹



Prince Friedrich Leopold and Baron Cerrini with a lady friend between them.

Princess Louise personally appealed to the powerful Hermann Göring who kept her waiting in a room full of typists for two hours then refused any help. She died at Bad Nauheim on April 28, 1952, but chose not to be buried with her husband and children and was instead interred in the Kernstadtfriedhof at Wetteraukreis near Bad Nauheim in Hesse.

Her only remaining child, Prince Friedrich Leopold, continued to live at Imlau and at Lugano with his long-time partner, Baron Cerrini. The prince died at Lugano on November 27, 1959, only seven years after his mother and was buried at Cimitero di Castagnola, Lugano.⁵² What little remained of the art collection was bequeathed to the baron during the prince's lifetime, although items that related to Glienicke were given

to the Prussian Palaces and Gardens Berlin Brandenburg Foundation to benefit the people of Berlin and Potsdam.⁵³ It seems a magnanimous gesture by a pair who were so harshly treated by their homeland.

Among the estate inherited by the baron was Catherine the Great's emerald brooch with diamonds surrounding an emerald between 60 and 70 carats. It had been a gift from the Empress to Princess Sophie Dorothea of Württemberg, the future Russian Empress Maria Feodorovna, when she married Catherine's son and successor, Paul I. It was inherited by Maria Feodorovna's daughter, Grand Duchess Maria Pavlovna, and in turn left to her daughter, Princess Marie of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach. It then remained in the Hohenzollern family, passing to her son, then to his son, and finally to young Prince Friedrich Leopold. When it was sold

in 2010 by Christies at the same sale as Emperor Maximilian's Diamond, the emerald was accompanied by a letter of authenticity bearing the signature and seal of Baron Fritz Cerrini, "private secretary to Prince Friedrich Leopold [who] inherited the Prince's entire fortune upon the Prince's death in 1959."⁵⁴ Catherine the Great's emerald brooch brought \$1,650,000 at the sale.

There are still items occasionally offered on the market from his estate and that of his family. As late as 2016 an Austrian antiquarian book seller sold 465 letters, 65 letter fragments, three postcards, nine telegrams and two archival documents, and private correspondence from members of the Prussian royal family and the ducal houses of Anhalt Dessau and Schleswig-Holstein. The baron outlived his prince an additional 26 years, dying on September 12, 1985.⁵⁵ He then re-joined the prince in the Cimitero di Castagnola at Lugano, the city where they had shared happy years.



Prince Friedrich Leopold in later years.

Their decades together were best described by the prince's mother. When he was seriously ill with influenza in 1918, Cerrini, "handled everything so quietly, helped the doctor and the nurses skillfully, moved the patient efficiently, giving as little pain as possible, and he prepared the invalid's food appetizingly; in fact nothing was too much trouble for him, he really was very much to be admired."⁵⁶ One can only assume that Friedrich Leopold's family's acceptance of his open relationship with his life partner was rare in their era and their milieu. As his mother wrote appreciatively,

I certainly could not have wished for Friedrich Leopold a

better friend than Cerrini, and both my husband and I grew very fond of him. We always had the comforting feeling that his advice is good and his judgment sound; there was never a selfish motive, he put all he had at our disposal and, since the death of my dear husband, has been like a second son to me, and helps Friedrich Leopold in caring for me.

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7. H.R.H. Princess Friedrich Leopold of Prussia, Princess of Schleswig-Holstein, *Behind the Scenes at the Prussian Court*, J. Murray, London, 1939. p. 115.
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9. *The Holstein Papers, Friedrich von Holstein*; ed. Norman Rich & M. H. Fisher, Cambridge University Press, 1957 vol. 2; Jan. 16, 1884; p. 58.
10. Edith Keen, *Seven Years at the Prussian Court*, Eveleigh Nash, 1916, reprinted by Royalty Digest, 1997
11. Richard Jay Hutto, *Crowning Glory*, 2008; pp. 273-275. After her divorce from Prince Heinrich XXXIII she married an Estonian of Russian origin, Paul, Count Kotzebue.
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- 29.
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17. *Behind the Scenes at the Prussian Court*, p. 104.
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25. Dominick Dunne, *The Mansions of Limbo*, Bantam, 2012; Interiors of the villa may be viewed at: <http://tdclassicist.blogspot.com/2014/06/baron-thyssen-bornemisza-at-villa.html>
26. *She would instead marry Friedrich Magnus V, Count of Solms-Wildenfels and they had five children including the current head of the House of Solms-Wildenfels.*
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28. *Ibid.*
29. "Paramount Around the World," Jan. 1, 1930; p. 9.
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50. *Diary of a Man in Despair*, p. 121.
51. *Ibid.*, p.122.
52. *In the same cemetery is the grave of Prince Otto von Windisch-Graetz, first husband of Archduchess Elisabeth "Erzsi," Windisch-Grätz, the only child of Habsburg Crown Prince Rudolf and Princess Stephanie of Belgium. Also in the cemetery are the graves of Prince Wilhelm zu Sayn-Wittgenstein-Hohenstein and his wife, Princess Clara.*
53. <https://kalliope-verbund.info/en/ead?ead.id=DE-611-BF-12052>; Mielke, F., *Potsdam Architecture: The Classic Potsdam*, Frankfurt am Main, 1981, p. 133.
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55. Jürgen Julier. *In memory of Friedrich Baron Cerrini de Montevarchi Potsdam 1895 Imlau 1985.* In: Glienicke Palace: residents, artists, parkland: Glienicke Palace, August 1 to November 1, 1987 Administration of the State Palaces and Gardens, Berlin 1987
56. *Behind the Scenes at the Prussian Court*, p. 259.

Additional sources and records for Prince Friedrich Leopold's life can be found at: <https://zbw.eu/beta/p20/person/5616/about> and at http://webopac.hwwa.de/PresseMappe20E/Digiview_MID.cfm?mid=P005616

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