and contact between the Monarchy and people. Victoria’s book sold 100,000 in the first year – thus there was a public appetite.

• There was a realisation that to survive the monarchy had to be familiar with its subjects, it needed to be known and to be popular. It couldn’t just rely on ritual, but in day-to-day forms of life.

• Victoria also promoted a sense of British-ness – Scotland is incorporated into the Royal family through holiday, in Wales, the position and prestige of the Prince of Wales. However Victoria rarely has anything to do with Ireland and no official residence in Ireland – provides a snapshot of the state of the union and the kingdom.

• Philanthropy and charity was an important aspect in Victorian life and by it’s attachment to this the term “a welfare monarchy” was bred. Victoria considered the work to be important, she was patron to 150 institutions and this allows the monarchy to be presented as a protector of the needy and poor. She also encouraged her children to do the same.

• The royal commission in 1884 – housing commissions (one of the most urgent questions of the late period) incorporate the Prince of Wales.

• He way that most people came into contract with the royal family was not the public face, but through more private effects and the civic and charitable visits. This shows a depth to the family more than the burlesque front to the monarchy and shows maybe they do some good rather than the perceived nothing.