

# The Upsilon Knot



*The House of Stuart*

*The House of Buonoparte*



# Divergence in Timeline

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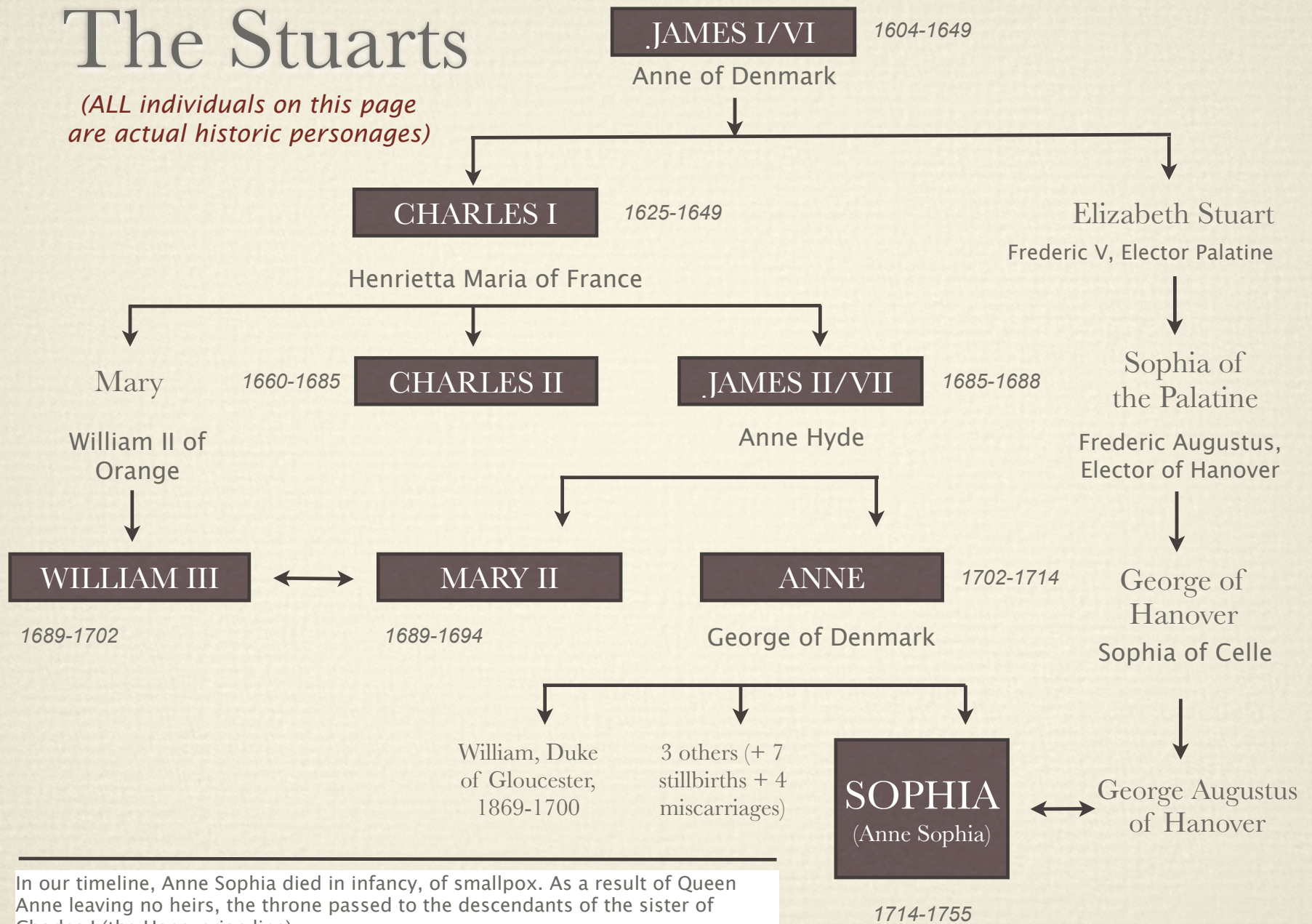
The world of *The Upsilon Knot* aligns with our own timeline up through the year 1687, during the reign of Anne, Queen of Great Britain.

- ❖ Of Queen Anne's 17 known pregnancies, only five resulted in live births. Of these, two died almost immediately, two died in infancy of smallpox and one frail son survived until the age of eleven. The Parliamentary Act of Settlement of 1701 was created to preclude a potential Catholic restoration. In the event that Anne's direct line should fail, the crown would pass to the Protestant descendants of James I/VI via his daughter, Elizabeth of the Palatine
- ❖ Upon Anne's death, the crown was offered to Elizabeth's great-grandson, George of Hanover (to be known as George I of Great Britain).
- ❖ **In the world of *The Upsilon Knot***, Anne's youngest daughter Anne Sophia, survives her 1687 battle with smallpox and outlives her older brother, William, to succeed her mother on the throne (as Queen Sophia).
- ❖ In 1706, Anne Sophia is married to George Augustus of Hanover (in our timeline, George II). Like her father, George Augustus becomes Consort to a Queen Regnant.



# The Stuarts

*(ALL individuals on this page  
are actual historic personages)*



In our timeline, Anne Sophia died in infancy, of smallpox. As a result of Queen Anne leaving no heirs, the throne passed to the descendants of the sister of Charles I (the Hanoverian line)



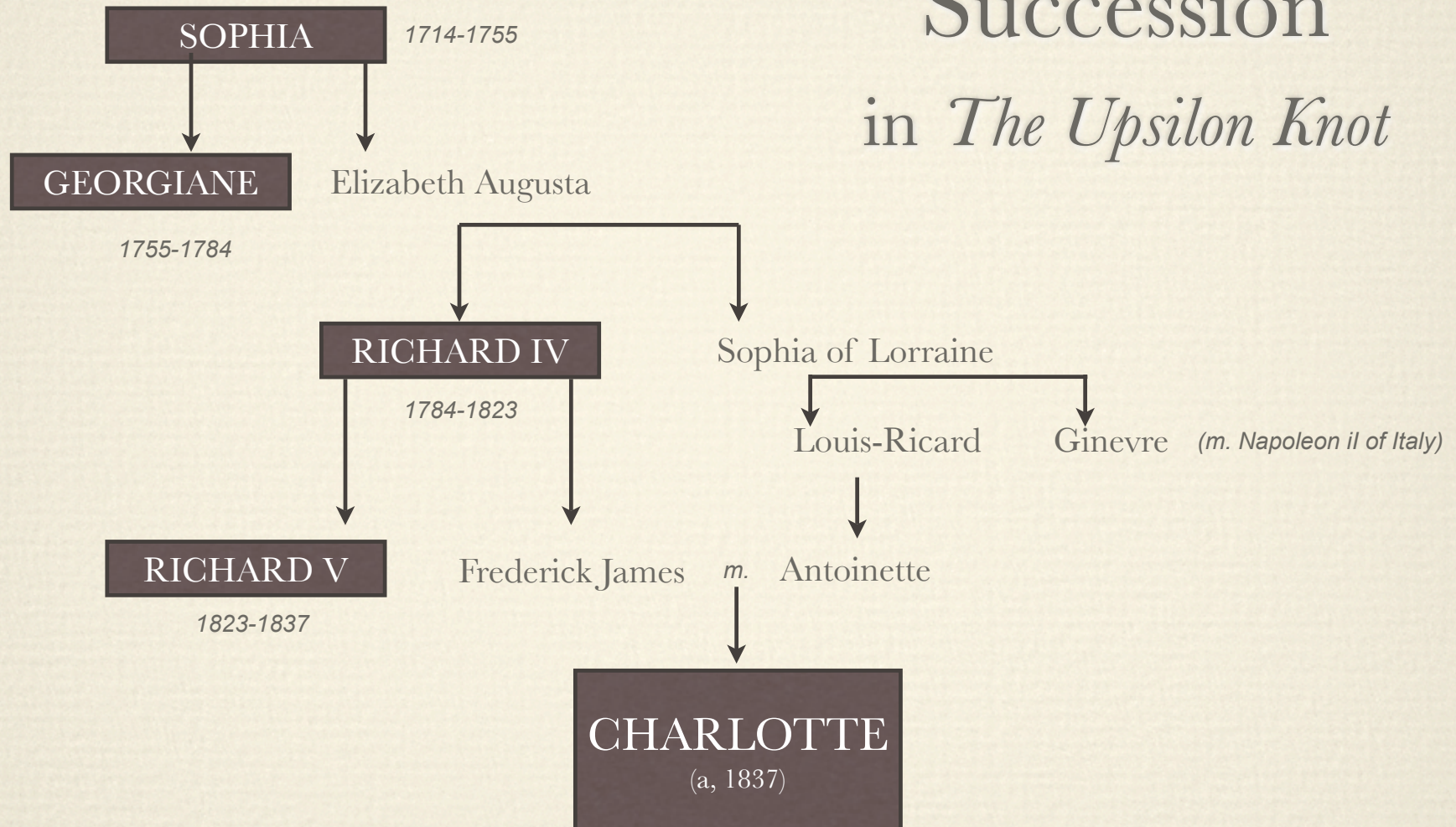
# The House of Stuart in *The Upsilon Knot*

**In *The Upsilon Knot*, Britain is said to be ruled by the House of Stuart.  
Why?**

- ❖ Historically, Queen Anne is considered to be the last of the Stuart rulers of Great Britain. Her husband, Prince George of Denmark, was a member of the House of Oldenburg. Queen Sophia might therefore be considered born to the House of Oldenburg and, through her marriage to George Augustus, her children might be considered Hanoverians.
- ❖ However, to emphasize the fact that Sophia, like her mother, was a Queen Regnant, and that her husband had no authority over Britain, Parliament decreed that the Royals continue to bear the name of the family from which they inherited their right to rule.
- ❖ The emotional value of this was reinforced when Sophia was followed by her own daughter, Georgiane.
- ❖ When Georgiane selected her nephew Richard of Hesse-Kassel to succeed her, she adopted him and he legally became a “Stuart,” once again preserving the family name.



# The Stuart Succession in *The Upsilon Knot*





# The Second Act of Settlement of 1755

In Chapter 14 of *The Upsilon Knot*, “Roman Ruins,” reference is made to the Second Act of Settlement.  
What is this?

- ❖ Queen Sophia, being pre-deceased by her only son, Prince William, was succeeded by her daughter, Georgiane. Queen Georgiane was married to the highly unpopular Prince Wilhelm of Brandenburg-Anspach. Two of her children survived infancy. The labor of her son had been prolonged, with some tangling of the umbilical cord. Contemporary records describe George Frederic as “sickly” and “slow.”
- ❖ The Parliamentary Act of Settlement of 1755, aka the Second Act of Settlement, was ostensibly due to the success of the recent spate of Queens Regnant (and all British Queens other than Mary I). However, it was more likely spurred by the fear of having the succession fall to the feeble Prince George Frederic, and an inevitable Regency (possibly by the unpopular Wilhelm). The act frees a reigning monarch to select ANY of his or her LEGITIMATE ISSUE as successor.
- ❖ Empowered by the Act, Georgiane explicitly removed George Frederic from the succession and designated her daughter, Anne, as her heir. When Anne died in childbirth the following year, the succession naturally reverted to Georgiane’s sister, Elizabeth. When her sister predeceased her, Georgiane settled the crown on Elizabeth’s son Richard.



# Borrowings and Adaptations

The family trees of key figures in *The Upsilon Knot* includes some “borrowed” historic personages (designated as “hp” on these charts), some imaginary members of actual noble families, and some individuals who are wholly imaginary.

Changes in the lives of several historic personages create additional ripples in the timeline:

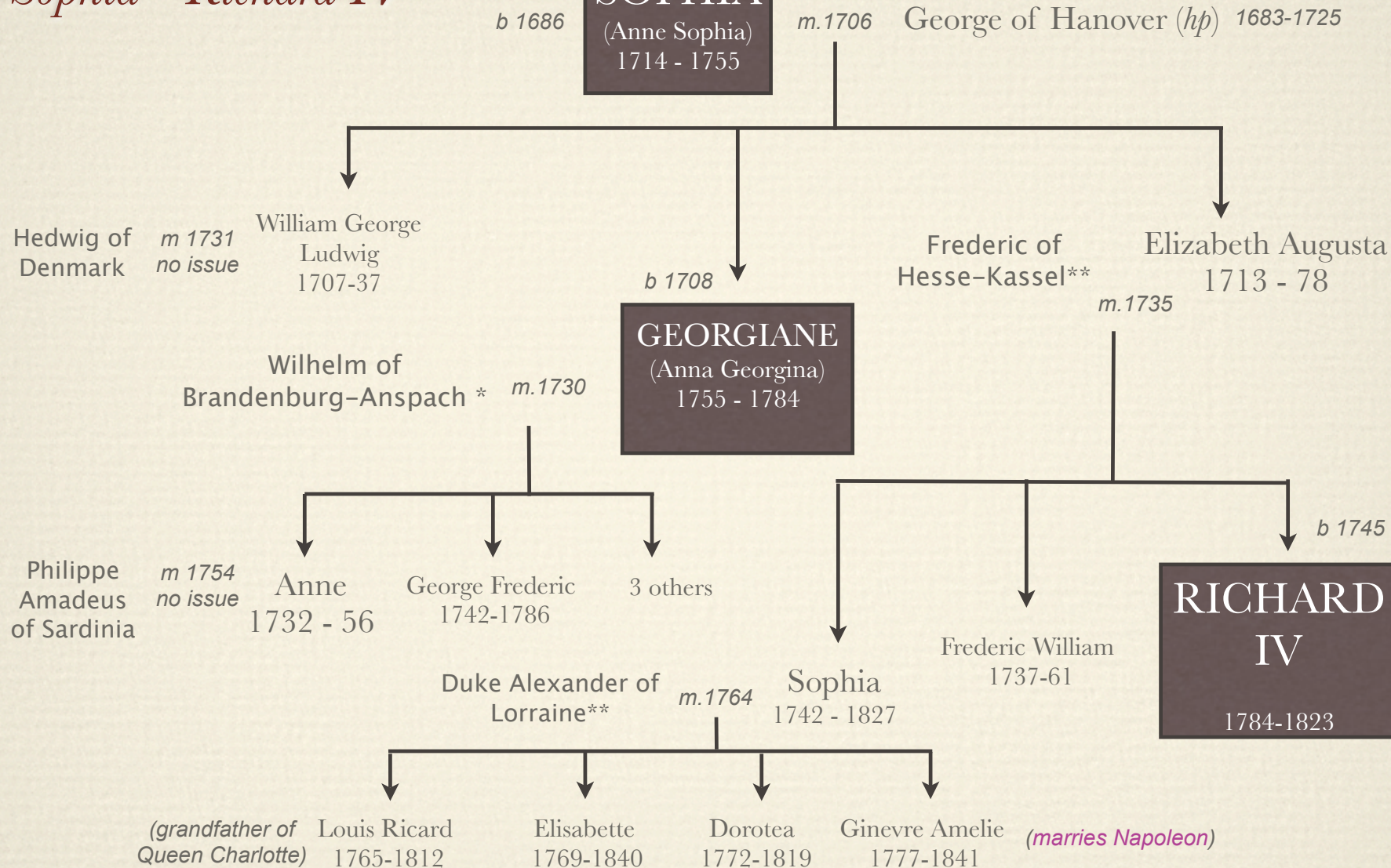
- ❖ Queen Sophia marries George Augustus of Hanover (in our timeline, King George II of Great Britain). Amongst other things, the shift in succession changes the handling of the American colonies. In *The Upsilon Knot*, 19th Century America remains a British possession.
- ❖ Richard IV marries the youngest daughter of the Empress Maria Theresa of Austria & HRE Francis I, Marie-Antoine (who, therefore, never becomes Marie Antoinette of France). In the world of *The Upsilon Knot*, the French Revolution is delayed and modified.
- ❖ With France not part of his focus, Napoleon Buonaparte becomes the Great Unifier of Italy (taking the title of First Consul). Along the way, he makes depredations in the Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman Empires, and annexes portions of Mediterranean.



# Family Tree: Stuart



# Sophia - Richard IV

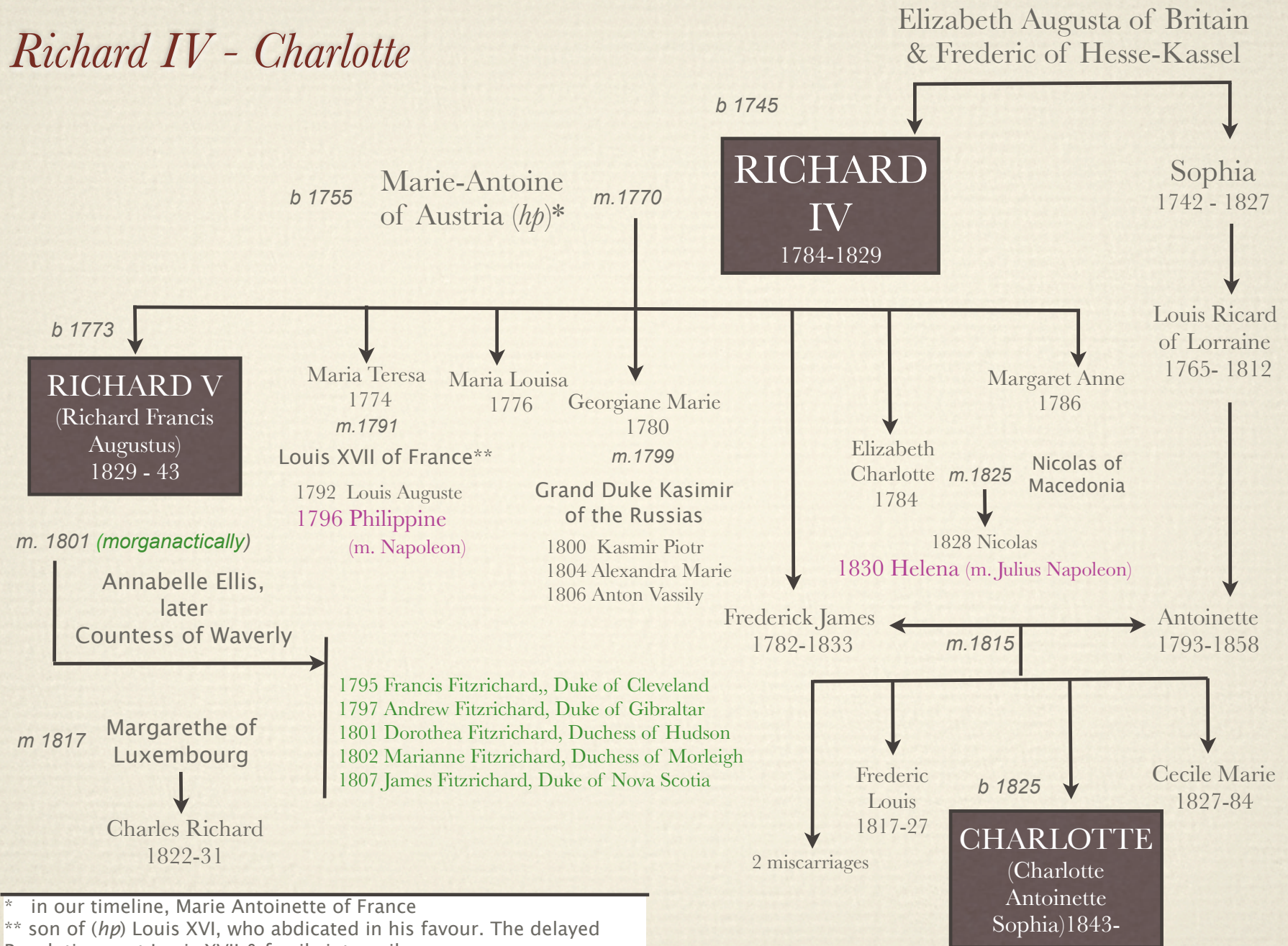


\* imaginary "brother" of Caroline, who married George II in our timeline

\*\* real principality, imaginary person



# Richard IV - Charlotte





Spoilers!



# Characters in *The Upsilon Knot*

The following charts show family tree details specific to characters who appear in *The Upsilon Knot*.

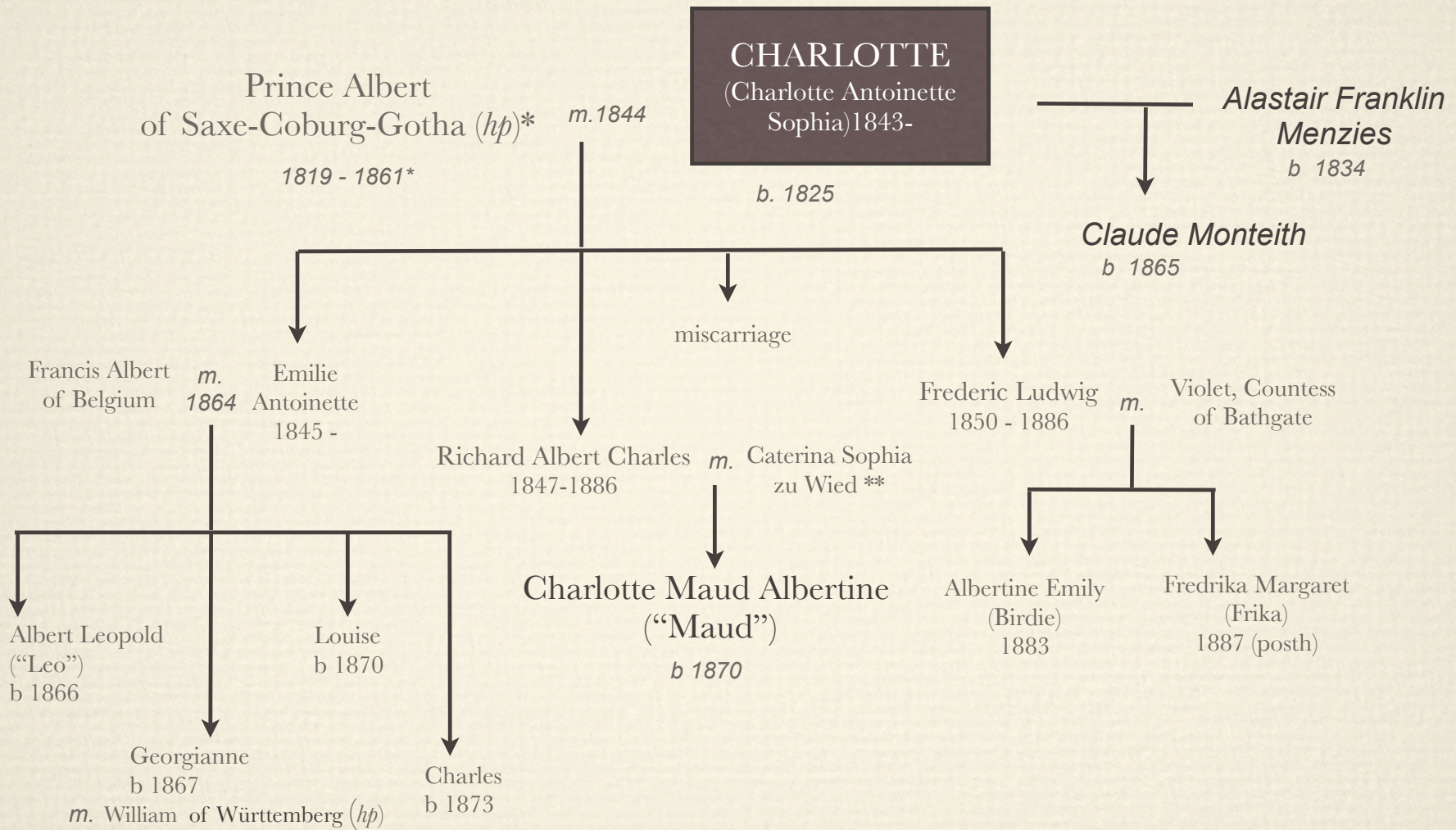
**READ AT YOUR OWN RISK!**

Some information in these charts may reveal plot details before you have reached them in the book.

- ❖ **Charlotte** shows the children and grandchildren of Queen Charlotte of Greater Britain.
- ❖ **Buonaparte 1** shows Napoleon with his descendants.
- ❖ **Buonaparte 2** shows the familial relationships between the bloodline of Napoleon Buonaparte and the British and French Royal families.



# Charlotte

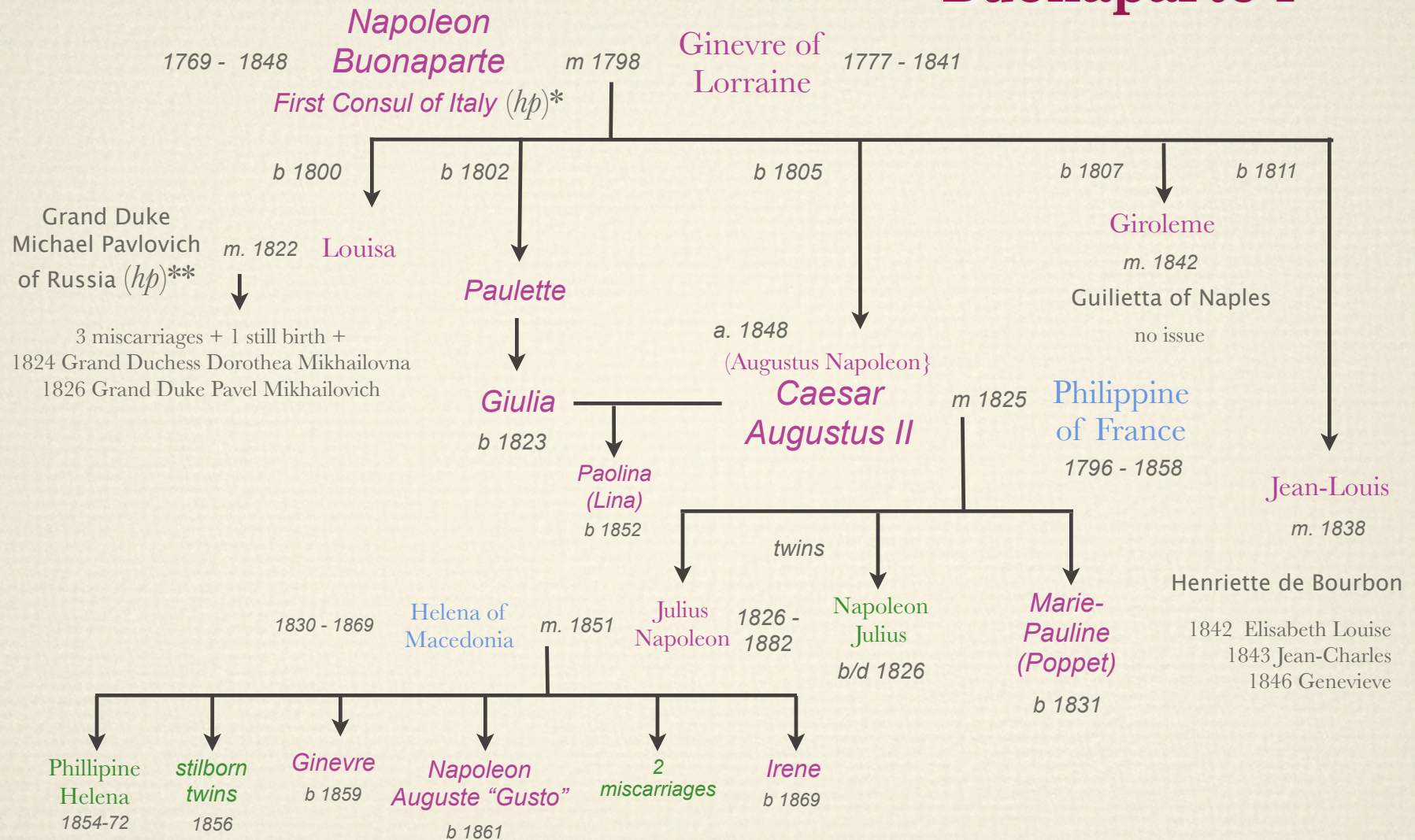


\* same year of death as in our timeline, however from assassination rather than illness

\*\* fictional sister of (*hp*) Elisabeth, Queen of Roumania (aka Carmen Sylva)



# Buonaparte 1



\* in our timeline, same Emperor, different Empire

\*\* in our timeline, he married Charlotte of Wurttemberg and had 5 children



## Buonaparte 2

