

Chapter 51 : Prince Carl (1861-1951) – “The Blue Prince”.

Prince Oscar Carl Wilhelm, Duke of Västergötland and 4th in line to succession, was born February 27, 1861. Like the brothers, he attended first the castle school, then classes 1-5 at the Beskow school, and then again castle school. On May 8, 1880, he graduated from high school and in the academic year 1881/82 he studied at Uppsala University. In parallel with the civil education he received a military training. He had three careers: A military career in the cavalry 1885-1912, a Red Cross career 1903-1945 and a career in the royal house. Carl was successful in all three of them, but took a particularly bad view of the treatment he and the brothers were subjected to. Carl is actually the only prince to have publicly protested against his prince role:

In this connection, however, I would like to confine myself to pointing out an inconsistency, to which our constitution is guilty, in that it restricts the civil rights of the heir princes. Swedish princes are forbidden to hold civil offices, and practice shows, that they do not even have the right to receive salaries for their military service. For a prince, who does not own private property and cannot claim a grant from the King's Civil List, the aforementioned exceptions in the Constitution make the means of subsistence very limited. The question therefore seems to be a natural, whether the State should, at least in the cases concerned, be obliged to compensate the person financially for his reduced opportunities for earning which result from complying with the Constitution. ... Incidentally, the matter also has another side. Man not only needs bread, but also work, employment and interests that fill his life, and a ban on participation in government administrative and political life and even in municipal work is a severe barrier to a young man in our special position, and it is also the case that inactivity is often the cause of much sin and annoyance.¹

Carl has written a travelogue and his memoirs (Bernadotte et al. 1886; Prince Carl 1931, Prince Carl 1936). He has also written a number of investigations, reports, memos & speeches. In addition there are two jubilee publications (Josephsson 1936; Hultcrantz 1945) and some short biographies (Almén 1893: ss. 331-334; Swahn 1930: ss. 198-221; Knagg 1932: ss. 179-198; Lundebeck 1955: ss. 130-145; Elgklou 1978: ss. 119-125,145-148; Ohlmarks 1980: ss. 124-125; Skott 1996: ss. 213-220; Sundberg 2004: ss. 238-239; Lindqvist 2010: ss. 79-82; Sundby & Almström Blom 2010; Norlin 2015: ss. 151-155). The narrative is based on these sources and supplemented by additional information.

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As a child, Carl was a spitfire and there are several stories about him, for example when he fired with a bow on the house's paintings or when he assaulted his younger brother Eugene: "When Prince Eugene was hardly more than a year old, Prince Carl lifted him up to the low window and banged his head on it to, as he said, see whether Ten's [Eugene's] head was up to cracking it!"² "But at the same time we were strictly admonished, and expected to obey. [Our mother decided] in detail everything that concerned us, our daily schedule, our reading, our upbringing and our care."³ The brothers had dinner for themselves but greeted the parent's guests.

¹ prins Carl 1931: s. 135.

² Wrangel 1924: ss. 189-190.

³ prins Carl 1931: s. 34.

Carl first attended the Royal Castle School and 1869-1876 the Beskow School. His time in "Beskan" became longer than intended. He had to retake 1st grade because his knowledge from the castle school was insufficient and also 2nd grade because during play he received a large head wound that became infected and for which he was long on sick leave. The scuffles and snowball wars were sometimes very violent and Carl once received such a hard sandy snowball in the eye that he fainted from it. Afterwards, he was pleased to have endured the same hardships as the other students. "There was no grovelling, either by the teachers or the schoolboys, and that was exactly what was so good for us. Admittedly, we were addressed as 'Prince' this and that, but this was probably necessary already for the reason that there were many with the name 'Carl' in my class. As a family name, Bernadotte did not carry any weight."⁴ Carl had only positive experiences of Beskan and also put his son Carl jr there.

In contrast to Gustaf & Oscar who, as Crown Prince & 1st reserve, were closely observed, few cared about Carl. There are a minimum of newspaper notices. On December 1, 1876, he and Oscar were confirmed - not in church but privately in a room at the castle. It doesn't seem to have left any trace. Afterwards, he only remembered that he was now regarded as old enough to have his own clothing account. In his memoirs Carl rather portrays himself as a naturalist & pantheist who sees God's hand in creation. He was particularly impressed by Camille Flammarion's popular science paper "Inhabited Worlds". May 8, 1880, he passed the baccalaureate. Even that degree was a minor affair with only the father, four witnesses (one of whom was a Norwegian) and two censors present. The mother was in bed and the brothers were doing their homework. However, it was not a formality:

As a schoolboy I was no shining light, had a particular problem with mathematics, and for a few years when putting on height I had difficulty keeping up with my peers. But then one day - I guess I was 15 or somewhat older - I unintentionally overheard a conversation about me between my parents. I heard them deplore my indolence and their distrust of my talents and my future. At first I was sad but then angry, not at my parents but at myself, and I promised myself that that prophesy would never come true. And when I think of this event and of its profound effect on my future, I am infinitely grateful to my parents for having revealed the truth to me at that time, whether this had been done involuntarily or deliberately. The fact is, that from that day I put all I had into my studies and three years later managed to my baccalaureate with colours so to say. Contrary to what people generally think, our baccalaureate was certainly no sham or easier to pass than others, rather the opposite. The written tests were the same as in all the state schools, and the curriculum also included political science as a supplementary subject.⁵

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Carl had – in order to wear a uniform at his father's coronation – already in 1872 been enrolled as a volunteer in the Royal Guards on horseback but it took until 1878 before he received any military training. In the meantime, he took riding lessons. In the autumn of 1880, after his baccalaureate, he participated in the war school's exercises, and in private studied for an officer's degree, which he received January 21, 1881. Although Carl had help from a supervisor, a normal officer training took 1 ½ years. Carl was embarrassingly aware that however much he had crammed his officer's degree was a "prince education". He then went on an educational trip to Italy where he met his brother Oscar who was there on a fleet visit: "In Rome and Florence, with ever increasing interest I visited almost all churches and museums, participated in the Rome social season and the carnival on Corson, was with both

⁴ prins Carl 1931: s. 41.

⁵ prins Carl 1931: s. 70.

the Pope and the King and on the return trip to Sweden spent several pleasant weeks in Nice and Monte Carlo - in a word educated myself and sought to gain new life experiences.”⁶

During the academic year 1881/82, Carl studied with Oscar at Uppsala University and partly followed the same schedule: Political science for Oscar Ahlin, history for Professor Carl Gustaf Malmström, modern history for associate professor Claes Annerstedt & history of literature for Professor Carl Rupert Nyblom. However, Oscar's lectures in mathematics and physics were replaced by philosophy for associate professor Pontus Wikner & economics for associate professor David Davidson. Later, he read Pontus Wikner's “Thoughts and Questions regarding the Son of Man” (about the Christian struggles of the time), which he appreciated. More literature was Erik Gustaf Geijer's “History of the Swedish People” and Viktor Rydberg's “The Doctrine of Christ in the Bible”. Carl also read mathematics for associate professor Matths Falk but gave it up. He & Oscar didn't participate much in student life but they socialized with the teacher's families, high society and invited fellow students to tea parties. Carl very much liked to dance and “it was said in Uppsala, that as proud as the mothers were that their daughters had the honour to be invited by him, they were just as anxious for his violent progress on the dance floor.”⁷ Carl also participated in the Student choir: “I had an unusually strong and quite well-sounding voice, but my hearing was already somehow disrupted, so I had difficulty singing in tune. ... So I came into O. D. (Orphei drängar; the Student choir) as “uncle in number”, i.e. without a claim as a singer, and from this famous singing society's community in Uppsala and glorious singing nights I have nothing but pleasant memories.”⁸ After completing his studies he was May 10 elected into the Royal Academy of Sciences as 1st Honorary Member.

Neither Gustaf nor Oscar nor Eugene had any military training apart from their “princely” officer studies. Gustaf had not even passed his officer exam. Carl, however, was keen to learn the profession from the ground up so that he was capable of something more than representing. From 1882 to 1884, at his own request, he attended the two-year course of the Academy of War Sciences. His studies were several times interrupted for representation, but he finished 2nd, which he hoped was on his own merits. Erik Oxenstierna & Axel Ribbing from the Castle school followed the same education. Carl subsequently felt that: “As the main advantage of my war college years I consider the schools free but at the same time demanding teaching method, forcing a self-activity and self-confidence among the students, which together constitute such an important prerequisite for success in life.”⁹

The teachers rated the students on a scale of 0-10. Carl was the best in tactics & military geography (both 10). Worst in mathematics & war history (no rating). If his placement is calculated as the average of the subjects on which he received a grade, he was indeed second in his class of 27 officers but should in fact have failed.

The other brothers had endeavoured to spend time in Norway to mark their affinity. Not so Carl who had to be forced to go. While there, he represented his father at the coronation of Alexander III in Moscow. In addition he whittled away his time with hunting, balls & state visits. After completing his studies, he was rewarded with a 2nd educational trip together with Oscar in India and together with Eugene in Palestine & Syria.¹⁰ Carl started his journey on November 22, met Oscar in Calcutta on December 23 & Eugene in Cairo on February 19. In India he & Oscar managed to shoot an unusually large Bengal tiger – 2.82 meters from snout

⁶ prins Carl 1931: s. 96.

⁷ Nyblom 1948.

⁸ prins Carl 1931: ss. 147-149.

⁹ prins Carl 1931: s. 159.

¹⁰ Bernadotte m.fl. 1886; prins Carl 1931: ss. 221-338.

to tail.¹¹ Otherwise, it was the mostly sightseeing & dinners with local notables. In general the population was friendly, but in Hyderabad he had military escort. At the end of the journey, Carl fell ill with typhoid fever and was bedridden in Istanbul on March 30, 1885, where he was brought home by his parents. He had after effects of the disease for several years but considered the trip a great experience.

His son Carl Jr. much later claimed that his father's loss of hearing was because of the typhoid fever, but this seems to be a misunderstanding. Carl had problems with his hearing even during the university years. The reduction, despite a hearing aid, is supposed to have been so severe that it was supposed to have been the reason for his resignation from the military in 1912.¹²

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When he recovered, Carl practised at several regiments: The Royal Horse Guard, Västgöta Regiment and the Norwegian Gardemoen. His grades entitled him to a trainee seat on the General Staff and in the autumn of 1888 he became captain there. In the autumn of 1886 and the spring of 1889 he spent a few months in Germany at his father's behest and followed their cavalry exercises. He then switched between the General Staff and the Royal Guard. At the General Staff he worked in the Historiographic Department with a history of the Battle of Helsingborg in 1710. The work was boring, but the independent implementation was a merit. It has not been possible to localize the manuscript. Perhaps he was a research assistant on the military historian Julius Mankell's project on the subject. In 1890, he was a squadron leader in the Horse Guard. In 1892 he was promoted to major and head of the Military Statistical Division of the General Staff (=The Intelligence Division). In that position, he summarized his German experiences in the book "Cavalry application exercises and cavalry distribution management during battle".¹³ The manuscript was an attack on the prevailing Swedish notion that with the right "cavalry spirit" neither theory nor practice was required. Just gung-ho. Not so popular.

In 1894 his career took off in earnest. Due to illnesses, he served as acting lieutenant colonel & commander of Västgöta Regiment and the Royal Horse Guard, was corps commander during the general staff's field exercises, chaired the committee for the cavalry's new drill rules and was at the end of the year appointed colonel & second-in-command of the Royal Guard. - "Not half bad in a pissing contest" as Carl privately expressed it. - As second-in-command, Carl reformed the cavalry education and abolished all exercises that were not of fundamental or field-related importance. The field service exercises were used to detect errors and not to shine. The motto was *Le mieux est l'ennemi du bien* (perfection is the enemy of good). From 1898 to 1912, he served as General & Inspector of the Cavalry. It was a question of moving with the times. As the cavalry became increasingly outdated, it was easier said than done. In the end, it was used for reconnaissance and rapid movement. All fighting took place on foot.

1886-1914 he was chairman of the *Stockholm Field Riding Club* that arranged sporting events like following hunting dogs (so-called trailer hunting), paper trails and the like. 1901-1910 he was chairman of the *Stockholm trotting society*. 1910-1920, he was chairman of *Prince Carl's Hunting Club*. He was also *honorary* chairman of the *Olympic Games Committee for Horse Racing in Stockholm in 1912*, a precursor to the *Swedish Horse Racing Central Association*.

¹¹ prins Carl 1885.

¹² Møller 1990: s. 20.

¹³ prins Carl 1893.

There are two oil paintings of Carl as military. The familiar “Blue Prince” from 1898, a knee high portrait by Anders Zorn and a similar study by Albert Edelfeldt from 1892. Both with Carl in light blue guard uniform, the Seraphim Order & rapier.

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In 1897 Carl married and for some years was busy with the consequences. The dowry was quite large and the wife interested in home decoration. The couple at first lived in the palace of the heir prince, 1908-1922 in Byströmska villan on Djurgården and from 1923 in an apartment on Hovslagargatan 5 on Blasieholmen. The move to Hovslagargatan was due to the bankruptcy of the Danish Landmandsbanken where the wife had her money. In his memoirs Carl is bitter that, as a prince, he was expected to live in style but not paid or subsidized for it. 1899-1908 they had a summer house on Djurgården - villa Parkudden. In 1910, this was replaced by the property Fridhem outside Norrköping. The property included forest & farmland but that part was leased out. The socializing at both Fridhem and at home was extensive and there is a “Fridhem literature”:

In the 20s, it was as if the Swedish manor life had flared up one last time, before it definitely dies. ... A special joy for us [Clas & Ebba Bonde] was the intimate and pleasant intercourse with Prince Carl's family. Princess Ingeborg gathered around her a small clique, whose members enjoyed each other and often visited each other's home. ... The company was not just high spirited and elegant, but I dare say the ladies were the most beautiful and high born Swedes available. ... [The] wives sought to outdo each other in devising new refinements and surprises. ... On a reduced scale it was [sometimes like attending] a party in the old Versailles.¹⁴

Prince Carl did not have as much fun at these dances [as the rest of the family] why he immediately after dinner was placed at a bridge table. From time to time he rose, stood at a doorpost and looked with adoring but sad eyes on his beautiful ladies, whirling around on the dance floor. He often went home early. I remember him coming back after saying goodbye. He had no latchkey and no money for a taxi. Poor sweet old prince, he was completely unaccustomed to living in an apartment building and not being picked up by Stern. A lot of jokes were made about that episode.¹⁵

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In 1903 Carl assumed chairmanship of the executive committee of the Swedish Red Cross (SRK) & in 1906 he was elected chairman of the board of directors. From 1912 he devoted himself to SRK full time. Carl was asked why he, as a military officer, was interested in humanitarian work, but never provided a convincing answer. He wasn't a pacifist. In his memoirs, he claimed to have been persuaded by his mother, but this seems like an afterthought. As a military officer, he probably recognized the need for military medical care.

Why Carl was asked is not evident¹⁶, but perhaps it was enough that he was royal. The former chairman had been Crown Prince Oscar (II) (1865-1872) and Prince August (1872-1873). Because August was sick and had a reputation as mentally retarded, obviously not too much was expected from its chairman. From the outset, however, Carl regarded SRK as a military unit in need of a firm hand. SRK had over time turned into into an organizational

¹⁴ Bonde 1943: ss. 210-212.

¹⁵ Sparre 1985: s. 75.

¹⁶ Liedesdorff m.fl. red. 1926; Josephson 1936; Hultcrantz 1945; Lorentz & Sagnér 1951.

rabbit's den of self-governing associations. The local associations do not appear to have been consulted during the appointment. They protested it - if not Carl as a person then his military ways - and the "South Swedish branch" even left. Carl took notice. In the future he allowed a modicum of discussion so that he at least knew when the members were unhappy.

Since the majority of members were women, the "women's issue" was constantly on the table. One way of describing Carl's task was for him to lead "a number of idealistic upper class women with their puzzling mixture of fanatic radicalism and deep-hearted conservatism, characteristic the female psyche."¹⁷ Carl was not hostile - he knew the type from home - and as long as the admiral's wife Lizinka Dyrssen, the general's wife Hedda Munck and others did not ignore command decisions there were few conflicts.

Since Carl remained chairman until 1945, a comprehensive description of his activities would be too long. I confine myself to SRK's reorganizations in 1906, 1915, 1925 & 1945 and the most notable of SRK's achievements:

- 1906: One of Carl's first initiatives as chairman of the board of directors was the formation of *The Central Council of Voluntary Healthcare* (1906-1915). This had the following background: SRK was founded in 1865 as *The Society for Voluntary Care of Wounded and Sick in the Field*. Since Sweden had no wars, it would devote itself to domestic social work & international aid. A competing national organization *Queen Sophia's Association to support the medical services of the [Swedish] army and navy* (1900-1915) quickly became twice as large. The Activities were coordinated through *The Central Council*.
- 1915: SRK's first war operation under Carl's leadership was the ambulance aid in the two Balkan wars of 1912 and 1913. The hodgepodge of international RK units then participating became an argument for 1915 merging the two organizations and abolishing their autonomy. Since the women were 95 percent of SRK's members, they were highly reluctant to subordinate themselves to male leadership but that was solved by a compromise: In exchange for losing their special position, they changed their name to the Directorate for Women's Work and continued as before, but within SRK.
- 1925: In 1903, the SRK+Sophia Association had 13,500 members. 1915 35 thousand. 1925 75 thousand. 1935 130 thousand. 1945 over 500 thousand. SRK suffered from chronic growing pains and the organizational chart was revised annually. By 1925, the SRK had an identity crisis if civilian or military activities were its main task. The question was referred to Carl who avoided taking a stand. According to him both were equally important but the military activities were the oldest and therefore should be mentioned first. A further sensitive issue was the specialization of the sub associations. That was left to the future.
- 1945: The reorganization of 1945 cemented the character of the SRK as a military-civilian semi-state popular movement. Management was exercised by a Board of 32 persons + alternates representing SRK, the State (=church, defence & authorities), municipalities, county councils, civil defence & social partners. The SRK's own delegates were elected but were in the minority. This charter did however not come into force until 1 January 1951, when both Carl and his successor Folke Bernadotte were dead.

¹⁷ Hultcrantz 1945: s. 100.

SRK's most important contribution during World War I was aid to prisoners of war - gift packages, information services and through inspections promoting their living conditions. Carl succeeded in securing an agreement on prisoner of war exchange between Russia and Germany/Austria, the so-called invalid trains. These started in the autumn of 1915 and continued at the pace of two to three trains a week until February 1918. A total of 63,000 invalids were exchanged. The 1918 Finnish ambulances led to internal discussions about whether SRK was really as politically neutral as it was supposed to be or favoured the "whites". It seems to have ended in a principled decision by the IRK that agreements entered into would always be observed even if it meant loss of human life. A biased Red Cross would not survive. Another principle that Carl never wavered from was that SRK would be in control of its own actions. There were no international cooperative projects.

Carl's position as Prince, State appointed General Commissioner & the public face of SRK threatened after the war to completely strangle internal discussions. Especially since the military representatives immediately agreed with whatever he proposed and considered further discussions superfluous. During the meetings, Carl often had to point out that SRK was not governed by decree but was a democratic popular movement where all views were welcome. In 1918-1921, SRK helped both Germany/Austria, France, Russia & Eastern Europe. The German children's stay in Sweden and the help to Samara in Russia & Gammal-Svenskby in Ukraine was much publicized. Between the wars the focus was on the interior of Norrland:

When we now talk about the Swedish Red Cross, it is hardly any longer about the organization actually providing medical care in war. The Swedish Red Cross is today a domestic social health organization, without equal in the world. It organizes air ambulances and medical shelters in the northern backwoods, childbirth homes in areas remote from hospitals and like facilities, summer colonies for children, public baths and bath houses, health education courses, rapid help when malnutrition as a result of economic crises threaten children in forest and industrial districts, nurses, home care, backwood Samaritans, several hundred health care establishments scattered throughout the country, an ever-growing welfare service, which over the past ten years has been entrusted almost as many millions of public funds or funds collected to be used in the public interest.¹⁸

The victors in World War I, 1919 formed their own League of Red Cross Societies. The statutes included the right of the five founding countries United States, England, France, Italy and Japan to exclude Germany/Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey & Russia threatening to kill of the RK as an international organization. Between the wars, the RK had two centres: IRK in Geneva (military) & Paris (civilian). Carl's position is unclear. He collaborated with the League while trying to have it discontinued. During World War II, the "League" ceased to function and a weakened IRK continued its work.

The SRK's activities during World War II were a repeat of World War I, but Carl was now getting on in years and others were more active. His name appears in the negotiations with the German occupation authorities in Norway to allow Norwegian children to come to Sweden. However, this never happened. Hultcrantz¹⁹ considered Carl's primary achievement to be keeping the SRK together while it expanded to nearly 100 times its original size and that he managed to establish humanitarian work in the public opinion as something admirable, specifically "Swedish" and "male" (=warlike) rather than female. In addition he mentions SRK's concrete activities: some forty international field hospitals, ambulance and emergency

¹⁸ R.J. [Robert Josephsson.] "En lycklig man." Vecko Journalen 1936:9, ss. 20-23.; Hjelm 2008.

¹⁹ Hultcrantz 1945: ss. 199-200.

relief missions (including to Ethiopia & Spain) and its continued activity as a domestic social health organization.

After World War I, Carl was awarded the “Illis quorum” in gold with a chain and appointed Honorary Doctor of Medicine and Honorary Member of the Medical Society. At Carl's resignation in 1945, Gustav V instituted a humanitarian medal - the Prince Carl Medal - whose first (posthumous) recipient became Folke Bernadotte. Carl was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize in 1917 and 1944, but the prize went to IRK. The tributes to Carl after his resignation drowned in the tributes to Folke Bernadotte.

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Carl's third career as a royalty is harder to fathom. His archives are gutted of everything except what he himself wanted to leave behind. I list (quite arbitrarily) five points:

- Like Sophie, Gustaf and Eugene, Carl participated in the internal discussions on the Union's problems. During his father's and Gustaf's Norwegian visits, he was regent and his father's expert on the prevailing moods. During the crises of 1895 and 1905, he was said to have had a restraining influence by trying to see the conflict from the Norwegian perspective as well. As evidence of this, his a passage in his memoirs is often quoted in which he distances himself from his political science lecturer Oscar Alin - a famous hawk on union issues - and Carl's authoritative summary of the conflict: “Now that Norway absolutely wanted to get rid of the Union, it must be admitted that they with great skill and tenacity pursued this goal until the end.”²⁰ According to other sources, Carl admired William II and in 1895 wanted to follow his advice to use force.
- In 1887, Carl was considered for regent of Bulgaria - he was even supposed to be interested in the position - but it went to Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Afterwards, one may say that Carl does not seem reckless or calculating enough to have been a fitting choice.
- Since the Norwegians wanted to avoid internal and external complications of their bourgeois “revolution”, there never was a Norwegian republic but a constitutional monarchy, according to the ideas of diplomat Sigurd Ibsen (1859-1930) as early as 1898. The so-called Bernadotte option.²¹ A number of candidates for the throne were discussed, among them Carl, who actually received an offer in 1905. Norén Isaksen has described the diplomacy.²² In order to defend himself against accusations of intriguing against his father, Carl wrote a memo about the course of events which he had classified until 1965:

[I pray to] be believed on my word when I say, that I did not wish it [to become king of Norway], but that, on the contrary, my wife and I regarded the eventuality as a misfortune. I here repeat this solemnly to future generations when I still find that there are people who do not want to believe that a royal can be indifferent to a crown. Even my own father-in-law, who ought to know his daughter better than others and for whom I am no stranger either, yet believes that our justified and natural feelings about their political conduct considers it jealousy and disappointment as to the succession. To me he has not

²⁰ prins Carl 1931: s. 411.

²¹ Leiren 1978; Hoelseth 1997.

²² Leiren 1978; Hoelseth 1997.

had the courage to say so, but well to my Wife. It is harsh that such an unflattering idea of our position is still widespread.²³

- Carl was also involved in the courtyard speech of 1914. What is documented is that he tried to down play Hedin's formulations in which he did not succeed. He was present during Gustav giving the speech in the inner courtyard and he repeated the speech for those in the outer courtyard who could not hear it. Regardless of his opinion he was loyal.
- As a member of the royal family, Carl had a diplomatic function. For example, his visit to Norway in 1925 and 1926 was used as part of the normalization of official relations between the countries.

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As heir prince, Carl was primarily concerned with minimizing the special treatment of his person. Under his father, expectations of treatment had grown to the point that none of the royal descendants could leave the castle without an adjutant or lady-in-waiting or behave as people do most, such as visiting the theatre or eating in a restaurant. Carl was all his life exasperated by the inconsistency of people first congratulating the brothers for having in a democratic spirit attended a public school and then demanding that they emphasize their elevated position through clothing, conduct & career choice.

Carl as a person is described as spontaneous, festive, energetic, friendly, familial & easily moved. He died of heart failure on October 24, 1951.

²³ prins Carl 1905/1906: ss. 59-60; Norén Isaksen 2006a: s. 133.