This listing was ended by the seller because the item is no longer available.

Diana Gold Coin Princess Gem Autograph Harry Meghan Royal Wedding Windsors Royal

Condition: New
Ended: 18 Nov, 2018 19:50:50 GMT
Price: £9.99 17 sold
Postage: £4.99 Royal Mail International Standard
Item location: Look at my other items, United Kingdom
Seller:notinashyway (16161) | Seller’s other items

Description
Seller assumes all responsibility for this listing.
Last updated on 18 Nov, 2018 19:47:10 GMT
View all revisions

Item specifics
Condition: New: A brand new, unused, unopened and undamaged item. See the seller's listing for full details. See all condition definitions
Surname Initial: D
Country/Region of Manufacture: United Kingdom
Certification: Uncertified
Type: Historical
Sub-Type: Royalty
Object: Signed Coin

Princess Diana Commemorative Coin
Princess Diana Coin has an image of Diana with the words "A Wife - A Princess - A Mother - A Legend" it has a golden inlay and a Blue Jewel Gem Stone

The back has the words "Portraits of a Princess" and a Silhouette of Diana and her Signature with a Crown

Comes in air-tight acrylic coin holder
The coin is 40mm in diameter, weighs about 1 oz

In Excellent Condition
Would make an Excellent Present for Collectors

I have a lot of Royal Memorabilia on Ebay so Please

Visit my eBay shop
Diana, Princess of Wales (Diana Frances; née Spencer; 1 July 1961 – 31 August 1997), was a member of the British royal family as the first wife of Charles, Prince of Wales, who is the eldest child and heir apparent of Queen Elizabeth II. She was the mother of Prince William, Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Harry.

Diana was born into the Spencer family, a family of British nobility with royal ancestry and was the youngest daughter of John Spencer, 8th Earl Spencer, and Frances Shand Kydd. She grew up in Park House, Sandringham, Norfolk, England, and spent time working as a nanny for her sister Sarah and several of her friends, and acted as a hostess at parties. Diana spent time working as a nursery teacher's assistant at the Young England School in Pimlico.

Diana remained the object of worldwide media scrutiny during and after her marriage, which ended in divorce on 28 August 1996. She was celebrated for her charity work and for her support of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines, of which she was president with dozens of charities including London's Great Ormond Street Hospital for children, of which she was president.

Diana's wedding to the Prince of Wales took place at St Paul's Cathedral on 29 July 1981 and reached a global television audience of over 400 million people. During her marriage, Diana was Princess of Wales, Duchess of Cornwall, Duchess of Strathearn. The marriage produced two sons, the princes William and Harry, who were then respectively second and third in line to the British throne.

Diana's experience was described as "humiliating" by Diana's younger brother, Charles: "It was a dreadful time for my parents and closely allied with the British royal family for several generations. Both of Diana's grandmothers had served as ladies-in-waiting to Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother. The Spencers were hoping for a boy to carry on the family line, and no name was chosen for a daughter.

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Diana blamed Camilla Parker Bowles for her marital troubles because of Camilla’s previous relationship with the Prince, and she believed that he had other affairs. In October 1993, the Princess wrote to her butler Paul Burrell that she believed her. She attended the Trooping the Colour for the first time in June 1982, making her appearance on the balcony of Buckingham Palace. Years later, she would say that she “never knew what it was like to be on the balcony at Buckingham Palace.”

In a tape recorded by Settelen in 1992, Diana admitted herself that in 1984 through to 1986, she had been “deeply in love” with a man “whom I cannot name” and that she had met him while she was living abroad. It is suspected that this man was Barry Mannakee. Although she never used his name, it is thought she was referring to Barry Mannakee.

Twenty-year-old Diana became Princess of Wales when she married the Prince of Wales on 29 July 1981 at St Paul’s Cathedral in London. She was popularly applauded. By her own admission, the Princess of Wales had not initially intended to take Wales until it was suggested by Mohamed Al Fayed, the owner of Harrods. She did not want to learn about anyone else, including the Prince of Wales. She was said to have “doctored” the letter of divorce with her own hand.

In 1993, the Mirror Group Newspapers (MGN) published photographs of the Princess that were taken by gym owner Bryce Taylor. The photos showed her exercising in the gym LA Fitness wearing “a leotard and cycling shorts.” The Princess’s lawyers were upset and threatened to sue the newspaper for defamation. In July 1996, the couple agreed on the terms of their divorce.

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Diana's diet was nutritionist, Princess Margaret, lauded “a personal” letters that Diana wrote to the Queen Mother in 1989 because she considered them “a private”. William Russell described Diana’s, "Is this a part of the Princess’s memoirs?" although no such book appears to have been written.

Diana gave her sons wider experiences than was usual for royal children. She rarely deferred to the children. She chose their first given names, dismissed a royal family nanny who was often intransigent when it came to the children. She made her first public appearance with the Prince of Wales in April 1982 at the opening of a new nursing home. She made her first public appearance with the Prince of Wales in April 1982 at the opening of a new nursing home.

Days before the divorce, letters patent were issued with general rules to regulate royal titles after divorce. Her letter to her husband was a response to the letters patent, and she was said to have been inspired by the letters patent.

During the divorce, the couple's incompatibility and age difference of about thirteen years caused the couple to separate again. The Princess of Wales had not intending to take Wales until it was suggested by Mohamed Al Fayed, the owner of Harrods. She did not want to learn about anyone else, including the Prince of Wales. She was said to have “doctored” the letter of divorce with her own hand.

Although in December 1993 she had announced that she would withdraw from public life, she stated in November 1994 that she was willing to return. In her capacity as the vice-president of British Red Cross, she was interested in playing an active role in humanitarian work.
Diana was a staunch and longtime supporter of charities and organisations that focused on social and mental issues, including children, AIDS and leprosy. In recognition of her effect as a philanthropist, Stephen Lee, director of the UK Institute of Charity said in a statement: "Diana was a rare example of a celebrity who took her philanthropic role very seriously. She was driven by her passion for a number of causes, and her efforts were always focused on making a real difference to people's lives. Her support for a wide range of organisations and causes, from the children of the world to those affected by AIDS and leprosy, was both generous and heartfelt. She was a tireless campaigner, and her work was an inspiration to many. Diana's legacy will live on in the lives she touched and the work she supported."

In June 1995, the Princess travelled to Moscow. She paid a visit to a children's hospital that she had previously supported by providing them with medical equipment. In Moscow, she received the International Leonardo Prize, which is given to "the most distinguished person of the year for his or her contribution to the cause of human rights and democracy".

In June 1997, the Princess was awarded a gold medal at a health care conference organised by the Pio Manzù Centre in Rimini, Italy.


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Diana's work on the landmines issue has been described as influential in the signing of the Ottawa Treaty, which created an international ban on the use of anti-personnel landmines.

Diana was the first British royal figure to contact AIDS patients. In 1987, Diana opened Grandma's House, a hospice for terminally ill children, which was named after her grandmother. She was also made a patron of the National AIDS Trust.


For her first solo official trip, Diana visited The Royal Marsden NHS Foundation Trust, a cancer treatment hospital in London. In the last few days of her life, she was seen at the hospital for the last time. On January 30, 1997, she was discharged from the hospital after being treated for a cold.

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The burial took place privately later the same day. Diana's former husband, sons, mother, siblings, a close friend, and a cousin were present. Her body was clothed in a black long-sleeved dress designed by Catherine Walker, which she chose before. A set of ornate headresses that had been made for Tom Hardy was placed on her head, William Teddy had died the same day. Her hair was given its usual side-sweep by Philip Warren, and other royal relatives were present.

The funeral party was provided by the 2nd Battalion The Princess of Wales's Royal Regiment, who were given the honour of carrying the Princess across to the island and laying her to rest.

The Queen's cousin Sir Rupinder, 3rd Duke of Edinburgh, Diana's brother, Lord Spencer, and representatives of some of her charities.[201] Lord Spencer would also be present in the last year he needed no royal title to continue to perform his particular role of brand ambassador.[202]

Events

The ceremony for Diana's death, the Princess of Wales's Memorial Fund was granted intellectual property rights over her images[203] in 1996, the fund funded the Princess, according to illegally selling Diana's photo, and jewelry after she died in 2020. In 1996, Diana and her brother Lord Spencer agreed that the Royal Family and its young generation.

President Bill Clinton, who in his Notes argued that she was unable to fulfill her duties, her reckless lifestyle, including drug use and alcohol abuse, during her later years, led to her career and reputation suffering. Her personal life came to be overshadowed by her public duties.[205] In 1999, Time magazine named Diana one of the 20th Century's 100 Most Influential People.[206] In 2002, Diana was ranked third on the BBC's poll of the 100 Greatest Britons, and she remained a popular figure in the United Kingdom until her death in 1997.
Diana grew more confident in her choices, but her style underwent a change, with her new costumes consisting of blazers, one-shoulder and off-shoulder dresses, hour-glass styled suits, military-styled suits, and tailored suits and jumpsuits, and she added a red lipstick. One of her favorites was a white dress with an off-shoulder design, which she wore in her most high-profile appearances.

In 2005, Mart Sastre premiered during the Venice Biennale the film Diana: The Rose Conspiracy. This fictional work starts with the death of Princess Diana, who is portrayed as a princess who is living an undercover new life in a dangerous cantegril on the outskirts of Montevideo, Shot in September 1981, respectively. In December 1992, ABC aired Charles and Diana: Unhappily Ever After, a TV movie about marital discord between Diana and Charles.[334] In the 1990s, British magazine Private Eye called her “Cheryl” and Prince Charles “Brian”.

In 2007, Stella Vine created a series of paintings referencing the conspiracy theories. Of her drawings, Emin maintained “They’re quite sentimental and there’s nothing cynical about it whatsoever.”

In 2007, fashion designer Sharmadean Reid designed a collection of clothes for ASOS.com inspired by Diana’s style.[287] “It’s incredible relating with accessible sportswear through to luxury fashion forms the cornerstone of the collection than ever,” Reid said about the Princess in a press release.

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The Flame of Liberty was erected in 1988 on the Place de l’Alma in Paris as a memorial to the princess who died in a car crash in 1997. It is one of the gardens of Schloss Colditz in Dresden. It is the site of a memorial to Princess Diana in Germany and the United Kingdom. The Flame of Liberty is the first memorial dedicated to Diana, Princess of Wales, in a German-speaking country. It is located in the gardens of Schloss Colditz in Dresden. It is the site of a memorial to Princess Diana in Germany and the United Kingdom.

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Coat of Arms of Diana, Princess of Wales

During her marriage, as the wife of the Prince of Wales, Diana used his arms impaled (side by side) with those of her father. After her divorce, she resumed her paternal arms with the addition of a royal coronet.

Adopted
1981

Coat of Arms of Diana, Princess of Wales

Quarterly 1st and 4th gules three lions passant guardant in pale or and langued azure 2nd or a lion rampant gules, in chief a label of three points argent, within a double tressure flory counterflory of the second 3rd azure a harp or stringed argent (the Royal Arms of the United Kingdom), the whole difference with a label of three points argent; with an inescutcheon of four lions passant guardant, in chief and in chief, counterchanged, surmounted by the coronet of the heir (for the Principality of Wales), impaled 1st and 4th Argent 2nd and 3rd Azure a label argent charged with three escallops argent.

Supporters
Dexter a lion rampant guardant Or crowned with the coronet of the Prince of Wales Proper, sinister a griffin winged and unguled Or, gorged with a collar or composed of crosses patée and fleurs de lis in a chain affixed thereto passing in chief over the body also Or

Motto
DIEU DEFEND LE DROIT
(Anglo-Norman: God defends the right)

Previous versions
Diana’s coat of arms before her marriage was based on the Spencer coat of arms. It depicted a lozenge shaped shield of gules charged with a blue ribbon, which symbolised her unmarried state. It included three escallops argent of the Spencer coat of arms. This version was used only before her marriage and was also applied by her sisters.

Issue

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Ancestry

Diana was born into the British Spencer family, different branches of which currently hold the titles of Duke of Marlborough, Earl Spencer, Duke of Sunderland, and Viscount Churchill. The Spencers claimed descent from a cadet branch of the powerful medieval Despenser family, but its validity is questioned. Her great-grandmother was Margaret Baring, a member of the German-British Baring family of bankers and the daughter of Edward Baring, 1st Baron Revelstoke. Diana’s descent from the House of Stuart through Henry VIII is also descended from the House of Stuart through Charles II of England by Charles Lawrence, 1st Duke of Richmond, and Henry Fitzroy, 1st Duke of Grafton, and his brother James II of England by Henrietta FitzJames.

Diana’s American lineage came from her great-grandmother Frances Ellen Work, daughter of wealthy American stockbroker Franklin M. Work, from Ohio, who was married to her great-grandfather James Roche, 3rd Baron Fermoy. Diana is in her direct maternal line, Eliza Kewark, whose daughter was fathered by Theodore Forbes, is variously described in contemporary documents as “a dark-skinned native woman”, “an Armenian woman from Bombay”, and “Mrs. Forbesian”. William Addams Reitwiesner discounted the assertion that Eliza Kewark was of Indian descent. DNA testing of Diana’s cousins in the same direct maternal line confirmed that Eliza Kewark was of Indian descent.

Notes


Coat of Arms of Lady Diana Spencer.svg

The Spencers were granted a coat of arms in 1504 (Azure a fess Ermine between 6 sea-mews’ heads erased Argent), which bears no resemblance to that used by the family after c. 1595, which was derived from the Despencer arms. Writer J.H. Round argued that the Despencer descent was fabricated by Richard Lee, a corrupt Clarenceux King of Arms.

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10. Edward Baring, 1st Baron Revelstoke

9. The Honorable Margaret Baring

19. Louisa Bulteel

2. John Spencer, 8th Earl Spencer

18. James Hamilton, 2nd Duke of Abercorn

3. John Spencer, 8th Earl Spencer

17. Louisa Bulteel

21. Lady Mary Curzon-Howe

5. Lady Cynthia Hamilton

22. George Bingham, 4th Earl of Lucan

11. Lady Rosalind Bingham

23. Lady Cecilia Gordon-Lennox

10. Lady Resadina Bingham

20. Lady Cecilia Gardner-Lawrence

1. Diana, Princess of Wales
24. Edmond Roche, 1st Baron Fermoy

12. James Roche, 3rd Baron Fermoy

25. Eliza Caroline Boothby

6. Maurice Roche, 4th Baron Fermoy

26. Eliza Caroline Boothby

13. Frances Ellen Work

3. The Honourable Frances Roche

27. Ellen Wood
Albert Spencer, 7th Earl Spencer (paternal grandfather) Cynthia Spencer, Countess Spencer (paternal grandmother) Maurice Roche, 4th Baron Fermoy (maternal grandfather) Ruth Roche, Baroness Fermoy (maternal grandmother) Edmund Roche, 5th Baron Fermoy


"A Modern Monarchy – The Royal Family appears to have overcome its troubles and the new generation has adapted skilfully to the changing times." The Times. 25 July 2013. Leading articles.

"New genetic evidence that Prince William, Duke of Cambridge, is the direct descendant of an Indian woman and that he carries her mitochondrial DNA." (PDF). BritainsDNA. Archived from the original (PDF) on 1 July 2014. Retrieved 10 April 2015.


Indian ancestors; the Armenian diaspora had been in India for centuries at the time of her birth, and even the most insular communities tend to experience genetic mixing over in that timescale."


Princess Marie of Saxe-Altenburg
6th generation
Princesses of Denmark Grand Duchess Maria Alexandrovna of Russia Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia Princess Helena of Waldeck and Pyrmont Princess Thyra of Denmark

7th generation
Princesses Mary of Teck Princess Alexandria Grand Duchess Maria Alexandrovna of Russia Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia Princess Helena of Waldeck and Pyrmont Princess Thyra of Denmark

8th generation
Princesses Mary of Teck Princess Alexandria Grand Duchess Maria Alexandrovna of Russia Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia Princess Helena of Waldeck and Pyrmont Princess Thyra of Denmark

9th generation
Princesses Mary of Teck Princess Alexandria Grand Duchess Maria Alexandrovna of Russia Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia Princess Helena of Waldeck and Pyrmont Princess Thyra of Denmark

10th generation
Princesses Mary of Teck Princess Alexandria Grand Duchess Maria Alexandrovna of Russia Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia Princess Helena of Waldeck and Pyrmont Princess Thyra of Denmark

11th generation
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* Also Princess of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in her own right. [hide]

vite
Princesses of Wales and Duchesses of Cornwall


* Does not use the title Princess of Wales [hide]

vite
Duchesses of Rothesay


* Does not use the title Princess of Wales [hide]
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Diana, Princess of Wales may have passed away over 20 years ago, but her timeless beauty still lives on. From her iconic dress sense to her classic looks, what January blues? These royals rock the colour in the best way ever. Are you ready for the Arctic blast? No, us neither. According to weather forecasters, we’re set for a chilly month with temperatures plummeting. Specifically, she talked at length about her lack of a sex life, saying that she and her husband had sex but it was “very odd.” By the time she made the recordings, their sex life had been going downhill for seven years.