

The Royal Tour – August 2nd 2018 Malcolm Hunter

Malcolm Hunter – Sunday Guide



As VanDusen Guides our mission is to link plants to people, or link people to plants. Either way, the aim is to make a connection so that there is a theme, a narrative and not just one name after another. A song is much easier to remember than a set of random words.

Our first stop was at the Garry Oak Meadow by the Plaza. This is an example of one VanDusen planting theme, that of a recreated habitat. In the meadow there are two large Garry Oaks,¹ *Quercus garrana*.² Camilla, Duchess of Cornwall planted one of them on 7th November 2009. Many Guides will remember that during her visit torrential rain fell until an hour after she left. Some may have shaken hands with her. In doing so, they put themselves only a few ‘handshakes’ away from ‘almost everyone’ of note in the last 250 years. I did not shake hands with Camilla, I was not a Guide then, but I have shaken hands with her husband, Prince Charles. There are numerous routes to ‘everyone’, but to take one example:

Prince Charles, born 1948, shook hands with his Grandfather; George VI (1895-1952)
George VI shook hands with *his* Great Grandmother, Queen Victoria (1819-1901).³
Queen Victoria *probably* shook hands with *her* Grandfather, George III (1738-1820)⁴

That puts me three or four handshakes away from George III, or from the Duke of Wellington (1769-1852). He certainly shook hands with Queen Victoria. As monarchs greet ambassadors, who shake hands with their leaders, the Royal courts connect everyone famous.

There are links everywhere; if you look. Nicholas Garry, of the ‘Garry Oak’, was probably the illegitimate son of a merchant, Nicholas Langley. Garry’s uncle, Thomas Langley, worked for the Hudson’s Bay Company. Thomas gave his name to Langley city, township and fort.⁵

There are always links, even if there is no direct proof. I and many Guides, probably descend from Charlemagne (742-814), King of the Franks and Holy Roman Emperor!⁶

¹ <https://landscapeplants.oregonstate.edu/plants/quercus-garryana>

² Quirky fact – it is named by David Douglas after Nicholas Garry, Deputy Governor of the Hudson’s Bay Company. See: <https://namethatplant.wordpress.com/2009/11/29/a-garry-oak-acorn-for-my-thoughts/>

³ There is a photograph showing this.

⁴ If she didn’t, she certainly shook hands with someone who did.

⁵ http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/garry_nicholas_8E.html

⁶ This is true of virtually all those with any European ancestry, including many Guides. See: <https://www.theguardian.com/science/commentisfree/2015/may/24/business-genetic-ancestry-charlemagne-adam-rutherford>



Sweet Fern
Comptonia peregrina

Heading down the hill towards the Zig-Zag floating bridge, on the right we passed some bushes of Sweet Fern, *Comptonia peregrina*.⁷ It is not a fern! Bruised leaves have a pleasant scent and it is a non-legume nitrogen fixer.⁸

The ‘Royal link’ is in the name, which commemorates Bishop Henry Compton (1632-1713). He was Bishop of London from 1675 to 1713. Bishop Compton was a protestant, appointed under Charles II, who was a protestant until he became a Catholic on his deathbed. As Charles II had no legitimate children, the next king was his brother, James II, who was a Catholic. James II was not happy with Bishop Compton and sacked him from some of his jobs. Bishop Compton was one of the ‘Seven immortals’ who petitioned William of Orange to invade Britain to save it for Protestantism. Compton had taught James’s two protestant daughters, Mary and Anne. Mary was married to William – they ruled jointly as William and Mary. Her sister later became Queen Anne, ruling after the deaths of William and Mary.

William of Orange promoted Bishop Compton. He was made responsible for the Anglican Church in North America. Allegedly the Bishop selected clerics on the basis of their botanical skills as much as on their religious knowledge. The Bishop’s Garden at Fulham Palace received many ‘new’ plants from the Americas and elsewhere.⁹ One of Bishop Compton’s plant-hunting clerics, John Banister,¹⁰ found the American Sweetgum, *Liquidambar styraciflua*. Some are near the other end of the floating bridge.

We crossed the floating bridge to the grove of baby Giant Sequoias, *Sequoiadendron giganteum*. The trees reached Britain soon after the death of the Duke of Wellington. To honour him, they were named ‘*Wellingtonia*’. As there was already a *Wellingtonia* genus, the name did not stick but may still be used. *Wellingtonia gigantea* is a synonym for *Sequoiadendron giganteum*.

The accepted idea is that the name ‘Giant Sequoia’ honours the Cherokee silversmith and linguist, Sequoyah. The *Sequoiadendron giganteum*¹¹ ‘Wikipedia’ article carries the revisionist idea that the name is derived from ‘sequence’. This conflicts with another Wikipedia article, on Sequoia (genus).¹² An article, **Endlicher and Sequoia: Determination of the Entymological**

⁷ ‘Peregrina’ is often translated as ‘foreign’, see: <http://medicinalherbinform.org/000Herbs2016/1herbs/sweet-fern>. This is not very helpful. It may also be translated as ‘migratory’. Sweet Fern is a plant that spreads by underground roots called stolons; it is stoloniferous. See: <https://smithgilbertgardens.com/sweet-fern/>

⁸ Sweet Fern was the source of the first *Frankia* bacteria to be isolated and grown independently, in 1978. See: https://northernwoodlands.org/articles/article/sweetfern_comptonia_peregrina

⁹ <https://www.fulhampalace.org/house-garden/bishops-of-london/>

¹⁰ https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/John_Banister_1649_or_1650-1692#start_entry

¹¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sequoiadendron_giganteum

¹² [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sequoia_\(genus\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sequoia_(genus))

Origin of the Taxon Sequoia,¹³ in the Bulletin of the Southern California Academy of Sciences argues that Enderlich, the source of the tree name ‘Sequoia’ knew of Sequoyah the person. If visitors mention ‘correcting’ the ‘errors’ in the weeping giant sequoia notice, direct them to the Bulletin article.

On the Cypress Pond side of the path next to the Giant sequoias are two large trees, the Oriental Plane tree and the London Plane tree. The London Plane is the offspring of the Oriental Plane *Platanus orientalis* and the North American Plane *Platanus occidentalis*. One theory is that the cross between them took place in the London garden of the Tradescants,¹⁴ Royal gardeners to Charles I (1600-1649). This is shown in the common name *London* Plane tree. The Latin name, on the label, is *Platanus × hispanica*.¹⁵ This reflects the idea that the cross took place in Spain.¹⁶ To complicate matters, some sources now call the tree the ‘maple-leaved plane’ and give it the Latin name *Platanus × acerifolia*, though the name *Platanus × hispanica* (1770) is older than *Platanus × acerifolia* (1805) and usually the first name has priority.¹⁷

Crossing through the Southern Hemisphere and Heather Gardens, we entered the Perennial Garden to look at the Russian Sage, *Perovskia atriplicifolia*.¹⁸ The plant is gloriously misnamed as it is neither from Russia or a sage.¹⁹ It has leaves like atriplex (saltbush) and is named after Count Vasily Alekseevich Perovsky (1794–1857), an imperial Russian general and statesman. His eventful life included being captured by the French after the battle of Borodino in 1812. He was not released until 1814. In 1839-1840 he led a disastrous expedition into Central Asia with 10,000 camels.²⁰ The excuse for including this plant on the ‘Royal Tour’ was that there is a photograph in the Royal Collection of Count Perovsky.²¹ Close examination shows that the photograph, taken around 1874, is of Count Boris Alekseevich Perovsky (1815-1881), the younger brother of Vasily.²²



Russian Sage
Perovskia atriplicifolia

Retracing our steps towards the Heather Garden, we then turned right towards the start of the Laburnum Walk. On the left, in bed 54A, beneath a Goldenrain tree, *Koelreuteria paniculata*, there is a patch of yellowish grass labelled Bowles' Golden Grass *Milium effusum* 'Aureum'. As a

¹³ <https://scholar.oxy.edu/scas/vol116/iss2/6/>

¹⁴ <https://www.cooksinfo.com/john-tradescant>

¹⁵ <https://www.rhs.org.uk/Plants/96764/i-Platanus-i-times;-i-hispanica-i/Details>

¹⁶ <https://www.thespruce.com/london-plane-tree-growing-profile-3269340>

¹⁷ http://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/eflora/eflora_display.php?tid=93854

¹⁸ <https://www.doityourself.com/stry/dangers-of-growing-russian-sage>

¹⁹ Origin: China, southwestern and central Asia. In the mint family but not a salvia, so not a sage

²⁰ <https://www.revolvy.com/page/Vasily-Perovsky>

²¹ <https://www.ret.uk/collection/2929531/count-boris-alekseevich-perovskynbsp1815-1881>

²² <http://www.encyclopediaofukraine.com/display.asp?linkpath=pages%5CP%5CE%5CPerovsky.htm>

plant, it is arguably one of the least exciting in VanDusen. It is a yellow form of the British native wood millet grass. The grass was first noted early in the twentieth century, in Birmingham Botanical Gardens. It was spotted by the plantsman E.A. Bowles (1865-1954).²³

The story behind his name makes the plant much more interesting. The saga really began in 1799 when Henry Carrington Bowles married Anne Garnault, a member of a wealthy Huguenot family connected to the New River Company.²⁴ She inherited Bowling Green House in Enfield, Hertford from her brother Daniel Garnault in 1809. The Bowles tore the old house down and built a new home beside it. They named it Myddelton House, in honor of Sir Hugh Myddelton.²⁵ It was completed in 1818. Unfortunately, only two of Henry and Anne's five children had children to continue the line and both were daughters thus ending the direct male Bowles of Myddelton line. Their daughter, Anne Sarah, who inherited the house, married Edward Treacher. They had a son, Henry Carrington Treacher, who in 1852, in order to meet the inheritance requirements for Myddelton House as a Bowles, assumed the name Henry Carrington Bowles Bowles.²⁶ The Bowles line continued in a succession sense, but not as in the male line.

Henry Carrington Bowles Bowles was a Justice of the Peace for Middlesex County and was also the last Governor of the New River Company. He had two sons of note: Edward Augustus 'Gussie' Bowles, E.A. Bowles, who was a plantsman and Henry Ferryman Bowles.



Bowles' Golden Grass
Milium effusum 'Aureum'

Henry Ferryman Bowles was a Justice of the Peace for Middlesex County, the Member of Parliament for Enfield, Middlesex from 1889-1905 and then again from 1918-22 and was the Major of the 7th Battalion Rifle Brigade. In 1895, Henry Carrington bought the nearby 17th century mansion called Forty Hall for his son who later became 1st Baronet Bowles of Forty Hall, Enfield. Henry Ferryman Bowles also only had daughters to pass his name on to, so his son-in-law Eustace Parker assumed the additional surname of Bowles by Royal License in 1920.

The Parker Bowles grandson, Andrew Henry Parker Bowles married Camilla Shand in 1973. They were divorced in 1995 and Camilla went on to marry Prince Charles.

The Bowles are actually descended from a Treacher, but when the male Bowles line ended with Henry Carrington Bowles in 1830, due to estate inheritance reasons, the maternal Bowles name was adopted by the family. Would 'Camilla Parker Bowles' with her 'double-barrelled' aristocratic-sounding name have been treated more gently by the press if she had been plain

²³ **The Gardener's Atlas** John Grimshaw, p.201. There are two copies in the Josef Wosk Library and also two are available in the Vancouver Public Library.

²⁴ <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~bowlesfamily/The%20Bowles%20of%20Myddelton%20House.htm>

²⁵ There is no obvious link between him and the Duchess of Cambridge. The former Catherine Middleton is linked to many famous people – see: <https://famouskin.com/famous-kin-menu.php?name=6133+catherine+middleton>

²⁶ 'Bowles Bowles' was one 'Bowles' too many for subsequent generations who dropped a 'Bowles'

‘Camilla Parker’?²⁷ Bowles’ Golden Grass would have been Treacher’s Golden Grass, but for the same estate inheritance rules.

Edward Augustus ‘Gussie’ Bowles, E.A. Bowles, was the great uncle of Andrew Parker Bowles. E.A. Bowles inherited Myddelton House in 1918 as his older brother already lived in Forty Hall. He was known as "the greatest amateur gardener of this country, and the most distinguished botanist and horticulturist serving the Royal Horticultural Society". He was on the Council of the Royal Horticultural Society. VanDusen also grows the lungwort *Pulmonaria rubra* 'Bowles' Red', the Golden Crocus *Crocus chrysanthus* 'E.A. Bowles', the English lavender *Lavandula angustifolia* 'Bowles' Early' and the wallflower *Erysimum* 'Bowles' Mauve'.

We then crossed the end of the Black Garden, to climb the path onto the grass collection mound where we looked at Roy Forster’s tree, the Glastonbury Thorn *Crataegus monogyna* 'Biflora'. There are many versions of the legends associated with this miraculous tree. The hymn ‘Jerusalem’, which has been under consideration to be ‘England’s National Song’,²⁸ opens with:

And did those feet in ancient time
Walk upon England's mountains green?
And was the holy Lamb of God
On England's pleasant pastures seen?

This refers to the idea that Jesus may have travelled to England with Joseph of Arimathea.²⁹ One version of the legend has it that, on a visit after the crucifixion, Joseph of Arimathea thrust a staff (made from the tree that gave the crown of thorns for the crucifixion) into the ground in Glastonbury.³⁰ The staff immediately took root to produce the Glastonbury Thorn.³¹ The thorn is of a type that grows in the Holy Land. The Latin name, *Crataegus monogyna* 'Biflora', refers to the oddity that it flowers twice a year. This occurs near Christmas and Easter, the two most important dates in the Christian calendar. I have seen this tree flowering then. The ‘Royal link’ is now around four hundred years old:



Glastonbury Thorn
Crataegus monogyna 'Biflora'

“Every winter, just before the end of term, the pupils of St. John’s School gather round the Glastonbury Thorn that stands in the churchyard and sing carols, including one especially written for the occasion. The oldest pupil has the privilege of cutting a sprig of the Thorn which is then sent to London and presented to the Queen, where it resides on her Christmas Day breakfast table. The presenting of the Thorn to the reigning monarch

²⁷ It could have been worse, she could have been Camilla Parker Bowles Bowles

²⁸ <https://www.bbc.com/news/magazine-35304508>

²⁹ <https://interestingliterature.com/2017/04/26/a-short-analysis-of-william-blakes-jerusalem/>

³⁰ <https://www.allaboutjesuschrist.org/joseph-of-arimathea-faq.htm>

³¹ <https://www.britainexpress.com/Myths/Glastonbury.htm>

maintains an old tradition initiated by James Montague, bishop of Bath and Wells, when he sent a branch to Queen Anne, consort of James I (1566 – 1625).”³²

Another source puts the connection to the monarch back to the reign of Henry VIII in 1535, but says that the practice was interrupted from the reign of Charles I until it was revived in 1922.³³

Glastonbury Thorn trees are very rare³⁴ – there is only one other in Canada, growing adjacent to the Maltwood Museum on the campus of the University of Victoria.³⁵ There are several in the United States and a few in Australia,

We then walked to the Tropical beds where we looked at some bananas and a tub containing Euphorbias. Bananas were given the name ‘Musa’ by Linneaus, to some extent as a pun. He argued that the one word would do the work of three. ‘Muz’ is the Arabic word for ‘banana’, honouring the role of Muslims in popularising the banana, the name also honours the Muses and Antonius Musa, physician to the Emperor Augustus.³⁶ Antonio Musa had a brother, Euphorbus, who was physician to King Juba II (who married Selene, daughter of Anthony and Cleopatra). After Augustus dedicated a statue to his physician, King Juba II honoured his physician, Euphorbias, by naming a plant after him.³⁷ Some have suggested that the King thought the name appropriate because the corpulent nature of his physician reminded him of the fleshy plant. King Juba II’s choice of plant was not really appropriate as the name Euphorbus is derived from the Greek: *eu* = good + *phorbe* = pasture, fodder.³⁸ Euphorbias are *not* plants that should be fed to animals. Linneaus used the name given to this one plant for the whole plant family.



Black Mulberry
Morus nigra

In the Bird Garden, the next plant with a royal connection was the Black Mulberry *Morus nigra*. It is a staked tree in the main bed on the ‘fence’ side. The black mulberry was introduced to Britain during Roman times. It had medical uses as well as its obvious consumption of the berries for food.

The big importer of mulberries into Britain was King James I (of England), or King James VI (of Scotland), who inherited the crown of England from the childless Queen Elizabeth in 1603. He wanted to take the western monopoly of silk-making from the French. He believed that as silk caterpillars, usually called silkworms, have a diet entirely of mulberry leaves, he needed to plant mulberries. He had a four-acre mulberry garden planted in an area to the north of present-day Buckingham Palace, tended by the King’s Mulberry Men. Under his directions, ten thousand trees were imported from all over

³² http://glastopedia.org/index.php?title=The_Glastonbury_Thorn

³³ <https://www.historytoday.com/archive/glastonburys-christmas-tree>

³⁴ <https://www.unitythroughdiversity.org/glastonbury-thorns-world-wide.html>

³⁵ http://www.maltwood.uvic.ca/k_maltwood/history/museum.html

³⁶ <http://curioustaxonomy.net/puns/double.html>

³⁷ <https://peoplepill.com/people/euphorbus-1/>

³⁸ <https://www.succulent-plant.com/ephemera/euphorbus.html>

Europe, and the king required landowners

“to purchase and plant mulberry trees at the rate of six shillings per thousand”.³⁹

The usual story is that King James was duped by the “perfidious French” into buying black mulberries, *morus nigra*, when he should have been buying white mulberries, *morus alba*. Silk worms will produce silk if fed black mulberry leaves, but it is coarser than that from white mulberry leaves. It appears that this story of the foolishly misled king is not entirely accurate. King James and his advisers were well aware that white mulberry leaves gave more and finer silk. The problem is that that white mulberries do not grow very well in Britain. They grew even less well during the ‘Little Ice Age’ (1300-1850), with 1608 being the year of the first frost fair on the frozen river Thames.⁴⁰ When trying to establish a silk industry in his (warmer) colony of Virginia, King James imported white mulberries and the silkworms there ate their leaves, along with those of the native red mulberry. In both Britain and Virginia, the silk industries were reasonably successful – in England it thrived well into the 18th century, but it used imported silk.⁴¹ The current ‘royal link’ to mulberries is in the form of the British ‘National Collection of Mulberries’ which is in Buckingham Palace, Kensington Palace and Marlborough House, with a mirror collection at Windsor Castle. They are still trying to get more mulberries,⁴² but sourcing more mulberry taxa is taxing. Some US nurseries do not reply when they get a ‘royal Email’ as they apparently do not believe it is genuine.⁴³

Crossing to the ‘Minotaur’ and moving a little way up from the Loderi Rhododendron path, past the Holm Oak, we came to an apparently unremarkable English Oak, *Quercus robur*. It is descended from one of the most important trees in British history – the ‘Royal Oak’.⁴⁴ The original tree died and another was planted from its seeds in 1661. This tree was grown from seeds of that tree – ‘Son of the Royal Oak’ - it is a ‘grandson’ of the Royal Oak.



After the Battle of Worcester in 1651, the future King Charles II escaped capture by the roundheads by spending a night hiding in a tree near Boscobel House. This ‘Boscobel Oak’ became known as the ‘Royal Oak’, which gave its name to a district of Burnaby, 8 warships and many public houses. The 29th May is ‘Oak Apple Day’ or ‘Royal Oak Day’. It was a public holiday in Britain from 1660 until 1859.⁴⁵

³⁹ <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/gardening/how-to-grow/the-turbulent-history-of-the-mulberry/>

⁴⁰ <https://interestingengineering.com/the-little-ice-age-what-happened-around-the-world>

⁴¹ <https://www.moruslondinium.org/research/faq>

⁴² The more morus, the merrier!

⁴³ <https://www.nccpg.com/National-Collections/Collection-profiles/Mulberries.aspx>

⁴⁴ <https://www.historic-uk.com/CultureUK/The-English-Oak/>

⁴⁵ <https://www.awarenessdays.com/awareness-days-calendar/oak-apple-day/>

Because the future King Charles II kept his head and climbed a tree, he kept his head, unlike his father.⁴⁶ The ‘Merry Monarch’ had no surviving children with his wife (his brother James II succeeded him), but he had at least 12 children with various mistresses. He is not an ancestor of the Queen. He is an ancestor of Diana, Princess of Wales, so Princes William and Harry and their children are descended from him. Another notable descendent of Charles II is Camilla, Duchess of Cornwall.

When the tree was last examined, the label was missing. It should be getting a new label soon.

This part of the Garden has lots of things of interest. If visitors have little time, it is an ideal place for a minor tour.



Eucryphia x nymansensis 'Nymansay'

From the Royal Oak, we went up the Rhododendron Walk to the start of the hydrangea collection. On the ‘fence’ side of the Walk, level with the entrance to the Azalea Walk, there is a relatively tall thin tree. Its label is not visible from the Walk. The Accession Book lists it as *Eucryphia x nymansensis*, but it is usually called *Eucryphia x nymansensis* 'Nymansay'.⁴⁷ Of the 7 *Eucryphias*, 2 are found in Argentina and Chile and 5 are in Australia – this is taken as evidence of continental drift. This hybrid came from a cross between the two South American *Eucryphias*. The gardener who collected the seed was Harold Comber,⁴⁸ from the Nymans estate.⁴⁹ There were two seedlings from the crosses, ‘A’ and ‘B’. The ‘A’ was selected, hence ‘Nymansay’.⁵⁰

The owner of Nymans was Colonel Leonard Messel. His daughter, Anne Messel, was married from 1925 to 1934 to Ronald Armstrong Jones, during which time she had two children, one of whom was Anthony Armstrong-Jones.⁵¹ On marrying Princess Margaret, he became the 1st Earl of Snowdon, Lord Snowdon. When hereditary seats in the House of Lords were abolished in 1999, he accepted a Life Peerage and became known as ‘Baron Armstrong-Jones, of Nymans in

⁴⁶ <https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2019/aug/29/boris-johnson-charles-i-king>

⁴⁷ <https://www.rhs.org.uk/Plants/91467/Eucryphia-x-nymansensis-Nymansay/Details>

⁴⁸ His daughter, Mary Comber Miles, later became the official artist for the VBGA – see: <https://scholar.lib.vt.edu/ejournals/JARS/v34n1/v34n1-zvi.htm>

⁴⁹ <https://www.visitengland.com/experience/explore-nymans-estate>

⁵⁰ <http://architecturalplants.com/plants/id/eucryphia-x-nymansensis-nymansay>

⁵¹ <https://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/nymans/features/nymans-celebrates-its-flowers->

the County of West Sussex'.⁵² When Lord Snowdon died, his son with Princess Margaret became the 2nd Earl of Snowdon and the Nymans link was maintained through *his* son, Charles, receiving the courtesy title of Viscount Linley of Nymans.⁵³

This Eucryphia is a narrow tree so is excellent for small gardens. VanDusen also has a weeping forsythia, *Forsythia suspensa* var. *sieboldii* 'Nymans' in Bed 13A in the Winter Walk area, by Oak Street near the side gate.

Princess Margaret has her own link to VanDusen. She toured the Garden in 1986 and a plaque commemorating her visit was located just above the Stone Garden. The plaque has since been moved down the meadow, to the corner of the grass and flower bed beside the stream.⁵⁴

From the Eucryphia, we crossed onto the Great Lawn where the Prince of Wales, the future Edward VIII played golf. We passed some Black Locust trees, *Robinia Pseudoacacia*, named for the French royal gardeners John and Vespasian Robin, finally stopping at the Cherry Tree Walk.



The Queen's Pink Weeping Spring Cherries
Prunus subhirtella var. *pendula* 'Beni-shidare'

For the wedding of Prince William and Catherine Middleton, there were trees inside Westminster Abbey. After the wedding, they were planted outdoors.⁵⁵ When the Queen came to Vancouver in 1983, the Bayshore Hotel had flowering cherry trees outside. After the visit, they were donated to VanDusen and now grow at the top of the Cherry Tree Walk. They are pink weeping spring cherries, *Prunus subhirtella* var. *pendula* 'Beni-shidare', and their labels show 1983 dates.

⁵² <https://europeanroyalhistory.wordpress.com/tag/of-nymans/>

⁵³ <https://royalmusingsblogspotcom.blogspot.com/2017/01/the-new-earl-of-snowdon.html>

⁵⁴ <https://dailyhive.com/vancouver/royal-visits-to-vancouver-photos-videos>

⁵⁵ <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/royal-wedding/8474197/Royal-wedding-Kate-Middleton-to-walk-down-avenue-of-trees-inside-Westminster-Abbey.html>