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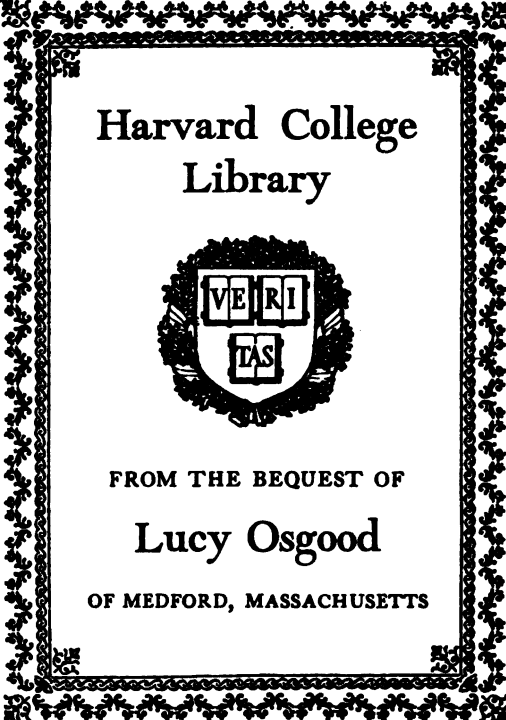
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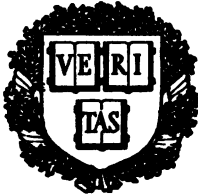
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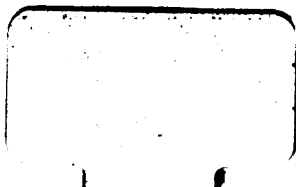
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71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100

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Vide p 165.

REGAL RECORDS;

OR,

A Chronicle

OF THE

CORONATIONS OF THE QUEENS REGNANT
OF ENGLAND.

BY

J. R. PLANCHÉ, F.S.A.

AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORY OF BRITISH COSTUME," &c.

"The voice is now
Only about her coronation."

HENRY VIII. ACT III. SCENE II.

LONDON :

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BRADBURY AND EVANS,
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TO HER GRACE
THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND,

MISTRESS OF THE ROBES TO

Her Most Excellent Majesty;

THIS VOLUME

IS,

WITH HER GRACE'S PERMISSION, RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,

BY HER GRACE'S

MOST OBEДИENT AND OBLIGED SERVANT,

J. R. PLANCHÉ.

P R E F A C E.

ONE hundred and twenty-three years having elapsed since a female wore the imperial crown of these islands, the ceremonies with which "the round and top of sovereignty" is placed upon a lady's brow, have naturally become an object of curiosity to thousands of the loving subjects of her present Most Gracious Majesty. There exists also, on other matters of state pageantry, a degree of uncertainty and a craving for information proportionate to the affectionate interest with which her Majesty's accession is viewed by all classes of the community. Indeed the very highest authorities appear to have been a little bewildered by the sudden and dazzling

apparition of the young Queen Regnant. As in all such cases, precedent, where it is to be had, is considered the arbitrator, it has been thought that the public might be gratified by a review of the ceremonies attending the coronations of England's former Queens, and the notice of any customs peculiar to, or alterations consequent upon, the interesting circumstance of a female's accession.

The belief that some such information would be acceptable to the public, was increased by the discovery that it was not to be obtained by a reference to the only modern work deserving of attention on the subject of English coronations. I allude to "The Glory of Regality," by Arthur Taylor, Esq., F.S.A., a volume replete with highly curious details of nearly all the other principal inaugurations recorded by our ancient writers, arranged, illustrated, and commented upon with great taste, learning, and ability. In his Chronicle of Coronations, on arriving at the accession of Mary, after a slight notice of her procession through the city, he adds, "The ceremonies of the inauguration were performed, it is

said, according to the old custom, but we have no particular account of them." Surely the narrative of Strype, and the still more interesting official despatch of Noailles, the French ambassador, who was an eye-witness of the ceremony, deserve to be considered particular accounts, and we can scarcely believe so erudite an antiquary as Mr. Taylor ignorant of their existence. In addition to these, there exist in the College of Arms the original records of the entire ceremonies of her coronation, &c., and in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries a MS. programme drawn up immediately previous to the event, being either the original document, or at least a contemporary copy of "The Formulary" made for the occasion, with the blanks left in it for the names of the officiating personages to be filled up according to allowed claims or her Majesty's pleasure.

Again. Of Elizabeth, Mr. Taylor says, "It is singular that with so full an account of the preparatory solemnities, we have none of the ceremony itself." It is singular certainly that we have not many "full, true, and particular accounts" of the

coronation of such a Queen as Elizabeth; but to say that we have none, is an error, as there exists at least the account in the Ashmolean Museum, transcribed from Mr. Anthony Anthony's collection, and bearing internal evidence of its having been furnished by a spectator. It is more singular that, as this very document is printed in so well-known a work as Nichols's *Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*, it should have escaped the notice of Mr. Taylor. With the reign of Elizabeth, also, the "Chronicle" terminates, and consequently of the second Mary or of Anne there is no account whatever.

In this little volume, therefore, I shall attempt to supply the deficiency by a chronological narrative of the "proceedings" and coronations of the Queens Regnant of England, from Mary I. to Anne, drawn from contemporary sources, and followed by such historical notices of the regalia, the armorial ensigns of Great Britain, and the order of the garter, as in my humble opinion may have either novelty or instruction to recommend them.

The original documents which have been consulted upon this occasion, and of which the greater part is now *for the first time printed*, are—

1. The Official Records of the Coronation of Queen Mary in the College of Arms.—MSS. marked I. 7, and W, Y.

2. The Formulary for the Coronation of Queen Mary.—MS., Bib. Soc. Ant.

3. The Official Record of the Coronation of their Majesties King William and Queen Mary II., in the College of Arms.—MS. marked I. 2.

4. The Account by the Officers of Arms of the Procession of Queen Anne to and from the Abbey Church of Westminster on the day of her Coronation, and of the Royal Banquet, &c. in Westminster Hall.—Ibid.

5. The Formulary of the Coronation of Queen Anne.—Addit. MSS. Brit. Mus., No. 6336.

6. Another Account of the same Ceremony.—Harleian MS. 6118.

For access to the Library of the College of Arms, and for the ready assistance afforded to me in my researches there, it is my agreeable duty to express my thanks to Francis Martin, Esq., Windsor Herald, and Thos. W. King, Esq., Rouge Dragon Pursuivant.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

	PAGE
CORONATION OF MARY I.	1
———— OF ELIZABETH	33
ANECDOTES, &c., OF THE CORONATIONS OF JAMES I., CHARLES I., CHARLES II., AND JAMES II.	49
HISTORY OF THE CORONATION CHAIR AND STONE	53
———— OF THE ANCIENT REGALIA	62

PART II.

CORONATION OF MARY II.	90
———— OF ANNE	95
THE MODERN REGALIA	155
ARMORIAL ENSIGNS OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA— FAMILY COLLARS OF THE SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND— ORDER OF THE GARTER, &c.	162

LIST OF CUTS.

	PAGE
DESIGN for the Arms of Her Most Excellent Majesty Queen Victoria, from an Achievement of Queen Elizabeth, in the Harleian Collection of MSS. Brit. Mus.	<i>To face the Title.</i>
Mary I., on Horseback, from her seal in Olivarius Vredius's History of the Counts of Flanders	1
Mary I., crowned and throned, from the same seal	32
Elizabeth, crowned and throned, from an initial letter in Gabriel Hervey's Gratulationes Valdinenses	33
Sir Edward Dymoke, Champion, from the Dymoke Pedigree, College of Arms	45
Fragment of one of the last broad pieces of Queen Elizabeth, broken by her command	48
The Coronation Chair, called St. Edward's, in Westminster Abbey	53
The Chair in which Queen Mary was crowned, now in Winchester Cathedral	61
A series of Crowns, from coins, effigies, and other authorities, of various Anglo-Saxon and Frankish Monarchs, and of all the Sovereigns of England from the Conquest to Charles I.	66 to 80
Coronation Medal of William and Mary	90
Medal of Anne, with the legend "Entirely English"	96
Coronation Medal of Anne	154
Arms of Her Majesty Queen Victoria as settled in Council	162
Queen Elizabeth in the robes of the Garter, from the print in Ahmole's History of the Order	169



M A R Y.

MARY I. 1553—1558.

For nearly five centuries the sceptre of England had been swayed by a male hand, when, by the death of the young and amiable Edward VI., the golden prize became the object of contention between two females. The short reign, if reign it could be called, of the unwilling and unfortunate Jane—"the poor Twelfth-day Queen"—as

she was designated in the despatches of the French ambassador ^a, was ungraced by the ceremony of a coronation; and the first solemn and public inauguration of a British queen regnant ^b took place upon the triumph of Mary Tudor over the innocent and gentle heiress of the House of Suffolk.

Of the order of Mary's procession from the Tower and to the Abbey, and of the ceremonial of her coronation, we possess, as I have before stated, the official records, as well as the interesting, though occasionally conflicting, descriptions of contemporary writers and eye-witnesses; and from these documents, though not quite so precise as a modern court circular or extraordinary gazette, we may form a tolerably accurate notion of the splendour and routine of the proceedings.

^a "La pauvre reine de la fève," or "queen of the bean," the title of king or queen of the bean being given to the "fortunate holder" of that slice of twelfth-cake which contained a bean, inserted during the making for the purpose of this lottery, which, as most of our readers know, originated the drawing of twelfth-night characters. Jane's coronation, "avec grandes cérémonies," mentioned by the Ambassador, could have been only some private forms observed by her immediate friends in the Tower, as all other authorities are silent on the subject.

^b It has been said (Hume, Turner), that the Empress Matilda, daughter of Henry I., was *crowned* at Winchester, but as her name has never been inserted in the list of British Sovereigns, she can scarcely be accounted a Queen Regnant. It appears, too, that she was only elected or proclaimed "Sovereign Lady of England and Normandy," and was forced to fly from London after having issued orders for her coronation, but before the preparations could be completed.—*Vide Lingard, Hist. Eng. vol. ii. c. 4.*

"The Queen's coronation," says Strype, "was now all the care, which was resolved to be very splendid and glorious, being to be performed on the 1st of October, 1553; against which day her Majesty having to pass through London, it was the citizens' province, according to old custom, to adorn the city." On Thursday, September 28th ^d, Mary removed from St. James's to Whitehall ^e, where she went on board her barge "accompanied with the Lady Elizabeth, her sister ^f," and other ladies, and proceeded by water to the Tower, attended by "the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and all the companies in their barges, with streamers, and trumpets, and waits, shawmes and regals ^g, together with great volley shots of guns, until her Grace came into the Tower, and some time after ^h." The next day, Friday, 29th, she made fifteen Knights of the Bath, who were knighted by Henry, Earl of Arundel, Lord-Steward of the Household, by commission from her, namely—

The Earl of Devonshire.	Sir William Paulet.
The Earl of Surrey.	Sir Henry Parker.
The Lord Burgany (Abergavenny).	Sir Hugh Rich.
Lord Cardiff.	Sir Henry Clinton.
Lord Berkely.	Sir Henry Paget.
Lord Mountjoy.	Sir Robert Rochester ⁱ .
Lord Lumley.	Sir Henry Jerningham ^j .
	Sir Edward (or William) Dormer.

^e Eccles. Memor. vol. iii. p. 34.

^d Stowe says the 27th, but that must be a mistake.

^e Strype. ^f Stowe.

^g Shawmes, or shalms, and regals, were musical instruments; the shawm a sort of clarionet, the regal a portable organ.

^h Strype. ⁱ Comptroller of the Household.

^j Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.

On Saturday, the 30th of September, about three o'clock in the afternoon ^z, Queen Mary set forth from the Tower to return by land to Westminster. Before her rode about five hundred gentlemen, nobles, and ambassadors ¹, and according to the MS. before mentioned, in the following order—

THE ORDER IN PROCEEDING FROM THE TOWER UNTO THE
QUEEN'S HIGHNESS'S PALACE AT WESTMINSTER.

—♦—

First, the Queen's Messengers.
 The Strangers and Embassadors' suite.
 The Trumpets.
 The Gentlemen Ushers.
 The Chaplains of no dignities.
 The Gentlemen and Esquires extraordinary.
 The Esquires of the body.
 Pursuivants at Arms on either side.
 The Chaplains of dignities.
 The Bachelor Knights.
 Then Knights bearing Offices.
 The Knights of the Bath ^m.
 Then Heralds on either side.
 Then Bannerets.
 Then Knights being of the Council.

^z Noailles, *Ambassades*, p. 196.

¹ *Ibid.*

^m At the coronation of Anne Boleyn, we find the Knights of the Bath wore "violet gowns with hoods purpled with miniver, like doctors."

The Knights of the Garter, being no lords.

The two Chief Judges, with the Master of the Rolls.

The two Principal Secretaries [Sir William Petre, and
 — Burroughs, Esq.].

The Treasurer [Sir T. Cheney], and Comptroller of the
 Household [Sir Robert Rochester].

Then all Lords and Barons in order after their estate.

Then Bishops.

Then Earls' Sons and Heirs.

Then the two Kings of Arms Clarendieux and Norroy.
 After them Ambassadors coupled with estates according
 to their degrees,—viz.

The Ambassadors of the Hanse [Towns] with Mr.
 Chaloner.

The Ambassadors of Cleves, with Mr. North.

The Ambassadors of Venice, with Mr. Baker.

The Ambassador of Pole [Poland], with Mr. Browne.

The Ambassador of France, with Lord Paget.

The Resident of the Emperor, with Lord Clynton.

Mons. Raynart (Renard), with Lord Cobham.

Mons. Trelouze, with Lord Hereford.

Mons. Courier, with the Lord Privy Seal.

The Chief Sewer [the Earl of Sussex], with the Queen's
 hat and cloak aside of the two Squires of Honour, with
 robes of Estate rolled and borne baldrick-wise about their
 waist, with caps of Estate, representing the Duke of Nor-
 mandy and the Duke of Guienne.

The Lord Chancellor, Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester,
 and the Lord High Treasurer of England, William Mar-
 quis of Winchester.

Then the Mayor of London [Thomas White, "in a gown of crimson velvet, bearing the golden sceptre."—*Stowe*] on the left hand of Garter, and a Gentleman Usher on his right hand.

Then Sergeants at Arms on both sides from the Sword forward.

The sword borne by the Earl of Arundel, Lord Steward of the Household [and Constable of England for the time being], on his right hand the Earl of Oxford, Lord Great Chamberlain; on his left hand the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal.

Then the Queen's Majesty richly apparelled with mantle and kirtle of cloth of gold, furred with minever, and powdered ermines, having upon her head a circlet of gold set with rich stones and pearls, in her Grace's litter richly garnished with white cloth of gold with two trappers of white damask with cushions, and all things thereunto appertaining, according to the precedents ^a.

Then her Grace's footmen in their rich coats, about her Grace on both sides.

^a This exactly agrees with Strype's account, in correction of Stowe, who describes her Majesty as "sitting in a chariot of cloth of tissue *drawn with six horses*, all trapped with the like cloth of tissue," and "attired in a gown of purple velvet furred with powdered ermine, having on her head a caul of cloth of tinsel, beset with pearl and stone; and above the same, upon her head, a round circlet of gold, beset so richly with precious stone that the value thereof was incestimable, the same caul and circlet being so massy and ponderous that she was fain to bear up her head with her hand." Monsieur de Noailles, who was absolutely in the procession, differs from both these authorities in his account,

Then the canopy of rich cloth of gold, furnished according to the precedents, borne by the Knights, with certain other knights appointed for assistants to them.

Then the first Chariot richly covered °, and the horses richly trapped, containing the two greatest Ladies of Honour, viz. the Lady Elizabeth's Grace [afterwards Queen of England], and the Lady Anne of Cleves [the *fortunate* relict of Henry VIII. The MS. says apparelled in crimson velvet, but Monsieur Noailles tells us they were both attired in cloth of silver dresses *à-la-française*, that is to say, gowns opening in front showing a rich kirtle, or petticoat, and having very large sleeves, such being the French fashion at that time].

Then the Master of the Horse [Sir Edward Hastings], leading a spare courser, trapped with a rich trapper.

as well of the vehicle as of the costume. "Afterwards," says his excellency, "followed a litter covered with a canopy of gold, the which litter was borne by *two mules*, covered also with gold, and high upon it was seated her Majesty, dressed in a long mantle of *cloth of silver*, with a head dress of silk."—*Ambass.* t. ii. Litter and chariot were commutable terms before the introduction of coaches, but I am unable to reconcile the six horses of Stowe with the two mules of the Ambassador. In the list of articles ordered for this procession, the "kirtle and mantle with a trayne" are to be of *white cloth of gold*—the kirtle furred with miniver pure, and the mantle with ermine powdered, and they are to be worn by the Queen "in her *horse* litter."

° With crimson velvet, according to the order, which was to provide "three chariots, *one* of crimson velvet, the other two of cloth of gold, and the horse harness covered with cloth of gold."
—MS. Coll. of Arms, W. Y.

[Noailles says he was attired in cloth of gold, and led her Majesty's horse, followed by two white hackneys, trapped with gold.]

Then four ladies of Estate, apparelled in crimson velvet, and their horses trapped with the same, viz. the Duchess of Norfolk, the Marchioness of Exeter, the Marchioness of Winchester, and the Countess of Arundel.

Then the second Chariot, richly covered with cloth of gold, the horses trapped with the same, containing four Ladies of Honour, apparelled with crimson velvet, viz. The old Countess of Oxford, the Countess of Oxford, the Countess of Shrewsbury, and the Countess of Derby.

Then the third Chariot richly covered, and the horses richly trapped as before, with six ladies apparelled with crimson velvet in the same, viz.—Lady Stourton, Lady Lumley, Lady Wentworth, Lady Rich, Lady Paget, and Lady Mordaunt.

Then five ladies, in crimson velvet, riding, their horses trapped with the same, viz :—Countess of Southampton, Countess of Bedford, Countess of Pembroke, Lady Fitzwalter, and Lady Burgany.

Then ten Ladies clothed in crimson velvet, and their horses trapped with the same, viz.—Lady Fortescue, Lady Petre, Lady Walgrave, Lady Bruges, Lady Mansel, Lady Kemp, Mrs. Clarencieux, Mrs. Finch, Mrs. Jerningham, and Mrs. Sturey.

Then nine other gentlewomen and maids in crimson satin, their horses trapped with the same, and then the Queen's Chamberers in crimson damask, viz., Mrs. Dormer, Mrs. Barkeley, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Bacon, Mrs.

Clark, Mrs. Basset, Mrs. Sydney, Mrs. Bayneham (the mother of the maids), Jane Russel, Elizabeth Lugbure, Barbara Eyre, and Elizabeth Scarloke ^p.

Then the Master of the Henchmen, with the nine henchmen richly apparelled upon nine coursers, richly trapped and saddled with saddles covered with crimson velvet, fringed with green and white silk. [Green and white were the Tudor colours. Noailles says they were in gold and silver dresses. And in the procession of Edward VI. we find his henchmen were dressed "in cassocks parted in the midst, one half of cloth of gold, and the other cloth of silver."—Vide Leland's Collect.]

Then the Captain of the Guard and the Guard following him, in their rich coats.

The whole procession, says Noailles, was flanked by the Gentlemen at Arms (*Gentilshommes de la Hache*), and the Guard of her Majesty, as well as by the Archers, the number of whom was about 300.

In this state Queen Mary rode through the City, passing in Fenchurch Street a costly pageant made by the Genoese, consisting of a triumphal arch, with compli-

^p Noailles says the Ladies were mostly attired in robes *d-la-française*, richly furred and worn over petticoats, or kirtles, the most part of silver and the rest gold.

In the list of articles ordered for the procession included "saddles, and harness for ladies and gentlewomen, covered with cloth of gold, the harness *furred with ermines powdered*," and "liveries for their gowns (the Queen's Ladies) crimson velvet bordered with cloth of gold, and some bordered with tawny velvet."—MS. Off. of Arms, W. Y.

mentary Latin inscriptions, and guarded by four Great Giants⁴. At Gracechurch Corner another pageant, erected by the Easterlings; and at the upper end of Gracechurch Street a triumphal arch constructed by the Florentines, with three thoroughfares or gates, and on the top of which "stood an Angel all in green, with a trumpet in his hand, and when the trumpeter, who stood secretly in the Pageant, did sound his trump, the Angel put his trump to his mouth, as though it had been the same that had sounded, to the great marveling of many ignorant persons⁵."

The Conduit in Cornhill and the Great Conduit in Cheap ran wine. By the side of each was a pageant, made at the charge of the City. The Standard in Cheap was newly painted, and the City Waits played on the top of it.

The cross in Cheap was new washed and burnished; and there was a third pageant at the city's cost at the little conduit in Cheap, next to St. Paul's, where the Aldermen stood. Here the Queen was addressed by the Recorder, and then the Chamberlain presented to her a purse of cloth of gold with a thousand marks of gold in it. At the school in St. Paul's Church Yard, one Master

⁴ Stowe does not mention the Giants, but I find them in the Cotton MS., Vitellius, F. 5, from which Strype evidently copied much of his information. "By the way at Fanchurch, a goodly pageant w^h iij gret Gyants w^h goodly speches. Y^e Genoways mad yt."

Noailles has preserved the Latin inscriptions, but they were scarcely worth the trouble.

⁵ Stowe.

Haywood sat in a pageant under a vine, and delivered an oration in Latin and in English. Then was there one Peter, a Dutchman, who stood on the weather-cock of St. Paul's (remember, gentle reader, St. Paul's had a *steeple* then and not a *dome*), holding a streamer in his hand five yards long, and waving thereof stood for some-time on one foot shaking the other, and then kneeled on his knees, to the great marvel of all people. He had two scaffolds under him, one above the cross having torches and streamers set on it, and another over the ball of the cross likewise set with streamers and torches, which could not burn, the wind was so great. The said Peter, we are informed, had 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* granted him by the city for his cost, and pains, and all his stuff *. Against the Dean of Paul's gate there was another pageant, where the choristers of St. Paul's played upon viols and sang. Ludgate was newly repaired, painted, and adorned with rich hangings, and minstrels playing and singing there. The last pageant was at the conduit in Fleet Street, and then passing through Temple Bar, which was newly painted and hung with tapestry, her Majesty at length reached Whitehall, where she took her leave of the Lord Mayor, giving him great thanks for his pains and the city for their cost †.

* A similar exhibition took place during the progress of Edward VI. A foreigner descended from the battlements of St. Paul's, upon a rope made fast to an anchor at the dean's gate, and returning up again "played certain misteries on the said rope," to the great delight apparently of the young monarch and his lieges. Does the individual who has lately been flying from the top of Dover Cliffs intend performing this ancient ceremony at the approaching coronation of her Majesty? † Stowe.

On Sunday, October 1st, at a convenient hour in the morning, the Queen took her barge and landed at the old palace of Westminster at the privy stairs; when all the estates gave their attendance, and from thence brought her into the Parliament chamber, which was richly hung, and after that to the privy chamber appointed for her Highness, where she apparelled herself and reposed with her ladies till order was taken for her coming to church. Blue cloth was laid from the marble porch [chair] in the Hall to the pulpit in Westminster Abbey, and railed on either side. The pulpit was covered with red say or worsted, and the stage royal from the choir to the high altar covered with cloth of gold and furnished with cushions of the same ^u. About 11 o'clock the procession to the Abbey commenced ^v. The Bishop of Winchester and ten other bishops, all with mitres on their heads and crosses in their hands, with other prelates and her Majesty's chapel, also in copes of cloth of gold, singing, and preceded by three cross-bearers and others carrying

^u Strype, Eccles. Mem. This is almost verbatim from the MS. Formula, which runs,—“and when the Queen is come from the Tower of London to her palace at Westminster, and hath there reposed that night, the next day, at convenient hour, her Grace taketh her barge and landeth at the Parliament Chamber gate, where all the estates giveth their attendance and bringeth her to the office of Augmentation, where her Grace is to repose with her ladies till order be given for her going to church.”

“Then the large cloth to be laid from the marble chair in the Hall to the pulpit in Westminster church, and the pulpit to be covered with red worsted. The stage royal from the quire to the high altar to be garnished with cloth of gold and cushions to the same.”

^v Stowe, Annals.

silver candlesticks, holy water stocks, and censers, met the Queen in the Hall, and after censing her and sprinkling holy water ^v, accompanied her to the Abbey church in the following order :—

THE ORDER OF PROCEEDING FROM WESTMINSTER HALL
TO THE CHURCH.

First, all Gentlemen two and two.
Then Knights two and two.
The Aldermen of London.
The French and Latin Secretaries.
The Queen's Privy Council, being no Lords.
The Knights of the Garter, being no Barons.
The Lord Chief Baron and Master of the Rolls.
The two Chief Justices.
The Sergeant Porter alone.
Then the three Crosses.
The Choir of Westminster in their best copes.
Then the Sub-dean of the Queen's Chapel, and the Quire of the same, in like manner.
Then all Bishops in Pontificalibus.
The two principal Secretaries.
Treasurer and Comptroller of the Queen's Household.
Then all Barons in their robes ^x.

^v Strype.

^x A notice is inserted here of an order to the nobility not to put on their coronets or caps of estate until the crown was placed upon her Majesty's head, but from that time to wear them throughout the ceremony. The Viscounts and Barons at this period had only caps of estate. Coronets were first granted to Viscounts by James I., and to Barons by Charles II.

Then Earls ^⁷.

Two Kings of Arms, Clarencieux and Norroy.

St. Edward's spurs, borne by the Earl of Pembroke.

Saint Edward's staff, borne by the Earl of Bath.

The three naked swords, borne by three noblemen ; viz., two of them representing Justice, one for the Spirituality, another for the Temporality, and the other, in the midst—called Curtana—representing Mercy.

Curtana, in the midst, borne by the Earl of Derby.

The sword on the right hand, borne by the Earl of Westmoreland.

The sword on the left hand, borne by the Earl of Cumberland.

Then Garter in the Queen's Coat [of Arms], and the Mayor of London with his mace.

The Earl of Oxford, Lord Great Chamberlain, alone.

The sword in the scabbard [or of state], borne by the Earl of Devonshire.

Then the crown, borne by the Duke of Norfolk.

On the right hand thereof the ball of gold with the cross, borne by the Marquis of Winchester.

And on the left hand the sceptre, borne by the Earl of Arundel.

Then the Queen's royal Majesty in her parliament robes of crimson velvet, under a rich canopy of baldekin

^⁷ Neither Dukes nor Marquises are mentioned in this part of the procession, as the only Duke (Norfolk) carried the crown, and the only Marquis present (Winchester) bore the ball and cross. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York are also omitted, both being in disgrace.

[cloth of gold, so called from Baldeck, the place of its original manufacture], with leuks of gold, and four staves and four bells of silver, borne by the Barons of the Cinq Portes *.

Her Highness was assisted by the Bishop of Durham on her right hand, and the Earl of Shrewsbury on her left.

The Queen's train was borne by the Duchess of Norfolk, assisted by Sir John Gage, the Queen's Chamberlain.

The Princess Elizabeth and the Lady Anne of Cleves, according to Noailles, followed next; but they are not mentioned in the MS. Then all the Peeresses after their degrees in robes of crimson velvet, with long mantles over them, furred with ermine, the Baronesses wearing mantles of scarlet cloth, trimmed with ermine; and lastly, her Majesty's Ladies in great numbers all dressed in scarlet.

Then the Pensioners and Men at Arms.

The Captain of the Guard.

The Guard.

And finally, all other Noblemen's Servants after their degrees and the estates of their lords, following the train.

* Gardiner's place is not indicated in the procession, but he is here spoken of as having met her, made his obeisance, and cast incense and holy water, after which it would seem he repaired immediately to the Abbey, and received her at the entrance.—Vide Strype.

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The preparations within the Abbey are thus curiously set forth.

“ AT THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF WESTMINSTER, BEFORE REHEARSED, PREPARATION WAS MADE AS HEREAFTER FOLLOWETH :—

First, the Quire very richly hung with cloth of arras, well strewed with rushes, and the place between the high altar and the chair.

Then was there ordained a mounting scaffold, with stairs up to the same and down to the altar, and thereupon a throne of seven stairs, whereof the four uppermost covered with fine baudekin, and the other stairs covered with carpet.

And in the middle of the throne set a great royal chair, covered with baudekin damask gold, with two cushions, one black velvet embroidered with gold very richly, and the others of cloth of tissue ; the said chair having pillars at the back, whereon stood two lions of gold, and in the midst a turret with a flower de lice of gold, the said place to be always guarded by four gentlemen ushers daily waiters, viz. — besides other gentlemen ushers to assist them.”

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### THE CORONATION.

“ AND thus the Queen's Majesty, between x and xi of the clock, was conducted by two noblemen to her throne to King Edward's chair as is aforesaid ; wherein, after her Grace had reposed a little time, she was removed by the said lords into the four parts of the mount into the sight

of the people, beside whom the Bishop of Winchester, standing, declared to the people in the aforesaid parties the Queen's Majesty's free election, with these words following:—

“Sirs, here present is Mary, rightful and undoubted inheritrix by the laws of God and man to the crown and royal dignity of this realm of England, France, and Ireland, whereupon you shall understand that this day is appointed by all the Peers of this land for the consecration, inunction, and coronation of the said most excellent Princess Mary; will you serve at this time, and give your wills and assent to the same consecration, inunction, and coronation?” whereunto the people answered all in one voice, “Yea, yea, yea. God save Queen Mary.”

And then her Grace was brought unto the said throne again, and immediately removed into a rich chair by the gentlemen ushers before the high altar, upon which altar her Grace offered her pall of baudekin and *xxs.*, verifying the words of Scripture, whereas it is written, “Thou shalt not appear void before the Lord God.”

Then a little after her Grace returned to her chair, a cushion of velvet was laid before the altar, upon the which her Grace lay prostrate whilst certain oraisons were said over her. [Here the sermon was preached by the Bishop of Chichester, “who was esteemed,” says Strype, “the floridest preacher.” The subject being, according to Noailles, the obedience due to kings.]

After that the Bishop of Winchester declared certain oaths unto her Grace to be by her Grace kept, which oaths, her Highness being led to the high altar, promised

and swore upon the Sacrament lying upon the altar, in the presence of all the people, to observe and keep.

Then her Grace lying prostrate before the high altar, the said Bishop of Winchester kneeling, began "Veni, Creator Spiritus," and said certain other oraisons over her Grace; the quire and the organ sung and played the same.

Then two Bishops began the Litany.

And that done, and certain other oraisons ended, the Queen was conducted to her chair, where, after her Grace had somewhat rested, then was led unto her traverse on the left hand of the high altar, and there her Grace was unarrayed and unclothed by the Ladies of her Privy Chamber.

Then her Grace was newly apparelled in crimson velvet, viz., a robe containing a mantle with a train, a kirtle, furred with wombs of miniver, a surcoat, a riband of Venice gold, the mantle of crimson velvet powdered with ermines, with buttons and tassels of silk of gold for the same, in which robes she received her oyntments, and also the imperial crown <sup>z</sup>.

Then was her Highness brought again from her traverse, and then left her mantle, and was brought and laid upon

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<sup>z</sup> There seems to be some little confusion here. The Queen came "in her Parliament robes of crimson velvet," and the robes here described appear to be nearly if not quite the same. Noailles says, she retired to a private chamber, and having taken off her mantle, returned in a corset of purple velvet, and after being anointed, was clad in a robe of white taffeta, and a mantle of purple velvet, furred with crmine, without a band, "sans rabbat."

the cushion before the altar. And then having a pall holden over her by four Knights of the Garter, viz., the Lord Paget, Sir Thomas Cheney, Sir John Gage, and Sir Anthony St. Leger, was anointed by the above-named Bishop of Winchester, with holy oil and cream [or chrisim] saying unto her certain words, with divers oraisons and prayers, which thereunto appertaineth.

Then after her inunction the Bishop of Winchester did dry every place of the same with cotton or linen cloth, and after Mrs. Walgrave did lace again her Highness's apparel, putting on her hands a pair of linen gloves.

Then her Grace was conveyed again into her traverse, and there put on her rich robe of crimson velvet again.

And after her Grace was brought to the altar, whereat she offered up the sword that she was girt withal by the Bishop of Winchester, and after to redeem the same was given by the Earl of Arundel, Lord Steward, [*blank left for sum of money*] who did bear the same sword before her Grace naked on the left hand of the sword in the scabbard from the Church to Westminster Hall.

This done, her Grace was brought again to the chair, before the high altar, where the Bishop of Winchester and the Duke of Norfolk brought unto her Highness three crowns;—to wit, one King Edward's crown; the other the imperial crown of the realm of England; the third a very rich crown, purposely made for her Grace. Then the crowns were set one after another upon the Queen's head by the Bishop of Winchester; and betwixt the putting on of every crown the trumpets did blow.

Then immediately after, the quire sung and the organs

did play "Te Deum." And in the mean season the same was singing, a ring of gold was put on her Grace's marrying finger by the Bishop of Winchester.

Then the Master of her Grace's jewel house brought her Grace's bracelets of gold and precious stones.

Then divers other things were delivered to her Grace, as The sceptre, by the Earl of Arundel.

Saint Edward's staff, by the Earl of Bath.

The spurs, by the Earl of Pembroke.

The ball of gold, by the Marquis of Winchester.

The regal of gold, by the Bishop of Winchester.

And the Queen thus sitting in her chair apparelled in her royal robes of crimson velvet, containing a mantle with a train, a surcoat with a kirtle furred with the wombs of miniver, pure, a riband of Venice gold, a mantle lace of silk and gold, with buttons and tassels of the same, having her crown imperial on her head, her sceptre in her right hand, and the ball in her left hand, was conveyed again to the throne to Saint Edward's chair; having a pair of sabatons on her feet, covered with crimson cloth of gold, lined with crimson satin, garnished with riband of Venice gold, delivered by the master of her great guard-robe.

Then the Bishop of Winchester kneeled down before her Grace and made his homage for him and all the Bishops.

"I, &c., shall be faithful and true, and faith and truth bear unto you, our sovereign lady and queen, and to your heirs kings and queens of England, France, and Ireland; and I shall, do, and truly acknowledge the service of the

lands which I claim to hold of you as in the right of your church, as God shall help me and all saints."

And then kissed every one the Queen's left cheek.

Then kneeled down the greatest temporal prince, the Duke of Norfolk, to make his homage, viz.—

"I, &c., become your liege man of life and limb, and of all earthly worship and faith, and all truly shall bear unto you to live and die with you against all manner of folk ; so God help me, and all hallows." And after kissed the Queen's left cheek.

Then followed all the rest of the nobility, as Marquises, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons, to make their homages.

But because the time would not serve for every of them to declare their homage particularly, they kneeled down altogether.

The Marquis of Winchester declared his homage, and after kissed the Queen's left cheek.

The Earl of Arundel declared his homage for all the Earls, and after every of them kissed the Queen's left cheek.

The Viscount Hereford declared his homage, and did in like case as before. The Lord Burgaveny declared his homage for him and all the Lords, and after every of them kissed the Queen's left cheek, and every of them held both their hands together, *in manner of lamenting*, as the rest did before, the Queen's highness holding their hands the time they kissed her left cheek as aforesaid, and after that they held up their hands, and ascended (assented?) to that same homage, with a loud voice altogether cried, "God save Queen Mary."



The Earl of Shrewsbury assisted the Queen all this time to hold the sceptre.

And during the space of the said homage doing, the Lord Chancellor having first done, departed into the four parts of the said mount, and declared a goodly large and ample pardon for all manner of offences except certain persons and conditions contained in the same not worthy to be pardoned. This done, the office of the mass began by the Bishop of Winchester, and at the time of the Gospel, the book was brought by a Bishop to the Queen, who kissed the same.

Then at the time of the offering, her Grace was brought down to make her offering, viz.—an oble<sup>a</sup> of bread laid upon the paten [or cover] of King Edward's chalice.

A cruet of wine, and a pound of gold.

Then, bowing her head, the Bishop of Winchester said a prayer over her.

Then her Grace was conveyed again to her siege royal, and there sat till "Agnus Dei."

Then the Pax was brought to her to kiss by a Bishop.

Then the Queen was conducted down to the said altar, and the Bishop of Winchester took the crown from her head and set it on the said altar.

Then she was conveyed again into her traverse, and the Lord Great Chamberlain received of her all the regalia, and delivered them to the Dean of Westminster, to be laid upon the said altar.

Then her Grace was unclad of her apparel, and other

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<sup>a</sup> The old French word is *oblée*, from the Latin *oblata*. In France, cakes or wafers made in iron moulds are still called *oublies*.

royal apparel given to her by the said Great Chamberlain, viz.—

A robe of purple velvet, with the kirtle and surcoat overte [*i. e.* open], and a mantle with a train furred with minever and powdered ermine, and a mantle lace of silk and gold, with buttons and tassels of the same, and riband of Venice gold, the crown set upon her head and a goodly canopy borne over her by the barons of the cinque ports.

And so was conveyed in goodly order with all her train unto Westminster Hall to dinner, in like manner as her Grace's coming thither was in all things saving procession.

And then went to the place appointed for her Highness in the Parliament Chamber, and there remained until the Hall was placed, and her royal service for dinner come and set upon her board in order in this manner :”—

### THE BANQUET.

#### “ THE ORDER OF THE FIRST COURSE.

First, there came riding in on two goodly coursers, the Earl of Derby, High Steward of England <sup>b</sup>, and with him the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England, with his rod, who were both richly apparelled, and their horses trapped according to their estate.

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<sup>b</sup> Noailles calls him High Constable, by mistake—Edward, third Earl of Derby, was one of the most magnificent noblemen of his day. He came to this coronation as High Steward of England, attended by a train of fourscore in velvet and upwards of two hundred in livery.

Then the Earl of Sussex, sewer<sup>c</sup>.

Then the Earl of Worcester, carver, received the said service, and gave the saie (assay).

Then after, the Queen's Majesty's service was brought unto her Highness's board, only the water brought for her Grace in this manner.

There went before the said basons of water divers Sergeants of Arms with their maces.

The Queen's Majesty washed, and after her Highness went unto her seat royal under the cloth of state to dinner.

The Earl of Shrewsbury standing by her Grace as assistant on the right hand, and the Bishop of Durham on the left hand.

Then sat on the right hand of the Queen's table the Bishop of Winchester, at her Highness's warde [command], and the Lady Elizabeth, her Grace, and the Lady Anne of Cleves, on the left hand<sup>d</sup>, and had their service.

Then four swords, being holden before her Majesty all the dinner-time.

Then the first cup that the Queen's Majesty drunk was brought to her by Sir Giles Alington, which he had for his fee, and thereby he held the lands of Argentine.

The table in the Hall furnished.

Imprimis, then was placed at the table in the midst the Hall, Ambassadors, Bishops, Justices, Knights, and Squires.

<sup>c</sup> Styrpe says the young Earl of Surrey was *doer* (?) under the Duke of Norfolk his grandsire; the Lord Bergaveny chief lardiner; and the Lord Windsor served "in another great office."

<sup>d</sup> Noailles says "assez loingtaines."

Item, there was placed at the table on the right hand of the same hall, Barons of the Cinq' Ports, Councillors and Clerks of the Chancery.

Then there was placed at the left hand of the said hall, the Mayor of London with his brethren the Aldermen, and other notable persons, and commoners, and others.

Then at time convenient came in the second course in this manner.

Then at the end of the same came in, riding in complete harness, armed at all points, with harness, and of the Queen's charge, Sir *Lionel* <sup>e</sup> Dymoke, her Highness's champion, upon a courser richly trapped with cloth of gold, holding in his hand a mace, and on the either side of him, a page, one holding his spear, another his target, with a herald before him, and brought him to the upper end of the hall.

Then after he had made obeisance to the Queen's Highness, in bowing his head, he turned him a little aside, and with a loud voice, declared these words hereafter following, viz.—

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<sup>e</sup> By the following entry, which I discovered in the vol. marked W. Y. College of Arms, it appears that the Champion's name was Edward, and not Lionel:—"These words were delivered by Chester, Harould of Armes, att the coming in of Sir Edward Dimoke, K<sup>t</sup>. the daie of the Coronation of Q. Mary, after the second course was served in to her Highness." [Here follows the challenge.] "The which Chester Harould had in reward of y<sup>e</sup> said Sir Edward Dymoke, iij angells and a doublette of wattyyn, according to the ancyeut presidents for the same."

“ If there be any manner of man, of what estate, degree, or condition soever he be, that will say and maintain that our Sovereign Lady, Queen Mary the First, this day here present, is not the rightful and undoubted inheritrix to the imperial crown of this realm of England, and that of right she ought not to be crowned Queen, I say he lieth like a false traitor, and that I am ready the same to maintain with him whilst I have breath in my body, either now at this time or at any other time, whensoever it shall please the Queen’s Highness to appoint, and thereupon the same I cast him my gage.”

And then he cast his gauntlet from him, the which no man would take up, till that a herald took it up, and gave it to him again.

Then he proceeded to another place, and did in this manner in three several places of the said hall.

Then he came up to the upper end, and the Queen’s Majesty drank to him, and after sent him the cup, which he had for his fee, and likewise the harness and trappers, and all the harness which he did wear.

Then he returned to the place from whence he came, and after that he was gone.

Then came in Garter with the rest of the Officers of Arms, and made three several obeisances, and at the upper end, before the Queen’s Majesty, with a loud voice, which proclaimed her Majesty’s style in manner following.

“ De serenissima potentissima et invictissima Principe Maria prima, Dei gratiâ Anglie Francie et Hibernie Regina, fidei defensore, ac in terris sub xpo (Christo) Eccl<sup>ie</sup> Anglicane et Hib<sup>ie</sup> supremo capite.”

“ Du tres hault tres puissant et tres excellent Princesse Marie la Premiere par la grace de Dieu Regne de France d’Angleterre et d’Iyrland, defenseur de la foy, et en la terre sous Dieu de l’eglise d’Angleterre et d’Yrlande supreme chef.”

“ Of the most high, most puissant, and most excellent Princesse, Mary the First, by the grace of God Queen of England, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, and of the Church of England and Ireland supreme head.

“ Larges, larges, larges.”

And then returning with reverence, did so in like manner in two places of the said hall, viz. in the midst and at the nether end, and after returned to dinner to the stage prepared for them at the upper end of the hall.

Then after the dinner, the Queen’s Majesty having dined, wafers and ipocrasse was brought.

Then the table was taken up, and the *surname* drawn.

Then water was brought for the Queen’s Highness.

And after her Grace had washed.

Then after the *surname* was withdrawn, the Queen’s Majesty arose, and stood in the midst of the *hault place*, with the Lady Elizabeth her Grace, and the Lady Anne of Cleves, and all the nobility of this realm, and ladies about her, according to their degrees and estates <sup>f</sup>.

Then the Mayor of London brought a goodly standing

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<sup>f</sup> At the end of the Banquet Noailles says, the Queen called to her the foreign Ambassadors, and after conversing with them graciously for a short time, and thanking them for their pains, gave them leave to retire.

cup of gold to the Queen's Majesty, and after her Highness had drunk so, gave the Mayor the cup.

Then after, her Highness withdrew to her Parliament chamber, she shifted her there in her Privy Chamber, where she was first apparelled before her going to church.

Then all the Nobility likewise shifted them all out of their robes, and after conveyed her Highness and her Ladies about her by water, unto her royal palace at Westminster, where there was that night feasting and royal cheer <sup>a</sup>.

And thus ended the royal ceremony on the Sunday, the day of the Queen's coronation, in great royalty, with great joy and comfort to all her nobility and loving subjects in general <sup>b</sup>."

From these accounts it would appear that the ceremonies differed in no particular respect from those observed at the coronation of Edward VI. : but none of the robes with which her Majesty was invested previously to her receiving the crown, &c., appear to have been those of Edward the Confessor. For the ceremony of the unction, we are told she presented herself in a simple corset of purple velvet ; and instead of the colobium sindonis, the stole, the dalmatica, and the supertunic, we only hear of her being clad in a robe of white taffety, and a mantle of purple velvet, furred with ermine <sup>1</sup>. But although

<sup>a</sup> " It was candyle lyght or her Grace or she had dined, and so her Grace to her Barge."—Cott. MS. Vitellius, F. 5.

<sup>b</sup> MSS. Off. of Arms, marked I. 7. and W. Y.

<sup>1</sup> Nothing is said of the royal sandals. In the MSS. a pair of sabatons, or slippers of crimson cloth of gold, are mentioned instead of them.

in consequence of the Romish ritual having been retained at the coronation of Edward VI. Mary made no alteration in the ceremony of her inauguration, she appears not only to have avoided being crowned in the same chair as her Protestant brother <sup>1</sup>, but to have revolted from the notion of being anointed with the same chrism that had been consecrated on the previous occasion by the ministers of the reformed religion. Griffet tells us, on the authority of the Spanish Ambassador's despatches, that on this account she applied to the Emperor for the holy unguent, and he sent it to her secretly from Bruxelles <sup>2</sup>. Griffet, upon the same authority, tells another much more interesting anecdote respecting Mary's coronation. "The Princess Elizabeth carried in this ceremony the crown which they were to place on the head of the Queen. Elizabeth said in a low voice to Monsieur de Noailles that this crown was very heavy, and that she was weary of carrying it. The ambassador replied to her that she must have patience, and that *shortly* (bientôt) the crown would seem lighter to her being placed upon her head, which was overheard by the Emperor's Ambassadors, who were not far off. They did not fail to inform their master of this in the despatch which they wrote him, rendering an account of this ceremony; but Monsieur de Noailles

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<sup>1</sup> She had one blessed and sent her by the Pope; vide page 60 of this work. St. Edward's chair is repeatedly named in the MS., but we find it was placed on the mount or throne, and that she was crowned in another "rich chair" before the altar.

<sup>2</sup> Nouveaux Eclaircissements sur l'Histoire de Marie Reine D'Angleterre, 12mo, Amsterdam et Paris, 1766, p. 59.



makes no mention of this particular circumstance in the letters which he wrote to the King concerning the coronation of Mary, at which he assisted." He certainly does not ; and for the best possible reason—it never took place. Sir J. Mackintosh and Mr. Sharon Turner both doubt it ; firstly, because of that very silence of Monsieur de Noailles, in his private despatches, who was not likely to omit so important a conversation ; and secondly, because he was less likely to have committed such an imprudence as to have made the reply attributed to him within ear-shot of the Emperor's ambassadors. But there is a still stronger reason for believing this story to have been "a weak invention of the enemy," furnished by the humble work now before my readers. It will be seen by reference to the procession, that Princess Elizabeth did not carry the crown at all ; and that even if she had, her relative situation to the Ambassadors throughout the ceremony rendered it impossible for any such whispering to have taken place.

The words used by Griffet are—"la couronne que l'on *devoit* mettre sur la tête de la Reine," thus distinctly giving us to understand that it was *previous* to the act of coronation that the incident was reported to have taken place. Now Noailles, in his account of the procession to the Abbey, speaks of the "*noblemen* bearing the *crown*, the globe, &c." as, according to the invariable custom, *preceding* the sovereign, and the Lady Elizabeth with the Lady Anne of Cleves *following* her. Is it possible that so extraordinary a circumstance as the heir-presumptive bearing the crown in a coronation procession, and out of the

place in which it has been borne from time immemorial, could have escaped the notice and mention of the Chroniclers, both native and foreign? But supposing this for the sake of argument, where was the person with whom the conversation is said to have occurred? The place of the foreign ambassadors in all the proceedings of that period was amongst the ministers of state, far in *advance* of the great officers bearing the regalia; but in this procession the ambassadors *did not walk at all*. They were accompanied "from their lodgings to the Minster" by noblemen and gentlemen appointed for the purpose by her Majesty's council. Noailles by Lord Paget, and the Emperor's Resident, &c., with Mons. Reynard, the *writer of the despatch*, by the Lords Cobham, Clynton, and Hereford, and the Lord Privy Seal.—MS. Off. of Arms, marked I. 7. And Noailles himself, in describing its return from the Abbey, speaks of the *addition* of the ambassadors, who were present at the said ceremony, upon a platform built expressly for their accommodation.

This positive evidence also as to the place occupied by the corps diplomatique within the Abbey, proves that the remark could not have been made during the ceremony, as although it is just possible the Lady Elizabeth might have been on the ambassadors' platform without the crown<sup>1</sup>, most decidedly she would not be there with it. One

<sup>1</sup> Anne Duchess of York was in the ambassadors' gallery, at the coronation of Charles II. It may be remarked there were *three* crowns used for the coronation, and that Elizabeth might have carried *one* of them. Still the ambassadors were not in the procession *to* the Abbey, and on the return the 1st, or "St. Edward's crown," was left with the Dean of Westminster; the 3rd

might be tempted to ask what could induce the Spanish ambassador to forge an anecdote which any one of the many thousand eye-witnesses of the ceremony could have disproved, were it not a well-known axiom in politics that the lie which will last a day is always worth the telling.

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was of course worn by the Queen; and the 2nd, or "Imperial crown of these realms," we learn from Strype, was carried by the Earl of Shrewsbury; the Earl of Westmoreland bearing the cap of maintenance or of estate, which the sovereign wears with the parliamentary robes previous to the coronation. Vide the description of Elizabeth's, page 41, note.







## ELIZABETH.

ELIZABETH. 1558—1603.

"THE Lady Elizabeth," as we have so frequently styled her, ascended the throne on the death of her sister, Nov. 17th, 1558. On Thursday the 12th of January, 1558, the Queen went from Westminster to the Tower by water.

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\* In England, from the end of the thirteenth century until the reformation of the Calendar by George the Second, in 1753, the year did not commence before the 25th of March.

The Thames was crowded with stately barges enriched with carved and gilded figures, and exhibiting the badges of their respective owners; the Bachelors' barge of the Lord Mayor's company, the state barges of the trading companies of the City, with bands of music on board, and innumerable boats whose "light-dipping oars" kept time to "melody divine." On the 13th, the Queen made knights of the Bath within the Tower. On the 14th (the day previous to her coronation), the Queen entered the city drawn in a sumptuous chariot, preceded by trumpeters in scarlet gowns, and heralds in their coat armour. She was surrounded by the principal nobility and gentlemen of the realm, and attended by a train of ladies all habited in crimson velvet. Along the streets were placed railings covered with rich drapery, within which stood in close ranks the Trades' Companies, bearing the ensigns of their "mysteries," "themselves well apparelled with manie rich furies, and their liverie hoods upon their shoulders in comelie and semlee manner, having before them sundrie persons well apparelled in silks and chains of gold, as riflers and garders of the said companies \*." Above their heads floated banners and pennons with loyal inscriptions in letters of gold, while festoons of rare needlework, cloth of gold, embroidered silks, and costly hangings, were tastefully arranged in awnings, or suspended from the windows and balconies of the houses. The Queen was enthusiastically greeted on her leaving the Tower. On approaching Fenchurch Street, she was

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\* Holinshed. Chron.

saluted by strains of merry music, and a beautiful child stationed on a sort of triumphal arch bade her welcome in the name of her people<sup>b</sup>. Her Majesty having returned thanks, the procession moved on, but soon halted in Gracious (Gracechurch) Street, where at the sign of the Eagle an arch extended from one side of the street to the other. Upon this was erected a stage of three stories, exhibiting the following royal personages in an allegorical device ;—first, Henry VII. and his spouse of York, from whom Elizabeth derived her name ; secondly, Henry VIII. and Ann Boleyn ; and lastly, her Majesty in person, in all her robes. The import of this pageant, which was represented by children appropriately dressed, was explained by a “ fair child,” who in a poetical address illustrated the union of the two Houses to which Elizabeth owed her birth by the well-known emblems—a red and white rose.

The royal cavalcade next advanced towards Cornhill, and passing by the Conduit in “ Cheape,” which was fancifully decorated, arrived at the end of Cornhill, where another magnificent triumphal arch was erected ; this con-

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<sup>b</sup> I have not thought it necessary to encumber the narrative with all the “ goodly speeches ” and loyal effusions in verse or *worse*, which were made upon the occasion ; the reader who is curious in such matters will find them faithfully set down in Holinshed’s Chron. and Tottill’s Tract, reprinted in Nichols’s Progresses. A sample however will be found in the next page. The old account, as it stands in the works just mentioned, is excessively verbose and tedious, and has also been recently printed in the various newspapers on the occasion of her Majesty’s visit to Guildhall.

sisted of four open gates, over which was placed a royal chair, styled "the seat of worthy Governance;" the pageant, which was rather of a political character, represented the Queen, seated on this chair, which was supported by four figures personating the Cardinal Virtues, beneath whose feet lay grovelling in the dust, Superstition, Folly, Bribery, and Rebellion; and the Queen having duly honoured all with her approbation, "passed on;" at the end of Soper Lane an arch was thrown across the streets, displaying a scriptural device; here were represented the Eight Beatitudes of St. Matthew, and the following address (a versification from the Latin) was spoken by the youthful expounder—

"Thou hast been eight times blest,  
 O Queen of worthie fame;  
 By meekness of thy spirit,  
 When care did thee beset;  
 By mourning in thy grief,  
 By mildness in thy blame;  
 By hunger and by thirst,  
 And justice couldst none get;  
 By mercie showed nor felt,  
 By cleanness of the heart;  
 By seeking peace alwais,  
 By persecution wrong;  
 Therefore trust thou in God,  
 Sith he hath helped thy smart—  
 That as his promise is  
 So he will make thee strong."

After this ceremonial the Queen resumed her progress, and reached the Standard in Cheapside, where a band of



musicians was stationed, and within the porch of St. Peter's Church stood the waits of the city, whose melodious notes chimed in with the general harmony of the day. Here terminated the procession of the trades, which had lined the streets all the way from Fenchurch Street, and the Aldermen and Recorder of the city presented her Majesty with an embroidered crimson purse containing a thousand marks in gold : the deputation imploring her to esteem less the value of the gift than the good-will of the givers. To this the Queen, taking the purse in both hands, replied in so kind and gracious a manner that the people marvelled "sith the hartiness thereof was so wonderful, and the words so joyntlie knit." Again the procession moved slowly towards the little Conduit, where another decorated arch arrested their progress ; this was an allegorical device, which displayed, in lively contrast, the images of a decayed and of a flourishing republic ; beneath this pictorial representation appeared a cave, out of which issued an old man with wings and a scythe, conducting a young female arrayed in spotless white, who held a book in her hand, on which was written, "Verbum Veritatis." Her Majesty asked the name of the old man, and some one answered, "Time."—"Time," repeated the Queen, "and time has brought me here." Then Truth, the daughter of Time, presented the sacred volume, which her Majesty receiving, pressed it fervently to her heart and to her lips, declaring that she prized this godly gift above all others. Her next welcome was at St. Paul's Churchyard, where a Latin oration was recited by a child. On her passage through Ludgate, the Queen was greeted

with martial music, and the front gate was gorgeously decorated with laurels, paintings, and inscriptions ; from thence she continued along Fleet Street until she reached the Conduit, where another pageant awaited her ; this was a square stage or platform embattled with four towers, in the centre was elevated a stage of four stories or degrees, representing the different classes of the community personated by six appropriate figures ; namely, two for the commonalty ; two for the clergy ; and two for the nobility ; above them, in a royal chair of state, was seated a female sceptred and crowned, and upon her crown was written, " Deborah, the judge and restorer of the House of Israel ;" the throne was overshadowed by a lofty palm tree (of artificial construction), from whose luxuriant branches hung fruits clustering in abundance ; this pageant, which like all the former, was enacted by children, was also interpreted by an oration, in which the wise and just Deborah, who reigned over Israel in peace for forty years, was cited as a memorable example of female government ; when the Queen had passed this pageant, she went on towards Temple Bar, but at St. Dunstan's Church, where the children of the Hospital and their governors were appointed to stand, one of the children delivered a Latin speech to her Majesty, who when it was finished promised liberality to the institution. The next scene was at Temple Bar ; there the gigantic statues of those ancient heroes Gogmagog the Albion, and Corineus the Briton, held in their hands above the gate a tablet rehearsing all the foregoing pageants, which had been devised for her Majesty's entertainment. On

the south side a band of singing children chaunted their adieus, and one child, richly habited as a poet, bade her Majesty farewell in the name of the whole city; to this the Queen returned an answer condescendingly concluding with these words, "Be ye well assured I shall stand your good Queen." She then passed through Temple Bar, amidst the acclamations of the people, and the firing of ordnance from the Tower guns.

During the royal progress her Majesty gained "golden opinions from all sorts of persons" by her gracious and affable sayings and doings. "How many nosegays" (says an old writer) "did her grace receive at poore women's handes—how oftimes stayed she her chariot when she saw any simple body offer to speak to her Grace. A branch of rosemary given to her Grace with a supplication by a poor woman about Flete Bridge, was seen in her chariot till her Grace came to Westminster, not without marvellous wondering of such as knew the presenter, and noted the Queen's most gracious receiving and keeping of the same."—R. Tottill's Tract, printed 23rd of January, 155 $\frac{2}{3}$ .

"On the 15th day (of January)," says Strype, "she was crowned with the usual ceremonies at Westminster Abbey. She first came to Westminster Hall. There went before her trumpets, knights and lords, Heralds of Arms in their rich coats. Then the nobles in their scarlet, and all the Bishops in scarlet. Then the Queen and all the footmen waiting upon her to the Hall. Then her Grace's apparel was changed <sup>c</sup>. In the Hall they met the Bishop that

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<sup>c</sup> To her parliamentary robes. They are thus described in her

was to perform the ceremony <sup>d</sup>, and all the chappel, with three crosses borne before them, in their copes, the Bishop mitred; and singing as they passed "Salve festa dies." All the streets new laid with gravel and blue cloth, and railed in on each side, and so to the Abbey to mass, and then her Grace was crowned <sup>e</sup>. The account of that ceremony is, as I have already mentioned, printed in Mr. Nichols's *Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*, vol. i., from a MS. in Ashmole's Collection, in the Ashenden Museum at Oxford, No. 863, p. 211, transcribed from Mr. Anthony Anthony's Collection. It is headed—

"The Ceyremonies of the Coronacon of the Moost excellent Queene Elysabeth, the 15th of January, Anno 1558."

The style of the narrative is so cramped, and some of the phrases so obsolete, that the general reader would be

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wardrobe account. "Item. One mantle of crimson vellat (velvet) furred throughout with powdered armyons (ermine), the mantle lace of silke and golde with buttons and tassels to the same. Item. One kirtle and surcoate of the same crimson vellat, the traine and skirts furred with powdered armyons, the rest lyned with arçoncet (sarcenet), with a cap of maintenance to the same stryped downright with passamaine lace of gold, with a tassel of gold to the same, furred with powdered armyons, with a whood (hood) of crimson vellat furred with powdered armyons, with a paire of bodies and sleeves to the same."

<sup>d</sup> Doctor Owen Oglethorpe, bishop of Carlisle—the see of Canterbury being vacant, and Dr. Nicholas Heath, archbishop of York, and Lord High Chancellor, declining to officiate because of the change in religion. Bishop Bonner's vestments were borrowed for his use.—Camden, *Burnet*.

<sup>e</sup> *Eccles. Memorials*.

more puzzled than instructed by it. It is however particularly interesting in the few facts it details, and was evidently composed by a spectator, who simply but faithfully put down what he heard and saw, without the assistance of any official information. It is to the following effect.—

First her Grace sat in a chair of state in the middle of church before the high altar. Then she was conducted from the said chair between two noblemen, to be proclaimed, by a bishop, Queen of England at four different places, the trumpets blowing at every proclamation. Then she returned to her chair of state and was again led from it before the high altar, where she knelt before the Bishop who was seated there, and kissing the paten, or cover of the chalice<sup>f</sup>, made her offering of money, which the bishop put into the basin, and then offered a piece of red silk with which the paten had been covered. After this ceremony she returned again to her chair to hear the sermon. After the sermon the bishop "bade the beads," the Queen kneeling, and said the Lord's prayer. Then being reseated the bishop administered to her the coronation oath. After this, "the bishop kneeling before the altar read in two books," and the Queen "gave a little book to a lord to deliver to the bishop," which "the bishop returned to the lord not reading the

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<sup>f</sup> The paten or patena in the Romish Church, is the cover or lid of the sacramental chalice or cup made of the same metal therewith, serving to hold the particles of the Host, and given to the people to kiss when they make an offering. The patena forms a part of the regalia, and is carried by a bishop.

said book and red other books, but immediately afterwards "the bishop took the Queen's book and read it before her Grace."<sup>e</sup> Her Grace then knelt before the altar and the bishop again "read a book," and then the Queen went to change her apparel. The bishop sang the \_\_\_\_\_ of the mass in a book which was brought in before the Queen,<sup>h</sup> and then a carpet was spread before the high altar, and cushions of gold placed upon it, and then Secretary Cecil delivered a book to the bishop, another bishop standing at the left of the altar.

The Queen's Majesty being newly apparelled <sup>i</sup> now came before the altar and leaned upon the cushions, and over her was spread a silken cloth,<sup>j</sup> and then the bishop anointed her Grace. That done she changed her apparel <sup>k</sup> and returned and sat in her chair. Then

<sup>e</sup> This little incident of the bishop's first returning the book sent him by the Queen unread, and then afterwards reading from it, is curious. It was most probably an English copy of the Gospels, or Prayer Book, as part of the service was first read in Latin and then in English, as the narrator testifies further on.

<sup>h</sup> The Bible is always borne before the Sovereign. On this occasion a Romish Missal appears also to have been carried in the procession.

<sup>i</sup> That is, divested of the mantle, &c., in order to be anointed.

<sup>j</sup> A canopy supported by four gentlemen. Sir John Perrot is said to have been one.

<sup>k</sup> This change was, of course, to the coronation robes. They are described in her wardrobe account as consisting of "Firse one mantle of clothe of golde, tissued with golde and silver, furred with powdered armyons (ermynes), with a mantle lace of silke and golde with buttons and tassels to the same. Item. One kirtle of the same tissue, the traine and skirts furred with powdered armyons, the rest lined with sarcenet, with a pair of bodies and sleeves to the same."

a sword with a girdle was put upon her, the belt going over one shoulder and under the other, so that the sword hung at her side, and then two garters<sup>1</sup> were put upon her hands, and the bishop put the crown upon her head, and the trumpets sounded. Then the bishop put a ring upon her finger and delivered the sceptre into her hand, and after that put another crown upon her head, the trumpets again sounding.<sup>m</sup> The Queen then offered the sword and laid it upon the altar; then kneeling with the sceptre and a cross in her hands, the bishop "read upon a book."

The Queen having returned to her chair of state, the bishop put his hand to the Queen's hand<sup>n</sup> and read certain words to her Grace. Then the lords did homage to the Queen kneeling and kissing her Grace, and after the lords, the bishops came one after another, kneeling and kissing her Grace. Then the bishop began the mass, the Queen having the sceptre in her right hand and the world (the mound or globe) in her left. The epistle was read first in Latin and then in English, and then the bishop brought her Grace the gospel, which also was read first in Latin and afterwards in English, and then the Queen kissed the gospel. Her Majesty then went to the altar to make her second offering, three naked swords being borne before her and a fourth in the scabbard, and her Grace kneeling put money in the basin and kissed the paten, and then and there certain words were read to her Grace.

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<sup>1</sup> The armillæ or bracelets; vide p. 83 of this work.

<sup>m</sup> Here are only two crowns instead of three, as with Edward VI. and Mary. In a fragment, however, at the Coll. of Arms, I find mention of three.—MS. W. Y., p. 198.

<sup>n</sup> The act of homage.

She then retired again to her closet, or traverse, hearing the consecration of the mass, and kissed the pax. And when mass was done she removed behind the high altar, and then and there again changed her apparel<sup>o</sup>; and so her Majesty was conducted from the Abbey to Westminster Hall, and there dined.

“The Hall,” says Holinshed, “was richly hung, and every thing ordered in such royal manner as to such a regal and most solemn feast appertained.

In the mean time, whilst her Grace sat at dinner, Sir Edward Dimmocke, knight, her champion by office, came riding into the Hall in fair complete armour, mounted upon a beautiful courser richly trapped in cloth of gold, entered the Hall, and in the midst thereof cast down his gauntlet, with offer to fight him in her quarrel that should deny her to be the righteous and lawful Queen of this realm. The Queen taking a cup of gold full of wine drank to him thereof, and sent it to him for his fee together with the cover.”

We have here the pleasure of introducing the gallant Champion to our readers in “his habit as he lived,” that is to say, in the very suit of armour most probably which he wore either at the banquet of Mary or Elizabeth. The figure is painted opposite to his name in the margin of a volume in the College of Arms, containing the Pedigree of the Dymoke family, and was kindly pointed out

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<sup>o</sup> To her robes of estate. “The Queen went into St. Edward’s Chapelle to shift her, then came forth in a riche mantle and surcoat of purple velvet furred with ermines.”—Frag. MS. Coll. of Arms, W. Y., p. 198.



to me by Francis Martin, Esq., Windsor Herald, at the request of our mutual friend, Sir S. Meyrick. The horse



is trapped with black housings, embroidered all over with little silver lions, the arms of Dymoke being, sable, two lions argent, crowned, or. The armour is nearly of the

same fashion as the beautiful suit still in the Tower, presented by the Emperor Charles V. to Henry VIII. on his marriage with Catherine of Arragon, and such as both Henry and Edward VI. are represented in on their Great Seals.

“ Now after this at the serving up of the wafers, the Lord Mayor of London went to the cupboard and filling a cup of gold with ipocrasse, bore it to the Queen, and kneeling before her took the assaie, and she receiving it of him and drinking of it, gave the cup, with the cover, unto the said Lord Mayor for his fee, which cup and cover weighed sixteen ounces troy weight. Finally, the feast being celebrated with all royal ceremonies and high solemnities due and in like cases accustomed, took end with great joy and contentation to all the beholders.”

Amongst these royal ceremonies, &c., was of course the proclaiming of her Majesty's style, with the cry of largess by the heralds ; and the form of it is thus set down in a Harleian Manuscript, No. 1386 :—

“ Of the most high and mighty Princesse our dread Sovereign Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God Queen of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the true ancient and Catholic Faith, most worthy Empress, *from the Orcade Isles to the Mountains Pyrenée*. A largess ! a largess ! a largess ! ”

On reviewing and comparing these ceremonies with those attending the coronation of Mary, and making due allowance for the omissions and defects in the accounts of both, there appears little difference, if we except the politic measure of Elizabeth in causing the Epistle, Gospel, &c.,

to be read first in Latin and then in English. This was to show her inclination towards the reformed church, whilst her retaining the Popish ceremonies, sending for Bonner's vestments, and making the Earl of Arundel High Constable for the day, was to quiet, or at least to keep in a state of uncertainty, the Catholics.

I am not aware that the fragment represented below has ever been engraved. It is copied from a drawing in my possession presented to me, with his usual liberality, by Mr. Dominic Colnaghi, and on the back of which is written the following description :—

“ This very unfavourable likeness of Queen Elizabeth is taken from a fragment of her last broad pieces in the possession of Horace Walpole, Esq. ; it is universally supposed that the die was broken by her command, and that some workmen of the mint cut out this morsel, which contains barely the face.” I have no doubt that the real cause of offence was the *truth* of the likeness, to a woman who wished to pass for a Venus at seventy. There is great character in the head, and it is probably the only portrait of Elizabeth towards the close of her reign that can be relied on.



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BEFORE a third queen regnant ascended the throne, two revolutions shook the kingdom to its centre. The ancient regalia were destroyed, and the Roman Catholic religion was finally dis severed from the state. An entire change, therefore, taking place in the formula of the church service and the coronation oath, and the modern form of government introducing other officers and dignitaries into the procession, I shall conclude the first part of this volume with a brief notice of such alterations and circumstances of interest as occurred in the interim between the reign of Elizabeth and the accession of Mary II., and a history of the Regalia from the Norman Conquest to their utter destruction by the Parliamentarians in 1643 ; and first of

## THE PROCESSION

### FROM THE TOWER TO WESTMINSTER.

The possession of the Tower was anciently accounted a mark of sovereignty, and therefore our monarchs repaired thither, previous to and in order that preparations might be there made for their coronations.

The passing through the city in grand cavalcade from the Tower to Westminster the day preceding the coronation, was a spectacle so grateful to the people that it was not omitted anciently except for very cogent reasons. At the coronation of King James I. and Anne his Queen the plague raged in London, and therefore the citizens were forbidden by proclamation, except the Lord Mayor,

Aldermen, and twelve grave assistants, to come to that solemnity.

The same reason existed for its omission at the coronation of Charles I., and Fuller, in his *Church History*, defends its non-observance upon another ground. "Indeed one solemnity," says he "(no part of but preface to the coronation) was declined on good consideration. For whereas the kings of England used to ride from the Tower through the city to Westminster, King Charles went thither by water out of double providence, to save both health and wealth thereby; for though the infectious aire in the city of London had lately been corrected with a sharp winter, yet was it not so amended but that a great suspicion of danger did remain. Besides, such a procession would have cost him threescore thousand pounds, to be disbursed in scarlet for his train, a summ which if then demanded of his exchequer would scarce receive a satisfactory answer thereunto; and surely those who since condemn him for want of state in omitting this royal pageant would have condemned him more for prodigality had he made use thereof <sup>a</sup>."

Charles II., naturally desirous to give as much eclat as possible to the restoration of the royal dignity, revived at his coronation the customary pageant of his ancestors; and of his very splendid progress from the Tower a detailed account was published by the King's command <sup>b</sup>.

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<sup>a</sup> Book xi.

<sup>b</sup> By John Ogilby. Folio, London, 1662. The print of the procession was engraved by Wenceslaus Hollar, and forms one of the many interesting illustrations of the work.

This was however the last royal progress from the Tower on such an occasion. It was neglected by James II., and has never since been revived. Is it hopeless at present?

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### THE CORONATION.

AN account of the procession and coronation of James I. is printed in the third volume of Mr. Nichols's Progresses, and in its details follows pretty closely that of Elizabeth.

Of the coronation of Charles I. there are two very interesting accounts: one in Fuller's Church History, and the other in a letter from Mr. (afterwards Sir Symonds) D'Ewes to Sir Martin Stuteville, published by Sir H. Ellis in his First Series of Original Letters, vol. iii. from the MS. in Harl. Lib. marked 383. The principal variations in the ceremony are the presenting the King with St. Edward's Staff at the door of the Abbey, who walked with it up to the throne, and the girding of his Majesty<sup>c</sup> with three swords, or at least his offering "two more swords at the altar; surely not," says Fuller, in relation to Scotland and Ireland, "but to some ancient principalities his predecessors enjoyed in France."

In the original letter aforesaid is an anecdote of Charles and his great favourite, Buckingham, worth repeating. The Duke, as Lord High Constable for the day, was as-

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<sup>c</sup> Fuller.

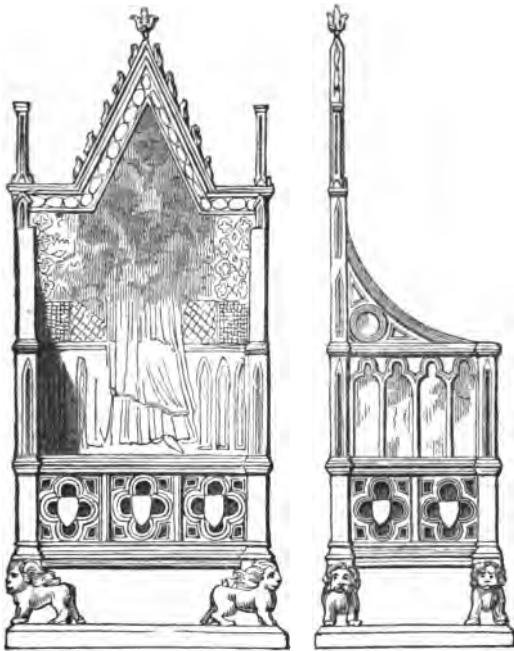
sisting his Majesty to ascend the steps of the throne in Westminster Hall, when Charles taking him by the arm, said with a smile, "I have as much need to help you as you have to assist me." "I dare say," adds the writer, "he meant it plainly, yet searching brains might pick much from it."

The Coronation of Charles the Second approached more nearly to the modern form, and that of James the Second differed from his brother's principally in the omission of the Communion Service, and the introduction of the music of Purcell, Blow, Child, Lawes, and Turner, to the celebrated anthems "I was glad," and "My heart is inditing," "Behold, O Lord!" and "God spake sometimes," "Zadoc the Priest," "The King shall rejoice," and the "Te Deum<sup>d</sup>." Child, Lawes, and Turner, were amongst the basses who sang in the performance; and Dr. Blow, as organist to the King, had five yards of scarlet cloth for his mantle.

The King's herbwoman and her maids figure for the first time in the print of the procession of King James the Second, but they are not named in the order.

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<sup>d</sup> Handel recomposed "Zadoc the Priest," "The King shall Rejoice," and "My heart is inditing," for the coronation of George II. 1727.



### THE CORONATION CHAIR AND STONE.

THESE venerable relics have been over and over again described and engraved, but so inaccurately in all works of this description\* that a few words will not be wasted

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\* The errors of a clumsy wood-cut in the small quarto pamphlet entitled "A Complete Account of the Ceremonies observed in the Coronations of the Kings and Queens of England," London,



perhaps in their illustration. And first of the stone itself; the Lia-fail, or fatal stone of Ireland; the palladium of Scotland. The legendary history commences with the patriarch Jacob, who is said to have rested his head upon it in the plains of Luz; carried by the Scythians into Spain, it was thence transported to Ireland, by Simon Brecus, or Brek, son of Milo, in the time of Romulus and Remus! Its place was the hill of Tara, and upon it the kings of Ireland are supposed to have been crowned. The miraculous power was attributed to it of proving the legitimacy of the royal race by making "a prodigious noise," and being "surprisingly disturbed" whenever a prince of the Scythian line, that is one of the descendants of Milo, or Milesius, king of Spain, was seated upon it. From Ireland it was removed to Scotland 330 years before the Christian era! by Fergus, the son of Farquahard<sup>f</sup>. In the year 850 it was placed in the Abbey of Scone, in the county of Perth, by King Kenneth, who is reported to have caused to be inscribed upon it in Gaelic an ancient prophecy to this effect—

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1727, and copied from the print in Sandford's History of the Coronation of James II., have been repeated in almost every subsequent publication of this nature. Even the print in Taylor's Glory of Regality, although from another drawing, is deficient in its details. There is but one scientific account of the stone which I have met with, and that is in Neale's splendid History of Westminster Abbey: and but one artist-like engraving of the chair, and that is in Carter's Ancient Architecture of England, from which work our print above has been faithfully copied.

Vide the Chronicles of Fordun and Winton, and Sir J. Ware's Antiquities of Ireland.

If Fate speak sooth, where'er this stone is found,  
The Scots shall monarchs of that realm be crown'd &c.

At Scone it remained till Edward I. dethroned Baliol in 1296, when the victor sent it to London with the regalia of the Scottish monarch, and presented it the following year "on the morrow of St. Botolph," as well as the regalia, at the throne of St. Edward the Confessor, through whose virtues he had acquired them<sup>h</sup>, and with this fact its authentic history commences, together with that of the wooden chair which has ever since been its repository.

In the wardrobe account of Edward I. amongst the entries of the year 1300 we read—"To Master Walter the painter, for the costs and expenses incurred by him about making one step at the foot of *the new chair in which is the stone from Scotland*, set up near the altar before St. Edward's shrine in the Abbatial Church at Westminster, in pursuance of the order of the King in the month of March; and for the wages of the carpenter and painter for painting the said step, and for gold and divers colours bought for the painting of the same, together with the making of one case for covering the said chair, as appears from the particulars of the wardrobe books, £1. 19s. 7d." This "stone from Scotland" is described by Mr. Brayley<sup>i</sup> as bearing much resemblance to the dun

<sup>s</sup> Fordun and Winton give the lines in Latin thus—  
"Ni fallat fatum, Scoti hunc quocunque locatum—  
Invenient lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem."

<sup>h</sup> Matthew of Westminster, Flores Hist. lib. c. p. 409.

<sup>i</sup> Neale's West. Abbey.

stones, such as are brought from Dundee for various purposes, of an oblong form, but irregular, measuring twenty-six inches in length, sixteen inches and three quarters in breadth, and ten inches and a half in thickness. Tradition intimates, as we have seen, that this stone was originally brought from Egypt, and it is remarkable that the substances composing it accord in the grains with the sienite of Pliny, the same as Pompey's (or more properly Diocletian's) Pillar at Alexandria; but the particles are much smaller. The legend respecting the patriarch Jacob was most probably coined in the Abbey itself, since the most ancient document in which it was so described appears to have been a tablet formerly suspended above the chair, but which has long since disappeared. The lines are printed by Camden, and he himself uses the phrase, "Saxo Jacobi, ut vocant," "the stone of Jacob, as they call it <sup>k</sup>."

The prophetic distich, said to have been cut on it by command of King Kenneth, is nowhere to be seen, nor can any trace of such an inscription be found<sup>l</sup>. Buchanan says—"This stone Kenneth removed out of Argyle to

<sup>l</sup> These substances are stated to be "chiefly quartz, with light and red coloured felspar, light and dark mica, with probably some green hornblende intermixed; some fragments of a reddish grey clay slate, or schist, are likewise included in its composition, and on the upper side there is also a dark brownish red-coloured flinty pebble."—Neale's Westm. Abbey.

<sup>k</sup> "Reges Regina Nobilis," &c. Small 4to, London, 1603.

<sup>l</sup> Yet Boethius quoting the distich says, "Suprascripto lapidi longa post secula (*uti res ipsa indicat*) hæc est *insculpta*."—Hist. Scot. lib. i.

Scone by the river Tay, and placed it there enclosed in a chair of wood." Of Kenneth's chair no remains have been ever heard of, nor does it appear from the historians that Edward brought it to London with the stone, though it is not improbable that he did so, and the mention in the wardrobe accounts of "the *new chair*," rather supports the belief that the writer was cognisant of an old one<sup>m</sup>. In that case the distich might have been carved on the Scotch chair. It was not very likely to be copied upon the English one. There is however a rectangular groove, or indent, measuring fourteen by nine inches, and from one eighth to one fourth of an inch in depth on the upper surface of the stone, into which perhaps a metal plate so inscribed might have been fixed with cement or melted lead, and at one corner of the groove is a small cross, slightly cut. Of the very ancient existence of the prophecy there can be no doubt, and the belief in it is said to have reconciled many of the Scottish nation to the union with this country.

The chair is of solid oak, and still firm and sound, though much disfigured by wanton mutilations, as well as the hand of time. Immediately under the flat seat "the stone" rests on a kind of middle frame, supported at the corners by four crouching lions on a bottom frame or plinth<sup>n</sup>. All around, on a level with the stone, ran

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<sup>m</sup> Matthew Paris, using the word "tribunal" in preference to "saxum," is at any rate not unfavourable to this supposition.

<sup>n</sup> These lions are clumsily executed, and are supposed to have been first attached after the original step mentioned in the wardrobe account had been destroyed. A new face was made to one of them during the preparations for the coronation of George IV.

formerly a beautiful piece of tracery in quarterly divisions, each containing a heater shield, originally emblazoned ; but there are no vestiges of the arms sufficiently distinct to be identified. Of these shields only four out of ten remain, two at the back, and two on the left side. All the rest have been broken away, and even the tracery itself is entirely gone in front, so that the stone is there fully exposed to view. The back is terminated by a high pediment, along each angle of which are five crockets ; but these as well as the moulding whereon they are mounted are of inferior workmanship to the rest of the chair, and of subsequent addition ; along each side of the pediment is a smooth flat division, about three inches broad, which appears to have contained a number of small plates of metal, probably with armorial bearings enamelled on them. The whole chair has been completely covered with gilding and ornamental work, much of which may yet be distinguished on a close inspection. On the inside of the back are some faint traces of a male figure in a royal robe, a small portion of the bottom of which together with a foot and shoe (the latter somewhat sharp pointed) are still visible ; but they were much more so within memory. Below the elbow on the left side is distinguishable a running pattern of oak leaves and worms, with redbreasts and falcons on the oaken sprays in alternate order ; a different pattern of diapered work is shown on the right side as well as within the tiers of panelled niches which adorn the outer side and back of the chair.

Within the spandrills connected with the upper tier of

arches at the back, small sprigs were formerly depicted on a metallic ground either gilt or silvered, and covered with plain or coloured glass, as may yet be seen in three or four places. The diapering within the pannels, as far as can now be traced, was formed of running patterns of vine and oak branches°. “It is much to be wished” (adds the intelligent writer to whom we are indebted for these minute details), “by every admirer of our national antiquities, that instead of enwrapping this ancient seat in ‘cloth of gold’, its pristine character should be so scrupulously restored that it might be used at the times of coronation without an envelope, as was doubtless originally the case. There is still enough of its decorations to be traced to enable the scientific artist to effect this desirable purpose . . . . though in a future age to restore it may become impossible; for so wantonly has this chair been disfigured that even the initials of many persons’ names have been cut into its most ornamental parts. Restored to its original state resplendent with gilding, and emblazoned heraldic charges, its ancient tasteful forms

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|                                               | ft. | in. |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| ° The entire height of the chair is . . . . . | 6   | 9   |
| The breadth at the bottom : . . . . .         | 3   | 2   |
| Width do . . . . .                            | 2   | 0   |
| Breadth of the seat . . . . .                 | 2   | 5   |
| Depth of do. . . . .                          | 1   | 6   |
| From the seat to the ground . . . . .         | 2   | 3½  |
| Height of the elbows . . . . .                | 1   | 2   |

¶ It was so covered at the coronation of Charles II., and from this practice is shamefully disfigured with all sorts of nails, tacks, and brass pins, which have been driven in to fasten the cloth of gold, or tissue, upon that and subsequent occasions.

retraced, and its decorations new wrought by a skilful hand, it would become an appropriate adjunct in any ceremony however gorgeous, and require no adventitious covering to give it lustre and suitableness."

Heartily do I echo this wish, and respectfully recommend it to the attention of the authorities intrusted with the preparation of this portion of the coronation paraphernalia. The approval of her Majesty would be certain to sanction the good work of restoring to its pristine splendour the only relic of the regal pomp of her ancestors which escaped the destructive fury of the Roundheads.

"Notwithstanding the assertion of Walsingham" (says Mr. Brayley), "that Edward I. gave this chair for the use of the officiating priests at Westminster, and which Hardyng has limited to the mass priest, there is every reason to presume that it has been regularly used as the coronation chair of all our sovereigns from the time of Edward II."

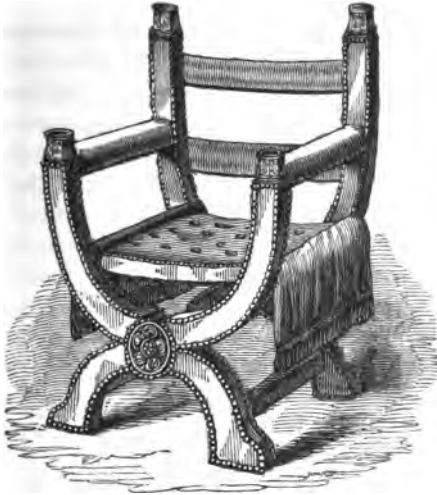
Mary I. however appears to have been an exception, for in the Antiquarian Repertory is the engraving of the chair in which she is said to have been crowned, from the original preserved in the Cathedral at Winchester.

It was, as the story goes, blessed and sent her by the Pope. "It is made of wood, covered over with purple velvet, and adorned with gilt nails. The letters I. H. S. in the old characters are embossed on a circular brass plate on the arm of the chair. Its fellow is lost. Indeed the whole seems to have suffered much from time, worms, and moths"<sup>9</sup>. It has apparently, however, undergone some

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<sup>9</sup> Ant. Repertory, vol. iv., p. 226.

repair since that account was written. Our engraving represents it in its present state, after an original drawing made expressly for this work.





## HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT REGALIA.

THE ancient Regalia of England, from the time of the Conquest to that of the Commonwealth, comprised the presumed royal ensigns and vestments of Edward the Confessor, and consisted of—

1. The crown.
2. The orb, or mound.
3. The sceptre with the cross.
4. The sceptre with the dove.
5. The staff.
6. The bracelets.
7. The spurs.
8. The sword, or swords.
9. The ring.
10. The comb.
11. The ampulla and spoon.
12. The chalice and paten.
13. The royal robes, buskins, &c.

Besides the crown and sceptres, &c. of his Queen, and with which the consorts of all the subsequent monarchs were invested at their coronations.

It has been naturally doubted, by such as have not chosen to take assertions for proofs, whether the identical crown and vestments of the Confessor were actually preserved till so late a period, and there being unfortunately no contemporary representation of them known to exist, we

are unable to apply the only satisfactory test—a comparison of them with the representations of similar articles of acknowledged antiquity. After long and due examination of the written evidence which has come down to us on the subject, I am inclined to believe the greater part of the relics destroyed by the parliamentarians in 1649 were really as old if not older than the time of the Confessor. The excessive veneration with which even to this day his memory is regarded by the Roman Catholics, must have had its effect not only upon the persons to whom was confided the care of his personal ornaments, but upon the sovereigns who were successively invested with them, and the people who considered them the heirlooms of the monarchy. No report of their having been ever lost, or altered, or indeed once removed from the custody of the monks of Westminster, has reached us, and they were never produced but for the express purpose of the coronation, each monarch having his own crown of state, sometimes several, besides other symbols of royalty, made to wear and to bear on all other occasions. In the Cotton MS., Claudius A. VIII. is an inventory of the Regalia, preserved in the Abbey of Westminster about the year 1450, written by a monk named Richard Sporley, by the aid of which, combined with the inventory made in 1649, we shall be able to arrive at something like a satisfactory conclusion. In the first place, therefore, of

## THE CROWN.

IN Sporley's Inventory we find "Item coronam auream optimam." In the inventory made by order of the parliament of that portion of the Regalia found in Westminster Abbey in 1649, the only crown beside that of the Queen's, is called "King Alfred's crowne," which is described as being made "of gould wyreworke set with slight stones, and 2 little bells." The gold weighing seventy-nine ounces and a half, was valued at 3*l.* per ounce, making 248*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*

Sir Henry Spelman, in his *Life of Alfred*, says, "In the arched room in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey, where the ancient Regalia of this kingdom are kept, upon a box which is the cabinet to the antientest crown, there is (as I am informed) an inscription to this purpose: *Hæc est principalior corona cum qua coronabantur reges Ælfrodus, Edwardus, &c.*, and the crown (which to this purpose were worth observing) is of a very ancient work, with flowers adorned with stones of somewhat a plain setting." Mr. Taylor, who has quoted this passage in his *Glory of Regality*, as tending to prove the existence of King Alfred's crown, does not seem to have been struck with the fact, that if it were indeed that king's, it was also that of Edward the Confessor! a most interesting circumstance, and by no means improbable, as the veneration in which Alfred must have been held by all Anglo-Saxon monarchs would naturally have induced them to preserve his crown,

the first crown of England<sup>r</sup>, and to be crowned with it themselves, more particularly if there be any truth in the story of that identical crown having been sanctified by Pope Leo IV., a tradition alluded to by Robert of Gloucester, as, early as the reign of Henry III., who says—“The Pope Leon him blessed,” as well as “the King’s crown of this land,” which he adds, “in this land yet is;” thereby distinctly asserting that a crown considered as Alfred’s was in existence in the thirteenth century. In my opinion, therefore, the diadem with which it was customary to crown all the kings of England was King Alfred’s crown, and only St. Edward the Confessor’s because it had descended to him, and had been intrusted by him to the care of the abbot and monks of Westminster. In the most ancient description of an English coronation, that of Richard I., there is no mention of St. Edward’s crown. It is simply called “the crown.” It was carried by the Earl of Albemarle in the procession, and was after the ceremony exchanged for a lighter. Its earliest designation as St. Edward’s seems to occur in the reign of Edward II., when, to the great offence of the Barons, it was borne by Piers Gaveston, the insolent favourite of that unworthy monarch.

And now as to the form, of which we have no authentic description or representation. Was it arched or not?

The earliest representation of an English crown occurs, I believe, in the Cotton MS. marked *Vespasianus, A.*

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<sup>r</sup> Certainly the first, properly so called, as previously to the accession of Alfred we only hear of “election” and “consecration,” and ever afterwards of “coronation.”

VIII., being a book of grants made by King Edgar to the Abbey of Winchester, A.D. 966. In it that monarch is seen wearing an open flowered crown, and such is



EDGAR.

generally the shape of the crowns of the Anglo-Saxon monarchs succeeding him ; but varieties do exist, and we are therefore at a loss to say which, if any, is intended to represent the crown of Alfred, as even in those days each monarch must have had his own state crown made to fit him, and most likely after his own taste. Edward the Confessor himself is represented on his great seal in what has generally been considered the Kyne Helme or Royal Helmet, in distinction to the Kyne Bænd or Royal Fillet ; which is sometimes also called head bracelet, or head ring. On one of his silver coins preserved in the British Museum, there is some indication of an arched crown.



EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.

In all other representations of St. Edward, he is portrayed with the open floral crown before mentioned. In the Bayeux Tapestry it is worked thus,—



Harold II. in one illumination is represented in a square crown, and crowns and helmets of this incon-



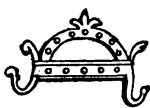
HAROLD II.

venient shape are occasionally met with both in Frankish and Anglo-Saxon MSS., from the ninth to the eleventh centuries.



EDGAR.

*Cotton M.S. Tib. A. III.*



LOTHAIRE.



CHARLES LE CHAUVÉ.

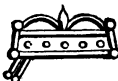
Upon some of the coins of our earliest Anglo-Norman monarchs, William I. and II., something like an arched crown is certainly visible. In other specimens



WILLIAM I.



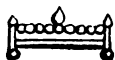
WILLIAM I.



WILLIAM II.

it appears flat-topped, square, and looking more like

a register stove than a regal diadem; but it would

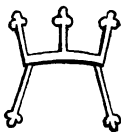


WILLIAM I.



WILLIAM II.

be impossible to decide upon its exact shape from such rude representations. The crown upon the great seal of Henry I. is open and round, surmounted by three knobs or pinnacles, and having those appendages on each side, which are presumed by some writers to have steadied the crown by fastening it under the chin. They



HENRY I.

are distinguishable more or less upon the coins of the Williams. Gervase, of Canterbury, relates a remarkable anecdote of Archbishop Ralph, the successor of Anselm, snatching the crown from the head of Henry I. and breaking the ansula or clasp, by the fastening of which it was kept steady on the head<sup>a</sup>. With Henry II.'s reign commences the series of those invaluable authorities the monumental effigies, and from that period to the reign of Henry VI., no indication exists either in sculpture or painting of an arched crown. Froissart, however, in his description of the coro-

<sup>a</sup> Vide observations on a seal of Henry II., appended to a charter in the Duchy of Lancaster Office. *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi., Append. p. 460.

nation of Henry IV. uses, in speaking of the crown of St. Edward, this distinct expression — “*Laquelle couronne estoit archée en croix* ;” which may be translated either “arched across” by a single bar, or “arched in form of a cross” by two intersecting arches, the latter of which would bring it nearer to the modern shape.

Such a crown, however, is first visible on the frieze of the chapel of Henry V., erected during the reign of his son, who is himself, however, usually represented with an open crown.

In the reign of Henry VI. the cross patée also makes its first appearance amongst the fleurs de lys of the regal diadem ; and after the reign of Edward IV. the crown of England is generally depicted with one or more arches, but differing in almost every reign either in form or ornament, apparently as the taste of the sovereign or the fashion of the time might dictate.

As these specimens may, however, be with great propriety considered to represent only the crown of state of each monarch, or (as it was often and is still distinguished from that of St. Edward) “the Imperial Crown of England,” we are still left in ignorance of the shape of King Alfred or the Confessor’s crown, with which all the authorities concur in asserting the kings of England were invariably first crowned to the time of the Commonwealth ; when with the rest of the regalia it was totally broken and defaced, and finally disposed of and consigned to the crucible. Of one thing alone we may be tolerably certain, that it did not bear much resemblance to the article which at the Restoration was made in commemoration of it. The circumstance of its having “two little bells”



attached to it, is exceedingly curious. Can these appendages be bells, that have hitherto been supposed to be tassels or fastenings as before mentioned? And were the bells on the fool's cap a satirical assumption of that privileged person, in the same manner as his "bauble" was the type of the sceptre? Bells were considered holy in the earliest times, and may have been originally appended to the crown as charms to keep off evil spirits, who had a horror of such sounds. The velvet cap or lining of the modern crown with its border of ermine, formed no part of the ancient one. It was the cap of estate worn ordinarily without the crown, over which the crown was placed in later times, that gave rise to its present interior.

I shall conclude this "chapter on crowns," with a few notices of

### THE CROWNS OF STATE

belonging to our monarchs since the Conquest, arranged in chronological order, and illustrated by engravings from the best coeval authorities.

Those of William the Conqueror, William Rufus, and Henry I., we have already described.

A portion of the crown of Henry II. is here given from



HENRY II.

his effigy at Fontevraud. It differs from that on his seal.

The crown of Richard I. is also given from his effigy at the same place. It is of the same form.



RICHARD I.

That carried before him at his coronation, is stated to have been a large crown of gold set with rich jewels, so heavy that two earls supported it after it was placed on his head, which might well be the case if it was Alfred's; for as we have seen, the gold alone weighed upwards of six pounds and a half.

King John's crown is here represented from his effigy in Worcester Cathedral.



JOHN.

This monarch appears to have had several crowns of state. In the year 1204, amongst other valuables taken by John's order to Reading, by the Masters and Almoners of the New Temple, who had usually at that time the care of the crown jewels and personal regalia, we find mention of "our golden crown made in London;" and four years later, he received from Germany a large crown and other ensigns of royalty, which seem to have been of the most splendid description.

All these valuables were, however, swept away by the

current of the Welland, as John was crossing the Wash near Wisbeach, October the 14th, 1216. So complete was the loss, that on the accession of his young son Henry, which occurred a few days afterwards, they were compelled to crown him at Gloucester, with a simple fillet of gold, London being at that time in the hands of Louis of France, and consequently the ancient crown of England itself not attainable.

Henry made up for the temporary deprivation, it appears, during his long reign, for in the forty-sixth of it he had "three gold crowns," which he sent to Paris, and confided to the care of Margaret, Queen of France †. They were laid up in the Temple there, and afterwards pledged to certain merchants of that nation, in order to raise money for the maintenance of his royal state, in the necessities to which he was reduced by his rebellious barons ‡. In 1272 they were redeemed and brought back into England; and we find on that occasion, not only a list of them, but a statement of their respective values §.

His crown on his effigy in Westminster Abbey is plain but elegant.



HENRY III.

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† Rot. Pat. 46 Henry III.

‡ Rot. Pat. 51 Henry III.

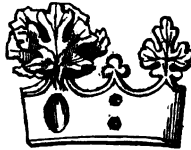
§ Rot. Pat. 56 Henry III. Fœdera, vol. i. part i. p. 492.  
Bayley's Hist. of the Tower, p. 179.

Of Edward I., it is reported that "whereas the Kings of England before his time used to wear their crown upon all solemn feast days, he first omitted that custom, saying merrily that crowns do rather onerate than honour princes."<sup>w</sup> His crown is here given from a seal.



EDWARD I.

Edward the Second's crown on his effigy is exceedingly tasteful. It is surmounted with oak leaves: most appropriate ornaments for the crown of an English monarch.



EDWARD II.

Edward the Third pledged his crown and jewels to the merchants of Flanders, in the 17th year of his reign, to supply his expenses in the French Wars<sup>x</sup>. And soon after the accession of his grandson, Richard II., they were placed in the hands of the Bishop of London and the Earl of Arundel, on security for the sum of ten thousand pounds, which that monarch had borrowed of John Philipot, and other merchants of London. The crown

<sup>w</sup> Camden's Remains, p. 259.

<sup>x</sup> Rot. Pat., 17 Edward III., p. i. m. viii.

appears to have been lost from his effigy, the one here given is from his great seal.



EDWARD III.

Richard the Second's crown is engraved here from the portrait in the Jerusalem Chamber at Westminster.



RICHARD II.

A crown which had belonged to Richard II. was pledged by Henry V. to the Abbot of Westminster, to enable him to carry on his wars in France. It is simply called "the crown of the late King Richard."

Henry the Fourth's crown, on his effigy at Canterbury,



HENRY IV.

is remarkably large, and elaborately ornamented.

A crown called the Harry Crown was broken up and distributed, by way of pledge, amongst several persons by Henry V.

“To Sir John Colvyll was pledged, a great flower-de-lys of the said crown, garnished with one great balays <sup>y</sup>, and one other balays, one ruby, three great sapphires, and two great pearls.”

“To John Pudsey, Esq., a pinnacle of the aforesaid crown, garnished with two sapphires, one square balays, and six pearls.”

“To Maurice Brune and John Saundish, two other pinnacles of the same crown, similarly garnished.”

He also pawned a great circle of gold, garnished with fifty-six balays, forty sapphires, eight diamonds, and seven great pearls, weighing altogether four pounds, and valued at 800*l.* sterling. There is no mention of his own crown. Our engraving is copied from a miniature of Henry in a book once his own, and now in Corpus Christi Lib., Cambridge.



HENRY V.

Henry VI., though he redeemed all the pledges of his father, was himself compelled on various occasions to resort to the same plan of raising money. In the account of his coronation we are told that he exchanged his crown of St. Edward, for “a crowne which the King

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<sup>y</sup> Ruby of a pink colour.

did make doo for himself." Fig. *a* is from the original charter of the Leather Sellers' Company, granted by Henry VI., A.D. 1444. Fig. *b*, from a painting on glass, vide Willement's Royal Heraldry.

Fig. *a*.

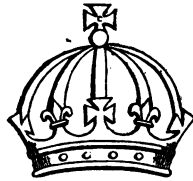
HENRY VI.

Fig. *b*.

The crowns of Edward IV., Richard III., Henry VII., and Henry VIII., are here engraved from contemporary



EDWARD IV.



RICHARD III.



HENRY VII.



HENRY VIII.

authorities. I have not met with any particular description of either.

The crown of Edward the Sixth was found in an iron chest in 1649. It weighed two pounds one ounce, it was enriched with one fair diamond, valued at 200*l.*, thirteen other diamonds, ten rubies, one emerald, one sapphire (valued at 60*l.*), and seventy pearls. The gold was valued at 78*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* The whole of the jewels at 355*l.*<sup>z</sup> This was most likely, "the very rich crown which, we are told, was purposely made for his Grace<sup>a</sup>," and the third with which he was crowned at Westminster. The figure here given is from Willemet.



EDWARD VI.

Of the crowns of Mary and Elizabeth, we have no better notion than that which may be derived from their representation in the hundred paintings and prints of the time, each always differing from the other in the most bewildering manner. In one plate of the coins of Queen Elizabeth, four or five varieties are distinguishable. She is sometimes represented with an open floral crown of the old fashion. Mary we have seen was, like Edward VI., crowned with three crowns, Elizabeth with only two.

<sup>z</sup> This crowa has been erroneously supposed to have been Edward the Confessor's.

<sup>a</sup> Coronation of Edward IV.—Leland's Collection.



The crown of Mary here given is from a rare French print.



MARY.

The reign of James I. furnishes us with a most complete account of the imperial crown of England, as it existed in the second year of that monarch's reign. It occurs in an inventory of the " Jewelles remaining in an yron cheste in the secrete Jewel-house w'in the Tower of London." It was made under the orders of the Earl of Dorset, in 1604, and is signed at the beginning and the end with the King's own hand.

" Fyrst a crowne imperyale of gold sett about the nether border, with ix<sup>ea</sup> greate pointed dyamondes, and betweene everye dyamonde a knott of perle, sett by fyve perles in a knott in the upper border, eight rock rubies, and xx<sup>th</sup> rounde perles, the *lower arches* being set eche of them with a table dyamonde, a table rubye, an emeralde, and uppon twoe of the arches xvij<sup>ea</sup> perles, and uppon the other twoe arches xvij<sup>ea</sup> perles ; and betweene everye arche, a greate ballace, sett in a collet of golde, and upon the topp, a very great ballace perced, and a little cross of gold upon the top enamelled blew.

There were also, " a coronett of golde, sett about the nether border w<sup>th</sup> iiij blew saphyres, iiij ballaces, one emeralde, v roses of dyamondes, and xiiij<sup>ea</sup> rounde perles ;

and about the upper border, sett with three blew saphyres, three ballaces, and vj quaters of perles, every quater having in the middle a small pointed dyamonde." And "a circle of golde sette w<sup>th</sup> a greate ballace rubye, viij table dyamondes, ix<sup>ea</sup> emeraldes, xxxvj rocke rubies, and lxj rounde perles." As mention is made of one "circlett *newe made* for the Queen," and "now remayninge with the Queen," one may presume that the above crown and coronets were the relics of past days, and had been worn by the queens and kings immediately preceding James. The Imperial crown with four arches had most probably been made previously to the reign of Edward VI., but when, of course, we cannot determine.



JAMES I.

The state crown of Charles I., found in the upper jewel-house of the Tower, was valued as follows :—

|                                                                                                                   |     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
|                                                                                                                   | £.  |
| Eight-and-twenty diamonds, at £6 each . . .                                                                       | 168 |
| Sapphires and rubies . . . . .                                                                                    | 380 |
| Two emeralds . . . . .                                                                                            | 5   |
| Two hundred and thirty-two pearls, at 15s. each                                                                   | 174 |
| One-and-twenty rubies . . . . .                                                                                   | 16  |
| Seven pounds and seven ounces of gold, valued<br>at £40 per pound, with six ounces abated for<br>stones . . . . . | 280 |

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 1023

In one of the fleurs de lys of this crown, there appears to have been a "picture of the Virgin Mary," I presume enamelled. To the account from which this is copied is appended the following note :—

" N. B. Colonel John Dove of Surry kept in his chamber at the Middle Temple the book of the king's plate and jewels. I transcribed this of the crown, for which Mr. Simpson &c. were much beholden to me when King Charles II.'s crown was made.

J. AUBREY <sup>b</sup>."

Our engraving is from Charles's coronation medal.



CHARLES I.

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### THE ORB.

THE orb or mound is not mentioned either in Sporley's Catalogue of the Regalia of the Confessor, or in the Inventory of 1649 : but St. Edward is seen with it in his left hand on one side of his seal, and it is borne in the Bayeux Tapestry by Harold, and where he is depicted as

<sup>b</sup> Vide Antiquarian Repository, vol. iii. p. 84-5.

having been crowned King of England by Stigand, exactly of the same shape as that now in the Tower. Were it not for this fact, we should doubt its having been a part of the Regalia of our early kings. The Anglo-Saxon ceremonial, published by Selden from an ancient pontifical mentions nothing but the sword, the crown, and the sceptre. The "Ordo Romanus," compiled in the eighth century, speaks only of the sword, the armills, the pall, the ring, the rod, the sceptre, and the crown. The ceremonial for the coronation of King Edward I., the coronation roll of King Edward II., and the Liber Regalis in Westminster Abbey, are all equally silent as to the orb or mound. Walsingham is the earliest of our historians who mentions it as making part of the regalia, and he speaks in such terms as seem to indicate that the sceptre, with the cross and the orb or mound, were originally one and the same ensign of royalty. The "Globe," as it was called in the Inventory of the Regalia of Charles I., weighed 1 lb. 5½ oz., and was valued at 57*l.* 10*s.*

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#### THE SCEPTRES.

IN Sporley's Catalogue, we find a sceptre of gold, a verge or staff of gilt wood, and another of iron, besides two rods or sceptres for the Queen. In 1649 they are more fully described.

"Two sceptres, one sett with pearles and stones, the upper end gould, the lower end silver. The other silver gilt, with a dove, formerly thought gold," valued at 65*l.* 16*s.* 10½*d.*

One of these must have been the golden sceptre mentioned by Sporley.

“A large staff, with a dove on the top, formerly thought to be all of gould, but upon triale found to be, the lower part wood within and silver gilt without, weighing in all 27 ounces, valued at 35*l*.”

This seems to accord with the verge or staff of gilt wood, the “*ligneam virgam deauratam*,” of Sporley.

“One small staff with a floure de luce on the topp, formerly thought to be all gould, but upon triale found to be iron within and silver gilt without,” valued only at 2*l* 10*s*.

This is the other of iron (“*alteram ferream*”), named by Sporley.

“One staff of black and white ivory, with a dove on the top with binding and foot of gold, valued at 4*l* 10*s*,” completes the number of five sceptres or rods given by Sporley, but he mentions particularly that two were for the Queen, and Mr. Taylor therefore appropriates to her the silver gilt sceptre with the dove, and the staff of black and white ivory with the dove also: but then what are we to do for St. Edward’s staff, which before the Rebellion was accounted part of the Regalia, and in commemoration of which the one now in the Tower was made? Amongst the Regalia in the Jewel House in 1649, besides two sceptres weighing 18 ounces, and valued at 60*l*., there was a long rod of silver gilt, weighing 1 lb. 5 oz.; and in Hollar’s print of the Procession to the Abbey of Charles II., King Edward’s staff is represented as a plain long rod only. That described by Sandford in the His-

tory of the Coronation of James II., is the one still in existence, with a mound and cross at the top. On his great seal the Confessor bears in one hand a sceptre or staff with a dove on it, about the size of a moderately fat goose; but in the Bayeux Tapestry, where Harold has an interview with him, he certainly bears a staff with a small mound above a cross bar at the top, and terminated at the other end by a pike or ferrel.

The sceptres of our early monarchs are still more varied than their crowns; some are plain rods surmounted by doves or fleurs de lys, others ornamented with foliage from the pommel to the top, others again of the mace form, the heads being of the most beautiful architectural designs. The sceptre with the cross appears on the silver penny of William the Conqueror.

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#### THE BRACELETS.

THESE most ancient symbols of royalty appear in the catalogue of Sporley under their Latin name "Armillam." They were not found in Westminster Abbey in 1649, but a pair was produced from the Tower weighing 7 ounces (decorated with three rubies and twelve pearls), and valued at 36*l*.

They are ordered in the MS. form of Mary's coronation to be produced by the master of the Jewel House, and at the coronation of Queen Elizabeth we have seen two garters were put upon her arms; and, as we before remarked, they must have been the coronation bracelets,

because at such a moment there could be no reason for investing her with any of the ensigns of the Order, and because the word garter is used in the sense of the old Saxon girder, any thing which binds or encompasses, from which indeed some etymologists derive it in preference to the French jarretière.

Mr. Taylor has the merit of discovering the jumble which has been made from the time of Henry VII. at least, downward, between the armillæ, bracelets, and the armil or stole. "The form of delivery," he remarks, which is now, "Receive this armil," is, in the *Liber Regalis* (Richard II.) and in other ancient authorities, expressed in the *plural* number<sup>c</sup>. "It is not easily to be understood," he adds, "why armilla should in any case denote a garment for the shoulders, or how 'armyll' can be 'made in manner of a stole,' but how *armillas* can be rendered a stole, or a garment of any sort I am quite at a loss to conjecture."

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#### THE SPURS.

A PAIR of large heavy gold spurs were carried by the Earl Marshal at the coronation of Richard I., but there are none mentioned in the catalogue of Sporley. A pair of silver gilt spurs, valued at *1l. 13s. 4d.*, is entered in the inventory of the Regalia at Westminster, 1649.

The spur of the Anglo-Saxons and Normans was of the spear or goad kind, without rowels.

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<sup>c</sup> Accipe armillas.

## THE SWORDS.

No swords are mentioned in the catalogue of Sporley. It is probable, therefore, that they, as well as the spurs, were added to the regalia kept at Westminster, by later monarchs.

We find three swords borne before Richard I. at his coronation, the scabbards of which were richly ornamented with gold ; and at the coronation of King Henry III., in 1236, we hear of the sword of mercy by its name "curtana." It was carried by the Earl of Chester.

In 1649, three swords, the scabbards of cloth of gold, were amongst the regalia in Westminster Abbey, and valued at 1*l.* each.

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THE RING.

THE ancient coronation, or as it was called by some writers, wedding-ring of England, had a miraculous history attached to it. Edward the Confessor being one day asked for alms by a certain "fayre old man," the king found nothing to give him except his ring, with which the poor man thankfully departed. Some time after two English pilgrims in the Holy Land having lost their road as they travelled at the close of day, there came to them "a fayre anncyent man, wyth whyte heer (hair) for age. Thenne the olde man axed theym what they were and of what region. And they answered that they were pylgryms of England, and hadde lost theyr felyshyp and way also. Then thys olde man comforted theym goodly,

and brought theym into a fayre cytie ; and when they had well refresshyd theym and rested there alle nyghte, on the morne thys fayre olde man wente wyth theym and broughte theym in the ryght waye agayne, and he was gladdē to here theym talke of the welfare and holynesses of theyr Kyngē, Saynt Edward ; and when he shold departe fro theym, thenne he tolde theym what he was, and said, I AM JOHN THE UANGELIST (the Evangelist), and saye ye vnto Edward your Kyngē, that I grete hym well by the token that he gaaf to me, thys rynge with his one (own) hondes, whych rynge ye shalle delyuer to hym agayne : and when he had delyuerde to theym the ryng, he departed fro theym soudenly^d." This command, as may be supposed, was punctually obeyed by the messengers, who were furnished with ample powers for authenticating their mission. The ring was received by the royal Confessor, and in aftertimes was preserved with due care at his shrine in the Abbey at Westminster. The story is painted on glass in a window of the south aisle of Westminster Abbey.

The ring is mentioned in Sporley's Catalogue, but does not appear amongst the regalia either found at Westminster or the Tower by the officers of the Parliament.

THE COMB.

Few persons are aware of such an article forming part of the English Regalia, but in Sporley's Catalogue we find "unum pectinem aureum," and in "a brief out of the

^d Golden Legende, 1503.

book called *Liber Regalis*," we read, The prayers being ended, a shallow quoife is put on the King's head, because of the annoynting : if his Majestie's haire be not smooth after it, there is King Edward's *ivory* combe for that end. Amongst the regalia at Westminster, the Parliament commissioners found neither a gold nor an ivory comb, but "one old combe of *horne*, worth *nothing*."

THE AMPULLA AND SPOON.

THE English appear to have been determined not to be outdone by the French in the sanctity of the oil, with which their monarchs should be anointed. As a match for the legend of the *Sainte-Ampoule*, the holy vial brought by the Holy Ghost himself, in the visible shape of a dove, to consecrate King Clovis, we have here a story of how St. Thomas à Becket was in banishment at Lyons in France ; and was praying in a church by night to the blessed Virgin, when she suddenly appeared to him with a golden eagle, and a small vial of stone, or glass, which she delivered to the Archbishop, assuring him of the happiest effects upon those kings who should be anointed with the unction it contained ; and desired him to give it to a monk of Poitiers, who would hide it in a large stone in the church of St. Gregory. In this place the ampulla, with the eagle (which was probably made to contain it), and an account of the vision written by St. Thomas, were preserved till in the reign of Edward III., they were discovered by revelation to a certain

holy man, who brought the sacred vessel to the Duke of Lancaster, and by him it was delivered to the Black Prince, who sent it to the Tower to be safely kept in a strong chest. Here it was found by his son, Richard II., who wished to be anointed with it, but he was told by the Archbishop that it was enough for him to have once received the sacred unction, and that it ought not to be repeated : nor was it used till the accession of Henry IV., who was honoured with it at his coronation*.”

There is no mention of it in either of the inventories, and we are told that the eagle now existing is “the real old original” Ampulla. Sporley mentions a gold spoon, and the Parliament Commissioners found one of silver gilt, weighing three ounces, and valued at 16s. This, according to the document, was with the other articles “broken and defaced ;” but there is a spoon of gold or silver gilt, now kept with the Ampulla, which, from its workmanship and exceeding thinness, is presumed to be very ancient.

THE ROYAL ROBES, &c.

As it does not appear that any of the vestments of Edward the Confessor were used in the coronations of the *Queens* of England, we shall not swell our volume with a long account of them. Sporley enumerates, a tunic, supertunic, belt, and embroidered pall, or mantle, a pair

* Taylor's *Glory of Regality*, Append. Cotton MS. Faust. b. ix., and Walsingham in vit. Henry IV.

of buskins, and a pair of gloves. In an iron chest in Westminster Abbey, the Parliament Commissioners found :—

	<i>£. s. d.</i>
“ One crimson taffety robe, very old, valued at	0 10 0
One robe, laced with gold lace, valued at .	0 10 0
One liver cull ^d (coloured) silk robe, very old, and worth nothing.	
One robe of crimson taffety sarcenett, valued at	0 5 0
One pair of buskins, cloth of silver, and silver stockings, very old, valued at . . .	0 2 6
One pair of shoes of cloth of gould, at . .	0 1 0
One pair of gloves, embroidered with gould, at	0 1 0”

The whole wardrobe of the sainted monarch estimated at the sum of thirty shillings and sixpence!

On the 3rd of June 1643, Henry Marten, afterwards the notorious regicide, had forced open the chest, and taken out the crown, sceptres, robes, &c. of Edward the Confessor, and invested the puritan poet and satirist George Withers, who, says Wood (in his *Ath. Oxon.* vol. iii.) “being crowned and royally arrayed, did march about the room with a stately garb, and afterwards with a thousand apish and ridiculous actions, exposed those sacred ornaments to contempt and laughter.” They were a second time dragged out by some soldiers of Westbourne’s company in July the same year, and finally sold or destroyed in 1649 as before mentioned.



PART II.

MARY II. 1689—1694.

MARY was crowned with her husband, King William III., on Thursday, 11th of April, 1689. Although undoubtedly a Queen Regnant, and sharing equally the honours at least of sovereignty with her husband*, we

* In return for Mary's affectionate refusal to sit on the throne alone, William insisted that she should have no share whatever in the Government, threatening to depart for Holland if the Parliament would not consent; it was finally therefore carried in both Houses, that the Prince and Princess of Orange should be King and Queen of England, but that the sole and regal power should be in the prince only.

find, that acting upon the ungalant grammatical rule, that the masculine is more worthy than the feminine, the authorities intrusted with the arrangement and performance of the ceremonies invariably gave the preference, where one could be given, to His Majesty. As it is my intention, therefore, to give a minute account of the procession and coronation of Queen Anne, with the whole of the formula of the Church Service, which on that occasion was precisely the same as that observed at William and Mary's, I shall here only record such particulars as relate to the Queen herself, and may serve to illustrate the history of English Coronations.

The first point of interest occurs in "The Report of the Committee of Council, concerning the Preparations and Manner of their Majesties Coronation and Proclaiming of the Court of Claims." Made at Whitehall, the 26th of February, 1688-9. In this document the Master of the Jewel House reports that he has the Regalia in his custody which were provided at the last coronation, except what the Dean of Westminster hath in his keeping, both which make the Regalia complete. But, he further says, that the crown called St. Edward's crown is dismantled of the jewels.

That the Queen's coronation crown is dismantled.

That the Queen's crown of state is dismantled.

That Her Majesty's circle, or coronet, is dismantled.

That the Queen's sceptre is dismantled.

And certifies that the jeweller's charge for making and furnishing the jewels for this Regalia, "all which must be refitted and adorned," will, with addition of the marks and

ingots of gold, for the offerings of the King and Queen and of their coronation rings, come to the sum of 3703*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*

To which articles must also be added, "An orb of gold" for the Queen, "adorned as the King's, and a sceptre adorned as the King's instead of an ivory rod."

Amongst the particulars to be provided out of the Great Wardrobe, by the Lord Chamberlain's warrant, were "Two swords with scabbard of purple velvet, for the King and Queen to be girt with."

" PARLIAMENT ROBES FOR THE QUEEN.

A robe of crimson velvet with a train.

A kirtle turned up with ermine.

A mantle of crimson velvet laced as the King's, powdered with ermines, with buttons and tassels of silk and gold, with a train.

TO BE CROWNED IN

A surcoat of crimson velvet, edged with ermine, to be opened with a ribbon of Venice gold.

A pair of linen gloves.

A coif.

A pair of sandals of crimson satin, garnished as the King's.

An under habit of linen to be open for the anointing."

THE ROBES OF STATE

for the Queen we find amongst the "Particulars to be provided for the Queen by y^e Groome of the Stole ^b to her Majestie."

They consisted of—

"A surcoat or kirtle of purple velvet, the sleeves turned up, furred and powdered with ermine, and bordered with rich gold lace.

A robe or mantle of purple velvet with a long train, the cape and lining powdered with ermine, to be worn over y^e surcoat."

In the procession to the Abbey, the only difference from that of Queen Anne was occasioned by the double set of Regalia and the additional Household, &c. of his Majesty.

The dress of the Barons of the Cinque Ports who carried the canopy, is described as consisting of a crimson satin doublet and scarlet gown, lined with crimson satin. Scarlet hose, velvet caps, and shoes.

His Majesty wore the collar of the Order of the Garter, the Queen appears to have had no decoration belonging to it, though equally the sovereign with her husband. So in the ceremony of investiture, the King's heels alone were touched with the spurs, and the King alone was girded with the sword, although as we have seen two swords were provided. The offering of the sword at the altar was made by their Majesties conjointly. It was redeemed

^b Countess of Derby.

by the Earl of Portland, groom of the stole to the King.

The King only was invested with "the armyll," or stole.

Her Majesty was, however, habited in the Colobium Sindonis, the close pall or supertunic of cloth of gold, and the mantle of cloth of gold. The tissue hose and sandals likewise were put on the Queen by the Countess of Derby ^c.

The coronation oath, newly worded for this occasion ^d, was taken of course by both their Majesties.

The church service and ceremonies were arranged and appointed by the Bishop of London, who officiated in lieu of the Archbishop of Canterbury at the King's desire, the metropolitan being one of the prelates who refused to take the parliamentary oath of allegiance, and who were in consequence called non-jurors. The Bishop of Bath and Wells was not summoned to support the Sovereign for the same reason.

Queen Mary died on the 28th of December, 1694. One of the Jacobite clergy insulted the Queen's memory, by preaching a sermon on the occasion from the following text:—"Go now, see this cursed woman and bury her, for she is a king's daughter."

^c None of these vestments except the sandals are mentioned in the "particulars," to be provided either by the Lord Chamberlain or the Groom of the Stole.

^d The old one was entirely abrogated by Stat. 1 W. and M. cap. vi.; for the new oath see p. 118 of this work.



ANNE.

ANNE. 170 $\frac{1}{2}$ —1714.

ON the death of her brother-in-law, William III., which took place on the 8th of March, 170 $\frac{1}{2}$, Anne, Princess of Denmark, ascended the throne in the thirty-eighth year of her age, to the general satisfaction of all parties. "As I know my own heart to be ENTIRELY ENGLISH," said her

Majesty, in her first speech to Parliament (March 11th), I can very sincerely assure you, there is not any thing you can expect or desire from me, which I shall not be ready to do for the happiness and prosperity of England, and you shall always find me a strict and religious observer of my word."

On the 23rd of April, 1702, her Majesty was crowned with great state in Westminster Abbey, by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The *whole* of the ceremony is here for the first time, I believe, printed from official records in the College of Arms, and MSS. in the British Museum.

The account in the London Gazette, No. 3804, is very short; and the form of procession to the Abbey printed by Edward Jones, fol. 1702, by order of the Earl of Carlisle, Earl Marshal, is incorrect. The whole of the proceedings, up to the arrival of her Majesty at her throne in the Abbey, is here printed from the official records in the College of Arms, marked I. 2, p. 14. The ceremonial and church service in the Abbey, from a MS. copy of the formulary drawn up for the guidance of her Majesty and all other persons concerned in the ceremony, which I found amongst the additional MS., Brit. Museum, marked 6336, the gift of Miss Banks, the well-known collector of all such "curiosities of literature." The MS. has been corrected for the press, and must have been printed at the time, but I have not met with a copy. The names of the principal personages have been inserted where blanks were left, and the whole account checked

and corrected by comparison with the London Gazette, and with another MS. in the Harleian Collection, marked 6118, which appears to have belonged to some herald or officer concerned in arranging the whole affair, as there are marginal notes of alterations in ink, and several on the fly leaves at the end in pencil, evidently scratched down hastily at the moment.

I have been thus precise, as the form of this particular coronation is likely to be consulted more than any other on the approaching most interesting solemnity, and trust on that account my readers will pardon me if I have, like honest Dogberry, bestowed all my tediousness upon their worships.

“ THE PROCEEDING TO THE CORONATION OF HER MAJESTY
QUEEN ANNE, UPON THURSDAY, APRIL 29RD, 1702,
BEING THE FESTIVAL OF ST. GEORGE.

About eleven of y^e o'clock in the morning her Majesty came privately in chair from her palace at St. James's to Westminster Hall, from whence she was carried to the Court of Wards, where she reposed herself while the Heralds put y^e proceeding in order in y^e Court of Requests, the Painted Chamber, and the House of Lords, and marshalled the several classes of the nobility as they were to proceed down into the Hall.

The Peers assembled in their own House and there put on their robes, and the Peeresses in the Painted Chamber, who came already dressed and robed.

The Archbishops and Bishops also assembled, and

vested themselves in their chambers adjacent to the Lords House.

The Judges, Masters in Chancery, Six Clerks, Attorney and Solicitors General, and Queen servants, the Gentlemen of y^e Privy Chamber, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, her Majesty's Chaplains having Dignitys, &c. met all in y^e Court of Requests, where they were put in order by the Officers of Arms.

Some time after her Majesty having given orders for the proceeding to move down into Westminster Hall, the Six Clerks in Chancery were conducted from the Court of Requests by two Officers of Arms down y^e stone steps into y^e Hall; where, being suited, they filed off on each side, and passing along by the back sides of the tables next the walls, (scilicet) on the east and west sides, they moved down to the lower end of the tables, and there stood.

Then her Majesty's Chaplains having Dignities entered next into the Hall, and dividing themselves on each side, passed down likewise on the inside of the tables to the lower end, and stood next above the Six Clerks.

After them the Sheriffs and Aldermen of London, then y^e Master of the Chancery, the Queen's Serjeant-at-law, her Majesty's Solicitor and Attorney General, the two ancient Serjeants and the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, then the Barons of the Exchequer and Justices of both benches, the Lord Chief Baron and the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Master of the Rolls, and the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, and the Privy Counsellors, not peers, who all divided themselves

to the right and left, and stood by the forms near the tables on the inside thereof, in the same order as they were to go afterwards to the Church, then y^e Peeresses being called over in the Painted Chamber and the Peers in the House of Lords, proceeded through the Court of Wards (though they usually went down the stone steps) into the Hall, two abreast, as did all the other classes, and were conducted by two Officers of Arms, who preceded them down the middle of the Hall and stood at the lower end of the table on each side, while her Majesty was seated in her chair of state, the Barons did the like, then the Bishops ; and so each class of the Nobility being distinguished by two Officers of Arms, who preceded them.

Then the two provincial Kings of Arms before the great Officers, viz. the Lord Privy Seal, the Lord President, the Lord Archbishop of York, the Lord Keeper, and Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, then His Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark, his train borne, the Serjeants-at-Arms going on either side of the great Officers, then Garter's Deputy between the Lord Mayor and the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, then the Lord High Steward of England *.

Then the Queen's Majesty with a circle of gold on her head set with diamonds, her train borne by the Duchess

* The Dukes of Aquitaine and Normandy reposed themselves in the Painted Chamber, where they remained till they were called by the Heralds. When they came down into the Hall, they stood at the foot of the steps going up to the Queen's state, and did not go up to the throne.

of Somerset, assisted by four Ladies of the Bed Chamber, and the Lord Chamberlain, proceeded through the Court and passed directly to the throne at the upper end of the Hall, where her Majesty seated herself in her chair of state under the canopy on the side of the table, where was provided a chair, cushion, and footstool, and a long table covered with a rich carpet; some of the great Officers placed themselves on her Majesty's right and left hand, and the Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord High Constable, and Earl Marshal, stood on the outside of the table opposite to the Queen.

The Queen being seated on her throne, and the great Officers standing on each side her Majesty (except the Earl Marshal, the Lord Great Chamberlain, and the Lord High Constable, who placed themselves on the outside of the table before her Majesty to receive the Regalia). The Master of the Jewel House attending with the other Officers there with the Regalia in his custody, first presents the Sword of State in a rich scabbard with girdle and hangers, to the Lord High Constable, and he to the Lord Great Chamberlain, who laid it on the table before the Queen; next the Sword called Curtana; then the Pointed Sword; and lastly, the third Sword; which three last being presented in like manner as the Sword of State one after another, were drawn out of the scabbard by the Lord Great Chamberlain, and laid also on the table.

In like manner, the Master of the Jewel House presented the Gold Spurs to the Lord High Constable, and he to the Lord Great Chamberlain, and laid also on the table.

In the interim the Dean and Prebendaries of Westminster brought from the Abbey to Westminster Hall the Regalia in their custody in solemn procession.

Being come to the Hall they stayed at the lower end till the Knight Marshal cleared the Hall, and the officers of arms put them in order, from whence they proceeded to the throne as followeth.

First, the Sergeant of the Vestry, bearing his verge.

Children of Chapel, in scarlet mantles, four abreast.

Choir of Westminster, in surplices, four abreast.

Gentlemen of the Chapel, in scarlet mantles, four abreast.

Pursuivants of arms, two and two.

Heralds of arms, two and two.

The two provincial Kings of arms.

The Dean of Westminster in a rich cope carrying a Bible.

The Subdean of (Westminster) the Chalice.

A prebendary the Patin.

A prebendary St. Edward's crown.

A prebendary the Orb.

A prebendary the Sceptre with the Dove.

A prebendary the Sceptre with the Cross.

A prebendary St. Edward's Staff.

In the proceeding from the lower end of the Hall to the throne they made three obeisances, first at the lower end, secondly in the middle of the Hall, and lastly at the steps of the throne. The first part of the proceeding fell off, and stood on both sides to make way for the Regalia.

The Officers of arms fell upon the steps of the throne, the senior next the steps,

At the uppermost step before the throne Garter's Deputy attended to direct the Dean and the Prebendaries, who being ascended upon the throne by his directions made their several reverences to the Queen, and then the Dean humbly presented on his knees the Bible to the Lord High Constable, who delivered it to the Lord Great Chamberlain, who laid it on the table before her Majesty, and so the rest of the Regalia in the same order, which being done, they retired to their places at the lower end of the Hall.

Then the Lord Great Chamberlain presented the rest of the Regalia to the Queen, and her Majesty directed him to deliver the same to the several noblemen who were appointed to carry them, Garter's Deputy by her Majesty's command severally summoning them.

First, St. Edward's Staff.

Secondly, the Gold Spurs.

The Sceptre with the Cross.

The third sword, Curtana, the pointed sword.

The Sword of State.

The Sceptre with the Dove.

The Orb.

The Crown.

The Patin.

The Chalice.

The Bible.

Then the Bishops of *Bath and Wells* and *Durham*, were summoned to support the Queen^f.

^f The Bishop of London was summoned *pro Bath and Wells*, but being sick the Bishop of Exeter supported the Queen.—Harl. MS. 6118.

The Barons of the Cinque Ports attended at the steps of the throne with the canopy.

The way from the throne in Westminster Hall to the quire of the Abbey was covered with blue cloth."

The grand proceeding began from Westminster Hall to the Abbey as follows—

The Dean's Beadle of Westminster.

The High Constable of Westminster, with his staff, in a scarlet cloak.

A file.

Drums four abreast.

Trumpets four abreast.

Sergeant Trumpeter.

Six Clerks in Chancery^a, in gowns of black flowered satin, with black silk loops and tufts, two abreast.

The Closet Keeper of the Chapel Royal.

Chaplains having dignities, in scarlet and tippets, with square caps in their hands, four abreast.

Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Recorder of London, two abreast, in their scarlet gowns, those having passed the chair wearing their gold chain.

Masters in Chancery, in rich gowns, two abreast.

The Queen's younger Serjeants at Law, in scarlet gowns, and caps in their hands.

Solicitor and Attorney General, in black velvet gowns^b.

The Queen's Ancient Sergeants.

Esquires of the Body.

Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.

^a Sir John Merca, Knight.
Wm. Lamb, Esq.
John Suffield, Esq.

Nathaniel Barnardiston, Esq.
Thos. Highlord, Esq.
Basil Hern, Esq.

^b (Herald's MS.) "The Queen's Solicitor" (Sir John Hawles, H. M. 6118), "The Queen's Attorney" (Edward Northey, Esq., H. 6118).

Barons of the Exchequer and Justices of both Benches, in Judges' robes of scarlet, with caps in their hands (according to their seniority) ¹.

Lord Chief Baron (*Sir Edward Ward, Knt.*), and Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas (*Sir Thomas Trevor, Knt.*), in scarlet robes, with collars of SS. gilt.

Master of the Rolls (*Sir John Trevor, Knt.*), in a rich gown. Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench (*Sir John Holt, Knt.*), with his collar of SS. ²

Children of the Choir of Westminster in surplices.

Sergeant of the Vestry, Sergeant Porter, in a scarlet gown.

Children of the Chapel in scarlet mantles.

Choir of Westminster in surplices.

Groom of the Vestry. Organ Blowers.

Gentlemen of the Queen's Chapel in scarlet mantles.

Sub Dean of the Queen's Chapel in a scarlet gown, turned up with black velvet.

Prebendaries of Westminster in surplices and rich copes.

The Master of the Jewel House in a [long] scarlet robe.

Privy Counsellors, not Peers ³, in their usual habits.

Two Pursuivants of Arms.

Baronesses ¹ in their robes two abreast, their coronets in their hands.

¹ Not in Herald's MS.

² Omitted in MS.

³ They are thus named in Har. MS. 6118:

"Lord Coningsby.

Mr. Comptroller (*Sir Edward Seymour*).

Mr. Vice Chamberlain Bertie.

Mr. Secretary Vernon.

Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer (*Mr. Boyle*).

Lord Chief Justice Holt (he walked in his place as Lord Chief Justice).

Sir Charles Hedges (qy. if Secretary of State, then higher).

Mr. John Smith.

John Howe, Esq."

¹ According to Harl. MS. 6118 there were

51 Baronesses summoned.

47 Barons.

21 Bishops.

6 Viscountesses.

6 Viscounts.

64 Countesses.

57 Earls.

Barons in their robes in like manner.

Bishops.

Two Pursuivants of Arms.

Viscountesses in their robes, two abreast, their coronets in their hands.

Viscounts in their robes in like manner.

Two Heralds of Arms in their rich coats and collars of SS.

Countesses in their robes, two abreast, their coronets in their hands.

Earls in their robes in like manner [those that were Knights of the Garter wearing their collars].

Two Heralds of Arms.

Marchionesses in their robes, two abreast, with their coronets in their hands.

Marquises in their robes in like manner.

Two Heralds of Arms.

Duchesses in their robes, two abreast, their coronets in their hands.

Dukes in their robes in like manner, except those who bear any of the Regalia.

The Two Provincial Kings of Arms in their rich coats and collars (of SS.), and medals, with their coronets in their hands.

Lord Privy Seal, (*John, Marquis of
Normanby*).

Lord Archbishop of York.

Marchionesses, only 3.

Normanby,
and two Dowager Marchionesses
of Halifax, Mary and Gertrude.

Marquis, only 1.

Normanby.

Duchesses, 9 summoned, only 5
named, viz.—

Dukes, 12 summoned.

Newcastle.
Leeds.
Schomberg.
Bolton.
St. Albans.
Northumberland.
Ormond.
Southampton.

Leeds.
Bolton.
St. Albans.
Ormond.
Southampton.
Besides
Somerset, who bore the Queen's
train.

(Grafton in pencil, &c.) the Dukes of Richmond, Devonshire, Bedford, and Somerset, who bore portions of the regalia, complete the 12 without Grafton.

Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.
with the Purse.

Two persons, Sir Jas. Clark and Jonathan Andrews, Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, to represent the Dukes of Aquitaine and Normandy, in crimson velvet mantles, lined with miniver, powdered with ermine; each of them his cap in his hand of cloth of gold, furred and powdered with ermine.

PRINCE GEORGE, with his train borne by his Master of the Robes.

St. Edward's Staff, borne by (<i>Earl of Dorset</i>).	The Gold Spurs (by Lord <i>Viscount Longueville</i>).	The Sceptre with the Cross (by the <i>Earl of Huntingdon</i>).
The Third Sword by (<i>Earl of Pembroke</i>), Lord High Admiral of England.	Curtana by the (<i>Earl of Kent</i>).	The Pointed Sword by the (<i>Earl of Derby</i>).

Lord Mayor of London bearing the city mace, in a gown of crimson velvet, wearing his collar and jewel.	Garter, Principal King of Arms, wearing his collar and jewel, his coronet in hand.	Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, with the black rod in his hand.
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The Lord Great Chamberlain (*Earl Lindsay*), in his robes, with his coronet and white staff in his hand.

Sergeants at Arms.	The Earl Marshal (<i>Earl Carlisle</i>), in his robes, with the E. Marshal's staff and coronet in hand.	The Sword of State borne by the (<i>Earl of Oxford</i>).	The High Constable (<i>Duke of Bedford</i>), in his robes, with his staff and coronet in hand.	Sergeants at Arms.
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The Sceptre with the Dove, borne by the <i>Duke of Richmond</i> .	THE CROWN, borne by the Lord High Steward (<i>Duke of Devonshire</i>).	The Orb, borne by the Lord President of P. Council (<i>Duke of Somerset</i>).
The Paten, borne by the Lord Bishop of Sarum ^a .	The Bible, borne by the Lord Bishop of Worcester.	The Chalice, borne by the Lord Bishop of Rochester.

^a Those persons who were introduced as feudatories to the English Crown into our coronation processions have been dispensed with since this country renounced its claim upon the provinces of Aquitaine (Guienne) and Normandy, in France.

^a London Gazette, Harleian MS. 6118.

Gentlemen Pensioners.	Supported by the Bishop of Exeter &c.	<p>THE QUEEN, walking beneath a canopy borne by sixteen Barons of the Cinque Ports, clothed in royal robes of crimson velvet furred with ermine and bordered with gold lace. On her head a circlet of gold, wearing the great collar and George. Her train borne by the <i>Duchess of Somerset</i>, in her robes, assisted by the Lady Elizabeth Seymour, the Lady Mary Pierpoint, Lady Mary Hide, and Mrs. Bridget Osborne, and the Lord Chamberlain (<i>Earl Jersey</i>).</p>	Supported by the Bishop of Durham.	Gentlemen Pensioners.
	Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.	<p>Captain of Her Majesty's Guard (Arnold Joost, Earl of Albemarle).</p>	Captain of the band of Gentlemen Pensioners.	
		<p>The Ladies of the Bed Chamber. The Women of the Bed Chamber.</p>		
		<p>Ensign and Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard. Yeomen of the Guard four abreast.</p>		

The MS. in the College of Arms continues the account as follows—

“In this manner they passed from Westminster Hall through the New Palace Yard into King Street, so along the broad sanctuary into the west door of the Abbey Church, all the way being covered from the steps of the throne into the Hall to the steps of the Theatre in the

Church with two breadths of blue broad cloth spread upon boards railed in on both sides, and strewed with sweet herbs and flowers, and guarded by several parties of her majesty's horse and foot guards ; the drums beat a march, the trumpets sounded, and the choir of Westminster sung an anthem from the Hall to the Church.

THE ENTRANCE IN THE CHURCH.

The drums and trumpets being arrived at the west door of the Abbey, they went to their gallery over the door of the entrance into the choir.

The Queen as soon as she entered in at the west door was received with the following anthem, sung by the choir of Westminster, who with the Dean and Prebendary of that church fell off from the procession a little to the left side of the middle aisle, and staid there to attend the coming of her Majesty, and then going before her did sing psalm 122, " I was glad," &c.

The nobility and others that did go in the proceeding being entered the choir, repaired to their seats and stations prepared for them, viz., the six clerks having ascended the steps of the theatre, divided themselves, as they did before in the hall, and went to their places in the galleries on either side the choir, in the west end of the benches, and stood before their seats (as all others did) till her Majesty passed by, and was seated in her chair before the throne, which the heralds did direct.

Then her Majesty's chaplains, aldermen of London, masters in chancery, sergeants at law, judges, privy counsellors, not peers of England, ascended gradually the steps

of the theatre, and dividing to the right and left as before in the hall to their places also on each side the choir, the foremost still going towards the west part of the gallery and benches.

The prebendaries of Westminster ascending the theatre passed over to their station on the south side of the altar, beyond the Queen's chair.

The serjeant, porter, and serjeant of the vestry, repaired to their standing on the north side of the altar.

The children of the chapel royal, the choir of Westminster, and the gentlemen of the chapel, when the anthem was ended did not enter the choir, but fell off, and repaired to the galleries above on the north side, except such *as has* (sic in orig.) another gallery near the high altar, and went no more in the proceeding.

The baronesses ascending the steps of the theatre passed by the left side of the Queen's throne, and were conducted by the officers of arms that proceeded to the farthest seats of those six prepared for the peeresses on the north side of the theatre, where they stood as all others till her Majesty was seated. Then the barons were conducted by the right side of the throne to the farthest of the six seats appointed for the peers on the south side of the theatre.

After them the bishops passed over the theatre to their seats on the north side of the area of the altar, behind the archbishop's chair.

The viscountesses were conducted to their seats next to that before the baronesses.

The viscounts in like manner to y^e opposite side next y^e barons, so the countesses, earls, marchionesses, mar-

queesses, duchesses, dukes, in like manner the ladies, to their seats on the north side, and the lords on the south side.

After which the Dean of Westminster, the great officers and two archbishops, with the Dukes of Aquitaine and Normandy, and those that carried the regalia and swords, ascended the theatre, and stood near the great south-east pillar thereof until y^e Queen was seated. Then the Queen ascended the theatre, preceded as before, and passed by the south side of the throne to the chair of state, set for her on the east side of the theatre, near the foot of the throne, where she made an humble adoration, kneeled down at a footstool just before her chair, using some private devotions, and then arising, seated herself in her chair of state, where being seated, the Lord Keeper, the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Lord High Constable and the Earl Marshal, with the two bishops, who supported her Majesty, the Dean of Westminster, and the Lords who carried the Regalia and swords, with Deputy Garter between the Lord Mayor and Gentleman Usher, all stood about her Majesty, the two Bishops on either side the Lords who bore the swords on the right hand, and the Lord Great Chamberlain on the left.

All being thus placed, all the officers of arms, except Deputy Garter, went to their places at the four great pillars."

Here follows the Recognition, as given in our next page, and then this remark, "The ceremony of the church being very long, and the same mutatis mutandis which were used at y^e coronation of their late Majestys King William and Queen Mary, and in w^h the officers of arms

have no part of the performance, are omitted here, and referred to the said coronation.”

For the full account of this ceremony, therefore, we will now be indebted to the MS. in the collection of Miss Banks, which commences thus :—“ A formularie of that part of the solemnity which is performed in the Collegiate Church of St. Peter’s Westminster, at the Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Anne, 23rd April, 1702 ”.

THE CORONATION OFFICE to be performed in the Collegiate Church of Westminster.

CHAPTER I.

THE ENTRANCE INTO THE CHURCH.

THE Queen as soon as she enters in at the west door is to be received with the following anthem, sung by the choir of Westminster, who, with the Dean and Prebendaries of that church, are before to fall off from the procession a little to the left side of the middle aisle, and stay there to attend the coming of Her Majesty, and then going before her to sing

ANTHEM I.

PSM. 122, VER. 1.

I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of our Lord.

^u Add. MSS. Brit. Mus. 6336.—Against the heading is written “ Title Page.”

VER. 2.

Our feet shall stand within thy gates, O Jerusalem.

VER. 4.

For thither the tribes go up, even the tribes of the Lord, unto the testimony of Israel, to give thanks unto the name of the Lord.

VER. 5.

For there are set thrones of judgment, even the thrones of the house of David.

VER. 6.

O pray for the peace of Jerusalem, they shall prosper that love thee.

VER. 7.

Peace be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces.
 Glory be to the Father, &c.
 As it was in y^e beginning, &c.

The Queen in the mean time passing up through the body of the church, into and through the Choir, and so up the stairs to the theatre, and having past by her throne, she, with the procession on the south side, makes her humble adorations, and then kneeling at the faldstool set for her before her chair, uses some short private prayers, and after sitting down (not in her throne but in her chair, before and below her throne) there reposes herself.

CHAPTER II.

THE RECOGNITION.

THE Queen being so placed the Archbishop turneth to the east part of y^e theatre, first and after together with the Lord Keeper, Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord High Constable, and Earl Marshall (Garter King at Arms preceding them), goes to the other three sides of the theatre, in this order, south, west, and north, and at every of the four sides, with a loud voice, speaks to the people, and the Queen, in the mean time standing up by her chair, turns and shows herself to the people, and at every of the four sides of the theatre, as the Archbishop is at every of them, and while he speaks thus to the people :

“Sirs, I here present unto you Queen Anne, undoubted Queen of this Realm, whereof all you that are come this day to do your homages and service, are you willing to do the same ?”

The people signify their willingness and joy by loud and repeated acclamations, all with one voice crying out, “God save Queen Anne.”

And then the trumpets sound.

And after that the choir sings this anthem.

ANTHEM II.

PSM. 21, VER. 1.

The Queen shall rejoyce in thy strength, O Lord ; exceeding glad shall she be of thy salvation.

VER. 3.

Thou shalt prevent her with the blessings of goodness ; and shall set a crown of puro gold upon her head.

VER. 5.

Her honour is great in thy salvation. Glory and great worship shalt thou lay upon her.

VER. 6.

Thou shalt give her everlasting felicity, and make her glad with the joy of thy countenance.

Alleluiah.

 CHAPTER III.

THE FIRST OBLATION.

WHILE the anthem is singing, the Archbishop goeth down, and before the altar puts on his cope, and then goeth and standeth at the north side of the altar, and the bishops who are to bear any part in the office do also vest themselves, and the officers of the wardrobe do spread carpets and cushions on the floor and steps of the altar.

This being done, the Queen, supported by one or two bishops, attended (as always) by the Dean of Westminster, and the Lordes that carry the Regalia, going before her, goes down to the altar, and kneeling down upon the steps there, makes her first oblation, which is a pall (or altar cloth) of gold, delivered by the Master of the Great Wardrobe to the Lord Great Chamberlain, and by him to her Majestie, and an ingot or wedge of gold of a pound weight, which the Treasurer of the Household

delivers to the Lord Great Chamberlain, and he to her Majesty, both to be rec^d by the Archbishop standing (in which position he is also to receive all other oblations), the palls to be reverently laid upon the altar, and the gold to be received into the basin, and with like reverence put upon the altar.

The Archbishop saith this prayer, the Queen still kneeling.

O God, who dwellest in the high and holy place, with them also who are of an humble spirit, Look down mercifully upon this thy Servant Anne, our Queen, here humbling herself before thee, at thy footstool, and graciously these oblations, which in humble acknowledgement of thy Sovereignty over all, and thy great bounty to her in particular, she hath now offered up to thee, accept we beseech thee this her free-will Offering, through Jesus Christ, our only Mediator and Advocate. Amen.

The Queen having thus offered and so fulfilled his commandment, who said "*Thou shalt not appear before the Lord thy God empty*," goes to her chair, set for her on the south side of the altar, where she is to kneel at her faldstool when the Litanie begins.

In the mean time the Lords who carry the Regalia (except those who carry the swords) come in order near to the altar, and present every one what he carries to the Archbishop, and he to the Dean of Westminster, to be placed upon the altar, and then retire to the places and seats appointed for them.

† Deut. xiv. 16.

CHAPTER IV.

THE LITANIE ^v.

THEN followeth the Litanie, to be sung by two bishops, vested in copes, and kneeling at a faldstool above the steps of the theatre, on the middle of the east side thereof the quire singing the responses to the organ, and at the end of the collect.

We humbly beseech thee, &c., shall be added by the Archbishop or one of the Bishops.

O God, who providest for thy people by thy power, and rulest over them in love, Grant unto this thy Servant Anne, our Queen, the spirits of wisdom and government, that being devoted unto thee with all her heart, she may so wisely govern this kingdome, that in her time Christian religion may continue in peace, and thy church and people in safety and prosperity, that so persevering in good works to the end, she may by thy mercy come to thy everlasting kingdome, through thy Son, Jesus Christ, our Lord.

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore. Amen.

^v The Litany was sung on the east side of the theatre, by the Bishops of Lichfield and Lincoln.

CHAPTER V.

THE BEGINNING OF THE COMMUNION SERVICE.

Then the Archbishop beginneth the Communion.

OUR Father which art in heaven, &c.

Almighty God, to whom all hearts be open, &c.

Almighty God, whose kingdom is everlasting, &c.

The Epistle to be read by a Bishop.—1 Pet. ii. v. 13, 17.

The Gospell to be read by another Bishop.—St. Matt. xxii. v. 15, 22.

Then the Archbishop beginneth the *Nicene Creed*, and the Choir singeth it, the Queen standing up.

CHAPTER VI.

THE SERMON.

AT the end of the Creed one of the Bishops is ready in y^e pulpit placed upon the pillar, at the north-east corner of y^e theatre, and begins the sermon, which is to be short and suitable to the great occasion ^x.

^x It was preached by the Archbishop of York, from this text, Isaiah xlix. v. 23: "Kings shall be thy nursing fathers and queens thy nursing mothers."—It was published by her Majesty's especial command. "Printed for Walter Kettilby, at the Bishop's Head, in St. Paul's Church Yard; and William Rogers, at the Inn, against St. Dunstan's Church, in Fleet-Street." London Gazette, No. 3805.

The Queen hears the sermon sitting in her chair, on y^e south-side of y^e altar, over against ye pulpit. On her right hand stands the Bishop of *Duresm* (Durham), and beyond y^e Bishop, on the same side, the Lords that carry y^e swords: on her left hand the Bishop of *Bath and Wells*^y, and the Lord Great Chamberlain.

On the north side of the altar, sits y^e Archbishop, in a purple velvet chair, the Bishops being placed on forms along the north wall, betwixt him and y^e pulpit. And on the south side, east of the Queen's chair, nearer to the altar, stands the Dean of Westminster, the rest of the Bishops, and the Prebendaries of Westminster.

How the rest of the Peers and Great Officers, &c. are to be disposed of, may be seen in y^e Ceremonial of Herald's.

CHAPTER VII.

THE DECLARATION AND OATH.

SERMON being ended, the Archbishop goeth to the Queen, and standing before her asketh her—

Is your Majestie willing to make y^e Declaration?

And the Queen answering—

I am willing.

The Archbishop being ready with the said declaration written on a roll of parchment, and reading it as follows—

“I, Anne, by the Grace of God, Queen of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.,

^y It was the Bishop of Exeter.—Harl. 6118.

do solemnly and sincerely in the presence of God profess, testify, and declare, that I do believe that in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is not any Transubstantiation of the elements of bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ, at or after the consecration thereof by any person whatsoever. 2 That the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary, or any other saint, and the sacrifice of the mass, as they are now used in y^e Church of Rome, are superstitious and idolatrous. 3 And I do solemnly, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare, that I do make this Declaration and every part thereof in the plain and ordinary sense of the words read to me as they are commonly understood by English Protestants, without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatsoever, and without any dispensation already granted me for this purpose by the Pope, or any other authority or person whatsoever, or without any hope of any such dispensation from any person or authority whatsoever, or without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before God or man, or absolved of this Declaration, or any part thereof, although the Pope or any other person or persons, or Power whatsoever, should dispense with or annul the same, or declare that it was null and void from the beginning."

The Queen makes, and audibly repeats and subscribes the same.

Then the Archbishop administers the Coronation Oath, asking her—

"Is your Majesty willing to take the Oath?"

And the Queen answering—

“ I am willing.”

The Archbishop ministreth these questions, and the Queen having a book in her hands, answers each question severally as followeth—

ARCHBISHOP.—Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the people of this kingdom of England, and the dominions thereto belonging, according to the statutes in Parliament agreed on, and the laws and customs of the same ?

QUEEN.—I solemnly promise so to do.

ARCHBISHOP.—Will you to your power cause law and justice in mercy to be executed in all your judgments ?

QUEEN.—I will.

ARCHBISHOP.—Will you to the utmost of your power maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant reformed religion, established by law ; and will you preserve unto the bishops and clergy of this realm, and to the churches committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges as by law do or shall appertain to them or any of them ?

QUEEN.—All this I promise to do.

Then the Queen arising out of her chair supported as before, and assisted by the Lord Great Chamberlain, the sword of state being carried before her, shall go to the altar, and there make her solemn oath, in sight of all the people, to observe the premises, laying her right hand upon the holy Gospel, in the great Bible, which was before carried in the procession, and is now brought from the altar by the Archbishop, and tendered to her as she kneels upon the steps, and saying these words—

“ The things which I have here before promised I will perform and keep, so help me God.”

Then the Queen kisseth the book.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE ANOINTING.

THE QUEEN having thus taken her oath, returns to her chair, and then kneeling at her faldstool the Archbishop beginneth the hymn, “ Veni, Creator Spiritus,” and the choir singeth it out—

Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire,
 And warm them with thy heavenly fire ;
 Thou who y^e anointing Spirit art,
 To us thy sevenfold gifts impart ;
 Let thy blest unction from above
 Be to us comfort, life, and love ;
 Enable with celestial light,
 The sweetness of our mortal sight ;
 Anoint and cheer our hearts, our face,
 With the abundance of thy grace,
 Keep far our foes, give peace at home—
 Where thou dost dwell no ill can come ;
 Teach us to know the Father, Son,
 And Spirit of both, and all but one,
 That so through ages all along
 This may be our triumphant song ;
 In thee, O Lord, we make our boast,
 Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

The Veni Creator being sung out, the Archbishop saith this prayer—

O, Lord, holy Father, Almighty and everlasting God, y^e exalter of the humble, and the strength of thy chosen, who by the anointing with oil didst of old make and consecrate kings, priests, and prophets, to teach and govern thy people Israel, regard, we beseech thee, the supplications of thy congregation. Bless and sanctify this thy chosen Servant, Anne, who by our office and ministry is now to be anointed with this oil (*here the Archbishop lays his hand upon y^e ampulla*), and consecrated Queen of this realm. Strengthen her, O Lord, with the Holy Ghost the Comforter, confirm and establish her with thy free and princely Spirit, the spirit of wisdom and government; the spirit of counsel and ghostly strength, the spirit of knowledge and true godliness, and fill her, O Lord, with the spirit of thy only fear, now, and for ever. Amen.

The prayer being ended, the choir sings—

1 Kings i. 34.

Zadok the priest and Nathan the prophet anointed Solomon King.

VER. 39.

And they blew the trumpets, and piped with pipes, and rejoiced with great joy, so that the earth rent with the sound of them.

VER. 40.

And they said, God save King Solomon; long live the King; may the King live for ever. Amen.

In the mean time the Queen rising from her devotions goes before the altar (supported and attended as before), is there by the Lord Great Chamberlain, &c. disrobed of her upper garment of crimson velvet, which is imme-

diately to be carried thence into the Queen's traverse set up for her in St. Edward's Chapel.

The Queen sits down in her chair*, (placed in the middle of the area over against y^e altar with a faldstool before it) wherein she is to be anointed ; four Knights of the Garter hold over her a rich pall of silk, or cloth of gold, y^e Dean of Westminster taking the ampulla and spoon from off the altar holdeth them ready, pouring some of the holy oil into y^e spoon, and with it the Archbishop anointeth the Queen in y^e form of a cross.

First, on the crown of the head, saying—

“ Be thy head anointed with holy oil, as kings, priests, and prophets, were anointed.”

Secondly, on the breast, saying—

“ Be thy breast anointed with holy oil.”

Thirdly, on the palms of both the hands, saying—

“ Be thy hands anointed with holy oil,” &c. And as Solomon was anointed king by Zadok the priest and Nathan the prophet, so be you anointed, blessed, and consecrated Queen of this kingdom, over the people whom the Lord your God hath given you to rule and govern, in the name of God the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. Amen.

Then the Queen kneeleth down at the faldstool, and the Archbishop standing saith this prayer or blessing over her—

Our Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of God, who by his Father was anointed with the oil of gladness above his

* St. Edward's.

fellows ; by his holy anointing pour down upon your head and heart y^e blessing of the Holy Ghost, and prosper all the works of your hand, that, by the assistance of his heavenly grace, you may govern and preserve the people committed to your charge in wealth, peace, and godlyness ; and after a long and glorious course of ruling this temporal kingdom wisely, justly, and religiously, you may at last be made a partaker of an eternal kingdom, through the merits of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

This prayer being ended, the Queen arises and sits down again in her chair, and the Dean of Westminster wipes or dries the places anointed, with fine linen or fine bombast wool, delivered to him by the Lord Great Chamberlain.

Then this short anthem is sung.

PSM. 48, VER. 9.

Behold, O God, our Defender, and look upon the face of thine anointed.

PSM. 18, VER. 51.

Great prosperity givest thou unto thy Queen, and wilt show loving kindness to thine anointed for evermore.

Allelujah.

CHAPTER IX.

THE PRESENTING OF THE SPURS AND SWORD, AND THE
GIRDING AND OBLATION OF THE SAID SWORD.

The spurs are brought from the altar by the Dean of Westminster, and delivered to a nobleman appointed

thereto by the Queen, who, kneeling down, presents them to her, and forthwith sends them back to the altar.

Then the Lord who carries the Sword of State returning the said sword to y^e officers of the Jewel House, which is thereupon deposited in the traverse in King Edward's Chapel; he receiveth thence in lieu thereof another sword in a scabbard of purple velvet provided for the Queen, to be girt withal, which he delivereth to the Archbishop, and the Archbishop laying it on the altar, saith the following prayer:—

“Hear our prayers, we beseech thee, O Lord, and with thy heavenly grace so sanctifie and bless this thy servant Queen Anne, that she may not bear the sword in vain, but may use it, as the minister of God, for the terror and punishment of evil doers, and for the protection and encouragement of all that do well, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.”

Then the Archbishop takes the sword from off the altar (and the Bishops assisting and going along with him) delivers it into the Queen's right hand, and she holding, it, the Archbishop saith,

“Receive this kingly sword, brought now from the altar of God, and delivered to you by the hands of us the Bishops and Servants of God, though unworthy.”

The Queen standing up, the sword is girt about her by the Lord Great Chamberlain, or some other peer thereto by her appointed; and then the Queen sitting down, the Archbishop saith,

“Remember him of whom the royal Psalmist did prophesy, saying, Gird thee with thy sword upon thy thigh,

O thou most mighty. Good luck have thou with thine honour. Ride on prosperously because of truth, meekness, and righteousness. Be thou follower of him. With this sword do justice. Stop the growth of iniquity, protect the holy church of God, help and defend widows and orphans, restore the things that are gone to decay, maintain the things that are restored, punish and reform what is amiss, and confirm what is in good order, that doing these things you may be glorious in all virtue, and so represent our Lord Jesus Christ in this life, that you may reign for ever with him in the life to come. Amen."

Then the Queen rising up ungirds her sword, and going to the altar offers it there in the scabbard, and then returns and sits down in her chair, and the chief peer or he to whom her Majesty shall vouchsafe that honour, offereth the price of it (silic^t 100 shillings), and having thus redeemed it, receiveth it from the altar by the Dean of Westminster, draweth it out of the scabbard, and carrieth it naked before her Majesty during the rest of the solemnity.

CHAPTER X.

THE INVESTING WITH THE ROYAL ROBES, AND THE DELIVERING OF THE ORB.

NEXT the robes royal, or purple robes of state, of cloth of tissue^a, and lined or furred with ermine, are by the Master of the Great Wardrobe delivered to the Dean

^a "Wrought with golden eagles and flowers, &c." scratched out.

of Westminster, and by him put upon the Queen standing, who having received them sits down, and then the orb with the cross is brought from the altar by the Dean of Westminster, and delivered into the Queen's hands by the Archbishop, pronouncing this blessing and exhortation—

“Receive this imperial robe and orb, and the Lord your God endue with knowledge and wisdom, with majesty and with power from on high. The Lord cloath you with the robe of righteousness and with the garments of salvation ; and when you see this orb, thus set under the cross, remember that the whole world is subject to the power and empire of Christ our Lord, for all power is given unto him both in heaven and earth ; he ruleth in the kingdoms of men, and giveth them to whomsoever he pleases. He is the blessed and only Potentate, the Prince of the Kings of the earth ; on whose vesture and on his thigh a name is written, King of kings and Lord of lords ; so that no man can reign happily upon earth who derives not his authority from him, and directs not all his administrations and actions according to his laws.”

CHAPTER XI.

THE INVESTITURE, PER ANNULUM ET BACULUM.

THE master of the Jewel House delivers the Queen's ring (in which a table jewel is enclosed, and on that St. George's cross engraven) to the Archbishop, who puts the ring on the fourth finger of her Majesty's right hand, and saith,—

assisting his Majesty to ascend Westminster Hall, when Charles said with a smile, "I have as you have to assist me." "I" "he meant it plainly, yet so much from it."

The Coronation of Charles more nearly to the modern form. Second differed from his by the omission of the Communion Service and the music of Purcell, Blow, and the celebrated anthems "I am mourning," "Behold, O Lord times," "Zadoc the Priest," and the "Te Deum." Cl were amongst the basses who and Dr. Blow, as organist to the scarlet cloak for his mantle.

The King's herbwoman and first time in the print of the pro Second, but they are not named.

* Hamiel recomposed "Zadoc the Priest," and "My heart is indignant." George II. 1727.

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“ Receive this ring, the ensign of kingly dignity, and of defence of the catholick faith, that as you are this day consecrated head of this kingdom and people, so being rich in faith and abounding in good works, you may reign with him who is the King of kings ; to whom be honour and glory for ever and ever. Amen.”

The Queen redelivers her orb to the Dean of Westminster to be again laid upon the altar, and then the Dean of Westminster brings the scepter and rod to the Archbishop, and the Lord of the Manor of Worksop, who usually claims to hold an estate by the service of presenting to the Queen a right-hand glove on the day of her coronation, and supporting the Queen's right arm whilst she holds the scepter with the cross, delivers to the Queen a pair of rich gloves, and upon any occasion happening afterwards, supports her Majesty's right arm, or holds her scepter by her.

The gloves being put on, the Archbishop delivers the scepter with the cross into the Queen's right hand, saying,

“ Receive the royal scepter, y^e ensign of kingly power and justice.”

And then he delivers the rod with the dove into the Queen's left hand, and saith,

“ Receive the rod of equity and mercy, and God, from whom all holy desires, all good counsels, and all just works, do proceed, prevent and follow you, direct and assist you in the just and equal administration and exercise of all these powers which he hath given you. Be so mercifull that you be not too remiss, so execute justice and judgment that you forget not mercy ; judge with righte-

ousness and reprove with equity, and except no man's person. Break the jaws of the wicked and pluck the spoil out of his teeth, that the blessing of him that was ready to perish may come upon you. Repress the proud and lift up the lowly ; punish the wicked and protect and cherish the just, and lead them all in the ways of righteousness ; and thus in all things follow his great and holy example of whom the prophet David saith, Thou lovest righteousness and hatest iniquity ; the scepter of thy kingdom is a right scepter, even Jesus Christ our Lord God blessed for evermore. Amen."

CHAPTER XII.

THE PUTTING ON OF THE CROWN.

THE Archbishop standing before the altar, taketh the crown (called K. Edward's crown) into his hand, and laying it again before him upon the altar, saith :—

"O God, the Saviour and Rewarder of them that faithfully serve thee, who alone dost govern them with mercy and loving kindness, bless and sanctify this thy Servant Anne, our Queen, who, now in lowly devotion^b, boweth her head to thy divine Majesty, and as thou doest this day set a crown of pure gold upon her head, so enrich her royal heart with thy heavenly and abundant grace, and crown her with all princely virtues, which

^b In the margin is written, "Here y^e Queen must be put in mind to bow her head."

may adorn the high station wherein thou hast placed her, through him who is the King eternal, immortal, invisible, Jesus Christ, our Lord, to whom be honour and glory for ever. Amen."

Then the Queen sitting down in her chair, the Archbishop, assisted with other bishops, comes from the altar, the Dean of Westminster brings the crown, the Archbishop taking it of him reverently, putteth it on the Queen's head.

At the sight whereof the people, with loud repeated shouts, cry "GOD SAVE THE QUEEN," and the trumpets sound, and (by a signal given) the great guns at the Tower are then also shot off.

The noise ceasing, the Archbishop goes on and saith, "God crown you with a crown of righteousness and virtue, of victory and honour. The Lord himself be unto you for a crown of glory and for a diadem of beauty, and may you be also a crown of glory in the hand of the Lord, and a royal diadem in the hand of your God. Be strong and of a good courage, observe the commandments of God and walk in his ways, fight y^e good fights of faith, and lay hold of eternal life, that when you shall have finished your course, you may receive a crown of glory and honor and immortality that fadeth not away, which God, the righteous Judge, shall give you at that day."

Then the Choir singeth this short anthem.—

PSM. 147. VER. 12.

"Praise the Lord, O Jerusalem; praise thy God, O Sion!"

ESAI. 49. VER. 23.

“For kings shall be thy nursing fathers, and queens thy nursing mothers.”

PSM. 48. VER. 7.

“As we have heard, so we have seen in the city of our God, God upholdeth the same for ever.”

PSM. 21. VER. 13.

“Be thou exalted, Lord, in thy own strength, so will we sing and praise thy power.”

Allelujah.

As soon as the Queen is crowned, while the anthem is singing, the peers and peeresses put on their coronets, and so also the kings of arms.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE PRESENTING OF THE HOLY BIBLE.

THEN shall the Dean of Westminster take the holy Bible, brought by one of y^e Prebends of Westminster, and brought back by the Dean (or a Bishop) in y^e procession for this purpose, from off the altars, and deliver it to y^e Archbishop, who, with the rest of the Bishops going along with him, shall present it to y^e Queen, first saying these words to her:—

“Our gracious Queen, thus saith the Lord of old to his peculiar people, by the hand of his servant Moses^c: When thy king sitteth upon the throne of the kingdom, he shall

^c Deut. xvii. 18, &c.

write him a copy of this law in a book, and it shall be with him, and he shall read therein all the days of his life, that he may learn to fear the Lord his God, and so keep all the words of this law to do them, and that he turn not aside to the right hand or to the left, to the end that he may prolong his days in his kingdom, he and his children ; and accordingly afterward, when they made Jehoash king ^d, they not only anointed and crowned him, but they gave him the testimony also, that is the book of the law of God, to be the rule of his whole life and government.

To put your Majesty in mind of this rule, and that you may follow this example, we present you with this book, the most valuable thing that this world affords.

Here is wisdom, this is the royal law, these are the lively oracles of God ; blessed is he that readeth and they that hear the words of this book, and keep and do the things contained in it ; for these are the words of eternal life, able to make you wise and happy in this world, nay wise unto salvation, and so happy for evermore, through faith which is in Jesus Christ, to whom be glory for ever. Amen."

CHAPTER XIV.

THE BENEDICTION AND TE DEUM.

AND now the Queen having been thus anointed and crowned, and received all the ensigns of royalty, the Arch-

^d 2 Kings ii. 12.

bishop solemnly blesseth her, and all the Bishops standing about her, with the rest of the Peers, follow every part of the benediction with a loud and hearty amen in this manner :

“ The Lord bless you and keep you ; the Lord make the light of his countenance to shine ever upon you, and be gracious unto you ; the Lord protect you in all your ways, and preserve you from every evil thing ; the Lord prosper the works of your own hands upon you, the Lord prosper your handy work. Amen.

May all the blessings of heaven and earth plenteously descend upon you : the Lord give you of the dew of heaven and of the fatness of the earth, a fruitful country and healthful seasons, a faithful senate, and a quiet empire, wise councillors and victorious armies, a loyal nobility and a dutiful gentry, and an honest, peaceable, and obedient commonalty. Amen.

In your days may justice flourish, and righteousness look down from heaven ; may mercy and truth meet together and kiss each other ; may wisdom and knowledge be the stability of your times, and y^e fear of the Lord your treasure. Amen.

The Lord preserve your life and establish your throne, that your reign may be prosperous and your days many, that you may live long in this world, obeyed and honored and beloved by all your people, ever increasing in favor both with God and man ; and leave a numerous posterity to rule these kingdoms after you, by succession, in all ages. Amen.

The glorious majesty of y^e Lord our God be upon you,

and He who hath made you Queen over this great people, bless you with all increase of your grace, honour and happiness in this world, and crown you with immortality and glory in the world to come. Amen."

Then the Archbishop turneth to the people and saith :—

" And the same Lord God Almighty grant that the clergy and nobles gathered together this day, for this great and solemn service, and together with them all y^e people of the land, fearing God, and honoring the Queen, and yielding all cheerful obedience to God's commands and hers, may by the gracious assistance of God's infinite goodness, and by the vigilant care of his anointed servant our gracious Queen, be continually governed and preserved in peace, plenty, and prosperity, through Jesus Christ our Lord, to whom with the eternal Father and God the Holy Ghost, be glory in the church throughout all ages and without end. Amen.

The blessing being thus given, the Queen sitting down in her chair, vouchsafes to kiss the Archbishops and Bishops assisting at her coronation, they kneeling before her one after another.

Then the Choir begins to sing " *TE DEUM LAUDAMUS* : " and the Queen goes up to the theatre on which the throne is placed, all the Bishops, great Officers, and other Peers attending her, every one in his place, the sword being carried before her, and there she sits down and reposes herself in her chair below the throne,

CHAPTER XV.

THE INTHRONIZATION.

THE "Te Deum" being ended, the Queen is lifted up into her throne by the Archbishop, and Bishops, and other Peers of the kingdom, and being inthronized or placed therein, all the great officers, those that bear the swords and the sceptres, and the rest of the nobles, round about the steps of the throne; and the Archdeacon standing before the Queen, saith—

"Stand firm, and hold fast from henceforth the seat and state of royal and imperial dignity, which is this day delivered unto you, in the name and by the authority of Almighty God, and by the hands of us, the Bishops and Servants of God, though unworthy; and as you see us to approach nearer to God's altars, and to wait there, so vouchsafe the more graciously to continue to us your royal favour and protection, and the Lord God Almighty, whose ministers we are, and the stewards of his mysteries, establish your throne in righteousness, that it may stand fast for evermore, like as the sun before Him, and as the faithful witness in heaven. Amen.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE HOMAGE.

THE exhortation being ended all the peers then present do their homage publicly and solemnly unto the Queen upon the theatre, and in the mean time the Lord Chan-

cellor (or Lord Keeper), attended by Garter King of Arms, &c. proclaims the Queen's general pardon, reading it distinctly and audibly at the four sides of the theatre ; and at every one of these as he goes along the treasurer of the household throws among the people medals of gold and silver, as the Queen's princely largess, or donative.

The Archbishop *first* kneels down before her Majesty's knees, the rest of the Bishops kneel on either hand and about him, and they do their homage together ; for the shortening the ceremony, the archbishop saying—

“ I, Thos., archbishop of Canterbury (and so every one of the rest, I, N., bishop of N., and then repeat the rest audibly after the bishop), will be faithful and true, and faith and truth will bear unto you our Sovereign Lady, and your heirs Kings of England, and I will do and truly acknowledge the service of the lands which I claim to hold of you as in right of the church, so help me God.”

And then the Archbishop kisseth the Queen's left *cheek* or *hand*, and so the rest of the Bishops present after him.

After this the other Peers of the realm do their homage in like manner, the Dukes first by themselves, and so the

^c In the margin to this page of the MS. there is written, “*Qy.* concerning the Prince.” The following extract from the Gazette shows how the query was answered :—“Then the Holy Bible was presented to her Majesty, and she vouchsafed to kiss the bishops, and, being enthroned, *first*, his Royal Highness Prince George, and then the archbishops and bishops, and, *lastly*, the temporal lords, did then homage, and *seemingly* kissed her Majesty's left cheek, and afterwards touched the crown, while the treasurer of the household threw about the coronation medals.”—London Gazette, No. 3804.

Marquesses, the Earls, the Viscounts, and the Barons, severally.

The first of each order kneeling before her Majesty and the rest with and about him, all putting off their coronets, and the foremost of each class beginning and the rest saying after him—

“ I, N., duke or earl, &c., of N., do become your liegeman of life and limb and of earthly worship, and faith and truth I will bear unto you to live and die against all manner of folks, so help me God.”

The peers having thus done their homage, they stand altogether round about the Queen, or each class and degree, going by themselves, or (as it was at the Coronation of King Charles I. and II.) every one by one in order, putting off their caps and coronets, singly ascend the throne again, and stretching forth their hands do touch the crown on her Majesty's head, as promising by that ceremony to be ever ready to support it with all their power, and then every one of them kisseth the Queen's *cheek or hand*.

Whilst her Majesty's general pardon is reading and the medals are thrown about, and the peers are doing their homage, the Queen, if she thinks good, delivers her sceptre with the cross to the lord of the manor of Work-sop to hold, and the other sceptre or rod with the dove to some one near to the blood royal, or to the lord who carried it in the procession, or to any that she pleases to assign, to ease her thereof and to hold it by her.

And the bishops that support the Queen in the procession, may also ease her by supporting the crown as there shall be occasion.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE FINAL ANTHEM.

WHILE the general pardon is proclaimed, the medals scattered, and the homage of the lords performed, the choir sing this anthem with instrumental musick of all sorts, as a solemn conclusion of the coronation :—

CHORUS.

PSM. 84, VER. 11.

The Lord God is a sun and a shield : the Lord will give grace and glory.

PSM. 20, VER. 6.

Now know I that the Lord saveth his Anointed ; He will hear her from his holy heaven. He will hear her and help her with the saving strength of his right hand.

PSM. 21, VER. 7.

For the Queen trusteth in the Lord through the mercy of the Most High ; she shall not be moved, her hand shall find out all her enemies.

PSM. 20, VER. 9.

His salvation is nigh them that fear him,
That glory may dwell in the land.

CHORUS.

PSM. 72, VER. 18.

Blessed be the Lord God, the God of Israel, who only doeth wondrous things.

VER. 19.

And blessed be his glorious name for ever, and let the whole earth be filled with his glory.—Amen and Amen. Allelujah.

At the end of this anthem the drums beat and the trumpets sound, and all the people shout, crying out, God save Queen Anne! Long live Queen Anne! May the Queen live for ever!

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE COMMUNION.

THEN the offertory begins, the choir singing the first sentence—

“ Let your light so shine before men,” &c.

And the Archbishop reading—

“ Charge them that are rich in this world,” &c.

Then the organ plays and the choir singeth—

“ Let my prayer come up into thy presence as incense, and let the lifting up of my hands be as an evening sacrifice.”

In the mean while the Queen descends from her throne supported and attended as before, and goes to the steps of the altar and kneels down there, and first the Queen offers bread and wine for the communion, which being then brought out of St. Edward's Chapel are delivered into her hands, the bread upon the paten by the Bishop that read the Epistle, and the wine in the chalice by the Bishop that read the Gospel, and are by the Archbishop received from the Queen and reverently placed upon the altar and decently covered with a fair linen cloth, the Archbishop first saying this prayer—

“ Bless, O Lord, we beseech thee, these thy gifts, and sanctify them unto this holy use, that by them we may be made partakers of the body and blood of thine only begotten Son Jesus Christ, and fed unto everlasting life of soul and body, and that thy servant Queen Anne may be enabled to the discharge of this weighty office whereunto of thy great goodness thou hast called and appointed her. Grant this, O Lord, for Jesus Christ’s sake, our only Mediator and Advocate. Amen.”

Then the Queen, kneeling as before, makes her second oblation, offering a mark weight of gold, which the Treasurer of the Household delivers to the Lord Great Chamberlain, and he to her Majesty, and the Archbishop coming to her receives it into the bason and placeth it upon the altar, and then repeats the Collect used before at the first oblation.

“ O God, who dwellest in the high and holy place, with them also who are of an humble spirit, look down mercifully upon this thy servant Anne, our Queen, here humbling herself before thee at thy footstool ; and graciously receive this oblation, which in humble acknowledgment of thy sovereignty over all, and thy great bounty to her in particular, she hath offered up unto thee ; accept, we beseech thee, this her free-will offering, through Jesus Christ, our only Mediator and Advocate. Amen.”

Then the Queen returns to her chair, and she kneeling at her faldstool, the Archbishop saith—

“ Let us pray for the whole state of Christ’s church, &c.

You that do truly and earnestly repent, &c.

Lift up your hearts.”

Answer.

“ We lift them up unto the Lord.”

Archbishop.

“ Let us give thanks unto our Lord God.”

Answer.

“ It is meet and right to do so.”

Archbishop.

“ It is very meet, right, and our bounden duty, that we should at all times and in all places give thanks unto thee, O Lord, Holy Father, Almighty and Everlasting God, by whom kings reign and princes rule and decree justice ; who makest kings to be the nursing fathers of thy church, and queens her nursing mothers, and especially this our gracious Queen, Defender of thy Faith and Protector of thy church, that under her we may lead a quiet peaceable life in all godliness and honesty ; therefore with angels, &c.”

The Prayer of Address.

“ We do not presume to, &c.”

The Prayer of Consecration.

“ Almighty God, our heavenly Father, &c.”

When the Archbishop and the Bishops assistant have communicated in both kinds, the Archbishop administreth the bread, and the Dean of Westminster the cup, to the Queen, the Bishop's assistant holding a towel of white silk or fine linen before the Queen while she receives ¹.

¹ The preacher and those who read the Epistle and Gospel to receive.

The Archbishop goes on to the post Communion.

“ Our Father which art in heaven,” &c.

“ O Lord our heavenly Father, we thy humble,” &c.

The Choir sings,

“ Glory be to God on high,” &c.

And in the mean time the Queen returns to her throne upon the theatre, and the Archbishop reads the final prayers.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE FINAL PRAYERS.

“ ASSIST us mercifully, O God, in these our supplications,” &c.

“ O Lord our God, who upholdest and governest all things in heaven and earth, receive our humble prayers with our thanksgivings for our sovereign lady Queen ANNE, set over us by thy grace and good providence to be our QUEEN, and so together with her bless Catherine the Queen Dowager, and the whole Royal Family, with the dew of thy heavenly Spirit, that they all ever trusting in thy goodness, protected by thy power, and crowned with thy gracious and endless favour, may continue before thee in health, peace, joy, and honour, a long and happy life upon earth, and after death obtain everlasting life and glory in the kingdom of heaven, by the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ our Saviour, who with thee, O Father eternal, and the Holy Spirit, liveth and reigneth ever one God, world without end. Amen.”

“ Almighty God, who hast promised to hear,’ &c.
“ The peace of God which passeth all understanding,”
&c.

CHAPTER XX.

THE RECESS.

[Here, however, we will leave Miss Banks' MS. and return to the MS. in the College of Arms, which details the whole ceremony, not only of the return of the procession to the Hall, but also of the concluding banquet.]

“ THE coronation and communion being performed and ended, the Queen, accompanied and attended as before, descended from her throne crowned, and carrying her sceptre and rod in her hand, and went down into the area eastward of the theatre, and as she passed by the altar, the rest of the Regalia lying upon it, were re-delivered by the Dean of Westminster to the Lords that brought them in the procession, to be again borne before her Majesty, and so they proceeded in state into King Edward's Chapel, the organ playing all the while.

The Queen being come into the chapel, and standing before the altar, took off her royal and imperial crown, and delivered it to the Archbishop, who laid it upon the altar there, and the rest of the Regalia were given into the hands of the Dean of Westminster, and by him laid there also.

Then the Queen withdrew herself into the traverse prepared for her upon the western wall of that chapel,

and the Queen within her traverse was disrobed by the Lord Great Chamberlain, &c. of her royal robes of state which were forthwith delivered to the Dean of Westminster, and were laid also upon the altar, and again she was arrayed with her robes of purple velvet furred with ermine, which were worn the rest of that day, and which were before laid already in the traverse for that purpose.

When the Queen thus habited came forth of her traverse, she stood before the altar, the Archbishop being still vested as before, did set the crown of state (provided for the Queen and laid ready upon the altar to be worn by her the rest of the solemnity) upon her head, and this being done, the Archbishop, the Dean of Westminster, and bishop's assistant who had read the Litany, divested themselves of their copes and left them there, proceeding in their usual habits.

Then the Queen took the sceptre with the cross in her right hand and the orb in her left, and the sword and the rod with the dove being borne before her Majesty, and the officers of arms having put the rest of the proceeding in order, they went from King Edward's chapel to the theatre, and thence through the midst of the choir and the body of the church, and so out of the west door, and returning in to Westminster Hall in the same manner as they came, saving that the peers, who in the former proceeding carryd any of the Regalia, which were then left behind in the church or which the Queen then wore, did not go as they then did immediately before the Queen, but fell into the proceeding and were ranked in place according to their degrees or consecrations, and in this

proceeding all the Nobility had their coronets, and all the Bishops their caps, on their heads, and the Kings of Arms their crowns.

THE RECESS.

WHILST the Queen was in St. Edward's chapel, the officers of arms called in order such only as were to return to Westminster Hall. [The prebendaries and choir did not go back in the proceeding to the Hall.] They proceeded in manner following :—

A file.

Drums four abreast.

Drum Major.

Trumpets four abreast.

Kettle Drums.

Sergeant Trumpets.

Six Clerks in Chancery.

The Queen's Chaplains having dignities.

Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Recorder of London.

Masters in Chancery.

The Queen's Younger Serjeants at Law.

The Solicitor and Attorney General.

The Queen's Ancient Sergeants.

Esquires of the Body.

Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.

Barons of the Exchequer and Justices of both Benches.

The Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Master of the Rolls.

Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.

REGAL RECORDS.

The Sergeant Porter.

Master of the Jewel House.

Privy Counsellors not Peers.

Two Pursuivants of Arms.

Baronesses wearing their coronets, as did the rest of the Peeresses.

Barons wearing their coronets, as the rest of the Peers did.

Bishops wearing their caps.

Two Pursuivants.

Viscountesses.

Viscounts.

Two Heralds.

Counesses.

Earls.

Marchionesses.

Two Heralds.

Duchesses.

Dukes.

The two Provincial Kings of Arms wearing their crowns.

Lord Privy Seal.

Lord President of the Council.

Lord Archbishop of York.

Lord Keeper of the Great Seal,
with the Purse.

Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Duke of Aquitaine.

The Duke of Normandy.

Prince George of Denmark, his train borne.

The Third Sword.

Curtana.

The Second Sword.

The Lord Mayor of
London.

Deputy Garter, prin-
cipal King of Arms.

The Gentleman Usher
of the Black Rod.

The Lord Great Chamberlain.

Sergeants at Arms.

The Earl Marshal.

The Sword of State.

The Lord High
Constable.

Sergeants at Arms.

The Lord High Steward.

The Scepter with the Dove, borne by the Duke of Richmond, who did bear it on the Queen's right hand during dinner.

Gentlemen Pensioners.	Supporter, a Bishop.	<p>THE QUEEN in her robes of purple velvet furred with ermine, and the crown of state on her head, bearing St. Edward's scepter with the cross in her right hand and the orb in left, under the canopy, supported and her train borne as before.</p>	Supporter, a Bishop.	Gentlemen Pensioners.
	The Captain of the Yeomen of the Guards.	The Captain of the Horse Guards in waiting.	The Captain of the Band of Pensioners.	
<p>Ensign and Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard. The Yeomen of the Guard.</p>				

The proceeding being come to Westminster Hall, the fife and drums fell off on the sides without the Hall door, the trumpets entered the Hall and went up to the gallery over their door at the lower end of the Hall.

The proceeding being thus come back into Westminster Hall, they were placed by the Heralds, every class at their several tables appointed for them.

Then the Heralds *should* have gone up to their gallery appointed for them at the upper end of the Hall over the Queen's table, *if it had not been filled with persons that had no right to be there.*

The great officers and those who represented the Dukes of Aquitaine and Normandy stood on each side near the throne till her Majesty passed by, and when she ascended

the steps of the throne, the Barons of the Cinque Ports carried away the canopy^m.

Her Majesty being ascended the throne, retired for a while to the Court of Wards.

As soon as the hot meat was ready to be brought to the table, she returned into the Hall attended as before, and having delivered the scepter and orb to the Lords appointed to hold them, they bore them on each side of her, viz. the scepter on the right and the orb on the left, and the Lords who carried y^e four swords bore them next on the Queen's right hand, and the Lord Great Chamberlain standing on her left.

Her Majesty washed in this manner,—the Lord Great Chamberlain, preceded by a Gentleman Usher, followed by y^e Cupbearer, being an Earl, assisted by the other Lords, went to the cupboard, and from thence brought the bason and ewer to her Majesty, the Cupbearer pouring out the water, whilst her Majesty washed her hands, and the two assistants held the towel in right of Sir Peter Soame, Bart., Lord of the Mannor of Heydon, in Essexⁿ.

^m In the margin is the following memorandum, "*Mem.*—Y^e Barons of the Cinque Ports stood at the west door of the choir of Westminster till the return of the Queen, where they received her again."

ⁿ "Note that his Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark dined at her Majesty's table, and sat at the end thereof on her Majesty's left hand." The Parliament sitting, the House of Commons were seated in the gallery on the east side of Westminster Hall and in the north cross of the Abbey, and were entertained at dinner in the Exchequer Chamber.—London Gazette.

Her Majesty having washed, seated herself in her chair of state at the table, and then the hot meat was brought up in this manner, two of her Majesty's women sitting at her feet.

The Lord the Sewer, with the Lord his assistant, went to the dresser of the kitchen, where the Master of the Horse to her Majesty, as serjeant of the silver scullery, called for a dish of meat, wiped the bottom of the dish, and likewise the cover within and without, took assay of that dish, and covered it, then delivered that dish and the rest of the hot meat to the Gentlemen Pensioners, who carried it to the Queen's table in manner following :—

First Two Clerks Comptrollers in velvet gowns.

Two Clerks of the Green Cloth in the same habit.

The Master of the Household.

The Cofferer of the Household.

Six Sergeants at Arms with their maces, two abreast.

Three great officers in their robes of estate on horse-back, viz.

The Earl Marshal of
England.

The Lord High Stew-
ard of England.

The Lord High Con-
stable of England.

Six Sergeants of Arms more, with their maces.

The Comptroller of her Majesty's
Household with his white staff.

Treasurer of her Majesty's House-
hold with his white staff.

The Assistant of ye Queen's Sewer.

The Queen's Sewer.

Then the dishes of hot meat were carryd up by the Gentlemen Pensioners bareheaded, and placed on the table by the Lord Carver, with the help of the Lord the Sewer and his assistant.

Then the mess of dillygrout was brought up to the

Queen's table by Mr. Leigh, in right of his claim as Lord of the Manor of Addington, in Surrey, who was knighted that day.

Then the two Clerks of the kitchen, in black-figured satin gowns and black velvet caps.

Grace being first said by a Bishop,

Soon after dinner was begun, William Hamilton, for his mother, as — Hamilton, Lady of the Mannor of Wimondley, in Hertfordshire, brought to her Majesty the first cup of drink in a silver cup gilt, which he presented to her on his knee, assisted by the Lord Cup-bearer and his assistants, of which the Queen having drunk and returned the cup to him, he received it for his fees.

A little before the second course was brought up, the Knight Marshal cleared the Hall. Then the Queen's Champion [Charles Dymoke, Esq.^o] came to the door of the Hall mounted on a goodly white horse in compleat armour, between the Lord High Constable and the Earl Marshal on horseback, and entered the Hall in manner following:—

Two Trumpets.

The Sergeant Trumpet with his mace on his shoulder.

Two Sergeants at Arms with maces.

The Champion's two Esquires, the one with a target with the Champion's arms painted thereon in the left hand, the other carrying the lance in the right hand, upright.

^o London Gazette, No. 3804.

Then the several heralds of arms immediately before him [*the herald*], with the Champion's challenge in his hand.

The Earl Marshal in his robes and coronet on horseback, with the Earl Marshal's staff in his hand.

The Champion on horseback with a gauntlet on his right hand, his helmet on his head, adorned with a great plume of feathers, white, blue, and red.

The Lord High Constable in his robes, coronet, and collar of the order, on horseback, with the constable's staff.

Four pages richly apparelled attending the Champion.

At the lower end of the Hall the trumpets sounded thrice, then the Herald cryd silence, and proclaimed the Champion's challenge in these words following :—

‘ If any person, of what degree soever, high or low, shall deny or gainsay our Sovereign Lady Queen Anne, of England, Scotland, Ffrance, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.’

Then the Champion threw down his gauntlet, where it having lain for some small time, the Herald took it up and delivered it again to the Champion.

Then they advanced to the middle of the Hall, where the challenge was made in like manner, the trumpet sounding. Lastly, they repaired to the steps leading up to the throne, where the Herald ascended to the top of the steps and proclaimed the challenge as before.

The Champion having received his gauntlet from the Herald, put it on, making a low obeisance to her Majesty.

Then the Lord the Cupbearer, with his assistant as before, brought a gold cup of wine covered, and presented it to the Queen, who drank to the Champion, and sent the cup by the said Lord the Cupbearer to him, who

having drunk thereof, made a low obeisance to her Majesty, and returned in the same manner as he came, carrying with him the cup and cover as his fee.

The Champion being retired out of the Hall, and the Hall being cleared, Garter's Deputy, followed by the Provincial Kings of Arms with their coronets on their heads, together with the Heralds and Pursuivants, repaired to the lower end of the Hall, where, putting themselves in order, the eldest first, they made their obeysance to her Majesty; and from thence, advancing to the middle of the Hall, did the like, and then proceeded to the bottom of the steps leading to the throne, and there made a third reverence; then ascending the steps, Garter's Deputy repaired to the middle of the table, the officers of arms being behind him, they all made their reverences to her Majesty; and Garter's Deputy, having thrice cry'd largesse, proclaimed her Majesty's style as followeth:—

‘*Serenissimæ Potentissimæ et Excellentissimæ Principis, Annæ Dei Gratia Angliæ, Scotiæ, Ffranciæ, et Hiberniæ Regina, Fidei Defensoris.*’

After which, all the officers of arms made their obeisance.

Then Garter's Deputy proclaimed her Majesty's stile in French, in the words following:—

‘*Du tres haute, tres puissante, tres Excellente Princesse Anne, par la Grace de Dieu Reigne d'Angleterre, d'Ecosse, France, et Ireland, Defenseur de la Foy.*’

And the officers at arms having made their reverences, Garter's Deputy proclaimed her Majesty's stile in English, viz.—

‘Of the most high, most mighty, and most Excellent Princess Anne, by the grace of God, Queen of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.’

Then the other officers of arms cryed largesse thrice, made their obeisances to her Majesty and retired going backwards, with their faces towards the throne.

From thence they proceeded to the middle of the Hall, cryd largesse thrice, and then Garter’s Deputy proclaimed the Queen’s stile in three languages as before, and then retired.

Then the second course was brought up to the Queen’s table with the same solemnity as the first.

Then — Ryder, Esq., for the Mannor of Nether Blissington, in Kent, presented on his knee to her Majesty three maple cups, and the Mayor of Oxford, on being then introduced by the Lord the Cupbearer to her Majesty, y^e said Lord, by her Majesty’s command, delivered to the said Mayor the aforesaid three maple cups in right of his claim.

Then the Lord Mayor of London, attended by the Aldermen, Sheriffs, &c. with the twelve principal citizens, in pursuance of their claim to be assistants to the Chief Butler of England, presented to her Majesty a gold cup of wine with a cover, and the Queen having drunk a little thereof, gave back the said cup and cover to the said Lord Mayor as his fee.

Her Majesty having dined, the bason and ewer with water was brought to her by the Lord Great Chamberlain, and having washed, as before dinner, and grace being

said, her Majesty received her scepter, and the regalia and swords being carryd before her, she retired into the Court of Wards, where part of the regalia were delivered to the Dean of Westminster, and the rest to the Master of the Jewel House, and from thence her Majesty departed privately to her palace." So terminates the official record in the College of Arms.

From the London Gazette we learn, that "Dinner being ended, and all things performed with great splendor and magnificence, about half an hour past eight in the evening her Majesty returned to St. James's; the day concluded with bonfires, illuminations, ringing of bells, and other demonstrations of a general satisfaction and joy ^p."



THE MODERN REGALIA.

HAVING given a history of the regalia worn by the sovereigns of England from the time of Alfred to that of Charles I., some account may be expected of the symbols of royalty which from the restoration of the monarchy have descended to our days. They have, however, so little beyond their intrinsic value to recommend them, that the notice will be as brief as possible, and confined to the crowns and ornaments of the sovereign only; those of the queen *consort* having no claim to illustration on this occasion.

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THE CROWN CALLED ST. EDWARD'S

WAS made, we are told, for the coronation of Charles II., in imitation of that destroyed by the Parliamentarians. That it must have been made rather, as Sandford says, in *commemoration* than in *imitation* of that precious relic, will be obvious to any one who takes the trouble to compare its figure, as given in Sir Edward Walker's account of the coronation of Charles II., and only differing in the height of the arches from its present form, with that of any of the ancient crowns of England, including the rude representation of the crown of Edward himself on his coins as before described.

It is formed of four crosses, and as many *fleurs de lys* of gold rising from a rim or circlet of gold, and having two arches crossing each other and forming four bows by



their depression in the centre, embellished with pearls, with a mound and cross of gold on the top, encircled with a band or fillet of gold.

The cap within is made of crimson velvet, turned up with ermine. The original cap was purple.

On the accession of William and Mary, it will be remembered that this crown was reported by the master of the Jewel House as being dismantled of its jewels.—Vide p. 91 of this work. The present disposition of them, therefore, cannot date earlier than 1689, and they are acknowledged even by the exhibitor to be of an inferior description.

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#### THE CROWN OF STATE.

THE form of that made for Charles II. may be seen from the print engraved and published with Sir Edward Walker's account of the coronation of that monarch\*, which we have before mentioned. The audacious attempt of Colonel Blood to carry off this crown is too well known to need insertion here. In the struggle between Blood and his captor, Captain Beckman, we are told that "the great pearl and a fair diamond fell off, and were lost for awhile with some other smaller stones; but the pearl was found by Catharine Maddox, a poor sweeping-woman to one of the warders, and the diamond by a barber's apprentice; and both faithfully restored. Other

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\* 8vo. London, 1820. It is therein stated to have been thirteen inches high, and ten inches from bale to bale.

smaller stones were by several persons picked up, and brought in . . . . . So that not any considerable thing was wanting, the crown only was bruised, and sent to be repaired <sup>b</sup>.”

A slight alteration made in its form, either at that time or at the coronation of James II., brought it to the well-known shape in which it is first presented to us by Sandford in his large and splendid work, and of which engraving all the later ones have been copies, notwithstanding that this very crown “was taken to pieces, being too weighty” in the reign of Queen Anne, and “made fit for her <sup>c</sup> ;” and was of course again altered, and made fit for George I., and his successors George II. and George III.

On the accession of George IV. an entirely new state crown was ordered. The old one was broken up, and the magnificent article now shown in the Jewel House at the Tower, was constructed by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge. It is about fifteen inches in height, and the arches, which rise almost to a point, instead of being inelegantly depressed in the centre, are covered entirely with diamonds, and are surmounted by an orb of brilliants, seven inches in circumference. Upon this is placed a Maltese or cross pattée of brilliants, set transparently, with *the* “great pearl” <sup>d</sup> placed upright on its top, and two other

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<sup>b</sup> New and Complete Survey of London, 2 vols., 8vo. 1742.

<sup>c</sup> Ibid. vol. i. p. 176.

<sup>d</sup> This beautiful object, which is of the most perfect pear shape, is said to have been pledged to Holland by Charles II. In the print of the state crown in Sandford, the shape of the pearl on the

very fine pearls pendent from its sides. Four crosses and four fleurs de lys surmount the circlet, all composed of diamonds, the front cross containing a unique sapphire, of the purest and deepest azure, more than two inches long and an inch broad, and the back cross, a rock ruby, of enormous size and exquisite colour, which is said, but I know not upon what authority, to have been worn by the Black Prince at the battle of Cressy, and by Henry V. at the battle of Azincour<sup>c</sup>. The band or circlet is composed of diamonds, emeralds, sapphires, and rubies, and surrounded immediately above the ermine with a fillet of fine pearls. The cap is of dark crimson velvet.

Crowned with this superb diadem, which weighs five pounds and a half, George IV. returned in procession from the Abbey, but on arriving at the Hall, he exchanged it for one of about half that weight, made also by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge for that occasion, the jewels being lent for the purpose. This light crown was broken up immediately afterwards, but a private print exists of it, which was distributed at the time by the makers.

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top of the cross, and his silence regarding it, seem to prove that it could not have been the same at the time of the coronation of James II.

<sup>c</sup> Sandford, in his History of the Coronation of James II., mentions this ruby as being then in the middle of one of the four crosses of the state crown made for Charles II., and estimates it at 10,000*l*. He also mentions that the mound of the same crown was formed of one entire stone of a sea water's green colour, known by the name of an *agmarine* (aqua marine). The cap was then of purple velvet.

## THE SCEPTRES.

THE sceptre royal, borne in the Sovereign's right hand, also underwent some alteration previous to the coronation of George IV. "The *Gallic* ornaments," says a writer in the *Monthly Magazine*, for May, 1821, "have been replaced by golden leaves, surrounding the large amethyst, each bearing the rose, the shamrock, and the thistle." The shaft of the sceptre is of burnished gold, ornamented with precious stones. The magnificent amethyst at the top forms a globe, which is encircled with diamonds, and surmounted by a cross pattée of stones, with a table diamond in the midst.

The sceptre of Charles II. was adorned with "a fair ballas ruby," which was found in the pocket of Parrot, one of Blood's accomplices. It is not particularised by Sandford.

The virge, or rod with the dove, is likewise of gold, three feet seven inches in length. The pomel is adorned with a circle or fillet of table diamonds, and the stem is enriched with precious stones. At the top is a globe surmounted by a cross, on which is placed a dove with the wings expanded. The latter is enamelled white, and the globe is encompassed by a fillet of diamonds.

In 1814, another very rich and elegant sceptre with a dove was discovered behind a part of the old wainscoting of the Jewel House, and is supposed to have been one made for Queen Mary II. according to the order. Vide p. 92 of this work.

### ST. EDWARD'S STAFF

Is a large golden rod, four feet seven and a half inches long, with a pike of steel at the lower end, about four and a quarter inches. It has a mound and cross at the top. This staff is now carried before the sovereign in the procession to the coronation.

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### THE ORB, OR MOUND.

A BALL of gold six inches in diameter, encompassed with a band or fillet of gold, embellished with roses of diamonds, encircling other precious stones, and edged with pearls. On the top is a remarkably fine amethyst of an oval form, near an inch and a half in height, which is the base or pedestal of a cross of gold, three and a quarter inches high, encrusted with diamonds, and adorned with a sapphire, an emerald, and several large pearls. The whole height of the orb and cross is eleven inches.

Another orb was made for Queen Mary II., and is still preserved amongst the crown jewels.

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### THE SPURS

ARE made of fine gold curiously wrought. New embroidered velvet straps were added to them for the coronation of George IV.

### THE BRACELETS

ARE of solid fine gold, an inch and a half in breadth, and edged with rows of pearl. They open by means of a hinge, for the purpose of being put on the arm, and are enamelled with the symbols of the three kingdoms.



### THE RING.

A PLAIN gold ring with a large table ruby, on which is engraven a plain or St. George's cross, is always prepared for the coronation ; but of course it must be newly made, or at least set, for each sovereign.



## VICTORIA.

ONE of the first points on which the speculations of the press and the public were exercised after her present most excellent Majesty's accession, were the royal arms. The escutcheon of pretence containing the arms of Hanover, and ensigned with the crown of that kingdom, was of course to vanish with the pretension that placed it there : but the Queen of England was unmarried. Her Majesty's

arms therefore, it was contended, should be borne in a lozenge, and, by the rules of Heraldry, the order of the Garter could not surround the shield of a female. The answer could, however, have been given by the merest tyro in the science of Armory. The arms in question were not arms of blood, but of dominion; the insignia of the British empire, borne of right by the monarch, and that monarch was the sovereign of the order of the Garter\*.

Behold them, then, at the head of this section, according to the design submitted to and approved by her Majesty in Council; the only alteration from those of William the Fourth being the removal of the escutcheon aforesaid.

If we might be allowed a suggestion, without any offence to the learned collegians of St. Bennet's Hill, who furnished the design, the introduction of the arms of the principality of Wales, instead of the repetition of those of England, in the fourth quarter, would not only have improved the appearance of the shield, but have been a gratifying compliment to a most loyal and deserving nation.

Mr. Willement, in his Regal Heraldry, afforded us a precedent for such a bearing in a very curious specimen

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\* Her Majesty's personal arms would be those of her illustrious parents, impaled within a lozenge, which, as Princess Victoria, she would have borne, surmounted simply by her coronet. The arms in a lozenge, given by Mr. Willement, in his Regal Heraldry, as those of Mary I., were borne by her while Princess only, and differ entirely from those on her Great Seal as Sovereign.



of the arms of Elizabeth, copied from a MS. in the Harleian Collection, Brit. Mus., marked 6096. It consists of three shields picturesquely disposed upon what may be termed a fourth, surrounded by the order of the Garter. The dexter shield bears the arms of France and England quarterly, the sinister those of Ireland, and the escutcheon in base is charged with those of Wales<sup>b</sup>. The circular shield, or field on which they are all three displayed, is blazoned paly, argent and vert, white and green being the Tudor colours.—Vide p. 34 of this work.

In Neale's Antiquities of Westminster Abbey, the arms of George the Fourth are engraved from a design, suggested evidently by the above authority, but omitting the shield of Wales for the sake of those of Brunswick and

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<sup>b</sup> Quarterly 1st and 4th; Gules, a Lion passant regardant Or. 2nd and 3rd; Or, the Lion, Gules. "This coat," says Mr. Willement, "is sometimes given specifically to South Wales; that for North Wales is Argent, three lions passant regardant in pale Gules, their tails passing betwixt their legs and reflected over their backs. (Vide MS. Harl. No. 4199.) The two coats quartered together form part of an elaborate and fantastical achievement of this Queen (Elizabeth) in the genealogy existing in the Royal Library at Buckingham House." Regal Heraldry, p. 81-2, note. Since the publication however of Mr. Willement's work, two seals of Owen Glendower as Prince of Wales have been discovered in the Hotel Soubise at Paris by Mr. Doubleday, and engraved in the 25th volume of the *Archæologia*. The arms are quarterly as here represented, the only difference being in the attitude of the Lions, which are rampant instead of passant regardant. The date of the documents to which they are affixed is 1404, and I therefore believe they are the earliest and best authorities for the arms of Wales extant.

Hanover. Let us try the effect of a similar disposition of the arms of Queen Victoria.—Vide Frontispiece to this work.

We have here given the crest of Wales as it appears in the Warwick Roll over the effigy of Richard III. It is described by Dallaway in his "Inquiries," as a greyhound, argent, upon a *chapeau sable*; whereas the hound is in a cradle (the transverse lines by which the illuminator has represented the wicker or trellice work having been mistaken by Mr. Dallaway for the heraldic mode of indicating sable), and is evidently an allusion to the beautiful old legend of Beth Gellert, made familiar to every lover of poetry by the elegant muse of the late Mr. Spencer. In some MSS. a golden castle is said to be the badge of Wales; and Owen Glendower on his seal as Prince of Wales, bears for his crest the Red Dragon of Cadwallader, which afterwards became one of the badges and supporters of the Tudors.

Another word whilst upon the subject of Wales. The Guelphic order being an Hanoverian decoration, and consequently no longer at the disposal of the sovereign of Great Britain, it has been rumoured that her Majesty will probably institute some new order of Knighthood in its place. In such a case we would most humbly recommend to her Majesty's gracious consideration the claims of a British saint and champion, who has been sadly overlooked. Here have we Saint George and "the most noble order of the Garter," for England; St. Andrew and "the most ancient order of the Thistle" for Scotland; and St. Patrick with his "most illustrious order" for Ireland:

but Wales, the fourth gem of the British crown,—that gives a title to its heir,—that gave a title to the Black Prince! the land of Arthur and Lewellyn, the country of the bards, the soil of the royal tree of Tudor,—has not only been excluded from representation in the arms of every British sovereign save Elizabeth<sup>c</sup>, but her patron saint has been denied the honours of chivalric fellowship which have been lavished on every other holy and renowned champion of Christendom!

It was a common practice, not only of our ancient sovereigns, but also of the chief nobility of the kingdom, to bestow decorations, unconnected with an order of knighthood, on their friends and followers, as a mark of favour or an acknowledgment of service. It consisted in general of their device attached to or composing a collar or chain, and which was called “their livery.” The livery of the unfortunate Richard II., “the white hart crowned and chained under a tree,” is well known to every student of English history; and in the curious paintings at Wilton House, near Salisbury, of that Monarch kneeling before St. John, St. Edmund, and St. Edward the Confessor, he is attended by angels, who are represented as wearing collars formed of white roses, the badge of the house of York, intermixed with the broom pod of the Plantagenets.

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<sup>c</sup> Neither the arms of Wales nor Ireland were borne by her *officially*, although they appear in heraldic drawings of the time. The Harp for Ireland was first quartered by her successor, James I., and the fleurs de lys first excluded by George IV.

The collar of SS is supposed to have originated with Henry IV., in whose reign it first appears. The pendant to it was an Eagle volant and crowned, as it is represented on his tomb, and was formerly to be seen on the effigy of his Queen, Joan of Navarre. The SS were sometimes united with the flower of the "forget me not" (*Myosotis Arvensis*) or "fleur de Souvenance," and have been thought the repeated initial of the favourite old motto "Souvenez-vous de moi." Others derive them from Henry's own motto or word "Soverayne," which appears on his tomb in conjunction with the collar.

His son Henry V. had a most magnificent collar called the Pusan (*Puissante*<sup>d</sup>) or rich collar, composed of antelopes and crowns of gold, enamelled with his "*reson*" or motto—"Un sans plus." It was pawned to the Mayor and City of London for 10,000 marks sterling in the fourth year of his reign, and redeemed in the seventeenth of Henry VI. During the reigns of Edward IV. and Richard III., we find the collar of Suns and Roses (badges of the house of York) with the white Lion of March depending from it.

In the reign of Henry VII., the collar of the Garter is first mentioned, and from that period we hear no more of what may be termed Family collars. Such a decoration, however, without the (in many instances, inconvenient)

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<sup>d</sup> Some explain it Pisan, *i. e.* manufactured at Pisa. Vide Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. ii. p. 405, and Rot. Pat., 17th Henry VI., in which year it was again pawned to the Cardinal, bishop of Winchester.

rank of knighthood would assuredly be most highly prized as a mark of royal approbation, and the White Horse, the ancient ensign of *Kent* as well as of *Saxony*, be doubly appropriate as the family badge of the illustrious daughter of the Duke of Kent and a Princess of the House of Saxe Coburgh, independently of her Majesty's descent from the long line of Anglo-Saxon monarchs, in right of which *alone* that symbol was assumed by the House of Hanover.

While upon the subject of Orders, a word may not improperly be said in way of conclusion, respecting another point on which public curiosity was awakened on the accession of her most excellent Majesty; namely, the mode in which the female Sovereigns of England wore the ensign of the order of the Garter. It was ascertained that Queen Anne wore it round her left arm, and the precedent has been followed; but anciently, from the time of Richard II. (in the seventh year of whose reign the first notice occurs of the fashion), down to the sixteenth of Edward IV., not only the queen, but the ladies of the knights companions of the Garter, had the privilege of wearing that symbol round their left arms, and also a mantle embroidered all over with the ensign of the Garter, the same as the knights from the first foundation of the Order\*. After the reign of Edward IV. this practice fell into disuse. Queen Elizabeth is represented in a mantle with

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\* The splendid effect of the knights' mantles so embroidered may be seen by reference to the beautifully illuminated MS. in the Royal Library, Brit. Mus., marked 15, E 6.

the badge of the order on the left shoulder only, and wearing the collar of the order over it : but in the four-



teenth year of the reign of Charles I. an endeavour was made to revive the ancient and picturesque costume by the deputy chancellor of the Order, who at a chapter held the 22nd of May, at Windsor, moved "that the ladies of the knights companions might have priviledge to wear a Garter of the order about their arms, and an upper robe at festival times, according to ancient usages." Upon which the sovereign gave order that the queen should be acquainted therewith, and her pleasure known, and the

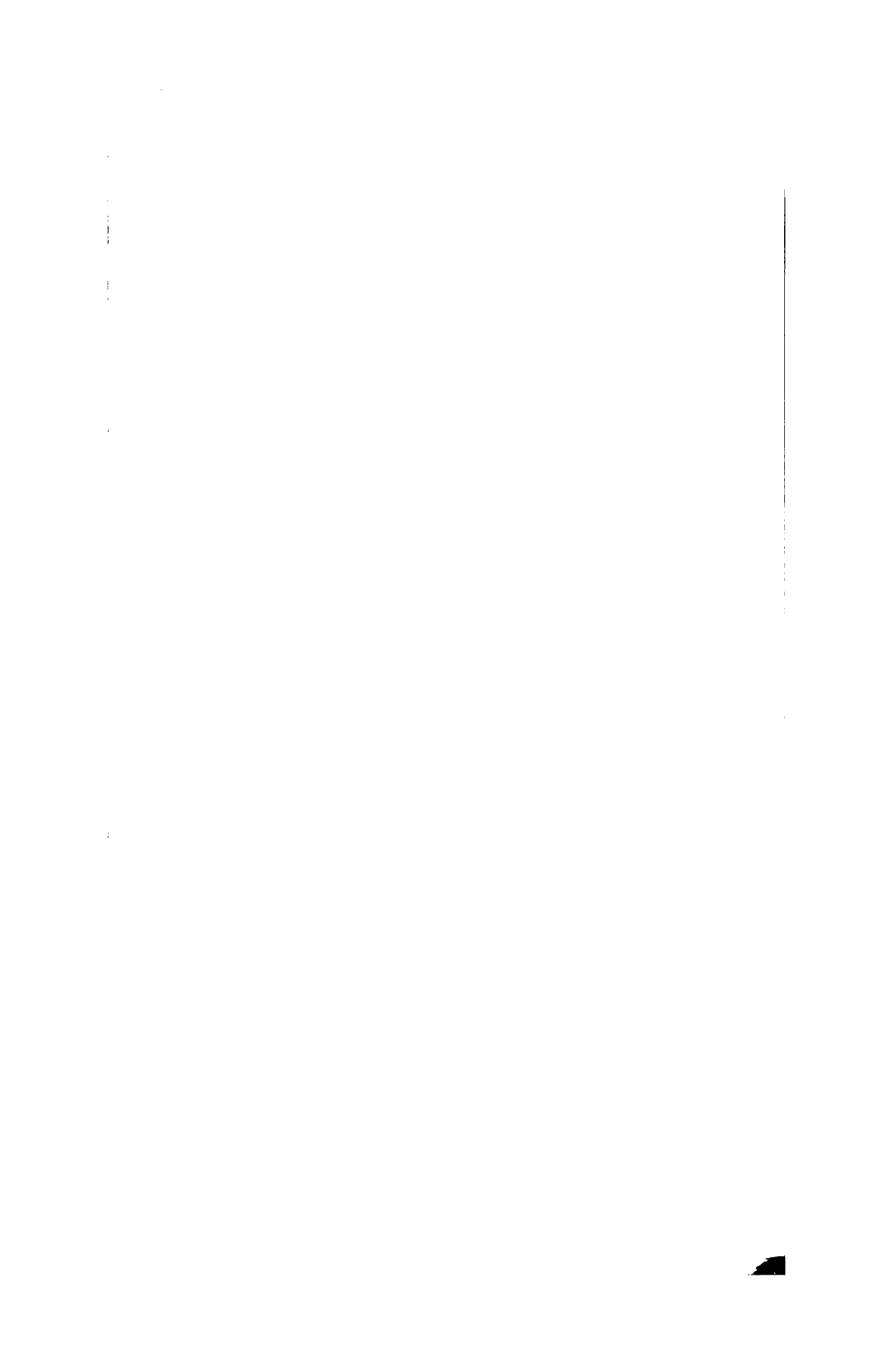
affair left to the ladies' particular suit. Her Majesty's answer was reported by the deputy chancellor on the 10th of October in the following year, and a chapter of the knights was ordered to be held for the express purpose of considering "how it was fittest to be done for the honor of the order." The unhappy struggles of the time however shortly after commenced, and from that day to this, to use the words of Ashmole, "the matter has wholly slept." The way in which the Garter was worn round the left arm, may be seen by a reference to the effigy of Margaret, the wife of Sir Robert Harcourt (who was elected Knight of the Garter in 1463, and who died in 1472), engraved in Gough's Sepulchral Monuments. The original is at Stanton Harcourt, in Oxfordshire. Gough says, that the Garter is round the *right* arm of the effigy of Alice, Duchess of Suffolk, at Ewelme; but in the plate he gives of it, it appears to be round the *wrist* of the *left* arm. Ashmole also mentions a Countess of Tankerville, who is represented on her monument with the Garter round her left arm. The number of Garters embroidered on the mantle of every lady of a knight companion without distinction of rank, was one hundred. The sovereign's would now be distinguished by the *star* of the order on the left shoulder, and her Majesty alone, of course, would wear the collar and the George.

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