

C.S.O.

TEMPORARY CONFIDENTIAL.

ROY/COR/1#8

1527

1
5
2
7

(Formerly)

SUBJECT:

CORONATION OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH II.

CONNECTED FILES.

NUMBER AND YEAR.

1495	Death of His Majesty King George VI and Accession of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.
1527/A	Special Issue of Stamps.
1527/B	Applications for Coronation Seats.
1527/C	Committee. (5-7 removed to)
1527/D	Defence Force Representatives.
1527/E	Civil Representative (16-17 removed to)
1527/F	Award of Coronation Medals.
1527/G	New Coinage.
1527/H	Recommendations of the Committee.



C.O. Ref: COR.55/64/01

1527

DESPATCH

CIRCULAR 566/52

CONFIDENTIAL

THE CHURCH HOUSE,

GREAT SMITH STREET,

LONDON, S.W.1.

6th June, 1952.



Sir,

CORONATION.

As you will be aware, it was announced from Buckingham Palace on the 28th April that The Queen has been pleased to appoint Tuesday, the 2nd June, 1953, to be the day of Her Majesty's Coronation.

2. I shall be addressing you in due course about Coronation arrangements generally. In the meantime, however, I am in a position to inform you that it is Her Majesty's wish that, except in very special circumstances, Governors shall remain in their territories during the period of the celebrations, in order that they may be available, as Her Majesty's Representatives, to preside over such local ceremonies and festivities as may be arranged.

3. This circular has been addressed to all Colonies and Protectorates.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,
humble Servant,

Seen in Inspection

[Signature]

By on the 12th 1952

(For the Secretary of State)

FALKLAND ISLANDS



62

C.O. Ref: COR.56/57/01

DESPATCH

CIRCULAR 599/52



THE CHURCH HOUSE,
GREAT SMITH STREET,
LONDON, S.W.1.
14th June, 1952.

Sir,

CORONATION - ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

63

I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of the "London Gazette" of the 6th June, containing a Royal Proclamation concerning Her Majesty's Coronation.

2. This circular has been addressed to all Colonies and Protectorates etc., and to the East Africa High Commission, the West African Inter-Territorial Secretariat, the Central African Council, the Development and Welfare Organization in the West Indies and the Commissioner-General, Singapore. It has been sent to the High Commissioner, Federation of Malaya, under cover of a separate despatch.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient,
humble Servant,

Yours in respect

[Signature]

Q

(For the Secretary of State)

X

THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING
THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.



The London Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

Published by Authority

Registered as a Newspaper

FRIDAY, 6 JUNE, 1952

BY THE QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION.

Declaring Her Majesty's Pleasure touching Her Royal Coronation and the Solemnity thereof.

ELIZABETH R.

WHEREAS We have resolved, by the Favour and Blessing of Almighty God, to celebrate the Solemnity of Our Royal Coronation at Westminster upon Tuesday the Second Day of June next; and forasmuch as by ancient Customs and Usages of this Realm, as also in regard of divers Tenures of sundry Manors, Lands, and other Hereditaments many of Our loving Subjects do claim and are bound to do and perform divers Services on the said Day, and at the Time of the Coronation, as in Times precedent their Ancestors and those from whom they claim have done and performed at the Coronations of Our famous Progenitors and Predecessors, Kings and Queens of this Realm; We, therefore, out of Our Princely Care for the Preservation of the lawful Rights and Inheritances of Our loving Subjects whom it may concern, have thought fit to give Notice of and publish Our Resolution therein; and do hereby give Notice of and publish the same accordingly: And We do hereby further signify, That, by Our Commission under Our Great Seal of the Realm, We have appointed and authorized Our most dearly beloved Husband Philip Duke of Edinburgh; Our most dear and entirely beloved Uncle and most faithful Counsellor Henry William Frederick Albert Duke of Gloucester; The Most Reverend Father in God Our right trusty and well beloved Counsellor Geoffrey Francis by Divine Providence Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England and Metropolitan; Our right trusty and well beloved Counsellor Gavin Turnbull Lord Simonds, Our Chancellor of Great Britain; The Most Reverend Father in God Our right trusty and well beloved Counsellor Cyril Forster by Divine Providence Archbishop of York, Primate of England and Metropolitan; Our right trusty and well beloved Counsellor Winston Leonard Spencer-Churchill, First Lord of Our Treasury; Our right trusty and well beloved Counsellor Frederick James Lord Woolton, President of Our Council; Our right trusty and well beloved Counsellor Harry Frederick Comfort Crookshank, Keeper of Our Privy Seal; Our right trusty and right entirely beloved Cousin

and Counsellor Bernard Marmaduke Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England; Our right trusty and right entirely beloved Cousin and Counsellor Douglas Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, Lord Steward of Our Household; Our right trusty and right entirely beloved Cousin and Counsellor Henry Hugh Arthur Fitzroy Duke of Beaufort, Master of Our Horse; Our right trusty and right entirely beloved Cousin and Counsellor Walter John Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry; Our right trusty and entirely beloved Cousin and Counsellor Robert Arthur James Marquess of Salisbury, one of Our Principal Secretaries of State; Our right trusty and right well beloved Cousin and Counsellor George Herbert Hyde Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chamberlain of Our Household; Our right trusty and right well beloved Cousin and Counsellor Albert Edward Harry Meyer Archibald Earl of Rosebery; Our right trusty and right well beloved Cousin and Counsellor Henry Charles Ponsonby Earl of Drogheda; Our right trusty and right well beloved Cousin and Counsellor Rowland Thomas Earl of Cromer; Our right trusty and right well beloved Cousin and Counsellor Alexander Augustus Frederick William Alfred George Earl of Athlone; Our right trusty and right well beloved Cousin and Counsellor William Allen Earl Jowitt; Our right trusty and right well beloved Cousin and Counsellor Harold Rupert Leofric George Earl Alexander of Tunis, Our Minister of Defence; Our right trusty and well beloved Cousin and Counsellor Herbert Louis Viscount Samuel; The Right Reverend Father in God Our right trusty and well beloved Counsellor John William Charles by Divine Permission Lord Bishop of London; Our right trusty and well beloved Counsellor William Philip Lord De L'Isle and Dudley, one of Our Principal Secretaries of State; Our right trusty and well beloved Counsellor Samuel Lowry Lord Porter, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary; Our right trusty and well beloved Counsellor Rayner Lord Goddard, Lord Chief Justice of England; Our right trusty and well beloved Counsellor John Clarke Lord MacDermott, Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland; Our right trusty and well beloved Counsellors Sir David Patrick Maxwell Fyfe; Robert Anthony Eden; Oliver Lyttelton; Antony Henry Head; and James Gray Stuart; five of Our Principal Secretaries of State; Our right trusty and well beloved Counsellor Herbert Stanley Morrison; Our right trusty and well beloved Counsellor Clement Richard Attlee; Our right trusty and well beloved

Counsellor Thomas Mackay Lord Cooper, Lord Justice General and President of the Court of Session in Scotland; Our right trusty and well beloved Counsellor Richard Austen Butler, Our Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of Our Exchequer; Our right trusty and well beloved Counsellor Sir Alan Frederick Lascelles, Our Private Secretary; Our right trusty and well beloved Counsellor James Chuter Ede; Our right trusty and well beloved Counsellor Clement Edward Davies; Our right trusty and well beloved Counsellor Sir Francis Raymond Evershed, Master of the Rolls; Our right trusty and well beloved Counsellor James Purdon Lewes Thomas, First Commissioner of Our Admiralty; Our right trusty and well beloved Counsellor David McAdam Eccles, Our Minister of Works; and Our right trusty and well beloved Counsellor Sir James Ulick Francis Canning Alexander, Keeper of Our Privy Purse; or any five or more of them to receive, hear, and determine the Petitions and Claims which shall be to them exhibited by any of Our loving Subjects in this Behalf; and We do hereby appoint such of Our said Commissioners as may be summoned for that Purpose to sit in the Council Chamber at Whitehall upon the first convenient Day to be hereafter notified by Publication in the London, Edinburgh, and Belfast Gazettes, respectively, and from Time to Time to adjourn as to them shall seem meet, for the Execution of Our said Commission, which We do thus publish, to the Intent that all such Persons whom it may anyways concern may know when and where to give their Attendance for the exhibiting of their Petitions and Claims concerning their Services before mentioned to be done and performed at Our said Coronation: And We do hereby signify and declare that it is Our Royal Will and Pleasure that such Part only of the Solemnity and Ceremony of Our Royal Coronation as is usually upon the Coronation of the Kings and Queens of this Realm solemnized in Westminster Abbey, shall take place. And We do further by this Our Royal Proclamation signify and declare that We do dispense, upon the Occasion of this Our Coronation, with the Services and Attendance of all Persons who do claim and are bound to do and perform any Services which, according to ancient Custom or Usage, are to be performed in Westminster Hall or in the Procession. And We do hereby further graciously declare that such Dispensation shall not interfere with the Rights and Privileges of any of Our loving Subjects to claim the Performances of such several Services or any of them at any future Coronation. And We do hereby, by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, declare and make known to all such of Our loving Subjects as it may concern, that it seems good to Us that the Committee of Claims shall, upon the Occasion of this Our Coronation, exclude from their Consideration such Claims as may be submitted to them in respect of Rights or Services connected with the Parts of the Ceremonial in Times past performed in Westminster Hall and with the Procession. And We do, by this Our Royal Proclamation, strictly charge and command all Our loving Subjects whom it may concern that all Persons, of what Rank or Quality soever they be, who either upon Our Letters to them directed, or by reason of their Offices and Tenures, or otherwise, are to do any Service at the time of Our Coronation, other than Service anciently done and performed in Westminster Hall or in the Procession, do duly give their Attendance at the said Solemnity on Tuesday the Second Day of June next, in all respects furnished and appointed as to so great a Solemnity appertaineth and answerable to the Dignities and Places which every one of them respectively holdeth and enjoyeth, and of this they or any of them are not to fail, as they will answer the contrary at their Perils, unless upon special Reasons by Ourselves under Our Hand to be allowed. We shall dispense with any of their Services or Attendances.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this sixth Day of June, in the Year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifty-two, and in the First Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 6th day of June, 1952.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's most Excellent Majesty in Council.
IT is this day ordered by Her Majesty in Council that—

His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T.;
His Royal Highness The Duke of Gloucester, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.M.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.;
The Most Reverend The Archbishop of Canterbury;
The Lord High Chancellor;
The Most Reverend The Archbishop of York;
The Prime Minister;
The Lord President of the Council;
The Lord Privy Seal;
The Most Noble The Duke of Norfolk, K.G., G.C.V.O.;
The Lord Steward;
The Master of the Horse;
The Most Noble The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, G.C.V.O.;
The Most Honourable The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G.;
The Lord Chamberlain;
The Right Honourable The Earl of Rosebery, K.T., D.S.O., M.C.;
The Right Honourable The Earl of Drogheda, K.C.M.G.;
The Right Honourable The Earl of Cromer, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.;
Major-General The Right Honourable The Earl of Athlone, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.;
The Right Honourable Earl Jowitt;
Field Marshal The Right Honourable Earl Alexander of Tunis, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C.;
The Right Honourable Viscount Samuel, G.C.B., G.B.E.;
The Right Reverend The Bishop of London;
The Right Honourable Lord De L'Isle and Dudley, V.C.;
The Right Honourable Lord Porter, G.B.E.;
The Right Honourable Lord Goddard;
The Right Honourable Lord MacDermott, M.C.;
The Right Honourable Sir David Patrick Maxwell Fyfe;
The Right Honourable Robert Anthony Eden, M.C.;
The Right Honourable Oliver Lyttelton, D.S.O., M.C.;
The Right Honourable Antony Henry Head, C.B.E., M.C.;
The Right Honourable James Gray Stuart, M.V.O., M.C.;
The Right Honourable Herbert Stanley Morrison, C.H.;
The Right Honourable Clement Richard Attlee, O.M., C.H.;
The Right Honourable Thomas MacKay Lord Cooper, O.B.E.;
The Right Honourable Richard Austen Butler;
The Right Honourable Sir Alan Frederick Lascelles, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C.;
The Right Honourable James Chuter Ede;
The Right Honourable Clement Edward Davies;
The Right Honourable Sir Francis Raymond Evershed;
The Right Honourable James Purdon Lewes Thomas;
The Right Honourable David McAdam Eccles;
The Right Honourable Sir James Ulick Francis Canning Alexander, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., O.B.E.;

or any five of them, be, and they are hereby, appointed a Committee to consider, in accordance with such directions, as to the matters to be considered or otherwise, as Her Majesty may be pleased to give, the preparations necessary to be made for the Coronation of Her Majesty, and to that end Her Majesty is also pleased to order that the said Committee shall nominate an Executive Committee. And Her Majesty, is further pleased to appoint Sir Robert Uchtred Eyre Knox, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., to act as Secretary to the said Committees.

F. J. Fernau.

LONDON

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1952

Price Sixpence net

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S.O. Code No. 65-39566

g.H. to see from 66. 15/7

June 1952

PA 66.12



B.B.C. GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE

- (a) In October 1952 a programme on "The Stately Homes of England" and a series of talks on the lines of the talks going out at the present time in the Home Service.
- (b) In November 1952 a programme about accommodation in the United Kingdom, and another about youth hostels and the Youth Hostel Movement.
- (c) In December 1952 a programme on Britain's National Parks.
- (d) In January 1953 programmes on:-
 - (i) "The Crown in British History";
 - (ii) "Royal Occasions" (consisting of broadcasts by the Queen and the Duke, linked together by the medium of narrative.) (Subject to Palace permission.)
- (e) In February 1953:-
 - (i) A preview of Royal occasions outside London, e.g., the Highland Gathering and the Royal Show;
 - (ii) a preview of the Festivals at Edinburgh, Cheltenham, Bath, etc.;
 - (iii) a programme on the Court of St. James's, and a series of talks on Coronation figures such as the Herald, Yeomen, Bodyguards, Sovereign's Escort, Guards of Honour, etc.
- (f) In March 1953 a programme on London by floodlight (in 1937).
- (g) In April a programme dealing with historical buildings along the route, etc., and another on Westminster Abbey.
- (h) In May 1953 a programme on the Crown Jewels. Towards the end of the month three or four programmes already given in the Home Service would be reproduced in the Overseas Programme.

D. J. B.

Above J. I. P.

Sum.

CHO

2. 10. 53

18/8.

lag

C.P. This should go to
 Sh. temporarily as he
 may like to use some of
 the material. Or should
 come back to CBO; ^{Interoffice} _{at cover}
 Coronation file as it may
 be required for speeches
 & a broadcast, nearer
 the time

AT COVER

S.E. as above pl. ^{39/8} _{24/8} ^{To Comm-} _{ation file.}
 file. 5.12.52.

~~Yes~~

~~Yes~~

X on 11 - we shd. consider now?

8.7.9.

16-17 to /E

18-19 now filed in 1527/B

8.7.11.

Recd. pages 16-19 in 1527/H

CS

Coronation - first action required

20

- a) Ref ⑤ Proclaim Public Holiday
- b) Appointment of C'ttee. I am dealing with this.
- c) Ref ⑥. I am dealing with this.
- d) Ref ⑦. Leats can be guaranteed.
- e) Ref ⑧. Public Notice to issue.

Bo. 22/9 with Mr. on previous Coronation Celebrations

17

By the free and
v. ...
289/17/1
1961

CS I will not be ^{here} back when the S/Lt returns & I will like him to put an early ink composition of Coronation C'ttee.

2) He shall read the earlier file & then make recommendations as to membership

3) Following suggestions to be considered.

Chairman S/Lt

Members Newham

Goss

Town Clerk (Sec)

Lady Member (Miss Bupp? Mrs Dorcas?)

Creece

J. King

Representing

Boat - School - Broadway

Camp - Reg. Co. - Church

F.I.L.F.

Town Council

Fre. Soc. A

General & Dances

Other Possibles.

O/C Prod.

C/Cons. Table.

H. Bonds (vice King?)

Hardy (vice Newham?)

O'Fallon

A naval officer.

Lundry work

F.I.L.F.

4) If C.T. shall advise how much we spent on previous Coronation & I will then like you to suggest a price which the C'ttee shall be guided by.

24/9

B

CS Ref (22)

Telegram at once to issue. Messrs Bonds & O'Fallon to consider composition. I want Bennett to be one & King another & we shall try & adjust his passage. The 3rd one need not necessarily be a corporal & shall be a deserving member whose passage we will pay. A war, & shall be leaving here end of April & 1919.

H.C.S.

I suggest the following Ctee. which is not too large:

Constance	Chairman and Sec. I propose to be my own secretary. I certainly don't want K. Hellman as sec., he's too dilatory.
McWhann	The special service would be in the Cathedral. But that is not the case how when he gets on to the stage family but that is not the case but McW. is the better church representative.
R. Reine	Chairman of Labour Fed.
Harvey	Leg. Co.
Burton	F.I.C., S.O.A.
C.C.	Very necessary, I think
O'Sullivan	F.I.D.F.
Mrs. Mueser	Re X - our special arrangements for worship.
Somerville	Guthrie will be away & S. in charge? Street-lighting, etc.
O'Leary P.W.D. & later S.W.	Temporary erection, etc.
Mueser	He was in last Ctee & there will be extra b'coming.
Mrs. Birgin	Town Comm - special display in library.

May I discuss this Ctee with you and H.H. soon? I would like to get a preliminary meeting in the next two/three weeks.

The old Bill is not so formidable. It consists mainly of a childish dispute over shipping!

Decision to agree from S/K 12.1.52

L.H.

8.8.52.

"Mrs. Barker has agreed to act as Hon. Sec. to the Ctee. I imagine that as in the case of the Bunting Ctee. she will be a member as well"

RECORDS: Pages 23-27
1529/H



51.

INF. 61/04.

Colonial Office,
Sanctuary Buildings,
Great Smith Street,
S.W.1.

12th January, 1953.

A little later date?

Dear Raymer,

We have been taking a closer look at the problems involved in (a) obtaining publicity for colonial participation in the Coronation events, and (b) ensuring that there is an adequate flow of information to individual territories about the activities of their own representatives and contingents while in the United Kingdom.

2. As to (a) it is clear that at the time of the Coronation events will so crowd in on each other that the newspapers and newsreels companies are likely to have little space for the colonial element, though the more spectacular and colourful representatives and contingents will probably be much photographed. For our part we shall make sure that all possible facilities are available to the Press and newsreels companies, and will do everything possible to put information in front of them, but much will depend, of course, on the willingness of the colonial representatives and contingents to be interviewed, photographed and filmed. I hope you will be able to prepare the ground for this. But apart from the events of the Coronation itself, there should be good opportunities in advance to obtain publicity for colonial aspects. To this end it would be helpful if you could let us have as soon as you reasonably can, two or three hundred words about your contingent in the procession: this item could usefully say something about the history of the unit represented and its present composition, and also about any members of the contingent who have achieved particular distinction or are people with particularly interesting stories. It would also be helpful to have a correct description of uniforms if these are peculiar to the unit and have features likely to be unfamiliar in the United Kingdom. So, too, if any good news photographs were taken of the contingent, or members of the contingent, before it sets off, I suggest that these should be made available quickly to the United Kingdom Press through whatever channels you are using (it is, of course, the "unusual" shot that will attract the attention of picture editors rather than the photograph of a formal parade). Prints of these same photographs should come also to us for possible use in the C.O.I. overseas services. I have referred here only to the contingents since we already have (or should have if a request made in the official despatch has been met) biographical notes about your official representatives.

3. Publicity might also be obtained, providing it is not left too late, for news items about arrangements

/for

M.R. Raymer, Esq.

K.I.V. action on 50.

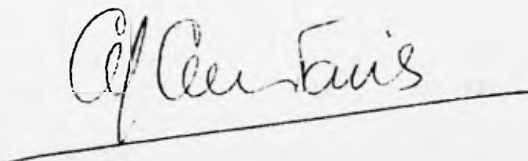
52

for your celebrations of the Coronation, especially if there is anything in these arrangements that is in any way unusual or novel. It is clear that where there are efficient local correspondents of the London agencies and newspapers this kind of information will come through to the Press in the normal way, but it would nonetheless be helpful if you could, in addition to the note about the contingents, let us have a note about your Coronation arrangements both for overseas use and for possible placing here.

4. Turning now to arrangements for sending back news and visual material about the activities of the colonial representatives and contingents while in the United Kingdom, we shall do our best to see that these activities are comprehensively covered in reports, photographs and films. This will be a major effort since the activities will be concentrated into such a short period, and so many territories and people are involved. It should help if, as we hope, we are able to go ahead with the proposal to bring colonial journalists to this country for the Coronation, though I should perhaps add that looking after these journalists, and seeing that they get all the facilities they require, will in itself be quite an undertaking. Quite apart from the efforts we are able to make you may think fit to make some kind of arrangement for your contingents and representative to report back direct on their activities. On the film side, our hope is to be able to get shots for "British News" and to make a film about colonial participation in the Coronation.

5. I have not mentioned the B.B.C. side of affairs, but you can take it that we shall do all we can to get the home services including television, interested (especially in programmes featuring visitors to the United Kingdom) and that we shall help the overseas services to get all the facilities they require for the special programmes they will certainly put on.

Yours sincerely,



(C.Y. Carstairs.)
Director of Information Services.

DECODE.

TELEGRAM SENT.

From SECRETARY OF STATE to GOVERNOR

Despatched: 7.3.53

Time: 1745

Received: 9.3.53

Time: 0845

Unnumbered circular 7 th March. Coronation films.
Excellent commercial colour film " Royal Heritage." Running
time 27 minutes with commentary by Robert Donat and containing
much material associated with Coronation and other Royal
occasions is now available for 16mm non- theatrical distribution
at approx £45 (repeat £45) per print less 10 per cent. Please
cable if you wish to order prints at your expense and if so how
many. If you require prints but cannot afford to pay please say
so and I will consider possibility of supply at United Kingdom
expense. Bulk order will be placed to cover all requests
received by 23 rd March.

SECR.

P/L CCG

File and p.u.
(Intld.)
J.B.
9.3.53

PA 9

DECODE.

1527.
TELEGRAM.

From OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT.

To ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER, SOUTH GEORGIA.

Despatched: 19th March,

19 53 Time: 1130

Received:

19 .. Time:

No.41. Coronation. Please let me have your suggestions and requirements for Coronation celebrations South Georgia. I visualize that you will give reception for Point residents and senior members whaling community which will be Government commitment. What stores and alcohol would you require?

2. Regret fireworks unobtainable but can send very pistol and rounds if desired. Can you purchase any signal rockets locally?

3. Would you like any flags and or bunting sent from here?

4. Children will receive Coronation mementos in due course and I propose presenting whaling companies and your office or house with photographic portraits of the Queen.

OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE
GOVERNMENT.

C.S.
Above to issue.
(Intld.)
C.C.
19.3.

G.TC.
CGG

sf Attached is a spare copy.

We should indent for

- 6 ✓ 15" x 12" (mounted 24" x 18") for Base
- 1 18" x 15" (mounted 26" x 19") for A.O. S.G.

I will deal with Whaling Companies separately.

19/3

P.S. It is not clear what the autographing rule is but we should ask Crown to obtain signed photographs if this is permissible.

A.C.S.

We spoke. you will deal with S.G.
 For bases I have ordered photographs
 No. 015957 J. 15" x 12", mounted to
 24" x 18" - light oak frame. For S.G.
 OAG would like one size larger i.e.
 18" x 15" mounted to 26" x 19"

Done & per D B 10/3 19/3.

56
DECODE.

TELEGRAM SENT.

From GOVERNOR to SECRETARY OF STATE

Despatched : 1943.53

Time : 1530

Received : Time :

SD No.62. Following from Campbell for Lloyd begins :-
Your letter of 11th December 1952 Tree Planting. Would
like to be represented by Major A.I.Fleuret, M.B.E., E.D.,
late Administrative Officer South Georgia now living at
56 Vista Way, Kenton, Harrow. Grateful if you would
communicate with him and obtain his consent. Ends.

See 123.

OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT

G.T.C.
CGG

57.

Yes

(SS) we will leave for A.O.'s photographs -
may we be particular of future is required for the
Whaling boys. & they can be included on the
same indent, pl.

8

21.3.

I am mounting
separately re whaling photos.

DECODE.

420.

TELEGRAM.

58

From The Officer Administering the Government

To The Colonial Secretary

Despatched : 27th March, 19 53 Time : 18.00

Received : 28th March, 19 53 Time : 09.00

54

No. 49. Your Telegram No. 41 paragraph 1 Half case
whisky and gin only as other provisions can be obtained
from Government Store. As celebration will occur midwinter
propose holding reception only.

2. Will try to obtain rockets locally but grateful
verey pistol and cartridges.

3. Grateful for 6 large union jacks.

See 97

G.H.

Submitted 25 54

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER.

[Signature]

Whisky
Gin
P.C.
S.H.

C.S. Pse arrange for 1/2 case
whisky + 1/2 case gin - very festive
+ cartridges to be sent to R.O. on

P/1: VP

Order cancelled as R.O. is not S.O.

next Bruce. Please discuss with S/P over Jacks
as he may be able to let us have some.

As to be asked for rough estimate
of cost of party provisions etc. he will
purchase locally.

This ~~file~~^{minute}
must not be lost
right off.

9/4

B.

Off.

(S's) pl. Indene (per McGraw) for
photograph for S. Lingua - change to
Deps. Head 1. S/L. 4. Less refe the
Indene hereon & give back to me today.

59B.

2/4

Further action on I 47/53.

60

BBC PUBLICATIONS
THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION
35 MARYLEBONE HIGH STREET, LONDON, W.1

TELEPHONE: WELBECK 5577 • TELEGRAMS AND CABLES: BROADCASTS, TELEX, LONDON

15/PNS/GER

16th March 1953

Dear Sir,

"London Calling" - Coronation Number

We have pleasure in asking you to accept the enclosed reproduction of the 48 page Coronation Number of "London Calling". It would be appreciated if local retailers, libraries and offices could be asked to display these leaflets, so that attention may be drawn to the BBC's Coronation plans in sufficient time to enable the general public to make sure of their copy.

Special arrangements have been made to ensure that all our regular Wholesale Houses both in London and overseas will have supplies for re-sale to the public at the equivalent of 6d. per copy. All members of the public enrolling now and before 16th April as subscribers will receive the Coronation Number in their normal subscription year without additional charge on the subscription rate of 25/- per annum post free direct from London.

Overseas correspondents who have already asked for supplies will be receiving a separate letter indicating the terms and method of delivery. If you have not already placed your own order, may we ask you to airmail this to us without delay to reach us at the latest Monday, 13th April.

Overleaf you will find the broad outline of the contents of this special number, together with the names and addresses of the leading London Export Houses who have already reserved considerable quantities for supplying to overseas traders and readers, or your orders will be welcomed direct to me at this office.

Yours faithfully,

George E. Rush

(G.E. Rush)

Assistant Circulation Manager, Export

RADIO TIMES • THE LISTENER • LONDON CALLING • BBC QUARTERLY
HIER SPRICHT LONDON • ICI LONDRES • LONDON CALLING EUROPE
SCHOOL BROADCASTING PUBLICATIONS • BBC CONCERT AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS

"London Calling" - Coronation Number

Inside its four-colour cover there will be 44 pages of special articles dealing with the Coronation ceremony, its religious significance, its history, order and meaning. Further contents are:

TO THE LISTENER OVERSEAS: Foreword by J.B. Clark, Director of
External Broadcasting

FULL PAGE PORTRAIT OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

THE SCENE INSIDE WESTMINSTER ABBEY: by Howard Marshall

THE BBC'S BROADCASTING PLANS (G.O.S. Timings)

ROUND THE WORLD HOOK-UP: by Laurence Gilliam

THE PAGEANTRY OF THE PROCESSION: by Wynford Vaughan Thomas

THE CEREMONIAL WAY: by Colin Wills

THE QUEEN'S TITLES: by Roger Fulford

THE CROWN JEWELS: by Geoffrey Bounphrey

BUCKINGHAM PALACE: by Audrey Russell

PHOTOGRAPHS AND BIOGRAPHIES OF THE COMMENTATORS

FULL CORONATION WEEK BROADCASTS, THE ORDER OF THE CORONATION
SERVICE AND A DOUBLE PAGE PLAN OF THE ROYAL ROUTE

The undermentioned London Wholesalers will be pleased to receive inquiries for supplies of this Coronation number:

Messrs. W.H. Smith & Son Ltd.,
Strand House,
Portugal Street,
W.C.2.

Messrs. Gordon & Gotch Ltd.,
75/9 Farringdon Street,
E.C.4.

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The Continental Publishers &
Distributors Ltd.,
101 Southwark Street,
S.E.1.

- OR -

BBC Publications,
35 Marylebone High Street, (By airmail)
W.1.

LONDON CALLING

THE OVERSEAS JOURNAL OF THE BBC



THE CORONATION
of
H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH II

BBC PUBLICATIONS
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This special edition will contain full programme details, times and wavelengths of BBC broadcasts to the world throughout Coronation week, including the descriptions by numerous commentators of the whole historic ceremony.

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BBC Publications,
London, W.1, England.



Sanctuary Buildings,
45 Smith Street,
London, S.W.1.

62

10th March, 1953.

My Reference

INP 91/92/02

Your Reference



Colonial Secretary

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

~~Public Relations Officer,~~
~~Information Officer,~~

63

Specimen of new poster of
H.M. The Queen which is being sent
to you by the Central Office of
Information.

H. S. Cocks
(H.S. Cocks)
Information Department

Mailed from
60.



HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH II

64



Sanctuary Buildings,
Gt Smith Street,
London, S.W.1.

My Reference INF 61/05

Your Reference

Colonial Secretary,
Falkland Islands

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS

2 APR 1953
OF THE

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

12
15
This is the publication referred to
in paragraph 7 of Mr Carstairs' letter
No.96417 of 27.6.52. The Central Office
of Information are sending you
separately a further five copies.

25.3.53.

W Stoull





This memento belongs to

THE QUEEN

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II came to the throne when her well-beloved father King George VI died on February 6, 1952. Many parts of the Commonwealth heard the Proclamation. In London heralds proclaimed to the people: 'The High and Mighty Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary is now become Queen Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God Queen of this Realm and of all her other Realms and Territories. Head of the Commonwealth'. Now after many months of preparation comes the magnificent ceremony of Her Majesty's Coronation. The splendid pageantry which has grown up with the crowning of the long line of Kings and Queens again blazes forth in the streets of London and in Westminster Abbey. Near and far the peoples of the Commonwealth of Nations join together in joyful celebration of this memorable and glorious day.



OUR ROYAL FAMILY

On November 20, 1947, The Queen, at that time Princess Elizabeth, was married to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., who served in the Royal Navy throughout the Second World War and now holds the rank of Commander. The Royal couple have two children: His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall, who is Heir to the Throne, and The Princess Anne. The Queen, who herself grew up in a very devoted family, finds strength and comfort in her happy home amid the heavy duties of state.





THE QUEEN IS CROWNED

The Ancient Abbey of Westminster, crowning-place for nine hundred years of the Kings and Queens of England, today holds a glittering array of thousands of people. They come from all parts of the Commonwealth of Nations and countries beyond, and many of them wear bright robes and flashing jewels. The Queen is acclaimed by her subjects, led by the boys of Westminster School. Her Majesty takes the Coronation Oath, is anointed with oil, and presented with Spurs, the Sword of State, the Sceptres, the Orb and the Ring. Now, as she sits on King Edward's chair, which contains the Stone of Destiny, the Archbishop of Canterbury solemnly places the Crown upon her head. On seeing this The Queen's subjects cry out 'God Save the Queen!' again and again. Silver trumpets sound, and from the Tower of London and St. James's Park guns fire in salute to our gracious Queen. As bells ring throughout the Commonwealth, Westminster Abbey resounds with joyful shouts:

*GOD SAVE QUEEN ELIZABETH!
LONG LIVE QUEEN ELIZABETH!*

ST. EDWARD'S
CROWN



IMPERIAL
STATE CROWN



The Archbishop of Canterbury crowns The Queen with St. Edward's Crown, but when Her Majesty leaves Westminster Abbey she wears the Imperial State Crown, which was made for Queen Victoria. The Orb is the symbol of Royal Power under the Cross. During the Coronation Service Her Majesty carries two sceptres; the Royal Sceptre with the Cross, which has in its head the Star of Africa, cut from the magnificent Cullinan diamond, and the Sceptre with the Dove, which signifies justice and mercy. The oil with which The Queen is anointed is poured into the spoon from the Ampulla, which is in the form of a golden eagle. The Ring, which is put on The Queen's finger, is known as 'The Wedding Ring of England'. The Jewelled Sword, one of the five Swords of State, is said to be the most beautiful and valuable sword in the world. St. George's Spurs, made of gold, symbolize chivalry.



THE ORB OF ENGLAND



THE SPURS



THE SPOON



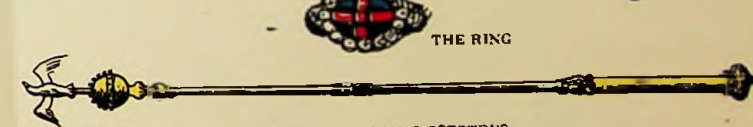
THE AMPULLA



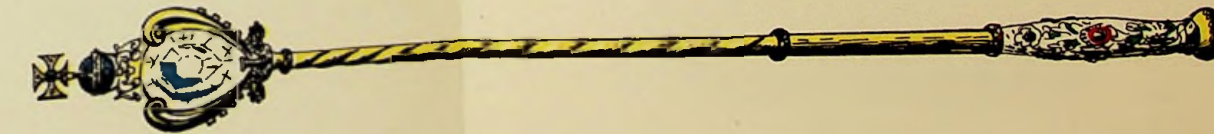
THE SWORDS OF STATE

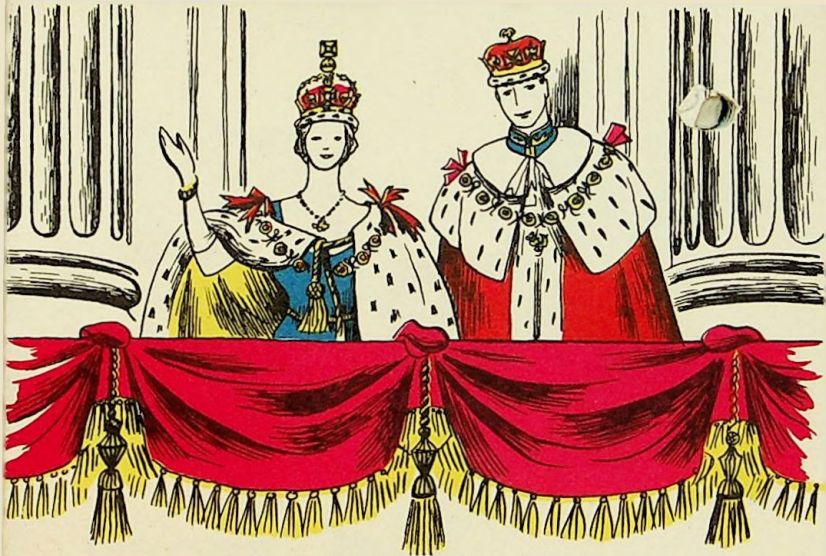


THE RING



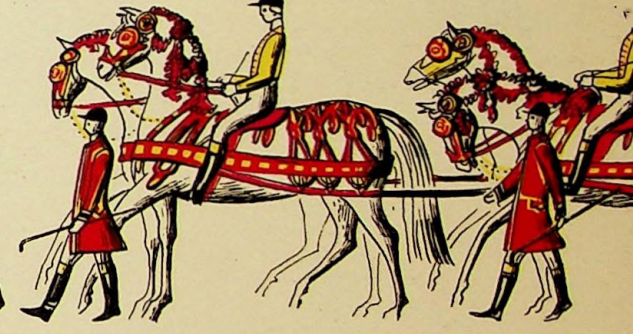
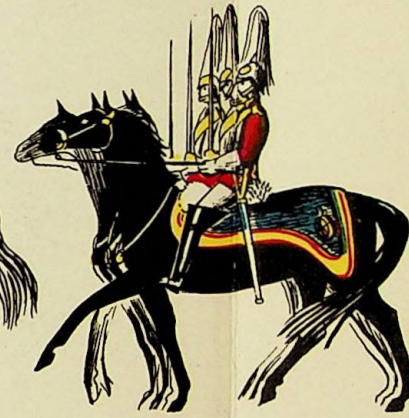
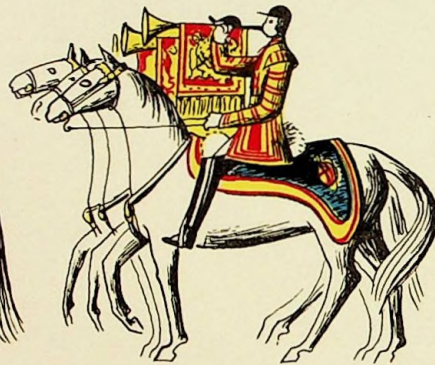
THE ROYAL SCEPTRES





Buckingham Palace—Home Again

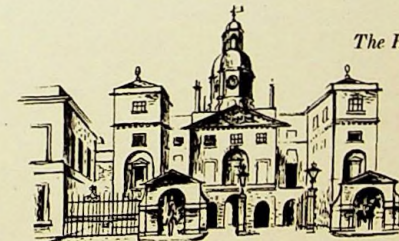
God save the Queen



Westminster Abbey



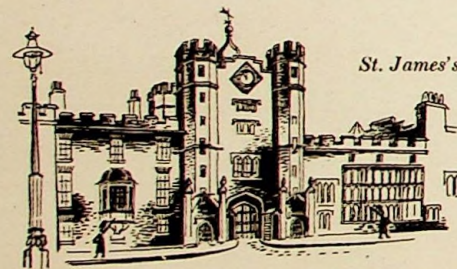
Houses of Parliament



The Horse Guards

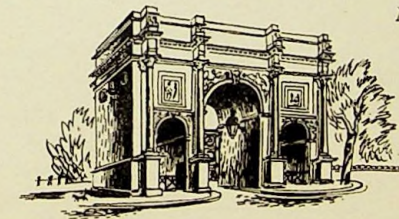
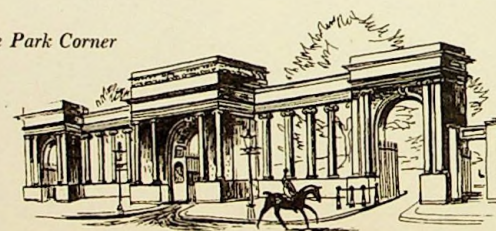


Trafalgar Square

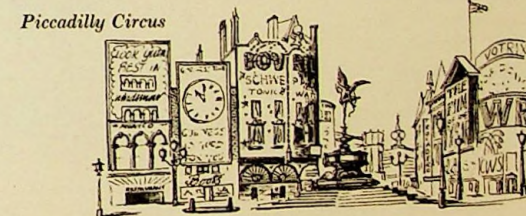


St. James's Palace

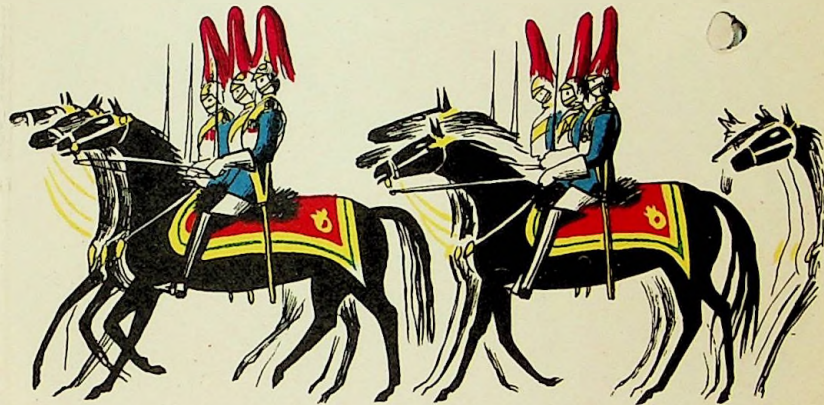
Hyde Park Corner



Marble Arch



Piccadilly Circus



Admiralty Arch and Captain Cook's statue



Buckingham Palace



INF 61/03

Information Department,
Colonial Office,
Sanctuary Buildings,
Great Smith Street,
S.W.1.

21st March, 1953.

Dear *Colonial Secretary,*

Coronation Film Strips

You might like to have the following information about commercially published film strips on the Coronation:-

- (1) "The Meaning of the Queen's Coronation" available from S.P.C.K. 9 Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2, price 25s. for the strip (with printed script) plus 12s. 6d. for the record. 39 frames.

The strip is accompanied by a record on a double sided 12 inch disc of an impressive commentary spoken by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

A report on the strip by a member of the Colonial Office Serial Services Department who saw it on the 10th March is enclosed.

We will send you shortly by air a specimen copy of the strip and record. Unfortunately we cannot afford to send you more than this one copy free of charge.

- (2) "Royal Regalia"

A film strip in colour of the Regalia published by Picture Post at 16s. 14 frames.

The Imperial Crown of India has been included.

(3)

Colonial Secretary,
Stanley.

1-48

Mail from 60.

91
(3) "Coronation Ceremony and Regalia" by David Baird
published by the Daily Mail School Aid Department,
New Carmelite House, London, E.C.4. at 12s. 6d.
Black-and-White. 39 frames. Long captions.

(4) "Historic Services to the Crown" by David Baird
published by the Daily Mail School Aid Department
at 12s. 6d. Black and White . 40 frames.
Describes the duties of the Earl Marshal and other
Royal officials in detail.

2. We think that "The Meaning of the Queen's Coronation"
is the best of these strips.

3. If you wish to purchase any copies from your own
funds, please order through the Crown Agents in the usual way.

4. I might add that we sent you about six months ago a
strip produced by the Central Office of Information entitled
"H.M. Queen Elizabeth II" which would be useful for showing
at the time of the Coronation.

Yours sincerely,

H.C. Cocks
(H.C. Cocks)
Information Department.

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Report on film strip
"The Meaning of the Queen's Coronation"

The filmstrip consists of coloured drawings showing all the main parts of the Coronation ceremony, and is made very largely from the point of view of the Queen. The pictures are perhaps a little crude and the colours rather bright, but that would probably not be so noticeable if one were sitting further away than I was. They are, however, most effective, and are symbolic and suggestive rather than photographic.

The commentary is most impressive and gives by far the best account of the real significance of the Coronation rite that I have met. At the same time, it is clear and simple. It starts and finishes with a quotation from Her Majesty's Christmas broadcast, in which she asks all her people of whatever religion to pray for her at the time of her Coronation. This sets the background of the whole production, and the Archbishop's commentary brings out the full significance of the ceremony.

The Archbishop himself is very pleased with the whole production (this preview was mainly for him), and representatives of the Commonwealth High Commissioners who were there this morning all agreed on how good it was. The filmstrip was produced primarily for schools but is just as appropriate for adults. I have no doubt that it would be most suitable for secondary schools and senior teacher training colleges in the Colonies. It would also be suitable for adult audiences in the Colonial territories, provided that they can understand the commentary, which is an absolute essential. It should, however, be possible to produce translations or paraphrases in local languages which could either be recorded or read. They would not, however, have the quality of the Archbishop's description.

I strongly advise that Colonial Governments should be informed as early as possible of this production, since it should have a very general appeal. It is of course an essentially Christian account of a Christian ceremony and for that very reason I think it will appeal strongly to Colonial peoples, and especially in view of the introductory quotation from Her Majesty's Speech it will appeal to those of other religions. In fact, I think that one of its greatest importances is to show something of the real religious significance of the Coronation.



72

C.O.Ref: COR 90/91/01.

1527

DESPATCH

CIRCULAR 9/53.

THE CHURCH HOUSE,
GREAT SMITH STREET,
LONDON.S.W.1.
3rd January, 1953.



Sir,

CORONATION - SCHOOL HOLIDAYS

13

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith for your information a copy of a circular which is being issued with Her Majesty's approval by the Ministry of Education to Local Education Authorities about the practice to be adopted in the United Kingdom in regard to the grant of additional school holidays on the occasion of the Coronation.

2. This circular has been addressed to all Colonies and Protectorates etc., and to Regional Organisations. It has been sent to Malta for the attention of Ministers and to the High Commissioner, Federation of Malaya under cover of a separate despatch.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient,
humble Servant,

Order of the Queen

HOLIDAYS

Coronation Day will be a public holiday and the Minister believes that local education and other responsible school authorities may wish to mark the occasion by granting a holiday in addition to the day of the Coronation itself. For the purpose of Regulation 16 of the Schools Grant Regulations, 1951, such holidays up to a maximum of three days, including the day of the Coronation, may be counted as days on which the school meets over and above the ten days normally allowed by the Regulation.

copy in 1527/D
DECODE.

TELEGRAM SENT.

From SECRETARY OF STATE to GOVERNOR

Despatched: 8.5.53

Time: 1800

Received: 9.5.53

Time: 0345

REPLY URGENTLY REQUIRED.

Circular Unnumbered (2) of May 8th. Coronation. It is hoped to arrange as in 1937 for wreath to be laid on Cenotaph by Officer Commanding Colonial Military Contingent and by Civil Representative Colonial territories. The military contingent as a whole would be present at ceremony which would probably be held at about 1245 on June 4th.

Suitable wreaths of standard size will be obtained from British Legion here and cost would be debited to funds of Governments concerned. The price these wreaths will probably be about 34 to 34. 10s. each.

3. It is proposed that cost of wreaths laid on behalf of military contingent should be borne equally by the territories represented in contingent. Grateful to know by telegram not later than May 14th whether you wish a wreath to be laid on behalf of your territory by Coronation representative and whether you agree sharing equally with other territories cost of wreaths for military contingents.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

GTC/CGG.
Tmed/SS

Reply at 82

KIV 79

Original filed in 1527

Copy in 1527/D

DECODE.

TELEGRAM SENT.

From GOVERNOR to SECRETARY OF STATE

Despatched: 11.5.53

Time: 1545

Received:

Time:

80 No 97. Your Circular Unnumbered (2) of 8th May. Coronation.

Wish wreath laid by representative and agree share
cost of wreaths for military contingents.

GOVERNOR.

GTC
SS

KIV 79

PUBLISHED BY GRACIOUS PERMISSION OF
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

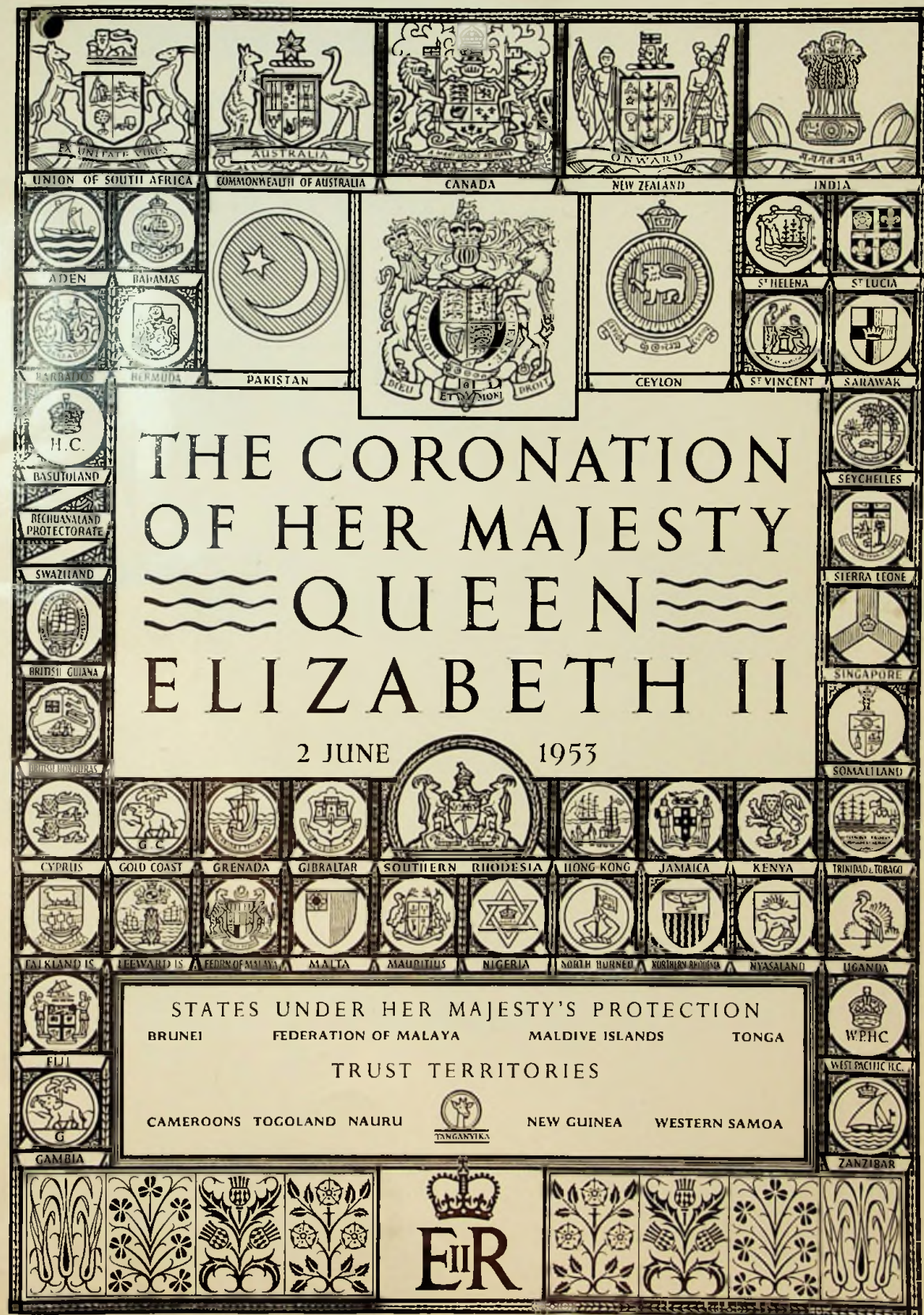


THE CORONATION
OF HER MAJESTY
QUEEN
ELIZABETH II
APPROVED SOUVENIR PROGRAMME

KING GEORGE'S

3-

JUBILEE TRUST



THE CORONATION OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH II

2 JUNE 1953

STATES UNDER HER MAJESTY'S PROTECTION

BRUNEI FEDERATION OF MALAYA MALDIVES ISLANDS TONGA

TRUST TERRITORIES

CAMEROONS TOGOLAND NAURU NEW GUINEA WESTERN SAMOA

E II R

LINES ON THE CORONATION OF OUR GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN

THIS Lady whom we crown was born
 When buds were green upon the thorn
 And earliest cowslips showed;
 When still unseen by mortal eye
 One cuckoo tolled his "Here am I,"
 And over little glints of sky,
 In rain-pools whence the trickles flowed,
 The small snipe clattered wing.
 The swallows were upon the road,
 Nought but the cherry-blossom snowed,
 The promise was on all fields sowed
 Of Earth's beginning Spring.

Now that we crown Her as our Queen
 May love keep all her pathways green,
 May sunlight bless her days;
 May the fair Spring of her beginning
 Ripen to all things worth the winning,
 The very surest of our praise
 That mortal men attempt.
 May this old land revive and be
 Again a star set in the sea,
 A Kingdom fit for such as She
 With glories yet undreamt.

JOHN MASEFIELD

Poet Laureate



HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH II



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH



THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE DUKE OF CORNWALL AND THE PRINCESS ANNE



H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER



H.M. QUEEN MARY



H.R.H. THE PRINCESS MARGARET

A FOREWORD

BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE
DUKE OF GLOUCESTER

*Chairman of the Administrative Council of
King George's Jubilee Trust*



WITH the approval of Her Majesty the Queen, King George's Jubilee Trust has once again been authorized to prepare and issue the Souvenir Programme of the Coronation.

This is being distributed far and wide among the peoples of the Commonwealth, as a token of the unity which, linking us together at all times, cannot but be felt the more strongly on this occasion of national re-dedication. The thousands who line the route of the Royal Procession may follow in the Programme the sacred rites of the Service inside Westminster Abbey; millions more who participate in the historic scene through the medium of wireless and television, as well as the countless numbers dwelling in the farthest corners of the world's five continents, will through its pages be transported to London, heart of the Commonwealth. All of us within our family of nations who share the same hopes and aspirations and owe allegiance to the same Crown may read the Order of Ceremony and so join in spirit the great congregation within the Abbey, together to pledge loyalty to our Sovereign at the solemn moment of Coronation.

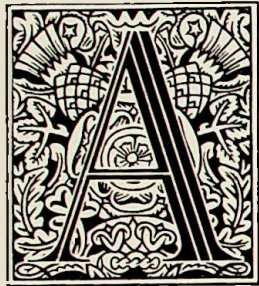
The profits from the sale of this Programme will be devoted to the youth of Britain, whose welfare is the aim and purpose of the Trust founded as the nation's thank-offering on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of King George V and Queen Mary. "The youth of a nation are the trustees of posterity," and if we give to their cause we give to our own future, ensuring that there may grow up a generation worthy and capable of carrying on the glorious traditions of our land.

Such an objective would seem particularly fitting at the opening of the new reign of a young Queen, and we may be sure it is a cause very close to Her Majesty's own heart.

Henry

THE QUEEN'S MAJESTY

BY ARTHUR BRYANT



CORONATION is a nation's birthday. It is the day on which its people celebrate the union that makes them one. Of that union the Crown is the symbol. The legal and spiritual association of men of different races, creeds and classes which we call a nation, though often taken for granted, is a more wonderful miracle than the greatest achievement of science. It enables millions who have never set eyes on one another to act together in peaceful and mutual co-operation and makes them glad and proud to do so. There can be no truer service to humanity than to preserve such a union, and prevent those millions from dissolving into antagonistic and destructive groups. A nation, like a garden, is a creation of constant love and labour. If that love and labour cease, the weeds and the wild that threaten it will break in and destroy it.

In this ancient nation—one in which deep-rooted patriotism has again and again saved both us and others—the Crown has played the chief part in keeping us one. We have long divested it of political responsibility and have evolved other institutions to resolve political contests and express our political will. But of all our institutions the monarchy serves best to unite us: to remind us that the political and economic differences that divide us are less real than the ties of history that unite us.

For a nation is a union in both space and time. We are not compatriots only of those who live a long way away, but of those who lived before us and of those who will live after us. We are as much the countrymen of Nelson, Wesley and Shakespeare as of our own contemporaries. Our Queen who is crowned today is the symbol of that union in time. She is descended from a long line of those who have represented the unity of our country through every hour of her history. She is the descendant of Alfred—the lonely King who saved England by his courage and Christendom by his example, and, single-handed, re-created civilization in a ruined land. She is the descendant of the great Norman who, though he conquered England, made her the first national kingdom of Europe. She is the descendant of the Angevin genius who established the Common Law; of Edward I, father of our Parliament; of his heroic adversary, Robert Bruce, who preserved in the teeth of all odds the separate nationhood of his country and, by preventing an enforced union of the crowns of England and Scotland, made possible that fruitful and

voluntary one under another of our Queen's ancestors. She is the descendant, through the first and wisest of the Tudors, of the patriot princes who preserved the unity of Wales. One of her ancestors commanded the English army at Crécy and another at Dettingen. Another was the "Queen of Hearts" for whose nuptials Shakespeare's *Tempest* was staged and, perhaps, written. She is the great-great-grandchild of Queen Victoria, and the granddaughter and daughter of the beloved Sovereigns who symbolized Britain's resistance and victory in the two greatest wars of her history.

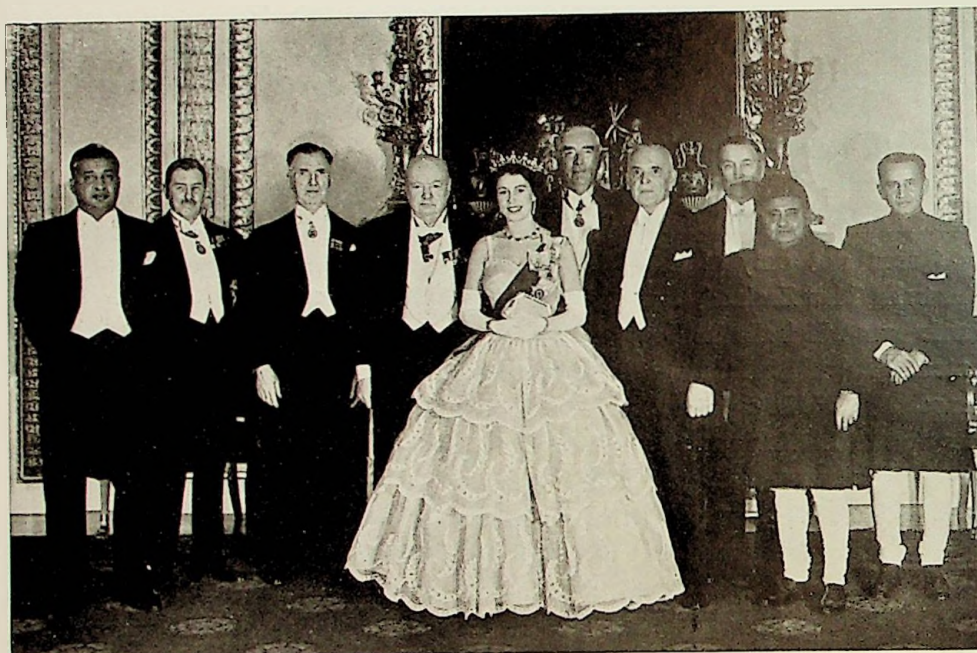
Our Queen is not only the symbol of a union in time. She is the symbol of one in space. The Coronation of the first Elizabeth was of the Sovereign of one Nation. The Coronation of Elizabeth II is of the Sovereign of many Nations. Her Majesty is Queen not only of Great Britain but of the independent States of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Pakistan and Ceylon, and of nearly fifty other lands over which the authority of the Imperial Parliament at Westminster is still extended. And as Head of the Commonwealth she is the sole symbol of the free association of the eight sovereign Nations that form the largest political group in the world. In that great union—embracing all the earth's five Continents and nearly a quarter of its population—there is no binding or coercive force: only the free will of its members to be associated with one another and their acknowledgment of that solitary and seemingly powerless, but beloved, human figure as its Head.

Our young Queen does not only symbolize our political union. She enshrines our ideals. She represents in her person the abiding virtues—of hearth, home and of service—which are the foundation of society. She brings, in Burke's phrase, "the dispositions that are lovely in private life into the service and conduct of the commonwealth." When, at her crowning, she receives the kingly sword, she is bidden by the Archbishop of Canterbury in God's name to "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." By the example she sets from the throne, by the sincerity of her self-dedication to her unique and lonely task of serving her subjects and the Commonwealth all the days of her life, the Queen is the guarantee before God that those who direct the destinies of the Nations whose union she symbolizes will endeavour to do these things. As on this historic day she rides, radiant and crowned, in her golden coach through the ranks of her cheering peoples, she expresses the dedication of a vast part of the human family to the task of making earth a juster, kindlier and more gentle place.

God Save the Queen

QUEEN ELIZABETH II

BY DERMOT MORRAH



With Commonwealth Ministers at Buckingham Palace, 3 December, 1952

HER Royal Highness Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary, first child of Albert Duke of York, was born at 17 Bruton Street, the London home of the Duchess's parents, on 21 April, 1926.

She was only nine months old when she was separated for six months from her parents, who travelled to Australia for the inauguration of the new capital at Canberra. The baby was left in the charge of her four grandparents, becoming such a favourite with King George V that, in his convalescence from his grave illness in 1928, she was sent for to keep him company at Bognor and help his recovery. Her own parents had by then acquired a London house at 145 Piccadilly; and between here and Royal Lodge, Windsor, she spent most of her childhood, with her younger sister, Princess Margaret, who had been born in 1930. At nine Princess Elizabeth was old enough to appear in public at King George V's Silver Jubilee celebrations.



At the age of two

By the abdication of Edward VIII and the accession of her father as George VI, Princess Elizabeth became

heir presumptive to the Throne. The nursery and schoolroom were transferred to Buckingham Palace, and in May, 1937, the Princesses, wearing the coronets of a Sovereign's daughters, took their places in the stately rites of the Coronation. They resumed, however, their secluded life immediately afterwards; and it became still more secluded when the outbreak of war caused them to be sent to Windsor for comparative safety from the attack expected to be launched upon London. Here their education proceeded under French and English governesses and teachers of music and dancing. As Princess Elizabeth approached adolescence the Provost of Eton, Sir Henry Marten, was called in to give her training a certain bias towards the study of government, imperial affairs and constitutional history. She was also becoming a first-class horsewoman and swimmer, a good singer and a talented amateur actress.

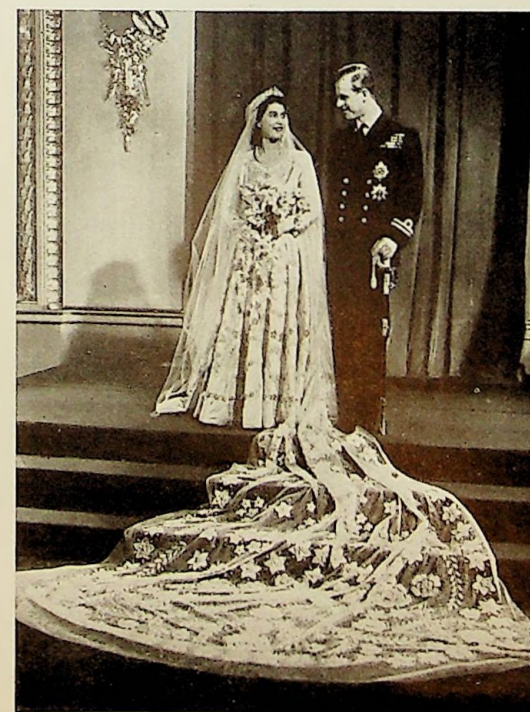


On War Service, 1945

In 1940 Princess Elizabeth had given her first broadcast, a short address to the children of the Empire who were in danger or separated from their parents. At sixteen she registered for pre-service training as a Sea Ranger of the Girl Guides. At eighteen she was made by Act of Parliament eligible to be one of the Counsellors of

State appointed to act for the King when he was visiting his troops abroad. In March, 1945, she was gazetted at her own request to a commission in the Auxiliary Territorial Service and underwent training as a mechanical-transport driver. With the coming of peace Princess Elizabeth at once stepped into her natural place as the first representative of the younger generation throughout the Commonwealth. In 1947 she accompanied the King and Queen on their tour of Southern Africa; her coming-of-age was celebrated at Cape Town and she broadcast to all her father's subjects a speech of dedication to their service.

Soon after the return from South Africa the King announced his daughter's engagement to her



Royal Wedding, 20 November, 1947



*With the Duke of Cornwall and
Princess Anne*

officer in the Mediterranean Fleet, and the Princess made more than one journey to Malta in order to be with him. Their second child, Princess Anne, was born at Clarence House on 15 August, 1950.

In 1951 the health of the King began to fail, and it was often necessary for his daughter to take his place on ceremonial occasions. He was gravely ill in the autumn, when the Princess and her husband had been invited to make a tour of Canada, and this visit had to be postponed for a week while his life hung in the balance. It was, however, decided to proceed, and a triumphal progress took place from ocean to ocean, and on into the United States. The Princess then prepared to take her father's place on the long-projected Commonwealth Tour of his southern Dominions. She flew to Kenya with her husband, intending to go on to Ceylon, Australia and New Zealand; but on 6 February she received the news of the King's death.

While the accession of Elizabeth II was proclaimed in all her capital cities, the new Queen hastened back by air to London, held her first Privy Council, and entered upon the manifold royal duties. In May she and her family moved to Buckingham Palace, leaving Clarence House as a London home for the Queen Mother. In November she opened in state her first session of Parliament; in December she entertained her Commonwealth Prime Ministers; and on Christmas Day broadcast to her peoples for the first time as Queen, asking them all, whatever their religion, to pray for her on the day of her Coronation.

cousin, Philip Mountbatten, like her a great-great-grandchild of Queen Victoria; and on 20 November, 1947, they were married in Westminster Abbey, when Prince Philip was created Duke of Edinburgh. They set up their first home at Windlesham Moor, near Sunningdale.

At Whitsun the following year the Princess and her husband paid an official visit to President Auriol in Paris and were enthusiastically acclaimed by the French people. On 14 November her son, Prince Charles Philip Arthur George, was born at Buckingham Palace. He is now Duke of Cornwall. In the summer of 1949 the family moved into Clarence House, adjoining St. James's Palace; but the Duke was serving as a naval



*Trooping the Colour, 1952:
Taking the Salute*

THE CORONATION PROCESSION



Buckingham Palace, with the Victoria Memorial in the foreground

THE FOLLOWING DETAILS OF THE PROCESSION WERE THE MOST ACCURATE AVAILABLE AT THE TIME OF GOING TO PRESS

The Coronation Procession will be in two parts. In the first Her Majesty will drive from Buckingham Palace at approximately 10.30 a.m., going by way of The Mall, Admiralty Arch, Northumberland Avenue, the Victoria Embankment, Bridge Street and Parliament Square, and will arrive at Westminster Abbey just before 11 a.m. In this Procession there will be mounted Escorts in addition to the Troops, the Yeomen of the Guard, and the Queen's Bargemaster and Watermen who will march. In advance of Her Majesty's own Progress to Westminster Abbey there will be the following Processions of those attending the ceremony:

The Lord Mayor of London's Procession

★ ★ ★

The Speaker of the House of Commons

(In the Speaker's Coach)

★ ★ ★

MOTOR-CAR PROCESSION OF MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY AND OF ROYAL AND OTHER REPRESENTATIVES OF FOREIGN POWERS

★ ★ ★

*There will be five separate carriage Processions
accompanied by Escorts*

CARRIAGE PROCESSION OF COLONIAL RULERS

With Escorts of Mounted Military Police

1st Carriage

His Highness the Sultan of Perak
His Highness the Sultan of Kelantan

2nd Carriage

His Highness the Sultan of Selangor
His Highness the Sultan of Johore

3rd Carriage

His Highness the Sultan of Brunei
His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar

4th Carriage

His Highness the Sultan of Lahej
Her Majesty the Queen of Tonga

★ ★ ★

CARRIAGE PROCESSION OF PRIME MINISTERS

With Mounted Escorts

1st Carriage

The Prime Minister of Northern Ireland,
Rt. Hon. Viscount Brookeborough, P.C., C.B.E., M.C.
The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia,
Rt. Hon. Sir Godfrey Huggins, C.H., K.C.M.G.

2nd Carriage

The Prime Minister of Ceylon,
Rt. Hon. Dudley S. Senanayake

3rd Carriage

The Prime Minister of Pakistan,
Hon. Khwaja Nazimuddin

4th Carriage

The Prime Minister of India,
Hon. Jawaharlal Nehru

5th Carriage

The Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa,
Dr. the Hon. D. F. Malan

6th Carriage

The Prime Minister of New Zealand,
Rt. Hon. S. G. Holland, C.H.

7th Carriage

The Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia,
Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies, C.H., Q.C.

8th Carriage

The Prime Minister of Canada,
Rt. Hon. L. S. St. Laurent, Q.C.

9th Carriage

The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom,
Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill, O.M., C.H.

★ ★ ★

CARRIAGE PROCESSION OF MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY

With N.C.O.'s Escort of Household Cavalry

★ ★ ★

CARRIAGE PROCESSION OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER

First Division Captain's Escort of the Household
Cavalry

Glass Coach

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother
Her Royal Highness the Princess Margaret
Second Division Captain's Escort of the Household
Cavalry

One State Landau conveying Suite

★ ★ ★

HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL PROGRESS TO THE ABBEY

The order of Her Majesty's Procession from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey will be:

An Officer of the War Office Staff
Four Troopers of the Household Cavalry
Five Companies of the Foot Guards
Band and Corps of Drums of the Brigade of Guards
Five Companies of the Foot Guards
King's Troop, Royal Horse Artillery
Chaplains and Honorary Chaplains, Royal Air Force
Queen's Honorary Physicians, Surgeons and Dental Surgeons, Royal Air Force (including one Nursing Sister)
Her Majesty's Aides-de-Camp, Royal Air Force (including one Honorary Aide-de-Camp, Women's Royal Air Force)
Chaplains and Honorary Chaplains, Regular Army and Territorial Army
Queen's Honorary Physicians, Surgeons and Dental Surgeons, Regular Army and Territorial Army (including four Commonwealth Q.H.P.s and one Nursing Sister)
Her Majesty's Aides-de-Camp, Regular Army and Territorial Army (including four Commonwealth Aides-de-Camp and one Honorary Aide-de-Camp, Women's Royal Army Corps)
Chaplains and Honorary Chaplains, Royal Navy and Royal Marines

Queen's Honorary Physicians, Surgeons and Dental Surgeons, Royal Navy and Royal Marines (including three Commonwealth Q.H.P.s and one Nursing Sister)

Her Majesty's Aides-de-Camp, Royal Navy and Royal Marines, Royal Naval Reserve and Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve (including one Honorary Aide-de-Camp, Women's Royal Naval Service)

Band and Corps of Drums of the Brigade of Guards
Air Ministry Staff
War Office Staff
Admiralty Staff

Air Officers Commanding-in-Chief, Home Commands
General Officers Commanding-in-Chief, Home Commands, and General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Northern Ireland District

Flag Officers Commanding-in-Chief, Royal Navy, Home Commands

One Air Aide-de-Camp and two Aides-de-Camp General

Marshals of the Royal Air Force

Field-M Marshals

Admirals of the Fleet

Air Council, Air Members

Army Council, Military Members

Board of Admiralty, Sea Lords

United Kingdom Chiefs of Staff

The Queen's Escort of Officers from the Colonial Contingents

The Queen's Escort of Officers from the Commonwealth Contingents

The Queen's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard
The Queen's Bargemaster and twelve Watermen
Band of the Household Cavalry

1st and 2nd Divisions of the Sovereign's Escort of the Household Cavalry

Aides-de-Camp to the Field-Marshal Commanding Coronation Troops

Aides-de-Camp to the Deputy Commander to the Field-Marshal Commanding Coronation Troops

Deputy Commander to the Field-Marshal Commanding Coronation Troops and the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police

★ ★ ★

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH

In the State Coach

The Standard
Officer Commanding and Captain of the Sovereign's Escort

The Field-Marshal Commanding the Coronation Troops, Field-Marshal the Viscount Alanbrooke, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., D.S.O., and the Master of the Horse, The Duke of Beaufort, K.G., G.C.V.O.

Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom, Admiral Sir Martin E. Dunbar-Nasmith, V.C., K.C.B., and Gold Stick-in-Waiting, Major-General Sir Richard Howard-Vyse, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

The Field Officer in Brigade Waiting and Silver Stick-in-Waiting

Personal Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, Major-General His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., and Vice-Admiral the Earl Mountbatten, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O.

Principal Services Aides-de-Camp
Equerries to the Queen

Chief of Staff, London District, and Brigade Major, Household Brigade
Silver Stick Adjutant and Adjutant in Brigade Waiting
Three Royal Grooms
3rd Division of the Sovereign's Escort of the Household Cavalry
Four 2-horse State Carriages containing the Suite
4th Division of the Sovereign's Escort of the Household Cavalry

On arrival at Westminster Abbey, Her Majesty will leave the State Coach and will be received by the Earl Marshal at the West Entrance of the Abbey. The remainder of the Procession, and, in addition, the dismounted troops who have followed the main Procession down the route to the Abbey, will move to a point clear of the Abbey to a position for the return. A Royal Salute of 41 guns will be fired in St. James's Park and a Royal Salute of 62 guns at the Tower of London to announce the actual moment of Coronation.

★ ★ ★

THE STATE PROCESSION FROM WESTMINSTER ABBEY

On the return from the Abbey the Coronation Procession will follow the route shown on the map on pages 16 and 17.

This Procession will include representatives from the Defence Forces of the Commonwealth and Colonial Empire.

The order of the Procession on the return from Westminster Abbey to Buckingham Palace will be:

An Officer of the War Office Staff
Four Troopers of the Household Cavalry
Four Bands

The Colonial Contingents

Middle East Land Forces and Gibraltar Contingents
West Africa Command Contingent
Far East Land Forces and the Fiji Contingents
Caribbean Contingent
Bermuda Contingent
Falkland Islands Contingent

The Commonwealth Contingents

Southern Rhodesia Contingent (including twelve British South African Police)
Ceylon Contingent
Pakistan Contingent
Union of South Africa Contingent
New Zealand Contingent
Commonwealth of Australia Contingent
Canadian Contingent (including thirty-eight Royal Canadian Mounted Police)
Four Bands

Royal Air Force Contingents

Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve
Royal Auxiliary Air Force
Royal Air Force Reserve of Officers
Women's Royal Air Force
Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service
Royal Air Force Police
Royal Air Force Regiment
Overseas Commands
90 Group
Home Command
Maintenance Command
Transport Command
Technical Training Command

Flying Command
Coastal Command
Fighter Command
Bomber Command

Army Contingents

Home Guard Contingent
University Training Corps Detachment
Four Bands
Cadets from the Eaton Hall and Mons Officer Cadet Training Units and the Royal Military Academy
Detachments of the Honourable Artillery Company
Women's Royal Army Corps
Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps
Detachments of Other Services of the Army
Infantry Detachments of the Territorial Army
Detachments of the Brigade of Gurkhas
Two Bands and the Massed Pipers of the Irish Regular and Scottish Regiments, the Pipers of the Brigade of Gurkhas and the Pipers of the Pakistan Army
Detachments of the Infantry Battalions of the Regular Army
Detachments of the Royal Corps of Signals
Four Bands
Detachments of the Royal Engineers
Detachments of the Royal Artillery
Detachments of Regiments of Yeomanry and Royal Armoured Corps, Territorial Army
Detachments of Regiments of the Royal Armoured Corps, Regular Army
Detachments of Regiments of the Royal Horse Artillery
Detachments of the Regiments of the Household Cavalry
Four Bands
Royal Naval Contingents
Detachments of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines
1st Detachment of the Foot Guards
Band and Corps of Drums of the Brigade of Guards
2nd Detachment of the Foot Guards
King's Troop, Royal Horse Artillery

The Procession will now return to Buckingham Palace in the order observed on the outward journey.

CARRIAGE PROCESSION OF COLONIAL RULERS

(as on page 13)

★ ★ ★

CARRIAGE PROCESSION OF PRIME MINISTERS

(as on pages 13 and 14)

★ ★ ★

CARRIAGE PROCESSION OF MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY

(as on page 14)

★ ★ ★

CARRIAGE PROCESSION OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER

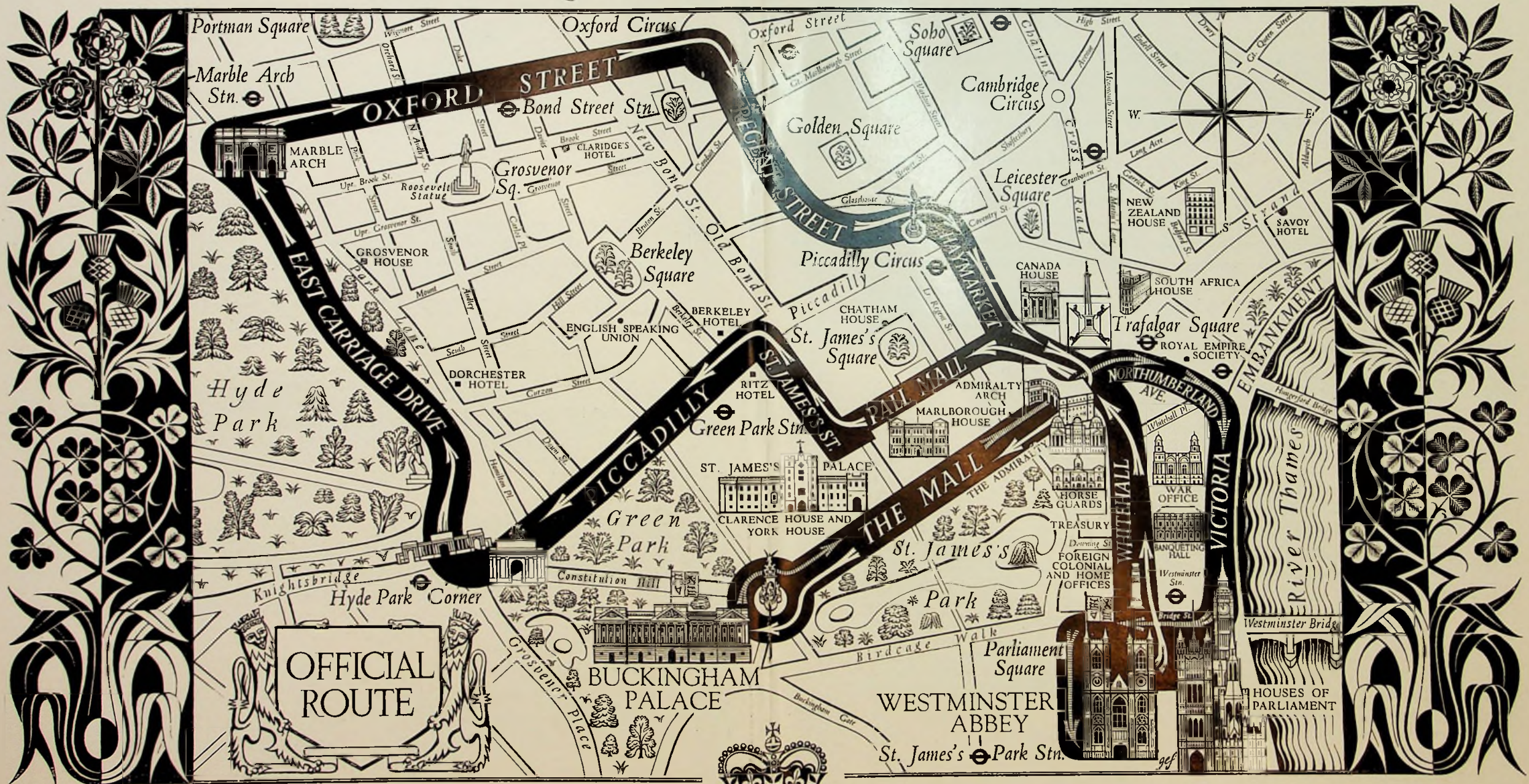
(as on page 14)

★ ★ ★

HER MAJESTY'S PROCESSION

(as on page 14 and above)

CORONATION PROCESSION OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH II



Buckingham Palace has been London's royal residence since the accession of Queen Victoria. Through its gates the Coronation Procession leads off down the Mall, lined by troops of the Brigade of Guards. On the north side the carriages pass by Clarence House, first London home of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh and now of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret; and St. James's Palace, the English Court from 1698 to 1837, with the Duke of

Gloucester's residence at York House adjoining. Beyond lie Wren's Marlborough House, home of Queen Mary, and the stately façade of Carlton House Terrace. Through Admiralty Arch contingents of the Royal Navy stand guard beneath Nelson's Column in Trafalgar Square, continuing down Northumberland Avenue and along the Victoria Embankment into Bridge Street, whence Officer Cadets of the three Services guide the Procession round Parliament Square



into Broad Sanctuary and the approaches to Westminster Abbey.

The return route lies up Whitehall, past Downing Street and the principal Government offices, and the site of Elizabeth I's Palace of Whitehall. In the centre stands the Cenotaph, memorial to the dead of two wars. Cockspur Street, past Canada House, is manned by Canadian contingents, succeeded at the junction of Lower Regent Street by United Kingdom

troops, who line the route through Pall Mall and St. James's Street, westwards along Piccadilly to Hyde Park Corner, and along the East Carriage Drive through the Park. Under the Marble Arch units of the Royal Air Force line the route eastwards to Oxford Circus and down Regent Street. Circling the statue of Eros in Piccadilly Circus, the Procession continues down the Haymarket, back through Admiralty Arch into the Mall, and so home to Buckingham Palace.

THE CORONATION CEREMONY

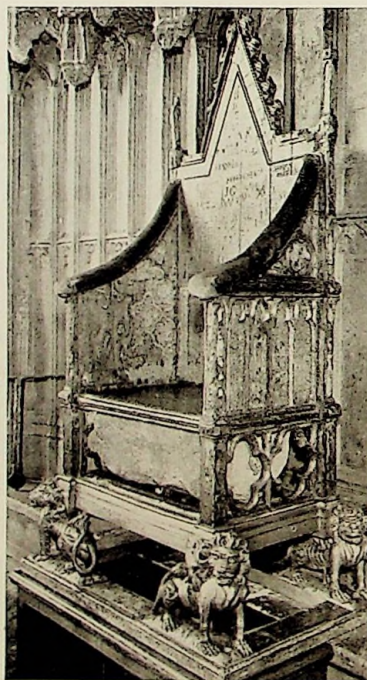
By the HON. SIR GEORGE BELLEW, Garter Principal King of Arms

THE daughter and heiress of King George VI comes to Westminster Abbey to be crowned as Queen and Head of a Commonwealth of many independent nations. The rites, however, with which she is inaugurated derive from a purely English tradition; indeed, in origin they do not even belong to all England, but to Wessex, the few Anglo-Saxon shires south of the Thames of which Winchester was the capital. The use of the ancient forms with the larger significance of today does not mean that England claims superiority over other nations of the Commonwealth, any more than that the Wessex shires have authority over the rest of England. It means only that these nations are content to believe that the princess thus solemnly consecrated, in the presence of their representatives, is thereby fully dedicated with greater emphasis to the lifelong service of each and all of them.

From the dawn of history there have been ceremonies for the installation of a new ruler. Among the Anglo-Saxons in their pagan days the chief men of the land began the proceedings by *electing* a successor to the dead king, though their choice was confined to one family, believed to be descended from the gods. The king-elect was then shown to the people, in order that they might *recognize* him as their lawful chief. After this, probably at a banquet of initiation, he was placed in a high seat which would later be called a *throne*.

After the Anglo-Saxons became Christians their kings sought to enhance the peoples' loyalty by obtaining the blessing of the Church, which for its part needed the protection of the kings, and in 838 King Egbert of Wessex made a treaty with the See of Canterbury, as a result of which his successors were regularly consecrated by the archbishops. Since the spiritual authority of Canterbury extended over all England, this alliance had much to do with the ultimate survival of Egbert's line, from which Queen Elizabeth is descended, as the ruling family of the United Kingdom.

The archbishops transformed the pagan rites of initiation, first and foremost by *anointing* the king with holy oil as the Bible records that the first kings of Israel,



King Edward's Chair

Saul and David, were anointed by the prophet Samuel. But before bestowing this consecration they demanded from the king a promise, which later became an *oath*, to maintain the Christian faith and govern justly.

Both paganism and Christianity contributed to develop the array of robes and insignia of office with which the new king was *invested*. What has come to be regarded as the most notable of these is the *crown*. This was possibly imitated from the golden circlet of the Roman emperors, but soon the symbol of the cross was placed above it, supported on two golden arches at right angles, which themselves form the sign of the cross.

After the Norman Conquest and the growth of the feudal system, the oath of the sovereign at the beginning of the service was answered at the end by the *homage* of the lords, in which they swore to give him loyal support. At the same time the place of the Coronation became fixed at Westminster Abbey, newly built by Edward the Confessor, the last descendant of Egbert in the male line. Saint Edward is the tutelary spirit of the Coronation; and though the regalia inherited from him were destroyed by the parliamentary commissioners after Charles I had been beheaded, those which were made to take their place in 1661, especially the ritual crown, still bear his name.

Of the elements mentioned above, the Election, the Recognition, the Oath, the Anointing, the Investiture including the putting on of the Crown, the Enthronement, and the Homage, the Coronation ceremony is built. The Election, however, is now no more than a formality, the actual choice of the sovereign having passed to Parliament, and been embodied once for all in an Act declaring how the succession is to go.

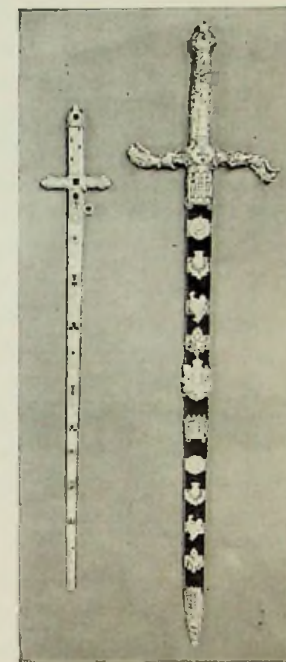


Ampulla and Spoon

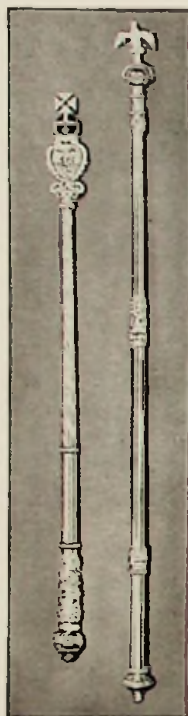
In the great central space of the Abbey which is known as the Theatre three seats are set for the Queen's successive occupation. Near to the High Altar, on the epistle side, is the Chair of State. In the middle, facing the Altar, is the Chair of King Edward I, containing in its base the Coronation Stone of the King of Scots, which that sovereign brought as spoil of war from Scone in 1296. A little farther back, approached by five steps, is the Throne.

The Queen enters in procession, supported on either hand by the bishops of Durham and of Bath and Wells, to whom this privilege has been accorded since 1189, and is escorted to her Chair of State.

The proceedings begin with the Recognition. The Queen stands forth in the



Sword of State (right)
and the jewelled Sword
substituted for it



Sceptre with the Cross and the Rod with the Dove

middle of the Theatre so as to be seen by all, while the Archbishop cries out in turn to each of the four sides, asking all her people whether they are prepared to do their fealty to Elizabeth, their undoubted Queen; and the fourfold shout of "God Save Queen Elizabeth" assures him that she is acknowledged by her subjects. Returning to her Chair of State to take the Oath, the Queen, in dialogue with the Archbishop, makes solemn promises to govern each of her peoples according to its own laws, to execute justice with mercy, and to maintain in the United Kingdom the Protestant Reformed Religion; then, before the Altar, with her hand on the Bible, she solemnly swears to hold these promises sacred.

The Archbishop then begins the Communion Service, proceeding with it as far as the Creed, when the solemn office is interrupted for the first of the actual Coronation rites, the mystery of the Anointing, which, according to Christian tradition, sets the Sovereign apart in the lonely dignity of dedication. The Queen is divested of her majestic crimson, and takes her seat in King Edward's Chair. Four Knights of the Garter, in their velvet mantles of azure lined with white, hold over her a canopy of cloth of gold, so that she is fully seen by none but the Archbishop as he

dips his thumb in the gilt spoon held by the Dean, filled with consecrated oil from the eagle-shaped vessel called the Ampulla, and with it touches the Queen upon her hands, her breast and the crown of her head, pronouncing the while words of solemn benediction.

Now she is in the fullest spiritual sense a Queen, and may wear the garments and handle the emblems belonging to that high dignity. In stately succession she is arrayed in the white Colobium Sindonis and the golden Supertunica, vestments so closely resembling those of a bishop that some writers in the Middle Ages have argued that coronation makes the sovereign a "mixed person," both layman and priest; her hands are touched with the golden spurs of chivalry; and the sword (substituted for the gigantic Sword of State), which the Archbishop bids her use for the punishment of evil-doers and the protection of the law-abiding, she forthwith takes to the Altar and surrenders to God.

More vestments are now put upon the Queen, including the great Robe Royal; and thus clad she takes up the Orb, which symbolizes the dominion of the cross



Orb, Spurs and Ring



St. Edward's Crown

person stands for all those supreme ideals of her people's life that are outside and above the sphere of earthly governance. As the Archbishop sets the splendid emblem upon the Queen's head, the congregation cries "God Save the Queen"; the peers and peeresses put on their coronets and the kings of arms their crowns; the bells peal, the trumpets sound, and far away the Tower guns fire a salute.

Then, rising at last from King Edward's Chair, the Queen is escorted by bishops and temporal lords to be set upon her Throne. Thus elevated by the combined power of Church and State, she receives first the fealty of the Archbishops and bishops, and then the homage of the lay peers, first among them her husband and subject, Philip, Duke of Edinburgh.

So ends the great rite of the coronation of a Queen of England, Head of the Commonwealth of Nations; and the interrupted Communion Service resumes its course. The Queen makes her offering of a pound of gold, and, putting off the glory of the Crown, kneels with her husband to make her Communion with God. The last benediction is given, and with the great personages of the ceremony she withdraws into the chapel of St. Edward behind the High Altar, whence in a little while the whole company emerge to make their ceremonial departure down the nave. The Queen is now arrayed in her utmost splendour; she carries a Sceptre and the Orb, and wears the magnificent Imperial Crown set with some of the most famous jewels in the world.

So she goes forth to her people and her service. It is as their supreme representative that she has been anointed and crowned; and in her sacring they too have in some part been dedicated.



Imperial Crown

THE CORONATION SERVICE

AN INTRODUCTION

BY HIS GRACE THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY



THE Coronation is the occasion for much splendid pageantry: it would be an empty show without that profound significance which is so dramatically displayed in the Coronation Service. There the Church of the English People, which was the *Ecclesia Anglicana* before there was a nation, acting for all the peoples of Kingdom and Commonwealth, consecrates the Queen, by prayer and sacrament in the name of God, to her lifelong service. The main features go back to the beginnings of our history. But the essential meaning shines out clearly and is perhaps enhanced by the archaisms. The heart of it is a compact of loyalty between Queen and People and the consecration

of the Queen with her people to true service.

In the *Recognition* the Queen is accepted by her people. In the *Oath* she swears to govern her peoples according to their respective laws and customs, and to preserve true religion. Then the heads of the two Churches of England and Scotland present the *Holy Bible* to the Queen wherein is "the Rule for the whole life and government of Christian Princes." So the foundations are laid.

The Service of *Holy Communion* begins. After the *Creed* comes the *Anointing* with holy oil, a sacrament going back to the times of David and Solomon, by which the Queen is consecrated to be God's "anointed servant." Only then can she receive the "emblems of Majesty." Every word of the Service is significant, and the meaning of *Sword* and *Robe* and *Ring*, of *Sceptre* and *Rod*, is shown by the accompanying words. The giving of the *Armills* or "bracelets of sincerity and wisdom" is a revival of a use dropped in Stuart times. To their meaning as "tokens of God's protection" is added a new meaning as symbols of the "bond which unites" Queen and People, since the new *Armills* are a present from the Commonwealth.

The *Anointing* is the spiritual climax, the *Crowning* is the spectacular climax of the *Investing*, after which follows the *Homage*. Then come the quiet depths of the *Communion Service*, when the Queen and her husband (for whom a special prayer is provided) receive the Sacrament.

So the great Service moves, a noble drama of religious and national emotions. But at its heart is a deep simplicity. The young Queen dedicates herself to the service of her peoples: God consecrates her to it: she goes out clothed in the divine grace and in the robes of royalty. She has asked us to pray for her. Her peoples must dedicate themselves with her to seek the righteousness which makes a nation at unity in itself and a servant of the peace of God.

The Form and Order of Her Majesty's Coronation

I. THE PREPARATION

¶ In the morning upon the day of the Coronation early, care is to be taken that the Ampulla be filled with the Oil for the anointing, and, together with the Spoon, be laid ready upon the Altar in the Abbey Church.

¶ The LITANY shall be sung as the Dean and Prebendaries and the choir of Westminster proceed from the Altar to the west door of the Church.

¶ The Archbishops being already vested in their Copes and Mitres and the Bishops Assistant in their Copes, the procession shall be formed immediately outside of the west door of the Church, and shall wait till notice be given of the approach of her Majesty, and shall then begin to move into the Church.

¶ And the people shall remain standing from the Entrance until the beginning of the Communion Service.

II. THE ENTRANCE INTO THE CHURCH

¶ The Queen, as soon as she enters at the west door of the Church, is to be received with this Anthem:
PSALM CXXII, 1-3, 6, 7.

I WAS glad when they said unto me, We will go into the house of the Lord. Our feet shall stand in thy gates, O Jerusalem. Jerusalem is built as a city that is at unity in itself. O pray for the peace of Jerusalem: they shall prosper that love thee. Peace be within thy walls, and plenteousness within thy palaces.

¶ The Queen shall in the mean time pass up through the body of the Church, into and through the choir, and so up the stairs to the Theatre; and having passed by her Throne, she shall make her humble adoration, and then kneeling at the faldstool set for her before her Chair of Estate on the south side of the Altar, use some short private prayers; and after, sit down in her Chair.

¶ The Bible, Paten and Chalice shall meanwhile be brought by the Bishops who had borne them, and placed upon the Altar.

¶ Then the Lords who carry in procession the Regalia, except those who carry the Swords, shall come from their places and present in order every one what he carries to the Archbishop, who shall deliver them to the Dean of Westminster, to be by him placed upon the Altar.

III. THE RECOGNITION

¶ The Archbishop, together with the Lord Chancellor, Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord High Constable, and Earl Marshal (Garter King of Arms preceding them), shall then go to the East side of the Theatre, and after shall go to the other three sides in this order, South, West, and North, and at every of the four sides the Archbishop shall with a loud voice speak to the people: and the Queen in the mean while standing up by King Edward's Chair, shall turn and show herself unto the

people at every of the four sides of the Theatre as the Archbishop is at every of them, the Archbishop saying:

SIRS, I here present unto you Queen ELIZABETH, your undoubted Queen: Wherefore all you who are come this day to do your homage 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 ELIZABETH

¶ Then the trumpets shall sound.

IV. THE OATH

¶ The Queen having returned to her Chair, her Majesty having already on Tuesday, the fourth day of November, 1952, in the presence of the two Houses of Parliament, made and signed the Declaration prescribed by Act of Parliament, the Archbishop standing before her shall administer the Coronation Oath, first asking the Queen,

Madam, is your Majesty willing to take the Oath?

¶ And the Queen answering,

I am willing.

¶ The Archbishop shall minister these questions; and the Queen, having a book in her hands, shall answer each question severally as follows:

[The Queen here solemnly promises and swears to govern her peoples according to their respective laws and customs: the precise style of this part of the Oath had not been finally determined at the time of going to press.]

Archbishop Will you to your power cause Law and Justice, in Mercy, to be executed in all your judgements?

Queen I will.

Archbishop Will you to the utmost of your power maintain the Laws of God and the true profession of the Gospel? Will you to the utmost of your power maintain in the United Kingdom the Protestant Reformed Religion established by law? Will you maintain and preserve inviolably the settlement of the Church of England, and the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government thereof, as by law established in England? And will you preserve unto the Bishops and Clergy of England, and to the Churches there 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, the Sword of State being carried before her, shall go to the Altar, and make her solemn Oath in the sight of all the people to observe the premisses: 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 Bible to be brought.

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

And a Silver Standish.

¶ Then the Queen shall kiss the Book and sign the Oath.

¶ The Queen, having thus taken her Oath, shall return again to her Chair, and the Bible shall be delivered to the Dean of Westminster.

V. THE PRESENTATION OF THE HOLY BIBLE

¶ When the Queen is again seated, the Archbishop shall go to her Chair: and the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, receiving the Holy Bible from the Dean of Westminster, shall bring it to the Queen and present it to her, the Archbishop saying these words:

OUR gracious Queen: to keep your Majesty ever mindful of the Law and the Gospel of God as the Rule for the whole life and government of Christian Princes, we present you with this Book, the most valuable thing that this world affords.

¶ And the Moderator shall continue:

HERE is Wisdom: This is the royal Law; These are the lively Oracles of God.

¶ Then shall the Queen deliver back the Bible to the Moderator, who shall bring it to the Dean of Westminster, to be reverently placed again upon the Altar. This done, the Archbishop shall return to the Altar.

VI. THE BEGINNING OF THE COMMUNION SERVICE

THE INTROIT

PSALM LXXXIV, 9, 10.

Behold, O God our defender: and look upon the face of thine Anointed. For one day in thy courts is better than a thousand.

¶ Then, the people kneeling, the Archbishop shall begin the Communion Service saying:

Almighty God, unto whom all hearts be open, all desires known, and from whom no secrets are hid: Cleanse the thoughts of our hearts by the inspiration of thy Holy Spirit, that we may perfectly love thee, and worthily magnify thy holy Name; through Christ our Lord. Amen.

Archbishop Lord have mercy upon us.

Answer Christ have mercy upon us.

Archbishop Lord have mercy upon us.

LET US PRAY

GOD, who providest for thy people by thy power, and rulest over them in love: Grant unto this thy servant ELIZABETH, our Queen, the Spirit of wisdom and government, that being devoted unto thee with her whole heart, she may so wisely govern, that in her time thy Church may be in safety, and Christian devotion may continue in peace; that so persevering in good works unto the end, she may by thy mercy come to thine everlasting kingdom; through Jesus Christ, thy Son, our Lord, who liveth and reigneth with thee in the unity of the Holy Ghost, one God for ever and ever. Amen.

THE EPISTLE

¶ To be read by one of the Bishops.

I S. PETER II, 13.

SUBMIT yourself to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake: whether it be to the king, as supreme; or unto governors, as unto them that are sent by him for the punishment of evil doers, and for the praise of them that do well. For so is the will of God, that with well doing ye may put to silence the ignorance of foolish men: as free, and not using your liberty for a cloke of maliciousness, but as the servants of God. Honour all men. Love the brotherhood. Fear God. Honour the king.

THE GRADUAL

PSALM CXLI, 2.

LET my prayer come up into thy presence as the incense: and let the lifting up of my hands be as an evening sacrifice. Alleluia.

THE GOSPEL

¶ To be read by another Bishop, the Queen with the people standing.

S. MATTHEW XXII, 15.

THEN went the Pharisees, and took counsel how they might entangle him in his talk. And they sent out unto him their disciples, with the Herodians, saying Master, we know that thou art true, and teachest the way of God in truth, neither carest thou for any man: for thou regardest not the person of men. Tell us therefore, What thinkest thou? Is it lawful to give tribute unto Cæsar, or not? But Jesus perceived their wickedness, and said, Why tempt ye me, ye hypocrites? Shew me the tribute-money. And they brought unto him a penny. And he saith unto them, Whose is this image and superscription? They say unto him, Cæsar's. Then saith he unto them, Render therefore unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's: and unto God the things that are God's. When they had heard these words they marvelled, and left him, and went their way.

¶ And the Gospel ended shall be sung the Creed following, the Queen with the people standing, as before.

I BELIEVE in one God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth, And of all things visible and invisible: And in one Lord Jesus Christ, the only-begotten Son of God, Begotten of

his Father before all worlds, God of God, Light of Light, Very God of very God, Begotten, not made, Being of one substance with the Father, By whom all things were made: Who for us men, and for our salvation came down from heaven, and was incarnate by the Holy Ghost of the Virgin Mary, And was made man, And was crucified also for us under Pontius Pilate. He suffered and was buried, And the third day he rose again according to the Scriptures, And ascended into heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of the Father. And he shall come again with glory to judge both the quick and the dead: Whose kingdom shall have no end.

And I believe in the Holy Ghost, The Lord and giver of life, Who proceedeth from the Father and the Son, Who with the Father and the Son together is worshipped and glorified, Who spake by the Prophets. And I believe one Catholick and Apostolick Church. I acknowledge one Baptism for the remission of sins. And I look for the Resurrection of the dead, And the life of the world to come. Amen.

VII. THE ANOINTING

¶ The Creed being ended, the Queen kneeling at her faldstool, and the people kneeling in their places, the Archbishop shall begin the hymn, VENI CREATOR SPIRITUS, and the choir shall sing it out.

COME, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire,
And lighten with celestial fire.
Thou the anointing Spirit art,
Who dost thy seven-fold gifts impart.

Thy blessed Unction from above
Is comfort, life, and fire of love.
Enable with perpetual light
The dullness of our blinded sight:

Anoint and cheer our soiled face
With the abundance of thy grace:
Keep far our foes, give peace at home;
Where thou art guide, no ill can come.

Teach us to know the Father, Son
And thee, of both, to be but One;
That, through the ages all along,
This may be our endless song:

Praise to thy eternal merit,
Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. Amen.

¶ The hymn being ended, the Archbishop shall say:

LET US PRAY

LORD and heavenly Father, the exalter of the humble and the strength of thy chosen, who by anointing with Oil didst of old make and consecrate kings, priests, and prophets, to teach and govern thy people Israel: Bless this Oil to the sanctifying of thy chosen servant ELIZABETH, who

Here the Archbishop is to lay his hand upon the Ampulla.

by our office and ministry is now to be anointed therewith, and consecrated Queen: Strengthen her, O Lord, with the Holy Ghost the Comforter; Confirm and stablish 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 holy fear, now and for ever; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

¶ This prayer being ended, and the people standing, the choir shall sing:

I KINGS I, 39, 40.

ZADOK the priest and Nathan the prophet anointed Solomon king; and all the people rejoiced and said God save the king, Long live the king, May the king live for ever. Amen. Hallelujah.

¶ In the mean time, the Queen rising from her devotions, having been disrobed of her crimson robe by the Lord Great Chamberlain, assisted by the Mistress of the Robes, and being uncovered, shall go before the Altar, supported and attended as before.

¶ The Queen shall sit down in King Edward's Chair (placed in the midst of the Area over against the Altar, with a faldstool before it), wherein she is to be anointed. Four Knights of the Garter shall hold over her a rich pall of silk, or cloth of gold: the Dean of Westminster, taking the Ampulla and Spoon from off the Altar, shall hold them ready, pouring some of the holy Oil into the Spoon, and with it the Archbishop shall anoint the Queen in the form of a cross:

On the palms of both the hands, saying,
Be thy Hands anointed with holy Oil.
On the breast, saying,
Be thy Breast anointed with holy Oil:
On the crown of the head, saying,
Be thy Head anointed with holy Oil: as kings, priests, and prophets were anointed.

And as Solomon was anointed king by Zadok the priest and Nathan the prophet, so be you anointed, blessed, and consecrated Queen over the Peoples, whom the Lord your God hath given you to rule and govern, In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

¶ Then shall the Dean of Westminster lay the Ampulla and Spoon upon the Altar: and the Queen kneeling down at the faldstool, the Archbishop shall say this Blessing over her:

OUR Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of God, who by his Father was anointed with the Oil of gladness above his fellows, by his holy Anointing pour down upon your Head and Heart the blessing of the Holy Ghost, and prosper the works of your Hands: that by the assistance of his heavenly grace you may govern and preserve the people committed to your charge in wealth, peace and godliness; and after a long and glorious course of ruling a temporal kingdom wisely, justly, and religiously, you may at last be made partaker of an eternal kingdom, through the same Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

¶ This prayer being ended, the Queen shall arise and sit down again in King Edward's Chair, while the Knights of the Garter bear away the pall; whereupon the Queen again arising, the Dean of Westminster, assisted by the Mistress of the Robes, shall put upon her Majesty the Colobium Sindonis and the Supertunica or Close Pall of cloth of gold, together with a Girdle of the same. Then shall the Queen again sit down, after which the people also shall sit.

VIII. THE PRESENTING OF THE SPURS AND SWORD. AND THE OBLATION OF THE SAID SWORD

¶ *The Spurs shall be brought from the Altar by the Dean of Westminster, and delivered to the Lord Great Chamberlain; who, kneeling down, shall present them to the Queen, who forthwith sends them back to the Altar.*

¶ *Then the Lord, who carries the Sword of State, delivering to the Lord Chamberlain the said Sword (which is thereupon deposited in Saint Edward's Chapel) shall receive from the Lord Chamberlain, in lieu thereof, another Sword in a scabbard which he shall deliver to the Archbishop: and the Archbishop shall lay it on the Altar and say:*

HEAR our prayers, O Lord, we beseech thee, and so direct and support thy servant Queen ELIZABETH 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 those that do well, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

¶ *Then shall the Archbishop take the Sword from off the Altar, and (the Archbishop of York and the Bishops of London and Winchester and other Bishops assisting and going along with him) shall deliver it into the Queen's hands; and, the Queen holding it, the Archbishop shall say:*

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. 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 faithfully serve our Lord Jesus Christ in this life, that you may reign for ever with him in the life which is to come. Amen.

¶ *Then the Queen, rising up and going to the Altar, shall offer it there in the scabbard, and then return and sit down in King Edward's Chair: and the Peer, who first received the Sword, shall offer the price of it, namely, one hundred shillings, and having thus redeemed it, shall receive it from the Dean of Westminster, from off the Altar, and draw it out of the scabbard, and carry it naked before her Majesty during the rest of the solemnity.*

¶ *Then the Archbishop of York and the Bishops who have assisted during the offering shall return to their places.*

IX. THE INVESTING WITH THE ARMILLS, THE STOLE ROYAL AND THE ROBE ROYAL: AND THE DELIVERY OF THE ORB

¶ *Then the Dean of Westminster shall deliver the Armills to the Archbishop, who, putting them upon the Queen's wrists, shall say:*

RECEIVE the Bracclets of sincerity and wisdom, both for tokens of the Lord's protection embracing you on every side: and for symbols and pledges of that bond which unites you with your Peoples: to the end that you may be

strengthened in all your works and defended against your enemies both bodily and ghostly, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

¶ *Then the Queen arising, the Robe Royal or Pall of cloth of gold with the Stole Royal shall be delivered by the Groom of the Robes to the Dean of Westminster, and by him, assisted by the Mistress of the Robes, put upon the Queen, standing; the Lord Great Chamberlain fastening the clasps. Then shall the Queen sit down, and the Archbishop shall say:*

RECEIVE this Imperial Robe, and the Lord your God endue you with knowledge and wisdom, with majesty and with power from on high: the Lord clothe you with the robe of righteousness, and with the garments of salvation.

THE DELIVERY OF THE ORB

¶ *Then shall the Orb with the Cross be brought from the Altar by the Dean of Westminster and delivered into the Queen's right hand by the Archbishop, saying:*

RECEIVE this Orb set under the Cross, and remember that the whole world is subject to the Power and Empire of Christ our Redeemer.

¶ *Then shall the Queen deliver the Orb to the Dean of Westminster, to be by him laid on the Altar.*

X. THE INVESTITURE PER ANNULUM, ET PER SCEPTUM ET BACULUM

¶ *Then the Keeper of the Jewel House shall deliver to the Archbishop the Queen's Ring, wherein is set a sapphire and upon it a ruby cross: the Archbishop shall put it on the fourth finger of her Majesty's right hand, and say:*

RECEIVE the Ring of kingly dignity, and the seal of Catholic Faith: and as you are this day consecrated to be our Head and Prince, so may you continue stedfastly as the Defender of Christ's Religion; that being rich in faith and blessed in all good works, you may reign with him who is the King of Kings, to whom be the glory for ever and ever. Amen.

¶ *Then shall the Dean of Westminster bring the Sceptre with the Cross and the Rod with the Dove to the Archbishop.*

¶ *The Glove having been presented to the Queen, the Archbishop shall deliver the Sceptre with the Cross into her Majesty's right hand, saying:*

RECEIVE the Royal Sceptre, the ensign of kingly power and justice.

¶ *And then shall he deliver the Rod with the Dove into the Queen's left hand, and say:*

RECEIVE the Rod of equity and mercy. Be so merciful that you be not too remiss; so execute justice that you forget not mercy. Punish the wicked, protect and cherish the just, and lead your people in the way wherein they should go.

XI. THE PUTTING ON OF THE CROWN

¶ *The Archbishop, standing before the Altar, shall take the Crown into his hands, and St. Edward's Crown, laying it again before him upon the Altar, he shall say:*

O GOD the Crown of the faithful: Bless we beseech thee this Crown, and so sanctify thy servant ELIZABETH upon whose head this day thou dost place it for a sign of royal majesty, that she may be filled by thine abundant grace with all princely virtues: through the King Eternal Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

¶ *Then the Queen still sitting in King Edward's Chair, the people shall stand and the Archbishop, assisted with other Bishops, shall come from the Altar: the Dean of Westminster shall bring the Crown, and the Archbishop taking it of him shall reverently put it upon the Queen's head. At the sight whereof the people, with loud and repeated shouts, shall cry,*

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

¶ *The Princes and Princesses, the Peers and Peeresses shall put on their coronets and caps, and the Kings of Arms their crowns; and the trumpets shall sound, and by a signal given, the great guns at the Tower shall be shot off.*

¶ *The acclamation ceasing, the Archbishop shall go on, and say:*

GOD crown you with a crown of glory and righteousness, that having a right faith and manifold fruit of good works, you may obtain the crown of an everlasting kingdom by the gift of him whose kingdom endureth for ever. Amen.

¶ *Then shall the choir sing:*

BE strong and of a good courage: keep the commandments of the Lord thy God, and walk in his ways.

¶ *And the people shall remain standing until after the Homage be ended.*

XII. THE BENEDICTION

¶ *And now the Queen having been thus anointed and crowned, and having received all the Ensigns of Royalty, the Archbishop shall solemnly bless her: and the Archbishop of York and all the Bishops, with the rest of the Peers, shall follow every part of the Benediction with a loud and hearty Amen.*

THE Lord bless you and keep you. The Lord protect you in all your ways and prosper all your handywork. Amen.

The Lord give you faithful Parliaments and quiet Realms; sure defence against all enemies: fruitful lands and a prosperous industry: wise counsellors and upright magistrates; leaders of integrity in learning and labour; a devout, learned and useful clergy; honest, peaceable and dutiful citizens.

May Wisdom and Knowledge be the Stability of your Times, and the Fear of the Lord your Treasure. Amen.

The Lord who hath made you Queen over these Peoples give you increase of grace, honour and happiness in this world, and make you partaker of his eternal felicity in the world to come.

¶ *Then shall the Archbishop turn to the people and say:*

AND the same Lord God Almighty grant that the Clergy and Nobles assembled here for this great and solemn service, and together with them all the Peoples of this Commonwealth,

fearing God, and honouring the Queen, may by the gracious assistance of God's infinite goodness, and by the vigilant care of his anointed servant, our gracious Sovereign, continually enjoy 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, world without end. Amen.

XIII. THE INTHRONIZATION

¶ *Then shall the Queen go to her Throne, and be lifted up into it by the Archbishops 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 Nobles who carried the other Regalia, shall stand round about the steps of the Throne; and the Archbishop, standing before the Queen, shall say:*

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 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. Amen.

XIV. THE HOMAGE

¶ *The Exhortation being ended, all the Princes and Peers then present shall do their Fealty and Homage publicly and solemnly unto the Queen: and the Queen shall deliver her Sceptre with the Cross and the Rod with the Dove, to some one near to the Blood Royal, or to the Lords that carried them in the procession, or to any other that she pleaseth to assign, to hold them by her, till the Homage be ended.*

¶ *And the Bishops that support the Queen in the procession may also ease her, by supporting the Crown, as there shall be occasion.*

¶ *The Archbishop first shall ascend the steps of the Throne and kneel down before her Majesty, and the rest of the Bishops shall kneel in their places: and they shall do their Fealty together, for the shortening of the ceremony: and the Archbishop, placing his hands between those of her Majesty, shall say:*

I, GEOFFREY, Archbishop of Canterbury [and so every one of the rest, I, N. Bishop of N., repeating the rest audibly after the Archbishop], will be faithful and true, and faith and truth will bear unto you, our Sovereign Lady, Queen of this Realm and Defender of the Faith, and unto your heirs and successors according to law. So help me God.

¶ *Then shall the Archbishop kiss the Queen's right hand; after which the Duke of Edinburgh shall ascend the steps of the Throne, and having taken off his coronet, shall kneel down before her Majesty, and placing his hands between those of her Majesty, shall pronounce the words of Homage, saying:*

I, PHILIP, Duke of Edinburgh, do become your liege man 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.

¶ *And arising shall touch the Crown upon her Majesty's head and kiss her Majesty's left cheek.*

¶ *In like manner shall the Duke of Gloucester and the Duke of Kent severally do their Homage. After which the*

Senior Peer of each degree (of the Dukes first by themselves, and so of the Marquesses, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons in that order) shall ascend the steps of the Throne and, having first removed his coronet, shall kneel before her Majesty: and all the Peers of his degree, having put off their coronets, shall kneel in their places and shall say with him:

IN Duke, or Earl, etc., of N., do become your liege man 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.

¶ *This done, the Senior Peer shall rise, and, all the Peers of his degree rising also, he shall touch the Crown upon her Majesty's head, as promising by that ceremony for himself and his Order to be ever ready to support it with all their power; and then shall he kiss the Queen's right hand.*

¶ *At the same time the choir shall sing these anthems, or some of them:*

REJOICE in the Lord alway, and again I say, rejoice. Let your moderation be known unto all men: the Lord is even at hand. Be careful for nothing: but in all prayer and supplication, let your petitions be manifest unto God, with giving of thanks. And the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesu.—*John Redford.*

OCLAP your hands together, all ye people: O sing unto God with the voice of melody. For the Lord is high and to be feared: he is the great King of all the earth. He shall subdue the people under us: and the nations under our feet. He shall choose out an heritage for us: even the worship of Jacob, whom he loved.—*Orlando Gibbons.*

IWILL not leave you comfortless. Alleluia. I go away and come again to you. Alleluia. And your heart shall rejoice. Alleluia.—*William Byrd.*

OUR Lord our Governor: how excellent is thy Name in all the world. Behold, O God our defender: and look upon the face of thine Anointed. O hold thou up her goings in thy paths: that her footsteps slip not. Grant the Queen a long life: and make her glad with the joy of thy countenance. Save Lord and hear us O King of heaven: when we call upon thee. Amen.—*Healey Willan.*

THOU wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee. The darkness is no darkness with thee, but the night is as clear as the day: the darkness and the light to thee are both alike. God is light, and in him is no darkness at all. O let my soul live, and it shall praise thee. For thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory, for evermore. Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee.—*Samuel Sebastian Wesley.*

¶ *When the Homage is ended, the drums shall beat, and the trumpets sound, and all the people shout, crying out:*

God save Queen ELIZABETH,
Long live Queen ELIZABETH.
May the Queen live for ever.

¶ *Then shall the Archbishop leave the Queen in her Throne and go to the Altar.*

XV. THE COMMUNION

¶ *Then shall the organ play and the people shall with one voice sing this hymn:*

ALL people that on earth do dwell,
Sing to the Lord with cheerful voice;
Him serve with fear, his praise forth tell,
Come ye before him, and rejoice.

The Lord, ye know, is God indeed,
Without our aid he did us make;
We are his folk, he doth us feed,
And for his sheep he doth us take.

O enter then his gates with praise,
Approach with joy his courts unto;
Praise, laud, and bless his name always,
For it is seemly so to do.

For why? the Lord our God is good:

His mercy is for ever sure;
His truth at all times firmly stood,
And shall from age to age endure.

To Father, Son, and Holy Ghost,
The God whom heaven and earth adore,
From men and from the Angel-host
Be praise and glory evermore. Amen.

¶ *In the mean while the Queen shall deliver her Sceptre and Rod to the Lords who had previously borne them, and descend from her Throne, supported and attended as before: and go to the steps of the Altar, where, taking off her Crown, which she shall deliver to the Lord Great Chamberlain or other appointed Officer to hold, she shall kneel down.*

¶ *The hymn ended and the people kneeling, first the Queen shall offer Bread and Wine for the Communion, which being brought out of Saint Edward's Chapel, and 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), shall be received from the Queen by the Archbishop, 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 ELIZABETH may be enabled to the discharge of her 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, shall make her Oblation, offering a Pall or Altar-cloth delivered by the Groom of the Robes to the Lord Great Chamberlain, and by him, kneeling, to her Majesty, and an Ingot or Wedge of Gold of a pound weight, which the Treasurer of the Household shall deliver to the Lord Great Chamberlain, and he to her Majesty; and the Archbishop coming to her, shall receive and place them upon the Altar.*

¶ *Then shall the Queen kneel down at her faldstool, set before the Altar between the steps and King Edward's Chair: and the Duke of Edinburgh shall advance and, taking off his coronet, kneel down at a faldstool set*

beside the Queen's. Then shall the Archbishop go to him and say this prayer:

ALMIGHTY God, the fountain of all goodness: give ear, we beseech thee, to our prayers, and multiply thy blessings upon this thy servant PHILIP who with all humble devotion offers himself for thy service in the dignity to which thou hast called him. Defend him from all dangers, ghostly and bodily; make him a great example of virtue and godliness, and a blessing to the Queen and to her Peoples; through Jesus Christ our Lord, who liveth and reigneth with thee, O Father, in the unity of the Holy Spirit, world without end. Amen.

¶ *Then shall the Archbishop bless the Duke, saying:*

ALMIGHTY God, to whom belongeth all power and dignity, prosper you in your honour and grant you therein long to continue, fearing him always and always, doing such things as shall please him, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

¶ *Then the Archbishop, returning to the Altar, shall say:*

Let us pray for the whole state of Christ's Church militant here in earth.

ALMIGHTY and everliving God, who by thy holy Apostle hast taught us to make prayers and supplications, and to give thanks, for all men: we humbly beseech thee most mercifully to accept these oblations, and to receive these our prayers, which we offer unto thy Divine Majesty; beseeching thee to inspire continually the universal Church with the spirit of truth, unity, and concord: And grant, that all they that do confess thy holy Name may agree in the truth of thy holy Word, and live in unity, and godly love. We beseech thee also to save and defend all Christian Kings, Princes and Governors; and specially thy servant ELIZABETH our Queen: that under her we may be godly and quietly governed; and grant unto her whole Council, and to all that are put in authority under her, that they may truly and indifferently minister justice, to the punishment of wickedness and vice, and to the maintenance of thy true religion, and virtue. Give grace, O heavenly Father, to all Bishops and Curates, that they may both by their life and doctrine set forth thy true and lively Word, and rightly and duly administer thy holy Sacraments: And to all thy people give thy heavenly grace; and specially to this congregation here present; that, with meek heart and due reverence, they may hear, and receive thy holy Word; truly serving thee in holiness and righteousness all the days of their life. And we most humbly beseech thee of thy goodness, O Lord, to comfort and succour all them, who in this transitory life are in trouble, sorrow, need, sickness, or any other adversity. And we also bless thy holy Name for all thy servants departed this life in thy faith and fear; beseeching thee to give us grace so to follow their good examples, that with them we may be

partakers of thy heavenly kingdom: Grant this, O Father, for Jesus Christ's sake, our only Mediator and Advocate. Amen.

¶ *The Exhortation.*

YE that do truly and earnestly repent you of your sins, and are in love and charity with your neighbours, and intend to lead a new life, following the commandments of God, and walking from henceforth in his holy ways: Draw near with faith, and take this holy Sacrament to your comfort; and make your humble confession to Almighty God, meekly kneeling upon your knees.

¶ *The General Confession.*

ALMIGHTY God, Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, Maker of all things, Judge of all men: We acknowledge and bewail our manifold sins and wickedness, Which we from time to time most grievously have committed, By thought, word, and deed, Against thy Divine Majesty, Provoking most justly thy wrath and indignation against us. We do earnestly repent, And are heartily sorry for these our misdoings; The remembrance of them is grievous unto us; The burden of them is intolerable. Have mercy upon us, Have mercy upon us, most merciful Father; For thy Son our Lord Jesus Christ's sake, Forgive us all that is past; And grant that we may ever hereafter serve and please thee in newness of life, To the honour and glory of thy Name; Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

¶ *The Absolution.*

ALMIGHTY God, our heavenly Father, who of his great mercy hath promised forgiveness of sins to all them that with hearty repentance and true faith turn unto him; Have mercy upon you; pardon and deliver you from all your sins; confirm and strengthen you in all goodness; and bring you to everlasting life; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

¶ *Then shall the Archbishop say:*

Hear what comfortable words our Saviour Christ saith unto all that truly turn to him.

COME unto me all that travail and are heavy laden, and I will refresh you.—*St. Matthew xi, 28.*

So God loved the world, that he gave his only-begotten Son, to the end that all that believe in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.—*St. John iii, 16.*

Hear also what Saint Paul saith.

This is a true saying, and worthy of all men to be received that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners.—*I, Timothy i, 15.*

Hear also what Saint John saith.

If any man sin, we have an Advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous; and he is the propitiation for our sins.—*I, St. John ii, 1.*

¶ *After which the Archbishop shall proceed, saying:*

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 so to do.

¶ Then shall the Archbishop turn to the Lord's Table, and say:

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, Everlasting God:

Who hast at this time consecrated thy servant ELIZABETH to be our Queen, that by the anointing of thy grace she may be the Defender of thy Faith and the Protector of thy Church and People.

Therefore with Angels and Archangels, and with all the company of heaven, we laud and magnify thy glorious Name: evermore praising thee, and saying:

Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of hosts, heaven and earth are full of thy glory: Glory be to thee, O Lord most high. Amen.

¶ The Prayer of Humble Access:

WE do not presume to come to this thy Table, O merciful Lord, trusting in our own righteousness, but in thy manifold and great mercies. We are not worthy so much as to gather up the crumbs under thy Table. But thou art the same Lord, whose property is always to have mercy: Grant us therefore, gracious Lord, so to eat the flesh of thy dear Son Jesus Christ, and to drink his blood, that our sinful bodies may be made clean by his body, and our souls washed through his most precious blood, and that we may evermore dwell in him, and he in us. Amen.

¶ The Prayer of Consecration:

ALMIGHTY God, our heavenly Father, who of thy tender mercy didst give thine only Son Jesus Christ to suffer death upon the Cross for our redemption: who made there (by his one oblation of himself once offered) a full, perfect, and sufficient sacrifice, oblation, and satisfaction for the sins of the whole world; and did institute, and in his holy Gospel command us to continue, a perpetual memory of that his precious death, until his coming again: Hear us, O merciful Father, we most humbly beseech thee: and grant that we receiving these thy creatures of bread and wine, according to thy Son our Saviour Jesus Christ's holy institution, in

remembrance of his death and passion, may be partakers of his most blessed Body and Blood: who, in the same night that he was betrayed, took Bread: and when he had given thanks, he brake it, and gave it to his disciples, saying, Take, eat: 'this is my Body which is given for you: Do this in remembrance of me. Likewise after supper he took the Cup; and, when he had given thanks, he gave it to them, saying Drink ye all of this; for 'this is my Blood of the New Testament, which is shed for you and for many for the remission of sins: Do this, as oft as ye shall drink it, in remembrance of me. Amen.

^aHere the Archbishop is to take the Paten into his hands:

^bAnd here to break the Bread:

^cAnd here to lay his hand upon the Bread:

^dHere he is to take the Cup into his hand:

^eAnd here to lay his hand upon the Cup.

¶ When the Archbishop, and the Dean of Westminster, with the Bishops Assistant (namely, those who carried the Bible, Paten and Chalice in the Procession), have communicated in both kinds, the Queen with the Duke of Edinburgh shall advance to the steps of the Altar and, both kneeling down, the Archbishop shall administer the Bread, and the Dean of Westminster the Cup, to them. And in the mean time the choir shall sing:

OSTASTE, and see, how gracious the Lord is: blessed is the man that trusteth in him.

Psalm xxxiv, 8

¶ At the delivery of the Bread shall be said:

THE Body of our Lord Jesus Christ, which was given for thee, preserve thy body and soul unto everlasting life: Take and eat this in remembrance that Christ died for thee, and feed on him in thy heart by faith with thanksgiving.

¶ At the delivery of the Cup:

THE Blood of our Lord Jesus Christ, which was shed for thee, preserve thy body and soul unto everlasting life: Drink this in remembrance that Christ's Blood was shed for thee, and be thankful.

¶ After which the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh shall return to their faldstools; and the Archbishop shall go on to the Post-Communion, he and all the people saying:

OUR Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy Name. Thy Kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, As it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, As we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation; But deliver us from evil: For thine is the kingdom, The power, and the glory, For ever and ever. Amen.

¶ After shall be said as followeth:

LORD and heavenly Father, we thy humble servants entirely desire thy fatherly goodness mercifully to accept this our sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving; most humbly beseeching thee to grant, that by the merits and death of thy Son Jesus Christ, and through faith in his blood, we and all thy whole Church may obtain remission of our sins, and all other benefits of his passion. And here we offer and present unto thee, O Lord, ourselves, our souls and bodies, to be a reasonable, holy, and lively sacrifice unto thee; humbly beseeching thee, that all we, who are partakers of this holy Communion, may be fulfilled with thy grace and heavenly benediction. And although we be unworthy, through our manifold sins, to offer unto thee any sacrifice, yet we beseech thee to accept this our bounden duty and service; not weighing our merits, but pardoning our offences, through Jesus Christ our Lord; by whom, and with whom, in the unity of the Holy Ghost, all honour and glory be unto thee, O Father Almighty, world without end. Amen.

¶ Then, all the people standing, the Queen shall rise and receiving again her Crown shall repair to her Throne, there taking the Sceptre and the Rod into her hands again; and the Duke, putting on his coronet, shall return to his place.

¶ Then shall be sung:

GLORY be to God on high, and in earth peace, good will towards men. We praise thee, we bless thee, we worship thee, we glorify thee, we give thanks to thee for thy great glory, O Lord God, heavenly King, God the Father Almighty.

O Lord, the only begotten Son Jesu Christ; O Lord God, Lamb of God, Son of the Father, that takest away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us. Thou that takest away the sins of the world, receive our prayer. Thou that sittest at the right hand of God the Father have mercy upon us.

For thou only art holy; thou only art the Lord; thou only, O Christ, with the Holy Ghost, art most high in the glory of God the Father. Amen.

¶ Then, the people kneeling, the Archbishop shall say:

PREVENT us, O Lord, in all our doings, with thy most gracious favour, and further us with thy continual help; that in all our works begun, continued, and ended in thee, we may glorify thy holy Name, and finally by thy mercy obtain everlasting life; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The peace of God, which passeth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds in the knowledge and love of God, and of his Son Jesus Christ our Lord: And the blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, be amongst you, and remain with you always. Amen.

XVI

¶ The solemnity of the Queen's Coronation being thus ended, the people shall stand, and the choir shall sing:

TE DEUM LAUDAMUS.

WE praise thee, O God: we acknowledge thee to be the Lord.

All the earth doth worship thee: the Father everlasting.

To thee all Angels cry aloud: the heavens and all the powers therein.

To thee Cherubin and Seraphin: continually do cry,

Holy, Holy, Holy: Lord God of Sabaoth;

Heaven and earth are full of the Majesty: of thy Glory.

The glorious company of the Apostles: praise thee.

The goodly fellowship of the Prophets: praise thee.

The noble army of Martyrs: praise thee.

The holy Church throughout all the world: doth acknowledge thee;

The Father: of an infinite Majesty;

Thine honourable true: and only Son;

Also the Holy Ghost: the Comforter.

Thou art the King of Glory: O Christ.

Thou art the everlasting Son: of the Father.

When thou tookest upon thee to deliver man: thou didst not: abhor the Virgin's womb.

When thou hadst overcome the sharpness of death: thou didst open the Kingdom of Heaven to all believers.

Thou sittest at the right hand of God: in the glory of the Father.

We believe that thou shalt come: to be our Judge.

We therefore pray thee, help thy servants: whom thou hast redeemed with thy precious blood.

Make them to be numbered with thy Saints: in glory everlasting.

O Lord, save thy people: and bless thine heritage.

Govern them: and lift them up for ever.

Day by day: we magnify thee;

And we worship thy Name: ever world without end.

Vouchsafe, O Lord: to keep us this day without sin.

O Lord, have mercy upon us: have mercy upon us.

O Lord, let thy mercy lighten upon us: as our trust is in thee.

O Lord, in thee have I trusted: let me never be confounded.

XVII. THE RECESS

¶ In the mean time, the Queen, supported as before, the four Swords being carried before her, shall descend from her Throne, crowned and carrying the Sceptre and the Rod in her hands, and shall go into the Area eastward of the Theatre; and, the Archbishop going before her, she shall pass on through the door on the south side of the Altar into Saint Edward's Chapel; and after her shall follow the Groom of the Robes, the Lord Great Chamberlain and the Lords that carried the Regalia in the procession (the Dean of Westminster delivering the Orb, the Spurs and St. Edward's Staff to the Bearers of them as they pass the Altar); and lastly shall go in the Dean.

¶ The Queen, having come into the Chapel, shall deliver to the Archbishop, being at the Altar there, the Sceptre and the Rod to be laid upon the Altar: and the Archbishop shall receive the Queen's Crown and lay it upon the Altar also. Then, assisted by the Mistress of the Robes, and attended by the Lord Great Chamberlain and the Groom of the Robes, the Queen shall be disrobed of her Robe Royal and arrayed in her Robe of purple velvet.

¶ Meanwhile the Dean of Westminster shall lay upon the Altar the Orb, the Spurs and St. Edward's Staff, having received them from the Bearers of them, who shall then (preceded by the Bearers of the Four Swords) withdraw from the Chapel by the same door on the south side and take the places assigned to them in the procession.

¶ The Queen, being ready, and wearing her Imperial Crown, shall receive the Sceptre with the Cross into her right hand and into her left hand the Orb from the Archbishop, who, having delivered them, shall withdraw from the Chapel and take his place in the procession: and the Lord Great Chamberlain shall do likewise.

¶ Then her Majesty, supported and attended as before, shall leave the Chapel by the same door on the south side and shall proceed in state through the Choir and the Nave to the west door of the Church, wearing her Crown and bearing in her right hand the Sceptre and in her left hand the Orb.

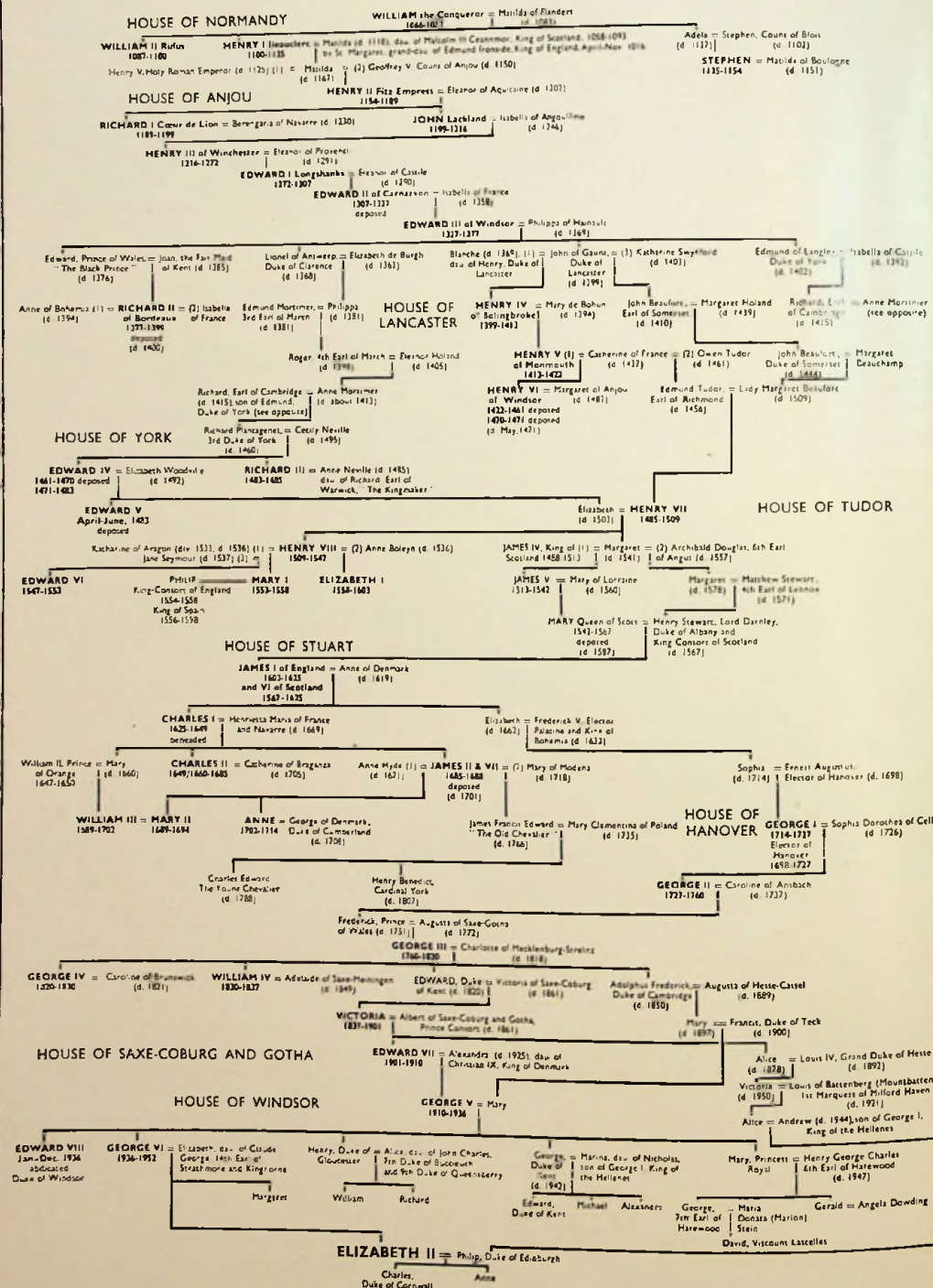
FINIS

The text of the service is Crown copyright and is printed herein by authority.

At the time of going to press certain parts were still subject to revision.

A GENEALOGICAL TABLE

SHOWING THE DESCENT OF THE CROWN





88

COLONIAL OFFICE

SANCTUARY BUILDINGS

GREAT SMITH STREET

S.W.1

Tel. : WHIttehall 2366

Extension

Your Reference

My Reference



Reference Information Department

16. letter No. INF 61/03 of 21.3.53 about
Coronation film strips.

Film
Reel
in safe

8

Mail form
85.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDSSENT

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
				16.5.53
To	CHAPELRIE, LONDON.			HCA/C

82-84 NO.99 YOUR CIRCULAR SAVINGRAM 363/53 AND TELEGRAM 11th MAY STOP
CORONATION FILMS STOP NEW PARA 1

BRITISH NEWS STOP NO PRINT OVER AND ABOVE BRITISH NEWS DISTRIBUTION
REQUIRED STOP NEW PARA 2

COLONIAL ETC. VISITORS TO THE CORONATION STOP GRATEFUL FOR
SUPPLY ONE EACH 35mm AND 16 mm PRINT.

Time

GOVERNOR.

CGG

1527
DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

93

From Administrative Officer, SOUTH GEORGIA.

To Colonial secretary.

Despatched : 15th May, 19 53 Time 1800

Received : 16th May, 19 53 Time : 0845

in 1527/A No.75. Your No.66. Grateful confirmation the
Coronation is to take place on June 2nd in order to
arrange celebrations.

ADMIN. OFFICER.

Reply at 94

P/L
CGG

1524/17
GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
				16.5.53

To

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER, SOUTH GEORGIA.

DEPA

93 NO.73 YOUR TELEGRAM NO. 75 STOP ~~XXXX XXXXXX~~ CORONATION JUNE SECOND

CONFIRMED.

COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Time

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

Number

Office of Origin

Words

Handed in at

Date

21. 5. 53

To

ADMIN. OFFICER. SOUTH GEORGIA

DEPA/C

58

NO 76 YOUR TELEGRAM 49 STOP CORONATION CELEBRATIONS STOP OWING LACK
TRANSPORT TRUST YOU WILL BE ABLE PURCHASE SPIRITS LOCALLY STOP NEWPARA
2 PLEASE TELEGRAPH ROUGH ESTIMATE COST CELEBRATIONS.

COLONIAL SECRETARY

Time

Reply at 28

Bo 28/5.

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

98

From The Admin. Officer, South Georgia.

To The Colonial Secretary

Despatched : 22nd May, 1953 Time 1800

Received : 23rd May, 1953 Time : 0845

97
No 84. Your No 76. Coronation Celebrations.

Spirits unobtainable locally but intend using half case whisky, half case sherry and half case gin my own property and would be grateful if it could be replaced in kind first opportunity.

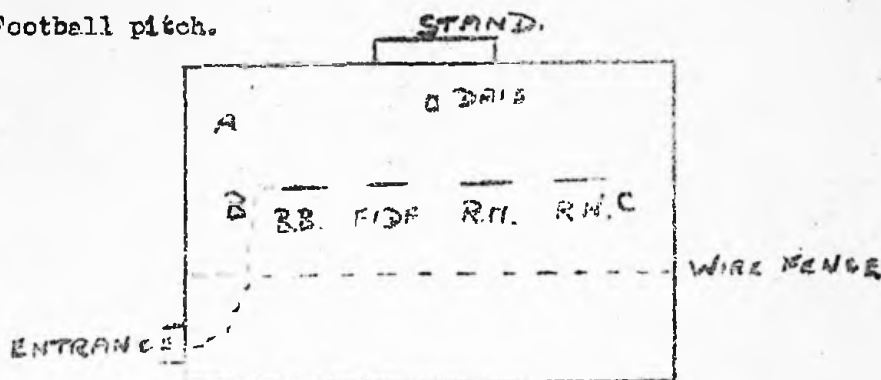
2. Will draw provisions from store and only other expenditure will be for spirits.

ACS Attached to mail ADMIN. OFFICER.

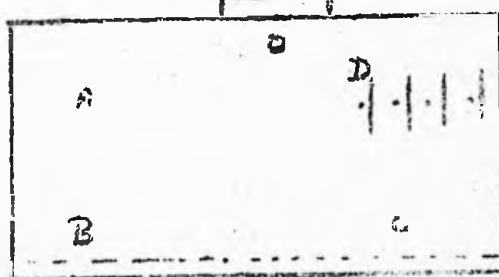
W.S.

Reply at 99

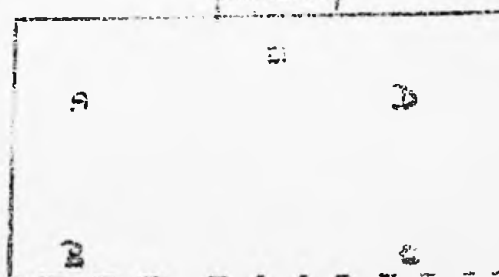
P/L.
SS

OUTLINE OF CORONATION PARADE.TIME. 1015.PARADE. Football pitch.PHASE. 1.

Parade forms up independently outside FIDF HQ in the same order as in diagram 1 above. Platoons fix bayonets. The parade will then march to the football field under orders of the Parade Commander. Platoons will halt independently on their markers between flags 'B & C' turn left, open order and dress by the right. Parade Sergeant Major checks the dressing. Platoons eyes front and stand at ease. Parade salutes H.E. on arrival, Royal Standard and Governors Flag are broken. H.E. inspects the parade.

PHASE. 2.

Parade advances in column of three from the right and forms close column facing left with right guide of R.N. Platoon at flag 'D'

PHASE. 3.

The parade marches past in column. At flag 'A' platoons turn right into three's, left wheel twice and again at flag 'B'. Parade is halted when R.N. right guide reaches flag 'C'. The Parade then is turned to face the Dais, and dressed by the right.

PHASE 4.

Parade advances in review order, salutes, and returned to the slope and then orders arms. Three cheers are then given for the Queen. Caps are replaced and parade slopes arms. The parade then salutes H.E. as he departs.

PHASE 5. Platoons then march off in three's to FIDF HQ, where Pl C's are given

CORONATION PARADE AT PORT STANLEY 2nd JUNE 1953.

EVENT and TIME	NARRATIVE	ORDERS.	GIVEN BY
1. Fall in (1015) (1000)	Markers placed by P.F.M. Platoons march on with bayonets fixed, halt independently on markers, turn to face Dais, order arms, open order dress, and stand at ease.	As required As required	P.S.M. Platoon Commanders.
2. Arrival of H.E. and inspection (1015) (1015)	Parade salutes H.E. on arrival Royal Standard and H.E.'s H.E. and inspection [Flag and H.E. inspects parade, and returns to Dais.	'Parade Shun' 'Parade Slope Arms 'Bugler Sound the Alert' 'Royal Salute Present Arms' (General Salute on Bugle) 'Parade Slope Arms' (Carry on) 'Parade Order Arms' 'Stand fast the Royal Navy remainder stand at ease' '...Platoon Shun' '...Platoon stand at ease'	Parade Commander. Platoon Cdr as H.E. approaches. On completion of inspect
3. Form up for March Past (1025) (1025)	Parade advances in three from the right and forms close column facing left towards saluting base. (Note :- on this order R.N. Platoon halts on Flag 'D'. Turns left and dresses by the right. Remaining Platoons right wheel and then left wheel in line with their small marker flag, halting on it, and then turning into line and dressing. When rear Platoon Guide orders eyes front all guides March in and take post.	'Parade Shun' 'Close order March' 'Slope Arms' Parade will advance in column of threes. Parade Right Turn' Parade Left wheel 'Quick March' Parade at the Halt facing left form close column of platoons. Royal Navy Halt - Into line left turn. '...Platoon Right Wheel - Left wheel, Halt-Into line left turn Right Dress! '...Platoon Eyes front	Parade Commander. R.N. Platoon Commander. Platoon Commanders Pl Right Guides in succession.

98c

EVENT and TIME	NARRATIVE	ORDERS.	GIVEN BY.
<p>4. March Past. (1035). (1030)</p>	<p>Parade marches past and forms line facing the Dais.</p>	<p>'Parade will march past in columns by the right, Royal Navy leading'</p> <p>'R.N. Platoon By the right Quick March'</p> <p>'...Platoon By the right Quick March'</p> <p>'...Platoon eyes right, Eyes front'</p> <p>'...Platoon, Move to the right in column of three, right turn, left wheel, left wheel.'</p> <p>'...Platoon - left wheel'</p> <p>'Parade Halt, into line, left turn, order arms, right dress.'</p> <p>'Parade eyes front'</p>	<p>Parade Commander.</p> <p>R.N. Platoon Commander.</p> <p>Pl Cdr's when at column distance</p> <p>Platoon Commanders.</p> <p>Platoon Commanders on reaching flag 'A'</p> <p>Platoon Commanders at flag 'B'</p> <p>Parade Commander.</p> <p>Parade Sergeant Major</p>
<p>5. Advance in review order (1040)</p>	<p>Parade advances in review order, salutes, and gives three cheers for Her Majesty. (Note :- The Royal Salute is given automatically on completion of the 15 paces of advance in review order).</p>	<p>'Parade slope arms'. 'Bugler sound the alert'</p> <p>'Parade will advance in review order By the centre, Quick March'</p> <p>'Parade Slope Arms' (Carry on).</p> <p>'Parade Order Arms' 'Off Cape'.</p> <p>'Three cheers for Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. Hip Hip Hip Hooray, Hip Hip Hip Hooray, Hip Hip Hip Hooray'</p> <p>'Parade On Cape. Stand at ease. Stand Easy.'</p>	<p>Parade Commander. Parade Sergeant Major.</p> <p>Parade Commander.</p>

TIME and

NARRATIVE

ORDERS

GIVEN BY

EVENT

6. Departure
of H.E.

(1045)

H.E. is saluted and then leaves.

'Parade march' 'Slope arms' 'Bugler
sound the Alert' 'Royal Salute Present
Arms'
'Slope Arms' (Carry on).

Parade Commander.

7. Dispersal

Parade marches off to FIDF H.Q. and
disperses.

'Parade will retire in column of threes
from the right. Right Turn, Right wheel
Quick March'.

Parade Commander.

(C.C. EDWARDS)

Major R.M.

HMS Bigbury Bay

22nd May 1953.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

99

Number

Office of Origin

Words

Handed in at

Date

25.5.53

To

ADMIN. OFFICER, SOUTH GEORGIA

DEPA/C

98 NO 79. YOUR TELEGRAM 84 STOP ARRANGEMENTS APPROVED STOP PLEASE
ADVISE LATER COST OF PROVISIONS FOR PURPOSE ADJUSTING ACCOUNTS AND
BRAND OF SHERRY USED.

SECRETARY

Reply at 103 B.V. 30/6

Time

2. We must send a
 legal message: may I have
 file please and precedent?

4
 DAY

ALP Action on M. MC. 26/5
 Action on M.
 & early action on M.
 26/5

A.C.S.

Pl. see 82 in 289/36 att.

S.S.
 27/5

Y.F. above

Precedent is rather a grandiose
 document at (82) on 289/36 attached. It
 however stemmed from (34) on the same file
 and we have had no similar information
 for this Convention.

26/5

CS

My feeling in this matter is that
 a document such as ~~82~~ 82 in file
 below is likely to arrive so long after
 the event as to be rather pointless, and
 that a telegram might serve better. Please
 advise opinion & Co. earliest.

me 27/v

Yr. spoke
 W. G.

45

Reference you draft at: at cover

The position is set out at (83) (84) & (91).

- 2) As a result however of the proposal to establish a film library, our requirements may well be increased. Before taking action ~~there~~ I suggest we ascertain from Mr. whether they have ordered any - Mr. doesn't know the answer & is waiting

Let us wait for this but

Benton
Heads Off.

P
29/5

Please see comments on 83 - I think we'd have to ask S&S to help as we are not on any News Reel Association supply list. The only films we get are (a) from C.O.I. (b) by direct individual purchase (i) Hardy (ii) F.L.C. - now lost. I don't want the film to mean Fitzroy at end of month.

MC 29/5

ACS

I spoke further with Mr. telegram at cover to advise.

P
29/5

47
DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

From The Admin. Officer, South Georgia.

To The Colonial Secretary.

Despatched : 27th May, 19 53 *Time* 1800

Received : 28th May, 19 53 *Time :* 0845

99
No 86. Your telegram No 79. Cost of provisions £13. 19s. 2d.

Bristol Milk Sherry.

ADMIN. OFFICER.

File & K.I.V.
(Intld) J.B.
28/5

P/L.
SS

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Stanley, Falkland Islands.

29th May, 1953.

Sir,

I am directed to circulate the attached draft of a Loyal Address which will be telegraphed to Her Majesty on the occasion of her Coronation.

2. Will you please signify your approval of the text or attach any amendments you may wish to suggest.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

C Campbell
Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. Mr. A.G. Barton, J.P.,
The Hon. Mr. N.K. Cameron, O.B.E., J.P.,
The Honourable the Senior Medical Officer,
The Honourable the Agricultural Officer,
STANLEY.

H.B. As Mr Clement's term of office has expired and permission for his reappointment has not yet been received he is not so at present for a member of Council.

H.C.S. Approved. M.R.

H.C.S. Agree most heartily
J.P.O. 29/V/53

H.C.S. Agree.

H.C.S. Agree. M.R. 29/5/53

Tel. at 104

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS AND DEPENDENCIES.

SENT.

105

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
				29.5.53

To

CHAPELRIES LONDON

HOA/C

NO 104. GRATEFUL IF YOU WILL LAY THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS BEFORE THE
 QUEEN STOP QUOTE STOP NEWPARA TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
 STOP MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY STOP THE GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF
 TOGETHER WITH THE MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFER TO YOUR MAJESTY
 ON BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE OF THESE ISLANDS AND DEPENDENCIES THEIR DEEP
 AFFECTION AND THEIR HEARTFELT FELICITATIONS UPON THE HAPPY OCCASION OF
 YOUR MAJESTY'S CORONATION STOP NEWPARA THOUGH DWELLING IN THE MOST
 DISTANT OUTPOST OF THE GREAT COMMONWEALTH OF PEOPLES OF WHICH YOUR
 MAJESTY IS THE BELOVED HEAD THEY WILL YET BE ABLE COMMA THANKS TO THE
 MIRACLES OF MODERN SCIENCE COMMA TO FOLLOW THE SOLEMN AND MAGNIFICENT
 RITUAL COMMA TO HEAR YOUR MAJESTY'S VOICE AND THE GREAT ACCLAMATION OF
 THE PEOPLE AS YOUR MAJESTY PASSES TO AND FROM THE ABBEY STOP THEIR VOICE
 WILL BE ADDED TO THE COUNTLESS PRAYERS OFFERED FOR YOUR MAJESTY AND THEIR
 REJOICINGS WILL BE NO LESS FERVENT THAN THOSE NEARER HOME STOP NEWPARA
 SECURE IN YOUR MAJESTY'S AFFECTION AND ASSURED AT ALL TIMES OF YOUR
 WATCHFUL CARE FOR THEM THEY DESIRE TO EXPRESS THEIR UNFAILING DEVOTION
 TOWARDS YOUR MAJESTY'S THRONE AND PERSON AND WILL EVER PRAY THAT GOD OF
 HIS GOODNESS MAY SUPPORT YOUR MAJESTY IN THE GREAT AND ANXIOUS

RESPONSIBILITIES OF SOVEREIGNTY AND WILL ASSURE TO YOUR MAJESTY A LONG
 COMMA HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS REIGN STOP BRACKET SIGNED BRACKET MILES
 CLIFFORD SEMICOLON COLIN CAMPBELL SEMICOLON ROBERT STEWART BLESSOR
 SEMICOLON JOHN PARKER OLIVER
 SEMICOLON NORMAN KEITH CAMERON SEMICOLON ARTHUR GRENFELL BARTON STOP

UNQUOTE.

GOVERNOR.

See 143

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDSSENT

106

Number

Office of Origin

Words

Handed in at

Date

30.3.53

To

CHAPELRISS LONDON

HQA/G

NO 106 CORONATION FILMS STOP FOLLOWING PERSONAL FOR MISS FISHER
BEGINS STOP HOPE IT WILL BE POSSIBLE SEND SELECTION FILMS BRACKET
IN COLOUR IF AVAILABLE BRACKET IN BOTH SIXTEEN AND THIRTYFIVE MM
AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER EVENT STOP GRATEFUL EARLY ADVICE OF
INTENTIONS STOP FITEROY WE LEAVE MONTEVIDEO ABOUT JUNE 30TH STOP
ENDS.

GOVERNOR,

Time

KIV 103
B20 5/12/53 16 185
BUNB

MEMORANDUMCeremonial Parade.

File copy.

1. Two flag poles to be erected on either side of the stand. Action: Superintendent of Works (Royal Navy have offered assistance if required).
2. Royal Standard and Governor's flag to be collected by Royal Navy. Action: Adjutant, Falkland Islands Defence Force.
3. Fence separating football fields to be partially removed back to allow ingress of troops and His Excellency's car. Action: Agricultural Officer after consultation with Chief Constable.
4. Crowd control. Action: Chief Constable according to Colonial Secretary's instructions.
5. Practice 2 p.m. Monday 1st. Action: Adjutant, F.I.D.F. (Assistant Colonial Secretary to obtain necessary leave off work for practice). Colonial Secretary to 'Scribe' for His Excellency.
6. Seditionation system. Action: Major Edwards assisted by Superintendent of Works.
7. Construction of path. Action: Superintendent of Works.
8. Repairs to motor road leading into bottom field on account of troops and His Excellency's car. Action: Superintendent of Works.
9. Draining of upper field by 'forking', spreading sand or other suitable matter. Action: Agricultural Officer.
10. Working flags and/or lines on upper field. Action: Major Edwards and Adjutant, F.I.D.F.

- - - - -

(Sgd) C. Campbell

Copies to: A.C.S.
A.C.
S. N.
Adjutant, F.I.D.F.

also copy to Major Edwards from A.C.S.

Ber 4/6
/ Hand

NAVAL MESSAGE

Write
across

CH/WIC9

18	Z LONDON 520 2010 2/6/53	55
	Press information Governor of	60
	Unnumbered following eyewitness	65
	account of Coronation Procession	70
	scenes written by John	75
	Kinston Stone Journalist	80
	of Fiji is for immediate	85
	free release to Press in your	90
	territory. Start begins today	95
	no part entire been regarded	100
	by London officials as remote	105
	start. Probably never in history	110
	has there been more tangible	115
	sense unity than on this	120
	unbelievably wonderful occasion	125
	coronation queen Elizabeth second	130
	start Fijians and Polynesian natives	135
	and Africans been acclaimed	140
	in overwhelming demonstration	145
	White Representatives all	150

Write
across

2/ ~~From~~ all ~~colonies~~ ^{dominions}
 shared glittering pageantry of
 royal progress from abbey to palace
 shop only royal london could provide
 such splendour ^{now} culminating
 in fairytale vision dash no other
 word is possible undash of her
~~majesty~~ ^{majesty} radiantly lovely
 in her golden coach stop this picture
 of young queen and young
 consort set keynote of coronation
 day stop it was almost visibly
 day in which whole british nation
 and family seemed conscious
 of ^{new} renewal youthful certainty
 in grandeur of its own destiny
 stop no war weary ageing imper
 ial capital could have loosened
 strings emotional restraint with
 such boundless enthusiasm

Write
across

or such unassailable dignity as
 London has done at opening new
 Elizabethan age and this sense
 of an upsurge of new energy
 and optimism ²⁰⁰ can be
 found throughout Kingdom stop
 but only in Britain can youth
 draw on storehouse of such
 glorious past stop perhaps
 that was why London's deafening
 and sustained roar of acclaim
 for representatives all armed
 forces in coronation procession
 rose to ~~thunderous~~ thunderous
 peaks for honoured units of
 United Kingdom forces ~~that~~ ²⁰⁰
 dressed in traditional splendor
 of scarlet and gold or blue
 and silver stop among individual
 statesmen commonwealth

Write
across

leaders were given welcome
 second only to that given church-
 ill but one of major personal
 triumphs of processions to
 and from westminster abbey
 was won by queen tonga
 stop presents queen salute
 at ³⁰⁰ coronation has caught
 british imagination as has her
 regal dignity and graciousness
 stop today tongan queen was
 taken to hearts british people
 in way which made her an
 outstanding figure in pageantry
 of one of great days of british
 history stop salute of course
 occupied place of seniority
 in procession ^{= 300}

Write
across

empire rulers. set along Royal
 way through London Spectators had
 special greetings for queen Mother
 and Princess Margaret taking it
 clear that only queen Elizabeth
 second herself has stronger
 hold on people's affections than
 her mother and sister set only
 flaw in coronation day was London
 weather which has suddenly = 40°
 relaxed towards winter but had
 no perceptible effect on significance
 of glittering outdoor pageant
 of coronation ceremony or wild
 enthusiasm of hundreds of
 thousands who packed entire
 processional route set it been
 day of colour music and over-
 flowing loyalty dash eye turning
 back of pages of history

Write
across

and aye launching of bravest
world on a ¹⁴⁵⁰ confident course
under leadership of young queen
who represents both pride in past
and unshakable faith in future
stop in Britain as elsewhere in
Commonwealth rejoicing over coronat
ion gave very deep stop no section
6 of national life stands aloof
and everywhere from drabdest
industrial areas to remotest
farms there are ⁵⁰⁰⁰ coronation
decorations stop this is unity
dash and with unity and
youth as keynotes new monarch
is crowned enters scene

ite
When
across

CHW 55
14 London 548 1735 2/6/53 55
Press information Bureau fi = 60
unnumbered following witnesses 65
account of abbey coronation 70
ceremony written by alan hick 75
Neville Gurnall of Tanganyika 80
is for immediate free release to 85
Press in your territory stop begins 90
nothing more beautiful commu 95
nothing more lovely commu can 100
be pictured or imagined that 105
spectacle in abbey whereat 110
along curvey other part commu 115
wealth and entire Tanganyika 120
had privilege being represented 125
total colour brilliance Regan 130
try and profoundest national 135
and religious significance all 140
unbound in hands and Roman 145
ce of ascending dedication 150

Write
across

and coronation of lovely girl 55
 who personified brave courage 60
 and love of youth as well as 65
 stately of Britain 100 full of 70
 cunning glittering jewels gorgeous 75
 robes and uniforms and hand 80
 some of the most it was spectac 85
 le of highest slender dash 90
 and also of that highest 95
 efficiency which too smooth to 100
 be noticed paragraph but all 105
 brilliance was only setting 110
 for young queen paragraph 115
 when she was to be seen nothing 120
 she uttered whether = 150 125
 majestic in crown and cloth 130
 gold or bareheaded in simple 135
 white robe wherein she anointed 140
 paragraph and how wonderfully 145
 did queen Elizabeth bear 150

Write
across

burdens of that central position
 fullstop focus of attention
 none less been because
 it loyal and loving of
 seven thousand subjects
 as well foreign friends in
 abey and in and through
 there of millions throughout
 world her Majesty loved
 knelt she bowed stood
 waited in calm and graceful
 dignity and poised young
 business paragraph only
 one did eye see one statement
 that might not have been
 perfectly studied fullstop
 and that endeared her to
 us even = 260 = fore paragraph
 duke of edinburgh commo.
 first to pay homage after

Write
across

archbishop canterbury comm
kneelt before her comma
pronounced words of homage
bracket her quote love
plan of life and limb
and of earthly worship
unquote unbracket fullstop
he touched crown upon her
sage's head and then
kissed her left ³⁰⁰ cheek
fullstop as he stepped back
comma queen his wife curv
ish tender gesture put her
hand to face paragraph
but eye ray have missed
something at this point
fullstop eye unashamed
confess there happened to
ears interfering curv
visibly fullstop eye also

Write
across

heard several of colleagues
 breathing heavily about that
 time. As we were in high
 gallery under windows of
 north transept wherefrom
 could look straight down
 upon central crossing of abbey's
 historic spaces. Therein
 practically all great coronat-
 ion events enacted fullstop
 Right ahead was throne
 dark impressively like
 large dining room chair
 this appeared at eighty
 feet distance under and
 just visible round corner
 pillar of chancel was king
 endward chair dark coron-
 ation chair fullstop we looked
 across at Peers gallery

W
Write
across

Having commonwealth states
 then below us and out sight
 until they moved Paragraph
 eye able see every movement
 of queen except when at
 altar when could see only
 part her "450" train full of
 but watched how duke
 edinburgh dash showing
 he one of that sincerity
 who can wear coronet
 and ermine and make
 them look like garments
 for den not only magnificent
 spectacles midship showed
 interested interest in ceremonies
 and joined in singing
 congregational hymn great
 all both that one each do
 dwell unquote Paragraph

120

Write
across

What	aye	fetting	hymn it	55
was	fulfilled	all	people were	60
there	doubt	our	tanganyika	65
comma	stately	arab	legions	70
exaggerated	comma	every	body	75
from	english	business	to colonial	80
business	fulfilled	and	how	85
it	all	shouted	long live	90
queen	exaggerated	account		95
business	comma	fulfills		100
concent	ends			105
		Sugar		110
				115
				120
				125
				130
				135
				140
				145
				150

121

CS

Why exactly then
 long articles ~~should be~~
 telegraphed by a Fijian and a
 Tonganika journalist should
 be telegraphed and commended
 for immediate publication in
 The Falklands press is
 beyond me. Incidentally
 C.O. Information Branch should
 be aware, if it is not, that
 we have no press.

MC 4/vi

ACB

Bv. m. p.

4/26

Kin. reply to 2
 105

ACB

Draft let. off. to me.

8/6

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

Number

Office of Origin

Words

Handed in at

Date

8.5.53

To

CHATELAIN'S LONDON

HQA/C

108

NO 109 YOUR UNNUMBERED TELEGRAM 2ND JUNE STOP GRATEFUL INFORMATION
BRANCH BE INFORMED THAT WE HAVE NO PRESS HERE.

GOVERNOR

Time

KIV reply to 105

By. for reply 10
105
5/1

Saving. COR 56/89/02

152)

123

From the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

To the Officer Administering the Government of FALKLAND ISLANDS

Date - 6 MAY 1953

No. 50 Saving.



56

Your telegram No. 62 of the 20th March.

Coronation. Grove of Oaks.

Major Fleuret has consented to represent the Falkland Islands at the ceremony to be held in Windsor Great Park on the 4th July.

SECEP.



125

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

C.O. Ref: INF 96/07.

SAVINGRAM

CIRCULAR 434/53.

11th May, 1953.

FILMS OF THE CORONATION

83

My circular savingram No. 363/53 of 21st April 1953.

In (3) of my circular under reference I informed you that negotiations were in hand for acquiring a two-reel colour film of the Coronation. As far as the territory under your administration is concerned, these have been successful and the film may be distributed in both 16 mm. and 35 mm.

2. I propose to supply you free, with one 16 mm. print. Any supplementary prints which you may need, whether 16 mm. or 35 mm. will have to be ordered through the Crown Agents in the usual way. The cost will be approximately £17 for a 16 mm. print and approximately £42 for a 35 mm. print. There would be no objection to your recovering the cost of 35 mm. prints by renting where this can be done.

3. It would be helpful if indents could be sent in as soon as possible.

4. This circular has been addressed to the governments of Aden, North Borneo, British Honduras, Falkland Islands, Jamaica, Kenya, Mauritius, Sarawak, Seychelles, Somaliland Protectorate, Tanganyika, Uganda, Western Pacific and Zanzibar.

See 142

SECEP.

Copy to - The Crown Agents.

THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Buf cal

8/6

There is a 1st.?
8/6

DECODE.

TELEGRAM SENT.

From SECRETARY OF STATE to GOVERNOR

Despatched: 9.6.53 Time: 0920 Received: 10.6.53 Time: 0845

No 79. Your telegram No 106. Coronation film.

Following ordered for you as charge on U.K. funds

- (1) British News Special Edition 1 x 35 mm
(Circular Saving 363/53 of 21st April, refers)
already despatched by air.
- (2) Colour film 1x16 mm (Circular Savingram 434/53
of 11th May) prints should be ready despatch
3rd week June will send airwise in hope catching
FITZROY.
- (3) Colonial visitors film 1x16 mm and 1x35mm being
ordered (your telegram No 99) unlikely prints
available in time catch FITZROY. You can
purchase additional copies of (2) and (3) by
indenting on Crown Agents.

Pathe black and white news reel also available for purchase
see Unnumbered Circular telegram of 11th May but understand
from your telegram No 99 prints not required.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

P/L.
SSB.U.F. Colon film
(Intld)C.C. to consider purchase of prints

46. P20 see (126). bus
I think we should get an additional 16mm
and ask of
KIV

127 black & white.

2) Rank price £175 plus for
a 16 mm. conversion film.

17/6

CS

This is v. satisfactory and I am glad
we telegraphed as we are getting the 35 mm. free.

Do you really think it is necessary to get a
second colour film in 16 mm? I believe I am
right in saying that there are only about 4
16 mm. cameras in operation at the outside. ~~But~~ I
am agreeable ^{only} if it will mean a very long delay
and if funds are available. We shd. also
purchase a copy of the Pathe. I think that the
35 mm. should be exhibited free and hope that
Mr. Hardy will share this view. the 17/6

Mr. Castle this committee?
Mr. Hardy

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
				23.6.53
To				
<u>CROWN LONDON</u>				HCA/C
<p>PLEASE ORDER FROM ASSOCIATED BRITISH PAPER ONE CORPORATION NEWSREEL 16 MM BRACKET SOUND BRACKET TWO REELS AT SEVENTEEN POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS STOP SECRETARY OF STATE'S <u>UNNUMBERED CIRCULAR OF 11TH MAY</u> REFERS STOP DESPATCH BY AIR CONNECT FITZROY MONTEVIDEO 29TH JUNE.</p>				
SECRETARY				
<p><i>S/E</i> <i>Arrive F.I.P. 23/6</i> <i>See 150</i> <i>Seen 5- 23.6</i> <i>Ja</i></p>				
Time				
39				

23.6.53

To

CROWN LONDON

HCA/C

PLEASE ORDER FROM ASSOCIATED BRITISH PAPER ONE CORPORATION NEWSREEL
 16 MM BRACKET SOUND BRACKET TWO REELS AT SEVENTEEN POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS
 STOP SECRETARY OF STATE'S UNNUMBERED CIRCULAR OF 11TH MAY REFERS STOP
 DESPATCH BY AIR CONNECT FITZROY MONTEVIDEO 29TH JUNE.

SECRETARY

Time

39

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

1527.

137
141

The Governor of the Falkland Islands presents his compliments to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies and has the honour to forward for information an account of the Coronation celebrations held in the Falkland Islands. Two copies of the Coronation programme are also enclosed.

Reply at 164

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

STANLEY,

26th June, 1953.

Coronation celebrations in the Falkland Islands took place during the week June 1st to June 6th and in the Camp (the sheep ranches outside Stanley) some festivities have still to be held. The weather throughout the week, despite the fact that it was mid-winter, was fine, though on Coronation Day there was a heavy gale blowing. This necessitated the postponement of the boat race between H.M.S. Bigbury Bay and Stanley but did not otherwise seriously interfere with the programme of celebrations.

At 10 a.m. His Excellency the Governor inspected a parade of detachments of the Royal Navy, the Royal Marines, the Falkland Islands Defence Force and the Boys' Brigade in Government House paddocks. An hour later a very large congregation attended a service in Christ Church Cathedral and, at the same time, a service was held by the Apostolic Prefect in St. Mary's Church.

At 12.30 p.m. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Clifford entertained members of the Executive and Legislative Councils and Heads of Departments at Government House when the health of Her Majesty the Queen was drunk.

In the afternoon judges from the Coronation Committee selected the best decorated house and business premises in Stanley for prizes to be given at the Coronation Ball. From mid-day onwards there were almost continuous relays of B.B.C. programmes, the broadcast of Her Majesty being very clearly heard. His Excellency the Governor broadcast to the Colony half an hour later; a copy of the text of his address is attached.

139

After dark a large bonfire was lit by the youngest member of the Boys' Brigade on the hills above Stanley and as it died down a firework display, much enjoyed by all members of the community, was given. Later His Excellency the Governor gave a dinner for Honourable Members of the Executive Council and their wives and took occasion during the evening to present the Honourable Mr. H. E. Cameron with the insignia of the O.B.E. conferred upon him in the New Year's Honours List.

The Coronation Ball commenced at 9 p.m. The Town Hall had been furnished with decorations specially obtained from England and looked very gay. His Excellency the Governor arrived at 10 p.m. when the hall was completely filled by well over 700 people. The Governor proposed the toast of Her Majesty the Queen, which was drunk by all present; he then cut the Coronation Cake, made by the Baker, ~~who~~ 45 years before had made a similar cake for the Coronation of King George V, and hearty cheers for Her Majesty followed.

Dancing was resumed and the guests went down in relays of a hundred or so to supper held in the gaily be-flagged gymnasium. Part of the Coronation Ball was broadcast to the Colony.

The following day, June 3rd, the Children's Fancy Dress Party attracted a large crowd to see the many ingenious and attractive costumes, and the judges, in selecting the prizewinners, had a difficult task.

In the evening an Old Folks' Supper, to which all over the age of 64 were invited, was given. Some 60 old people had accepted invitations and those unable to attend through infirmity were visited the next day by the local clergy who took them each a slice of Coronation Cake and a box of chocolates. His Excellency the Governor

attended

attended the Old Folks' Party, as he did the Children's Party in the afternoon, and proposed the health of Her Majesty to which the old people enthusiastically responded. Many of them stayed on to see the excellent gymnastic display given by the Boys' Brigade in the Town Hall and the cars finally took them home at 10 p.m.

On June 4th the Stanley Sports Association gave a well attended dance at which His Excellency the Governor was present and on the same night a film show was given to the patients and staff in the new Churchill Wing of the hospital. The following day His Excellency the Governor visited a number of elderly bed-ridden people and in the evening gave a large dance at Government House. That evening a free film show was given in the Gymnasium and the "Campers" gave a dance in the Town Hall.

Some "Campers" had been brought into Stanley from the West Falkland Island and from the San Carlos area on the East Falkland Island by H.M.S. St. George, others had arrived by local boats, the aircraft service, and on horse-back. The following day, June 6th, their return commenced. Nevertheless the dance organised by the Boys' Brigade was well attended, His Excellency the Governor and Lady Clifford being present after a dinner given by them to Heads of Departments. In the morning His Excellency the Governor had presented the Queen's Coronation Medals to recipients present in Stanley and in the afternoon had opened the Coronation Exhibition of work by the Guild of Spinners, Iyers and Weavers.

On the West Falkland Island Coronation Week was celebrated at Port Stephens, Fox Bay East and Mill Cove by fireworks, dances, horse races, film shows, football matches and so forth. To attend the dance at Port Stephens two youths rowed for six hours across the open sea from Weddell Island to Popen Inlet and then walked into the Settlement. The two large farming centres on the East Falkland Island at Darwin and North are decided to arrange their festivities so that each could attend the other's and both could be in Stanley. Their celebrations are, therefore, to take place in July and August and so some "Campers" at least will celebrate the Coronation of Her Majesty the Queen thrice.

139

BROADCAST ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

ON
CORONATION NIGHT, JUNE 2nd.

Good Evening to you all.

You will have heard, only a few moments ago, first the Prime Minister and then our newly crowned Queen so you will understand that it is with very great diffidence that I venture to speak to you tonight. You will, however, wish to know of the message I thought fit to send on your behalf and I will read it now.

"To the Queen's Most Excellency Majesty. May it please Your Majesty. The Governor and Commander-in-Chief together with the Members of the Executive Council offer to Your Majesty on behalf of the people of these Islands and Dependencies, their deep affection and their heartfelt felicitations upon the happy occasion of Your Majesty's Coronation.

Though dwelling in the most distant outpost of the great Commonwealth of peoples of which Your Majesty is the beloved Head they will yet be able, thanks to the miracles of modern science, to hear Your Majesty's voice and the great acclamation of the people as Your Majesty passes to and from the Abbey. Their voice will be added to the countless prayers offered for Your Majesty and their rejoicings will be no less fervent than those nearer home.

Secure in Your Majesty's affection and assured at all times of Your watchful care for them, they desire to express their unfailing devotion towards Your Majesty's Throne and Person and will ever pray that God of his goodness may support Your Majesty in the great and anxious responsibilities of Sovereignty and will assure to Your Majesty a long, happy and prosperous reign."

The message is couched in the language which etiquette demands but I hope and believe that it expresses quite clearly the sentiments you entertain and would wish me to convey.

Your thoughts, as mine, will have been in London all this morning - in the heart of the great family to which we all so proudly belong - and as there is still much for you to listen to on the B.B.C. programmes I will not keep you far more than another moment.

The Coronation of our young Queen, the Head of our family, has captured the imagination of British people everywhere, and of our friends in other lands, to an extent that has never before been approached and this is not only a measure of the strength of our attachment to the Crown as a system of Government but is still more a tribute to her, personally. We have watched her grow from childhood to the rare and radiant personality that she now is. As Arthur Bryant has written "Our young Queen not only symbolises our political union. She enshrines our ideals. She represents in her person the abiding virtues - of hearth, home and of service." She brings, in Burke's phrase, "the dispositions that are lovely in private life into the service and conduct of the commonwealth." It is not surprising, then, that men look forward to this new reign

for/

for a re-kindling of our national life and purpose and speak of it already - as many do - as "the new Elizabethan age". For history reminds us how well in the past we have prospered under Queens and how our nationhood flowered in the days of the first Elizabeth.

I expect we all share these hopes but we need to remind ourselves, perhaps, that if this is indeed to be then it rests not so much with our young Queen but with ordinary people like ourselves; with you and me. Does any think that because we are so small and so remote a part of the Empire that it can get along without us - that we don't count; nothing could be farther from the truth and surely if each small unit thought along those lines and left it all to their big brothers, the Empire would soon drift apart. It's very diversity constitutes its strength but the better future we all hope for can only be won by working for it. As elder children, by giving some thought now to the future and by extracting everything we can from the educational facilities available to us; as young people, by remembering that we are part of a community to which we owe a duty and by playing our part in the many aspects of the public life of that community and not leaving it - as we are apt to do so often - to someone else; as officials, by throwing our full weight into our jobs as true servants of the community and thinking of the job before ourselves; as farmers and farm-workers by working harder to improve the land and increase production and as Christians - and I should perhaps have put this first by paying more heed to the practical application of the faith we profess. These are ideals but if we are to build a new Elizabethan age in this colony of ours, nothing less will serve; that is the challenge that the Queen has thrown down to us today. God Bless her always.

Goodnight.

Coronation Programme



PRICE 3d.

Programme of Festivities in Stanley

CORONATION DAY

June 2nd 1953

- 10.00 a.m. Review of Royal Navy & Marine Detachments, Defence Force and Boys' Brigade by His Excellency the Governor in Government House Paddock (*if the weather is inclement in the Drill Hall*).
- 11.00 a.m. Service in Christ Church Cathedral. *This Service will be broadcast.*
Service in St. Mary's Church.
- 12.15 p.m. Relay from the B.B.C., "*Her Majesty the Queen on the Balcony at Buckingham Palace*".
- 3.00 p.m. Boat Race between H.M.S. Bigbury Bay and Stanley.
Relay from the B.B.C., "*Long Live the Queen*".
Judging of best decorated house and business premises begins.
- 3.55 p.m. Relay from the B.B.C., *The Rt. Hon. Sir Winston Churchill, K.G., O.M.*, followed by
- 4.00 p.m. **HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.**
- 4.15 p.m. Relay from the B.B.C., "*Coronation Day across the World*", followed by
- 4.30 p.m. **HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.**
- 4.40 p.m. London Studio Concert "*Pomp and Circumstance*".
- 6.45 p.m. Relay from the B.B.C., "*Coronation Ode*" followed by the "*News*".
- 7.00 p.m. Bonfire on the Murray Heights by the Magazine Valley gate followed by a Firework Display from the lower football pitch.

- 9.00 p.m. Coronation Ball.
- 10.00 p.m. Arrival of His Excellency the Governor followed by a loyal toast to
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH II.
(*There will be a broadcast from the Coronation Ball from 9.45 to 11.00 p.m.*)
- 10.15 p.m. (approx.) Supper starts. You are particularly asked to go into supper at the time given on your card.
- 1.00 a.m. National Anthem.

- June 3rd: 3.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Children's Fancy Dress Party in the Town Hall and Tea in the Gymnasium.
- 4.15 p.m. Relay from the B.B.C., "*Let the People Sing*".
- 7.00 p.m. Old Folks' Supper in the Town Hall Refreshment Room.
- 8.00 p.m. Display by the Boys' Brigade in the Town Hall.
(*collection in aid of the International Camp Fund*)
- June 4th: 7.00 p.m. Film-show at the Hospital.
- 9.00 p.m. to 1.00 a.m. A Dance in the Town Hall given by the Stanley Sports Association. *Admission free.*
- June 5th: 8.00 p.m. A Film-show in the Gymnasium given by Mr. Hardy.
Admission free.
- June 6th: 3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Exhibition of work by the Guild of Spinners, Dyers and Weavers in St. Mary's Hall, opened by His Excellency the Governor.
- 9.00 p.m. to midnight. A Dance in the Town Hall organised by the Boys' Brigade. *Admission free.*

*Christ Church Cathedral Bazaar will be held in the Church Hall on
May 30th at 8.00 p.m. and the draws for raffles on Monday,
June 1st at 6.00 p.m.*

Programme of Festivities in the Camp

June 3rd: Dance and Firework Display at Hill Cove.

May 30th to June 3rd: Dances and Firework Display at Fox Bay East.

June 1st to 3rd: Dances and Firework Display at Port Stephens.

July 17th: Programme at Darwin:

4.00 p.m. Cinema.

7.00 p.m. Firework Display and Bonfire.

8.30 p.m. Coronation Ball and choosing of Coronation Belle.

July 18th: 11.00 a.m. Football Match.

3.00 p.m. Children's Party.

6.30 p.m. Cinema.

9.00 p.m. Fancy Dress Dance.

August 7th to 8th: Dances and Firework Display at North Arm.



DECODE.

1527

TELEGRAM SENT.

142

From SECRETARY OF STATE to GOVERNOR

Despatched: 25.6.53 Time: 2300 Received: 26.6.53 Time: 0845

125

Unnumbered Circular of 25th June. My Circular 434/53
Colour Film Coronation Day. Much regret prices quoted
proved inaccurate. Now 16 mm £30/10/0 35 mm £52.
Free 16 mm print will be sent as promised. Crown Agents
will await confirmation of instructions before ordering
additional prints for those territories which have already
sent indents. Prints can be despatched approximately
two weeks after receipt of order, Please notify Crown
Agents if prints purchased required by air.

SECRETARY OF STATE

We have not ordered colour film?

(Intld) J.B.
26/6

P/L.
SS

ACS
Yes. See 106 ml.
26/6

1527

DECODE.

143

TELEGRAM SENT.

From SECRETARY OF STATE to GOVERNOR

Despatched : 3.7.53

Time : 1525

Received : 4.7.53

Time : 0845

105
No 90. X The address contained in your telegram No 104 has been laid before the Queen who has commanded that an expression of warm appreciation of the loyal greetings and good wishes offered on the occasion of her Coronation by the Government and people of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies may be conveyed to them on her behalf. X

SECRETARY OF STATE

P/L.
SS

RECODE.

TELEGRAM SENT.

144

PRIORITY. From SECRETARY OF STATE to GOVERNOR.

Despatched: 6.7.53 Time: 1245 Received 6.7.53 Time: 1500

142
Unnumbered Circular of 6th July. My Unnumbered Circular telegram of 25th June. Two reel colour film "Coronation Day". Much regret to report that while 35 mm prints satisfactory quality of 16 mm prints not good. Suggest you view free 16 mm print which is being despatched airwise earliest opportunity before deciding whether to purchase additional prints. Crown Agents suspending action on 16 mm print orders already placed pending confirmation that you wish them to proceed after seeing free print. They will proceed forthwith with all 35 mm orders.

Can recommend as suitable substitute Pathe 16 mm one reel colour version of "Elizabeth is Queen" price sound or silent £24 less discount 25%. Pathe will supply only for strictly non theatrical use and any orders sent to Crown Agents should contain statement that this condition be honoured.

SECRETARY OF STATE

B.U.F.
(Intld)C.C.
6/7

P/L.
SS

KIV 143

145

J.E.

See (143)

Will arrange for publication

2)

Ref (u)

This is disappointing. Reading between the lines of past correspondence it appears that we are getting a black & white of 'Elizabeth in Queen' but this is not certain.

fos

I suggest we ~~to~~ have a look at the original colour film first before deciding to make additional purchases.

R.F.

Inc 9 VII

ACP

(105)

(143)

should now be

page 112.

B
9/1/8

DECODE.TELEGRAM.

150

From The Crown Agents for the Colonies.*To* The Colonial Secretary*Despatched :* 9th July, 1953 19 *Time* 1715*Received :* 10th July, 19 53 *Time* 0845

135
Your telegram 23rd June. Regret Coronation Newsreel
missed FITZROY as latter sailed 28th June.

CROWN.

B.U. with our tel. 23rd. — 135
(Intld)C.C.
10/7

P/L.
SS

No. 43.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Stanley, Falkland Islands.

14th July, 1953.

His Excellency the Governor directs the publication of the following Address transmitted to Her Majesty the Queen on the occasion of Her Majesty's Coronation, and of a telegram which has been received from the Secretary of State in reply.

Address

"To the Queen's Most Excellency Majesty. May it please Your Majesty. The Governor and Commander-in-Chief together with the Members of the Executive Council offer to Your Majesty, on behalf of the people of these Islands and Dependencies, their deep affection and their heartfelt felicitations upon the happy occasion of Your Majesty's Coronation.

Though dwelling in the most distant outpost of the great Commonwealth of peoples of which Your Majesty is the beloved Head they will yet be able, thanks to the miracles of modern science, to hear Your Majesty's voice and the great acclamation of the people as Your Majesty passes to and from the Abbey. Their voice will be added to the countless prayers offered for Your Majesty and their rejoicings will be no less fervent than those nearer home.

Secure in Your Majesty's affection and assured at all times of Your watchful care for them, they desire to express their unfailing devotion towards Your Majesty's Throne and Person and will ever pray that God of his goodness may support Your Majesty in the great and anxious responsibilities of Sovereignty and will assure to Your Majesty a long, happy and prosperous reign."

Reply

"The address contained in your telegram has been laid before the Queen who has commanded that an expression of warm appreciation of the loyal greetings and good wishes offered on the occasion of her Coronation by the Government and people of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies may be conveyed to them on her behalf."

By Command,

C Campbell

Colonial Secretary.

156

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE
FALKLAND ISLANDS AND DEPENDENCIES.
SENT.

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
--------	------------------	-------	--------------	------

29.7.53

To

CAPTAIN H.M.S. VERRAN BAY (AT STANLEY)

MR.L.HARDY IS GIVING FREE PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS OF VARIOUS CORONATION
NEWS REELS IN GYMNASIUM ON FRIDAY AND SUNDAY EVENINGS STOP REQUEST
YOU ADVISE SHIP'S COMPANY THAT OWING TO LACK OF ACCOMMODATION IT IS
MUCH REGRETTED THAT THEY CANNOT BE ADMITTED STOP MR.HARDY HOWEVER
ANXIOUS TO GIVE SPECIAL EXHIBITION FOR SHIP'S PERSONNEL SOME DAY NEXT
WEEK AND SUGGESTS YOUR ENTERTAINMENT OFFICER MAKES ARRANGEMENTS
DIRECT WITH HIM IF IDEA COMMENDS ITSELF TO YOU.

COLONIAL SECRETARY

Time

156.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

A number of news reels showing Corporation scenes, Trooping of the Colour, Naval Review and Colonial contingents have arrived in the Colony and Mr. A. L. Hardy has very generously offered to give free public exhibitions on the following nights :-

Adults.

Friday, 31st July at 8.00 p.m.

Sunday, 2nd August at 8.15 p.m.

Children of School Age. Saturday, 1st August at 2.30 p.m.

It is emphasized that children of school age will not be admitted to the adult performances.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
STANLEY.

29th July, 1953.

Pa
29.7.

157

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

FALKLAND ISLANDS AND DEPENDENCIES.

RECEIVED.

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
15	Port San Carlos	30	0920	15.9.53.

To Phone Colonial Secretary Stanley

If plane flies to Port San Carlos today or tomorrow could it bring coronati on film to be shown on Verryan Bay camp people very much hoping to see it
Cameron.

I replied to this this morning
S
15/9

Time

JC

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
				15.9.53
To				
CAMERON, K. G.				ROA/C

VERY MUCH REGRET CORONATION FILM ABSENT IN CIRCULATION ELSEWHERE IN
CAMP.

COLONIAL SECRETARY

CONFIRMATORY COPY.

Time

CGG

158

1/2
16/9



159

INF 127/011

Information Department,
Colonial Office,
Sanctuary Buildings,
Great Smith Street,
London, S.W.1.

24th August, 1953

Dear Public Relations/Information Officer,

"Coronation Salute"

You will very shortly be receiving, or may by the time this letter reaches you have already received, your copies of the film - title as above - about the representatives and military and other contingents from the dependent territories at the Coronation.

The film is composed partly of extracts from the Commercial newsreels and partly of material specially commissioned by us. Our goal has been to give coverage to every territory which sent representatives here, and in order to achieve this we have used every scrap of available material. Even so, I am afraid that some of you may be disappointed to find that you do not receive a special mention in the commentary, or that you cannot even pick out from the crowd your own special representatives. If this is so, we are very sorry indeed.

To start at the beginning, we tried to cover the arrival of all important guests and contingents, but some of them evaded us by arriving in the middle of the night or at the wrong airports, owing to last minute

changes

C. Campbell, Esq

BvF



160

changes in the flight schedules. Again, on Coronation Day itself, there was no opportunity to get special shots of, for instance, the Colonial Office stands along the processional route, because the camera positions were strictly controlled and were fixed with a view to the best general coverage being obtained. Lastly, it was not always possible, for practical reasons, to arrange film coverage of functions which were attended by Colonial representatives. Nevertheless I hope you will find that the film gives a fair indication of the role played by our guests from the Colonial territories during the Coronation celebrations, and that in a good many cases you may be able to remedy deficiencies in the English soundtrack when you supply a vernacular commentary.

Yours sincerely,

Mary Fisher

Information Department

CSB 96/50/02



COLONIAL OFFICE

The Church House,

Great Smith Street,

S.W.1.

FALKLAND ISLANDS

1527

NO.

89

17 JUL 1953



FIDS.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a telegram of loyal greetings to Her Majesty The Queen send on the occasion of Her Coronation by the members of Base H, Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey at Signy Island and Coronation Island, South Orkneys.

2. This message has been laid before The Queen who has commanded me to inform you that Her Majesty has been greatly touched by this manifestation of loyalty and devotion, and to request you to convey to the senders an appropriate expression of her thanks.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,
humble servant,

Oliver Tyndall

ASK

GOVERNOR,

SIR MILES CLIFFORD, K.B.E., C.M.G., E.D.,

etc., etc., etc.,

*Should have been
sent through me.*

hc.

TELEGRAM

162
30TH MAY, 1953.

ORD 51 PORTSTANLEY 39 29 1800

ALL MEMBERS OF BASE H FALKLAND ISLANDS DEPENDENCY SURVEY
AT SIGNY ISLAND AND CORONATION ISLAND SOUTH ORKNEYS SEND
THEIR MOST LOYAL AND HUMBLE GREETINGS TO HER MAJESTY ON HER
CORONATION DAY.

A. A. F.

To note 16 1/2 f. n. a. p.

Wd for. G.S.
24/9

HCS.

161-162

When I became aware, some weeks ago, that this telegram had been sent I informed the people concerned that it was wrong of them not to have first submitted it to H.E.

In view of this do you consider that they should now be thanked or that the thanks have already been sufficiently expressed to the proper authorities i.e. to H.E.

PLS

24/9 in light vein

ASE I think a demi official from you say that despite the fact that the procedure was wrong the telegram arrived & we are requested to convey to him an appropriate expression of thanks.

25/9

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
		A		28/3/55
To	TRITTON BASE N		A/C FIDS	

87/150 DESPITE YOUR EVASION OF QUOTE PROPER CHANNELS
UNQUOTE YOUR TELEGRAM HAS BEEN LAID BEFORE HER
MAJESTY THE QUEEN WHO HAS BEEN GREATLY TOUCHED BY
THE MANIFESTATION OF LOYALTY AND DEVOTION EXPRESSED
IN IT AND HAS REQUESTED THAT I SEND YOU AND YOUR
COMRADES AN APPROPRIATE EXPRESSION OF HER THANKS

A/S/STEPS

29/9

Time

Original filed FIDS 87/150.

S/E

B

159 - they don't say whether this is 16 men
or 35 men - however have you received it?

29/9

C

17/5.

Not yet arrived.

Sho 57.1.53.

See

159 with B - c supra p. 1.

See - am I a person
a Information 17/5.

8

6/x.

Office

What were the times wh. arrived

Not over

COR 70/50/01

FALKLAND ISLANDS

NO. 116



COLONIAL OFFICE,

1527 THE CHURCH HOUSE,

GREAT SMITH STREET,

WESTMINSTER, S.W.1.

12 SEPTEMBER, 1953.



Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your third personal note No.1527 of the 26th June submitting an account of the local celebrations of the Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

Your note, together with the enclosures thereto, have been laid before The Queen who has commanded me to inform you that she has learnt with great interest and appreciation of the celebrations which were held in the Falkland Islands in honour of Her Coronation.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,
humble servant,

Oliver Zetland

GOVERNOR

SIR MILES CLIFFORD, K.B.E., C.M.G., E.D.,
etc., etc., etc.

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

166

From Admin. Officer, South Georgia.

To Colonial Secretary.

Despatched : 29th December, 19 53 *Time* 1200

Received : 30th December, 19 53 *Time* : 0845

58

No. 172. My telegram No. 49. Grateful liquor be
replaced this voyage BISCOE.

ADMIN OFFICER

Liquor ordered from F.I.Co. today.

(Intld.)

W.H.

29.12.

B.u. 4/1/54

P/L
CGG

as at Dec 165 BU 18/3/54.

Re
157

INVOICE

Issued in respect of
Consignment Note No.

061 130669

MEMBER OF INTERNATIONAL
AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION

ISSUED BY

DEPARTURE (AIRPORT OF)
London

INVOICE NO.

DESTINATION (AIRPORT OF)
Montevideo

CONSIGNEE TO The Colonial Secretary, Also Notify (Name)
 STREET ADDRESS Port Stanley Falkland Islands
 CITY & COUNTRY c/o Maclean & Stapledon Cassilla De Carreo 193 Montevideo Uruguay

MARKS and NUMBERS	No. OF PACKAGES AND METHOD OF PACKING	NATURE AND QUANTITY OF GOODS COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (If Required)	DIMENSIONS OR VOLUME OF PACKAGES	GROSS WEIGHT LBS./KILOS (Cross Out One)	SHIPPER'S DECLARED VALUE (Specify Currency) For Customs Only For Carriage	
CA 4272	1 pcl.	16 mm Sound print 2 reels "Elizabeth is Queen" 780 Ft	11x11x1	2 Kgs	£18	NVD
23/Various Falkland Islands 2579/18		Booked Service BA 351/368/132 on 28.6.53.				

Hold & Advise

Flown 28/6/53

CHARGES

CHARGES				RATE CLASSI- FICATION	PAYABLE BY CONSIGNOR
AIR CARRIAGE		Chargeable Weight		2 Kgs	
From	London				
Routing & Weight or Volume Charges				RATES	
1. To	Montevideo	Carrier	BOAC	Via	33/-
2. To		Carrier		Via	3. 6. 0.
3. To		Carrier		Via	
Value Charges					
4. To		Carrier			
5. To		Carrier			
6. Insurance Premium:	From		To		
7. Carrier's Cartage Charges on Departure	local collection				2. 6.
Other Charges At Departure (Forwarding by Other Transportation Agencies, etc.)					6. 6.
8a.	customs				
8b.					
8c.					
9. Transit Charges					
10. Carrier's Carriage Charges at Destination					
Other Charges At Destination (Reforwarding by Other Transportation Agencies, etc.)					
11a.					
11b.					
11c.					
12. Charges for Collections of C.O.D.					
					3.15.0.

Various Falkland Islands
 Col Sec. Telling 23/6/53
 Col Sec.

CHARGED TO ACCOUNT OF
SHIPPER

DATE 25.6.53

A T

BOAC

OR

Crown Agents for the Colonies,
4 Millbank, S.W.1.

BOAC A T LONDON

S.W.1.

B.O.A.C.

INVOICE

ISSUED IN RESPECT OF CONSIGNMENT NOTE No.

061

In the case of goods not of United Kingdom manufacture the items concerned should be indicated on the invoice and the country of origin stated.

INVOICE.

(SECOND ADVICE COPY)

15 27 S G X E 168
FALKLAND ISLANDS

THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Dr. to Messrs. Associated British-Pathe Ltd.,
of (full address) Film House, Wardour St. W.1.

Crown Agents' Reference Various 2579/18

Indent No. COL SEC'S TELM of 23-6-53

Special Account (if any)

Department COL SECS

Shipped by SS/MV

FALKLAND IS

To be filled in by Contractor

Date of Invoice

Contractor's Reference No.

If goods have been despatched by post

Date of Posting

Post Office of Despatch

G.P.O. Serial No.

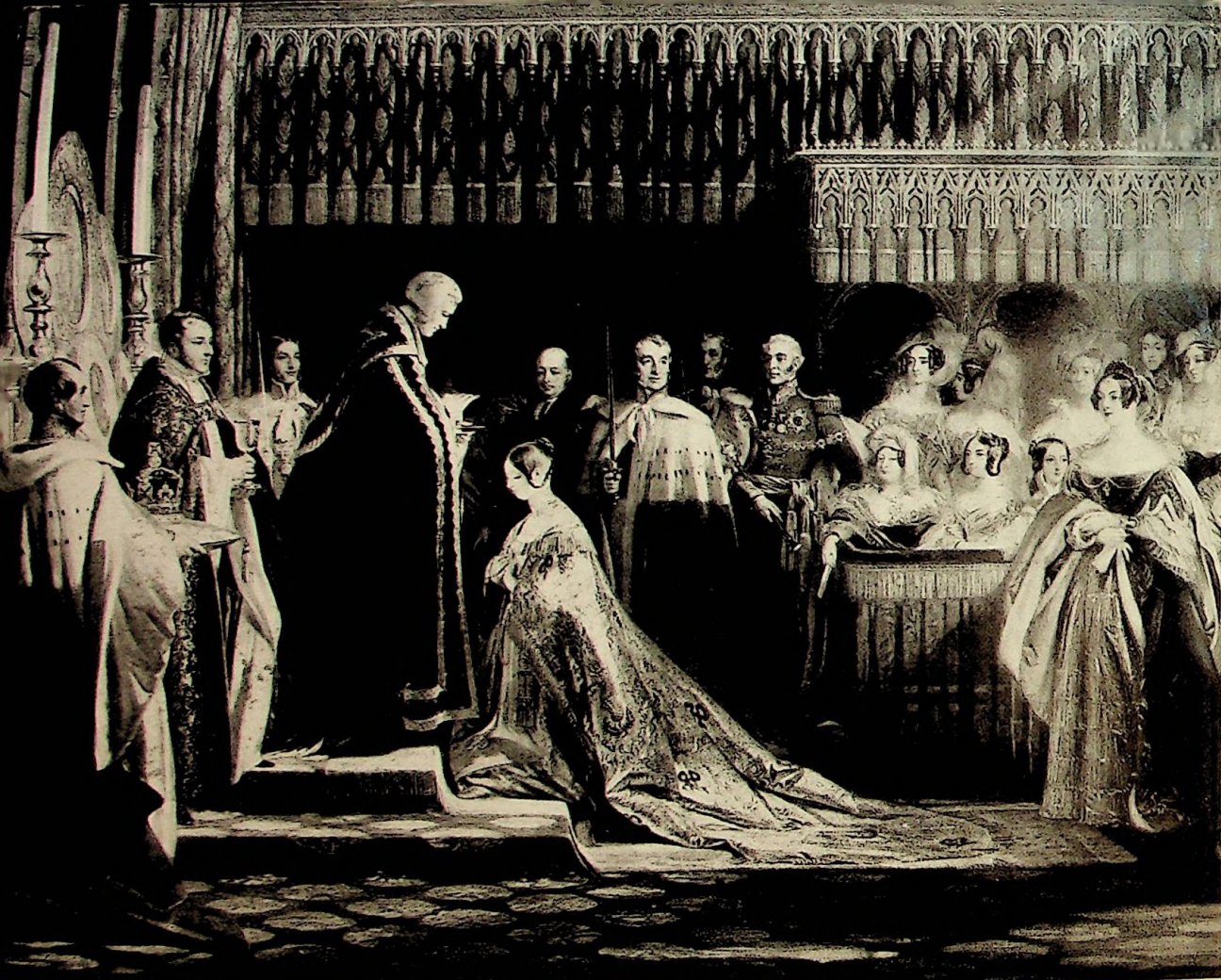
FLORIDA A/E 21/8/53

Item Nos.	Quantity	Description of Article in wording of Tender	Weight				Rate						
			T.	c.	q.	lb.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		16 mm Sound Print Black and White											
		Elizabeth is Queen - 2 reels -					£17/10/-	17	10	-			
		Less 33% discount						5	16	8			
								11	13	4			
		Less 12% discount						1	9	2			
											£10	4	

BACKING BY KICCOVKE

The Historic Story of
THE CORONATION
Ceremony and Ritual





Queen Victoria taking the Sacrament at her Coronation at Westminster Abbey on 28th June, 1838

★
The Historic Story Of
THE CORONATION
Ceremony & Ritual

by

LAWRENCE E. TANNER, M.V.O., F.S.A.

Keeper of Muniments, Westminster Abbey

WITH EXTRACTS AND A DESCRIPTION OF THE SERVICE, AND AN INTRODUCTION BY

THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER

The Very Rev. Alan C. Don, K.C.V.O., D.D.

★

THE SPIRITUAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CORONATION

An Introduction by The Dean of Westminster

THE VERY REVEREND ALAN C. DON, K.C.V.O., D.D.

THOSE who are unfamiliar with the form of the Coronation Service are apt to dismiss it as a picturesque anachronism, interesting indeed to antiquarians but out of place in the modern world. The idea, however, that the Coronation is a mere pageant, unsuitable for the times in which we live, cannot be entertained for a moment by anyone who was present at the Coronation of King George VI. On that occasion, thanks to modern methods of publicity, millions of people all the world over were enabled to appreciate something of the spiritual significance of the august ceremony, even though the actual spectacle was witnessed only by the privileged few who were fortunate enough to be present in Westminster Abbey.

The fact is that the Coronation Service, as Archbishop Lang said in 1937, "is from beginning to end a most solemn religious act. It may truly be said that the service is throughout sacramental in its character, not only because all the Rites take place within the Order of the Sacrament of Holy Communion, but because each of them is regarded as an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace sought from God and, as we may humbly believe, given by Him."

In earlier times the title of the service was not the Coronation but the Consecration of the King. Doubtless the actual crowning is the most dramatic moment, when "The trumpets shall sound and by a signal given the great guns of the Tower shall be shot off"—but the very heart of the whole ceremony is not the crowning but the anointing, when by his Hallowing with the Holy Oil the King is "anointed, blessed and consecrated King over the peoples whom the Lord God hath given him to rule and govern."

All the symbolic rites that follow the anointing, including the crowning itself, partake of its sacramental character. The girding with the Sword, the clothing with the Royal Robe, the presentation of the Orb with the Cross, the Ring, and the two Sceptres (emblems of Justice and Mercy)—all these, with the culminating act of Coronation, are charged with spiritual meaning and intent which have remained constant for the past twelve hundred years, no matter how greatly outward circumstances have changed. Not until the King has been invested with all the emblems of royalty and has been presented with the Bible, "the most valuable thing that the world affords," is he "lifted up" into his Throne, there to receive the Homage due to his "state of royal and imperial dignity" delivered unto him "in the Name and by the authority of Almighty God."

These ancient and deeply significant rites being concluded, the Order of Holy Communion proceeds in the accustomed form, and the King makes his communion as the acknowledgment of his dependence upon God and of his loyalty to Him who is the King of Kings.

Thus the Coronation Service implies throughout that the life of a King is a life dedicated to the service



His Late Majesty King George VI, Queen Elizabeth, now the Queen Mother, The Princess Elizabeth, now Queen Elizabeth II, and The Princess Margaret in their Coronation Robes on Coronation Day, 12th May, 1937.

★ ★ ★

of God and man. But the King is not simply a private individual—he is the representative of all his peoples throughout the whole Realm and Commonwealth. As was said at the Coronation of King George V: "The King comes not alone to his Hallowing. He bears his people with him."

If at the forthcoming Coronation of our most gracious Sovereign Lady, Queen Elizabeth, the ceremony is to reveal its true spiritual significance, our Queen must be fortified by the knowledge that we, her loyal subjects, are one with her in heart and will and are resolved to help her to "make good her vow" to devote her "whole life, whether it be long or short, to the service of the great and imperial family to which we all belong."

If we expect much from her, she has the right to expect at least that much from us.

The inward meaning of the Coronation may be summed up in the words of Scripture: "Bear ye one another's burdens and so fulfil the law of Christ."

ALAN C. DON
Dean of Westminster

25th Feb., 1952

Her Majesty
**QUEEN
ELIZABETH**

THE SECOND

HR.H. Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary was proclaimed Queen *Elizabeth the Second*, by the Grace of God Queen of this Realm and of all Her other Realms and Territories, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith, on 6th February, 1952. In due time Her Majesty will be crowned in Westminster Abbey where since 1066 all Kings and Queens Regnant of England, except two, have been crowned.

Her Majesty was born on 21st April, 1926. On 20th November, 1947, she was married to H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G. Two children have been born to Her Majesty and her Consort: H.R.H. Prince Charles Philip Arthur George, Duke of Cornwall, *Heir Apparent to the Throne*, and H.R.H. Princess Anne Elizabeth Alice Louise of Edinburgh.



His Royal Highness
THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH

The Consort of the Queen was born on 10th June, 1921, a Prince of Greece. He joined the Royal Navy in May 1939, and on 8th February, 1947, he renounced his right of succession to the Throne of Greece, and as Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten he took the Oath of Allegiance to the King. On the eve of his marriage to The Princess Elizabeth, King George VI conferred on him the style of His Royal Highness and created him Baron Greenwich, Earl of Merioneth and Duke of Edinburgh.

★



The Historic Story of
THE CORONATION
Ceremony and Ritual

BY LAWRENCE E. TANNER, M.V.O., F.S.A.

FOR nine hundred years the Coronations of our Kings and Queens have taken place at Westminster, first in the great church built by Edward the Confessor, and then, since the 13th century, in the present Abbey Church which Henry III built on the same site. It was, indeed, William the Conqueror's veneration for Edward the Confessor, and his desire to be regarded not as a conqueror but as the legitimate successor of the Saxon Kings, which caused him to choose Westminster as the place for his Coronation.

There have been few stranger scenes than those which were enacted on Christmas Day 1066 when William came to receive his crown. Whatever he may have wished there was no disguising the fact that he came as a conqueror and that his hold on the country was precarious. The Archbishop of Canterbury had fled to Scotland, and his place was taken by the Archbishop of York, who was supported by a Norman prelate and by a mixed congregation of Normans and Saxons. When the question "Will ye have this man to be your King" was put to his new subjects, first in Saxon and then in French, a confused shout arose which was misunderstood by the Norman cavalry on guard outside. At once, alarmed, they charged and scattered the crowds, and then began to set fire to the surrounding buildings. The smoke poured into the church; the congregation rushed out, and William, trembling for perhaps the only time in his life, was left alone with the prelates. Then, after hastily swearing to protect his new subjects, the crown was placed upon his head in the almost empty church.

In these remarkable circumstances was concluded the first undoubted Westminster coronation. None-the-less the precedent had been set. In earlier days Kings had been crowned at Winchester, at Kingston-on-Thames or elsewhere, but henceforth Westminster was to

become the undisputed coronation church. Even the connection with Edward the Confessor—apart from the place of the coronation—has been preserved. Throughout the Service the Coronation Chair is still called in the rubrics St. Edward's Chair, and the crown with which the Sovereign is actually crowned is known as St. Edward's Crown, although it was in fact remade for the Coronation of Charles II in 1661. The Service, too, old when the Conqueror was crowned, has changed little for nearly twelve hundred years. English has taken the place of



The Coronation of Edward I, from a 14th-century illuminated manuscript.



ABOVE: William the Conqueror was crowned in Westminster Abbey on Christmas Day, 1066. When during The Recognition the assembly were asked if they accepted him as King, they replied with such tumultuous acclaim that the Norman guards outside believed that the English had revolted, and rushed into the Abbey with drawn swords. A riot and fire followed in which many people were killed. BELOW: A medieval illustration of the crowning of Richard II in 1377, from the Litlington Missal (1383) in Westminster Abbey, in which the ritual was recorded and became the pattern for all Coronations since.



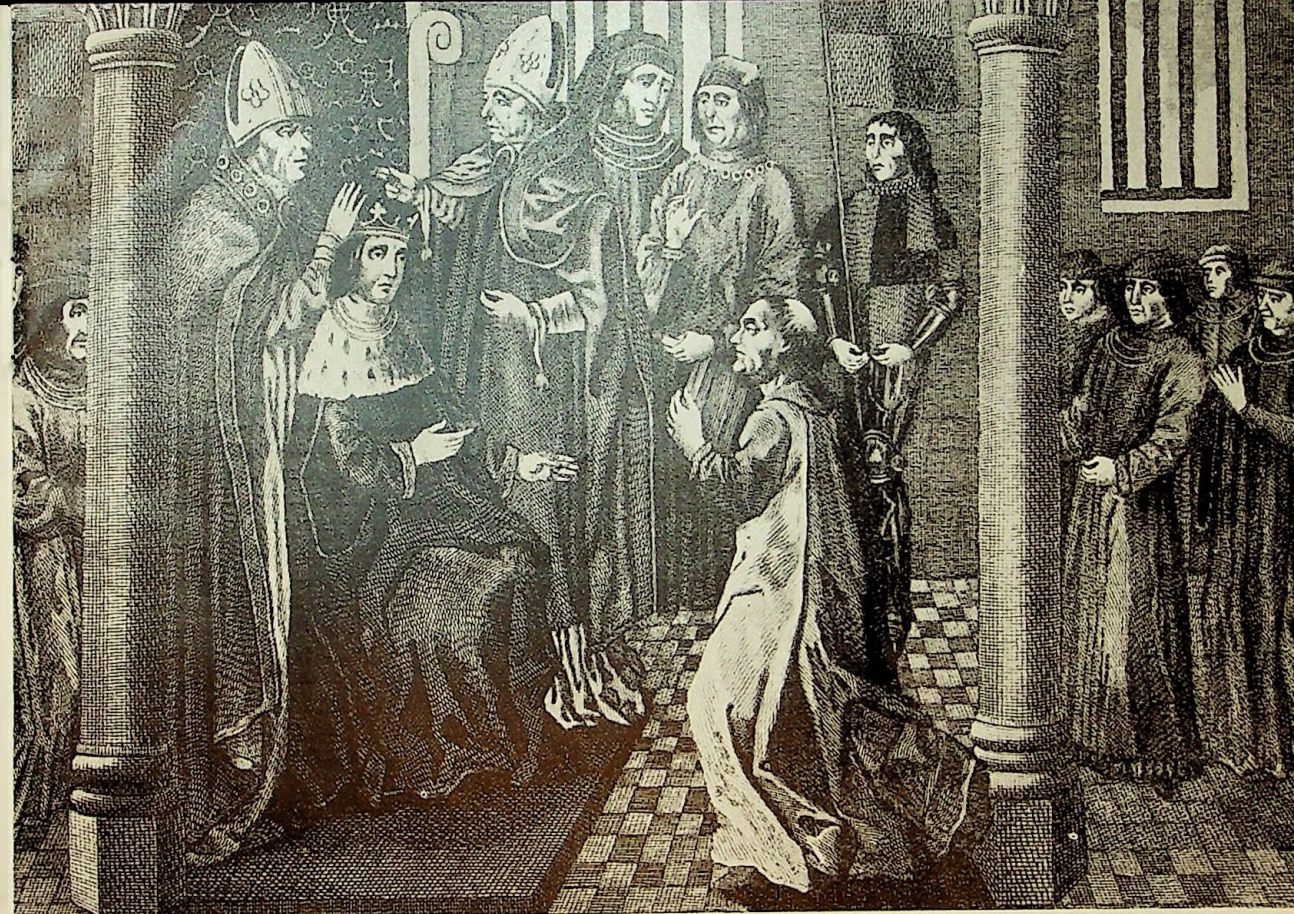
THE BASIS OF THE SERVICE

Latin, but in essentials it remains the same. It is still a service of election, of confirmation of the people's choice, and of consecration and dedication of the Sovereign to the service of God and his peoples.

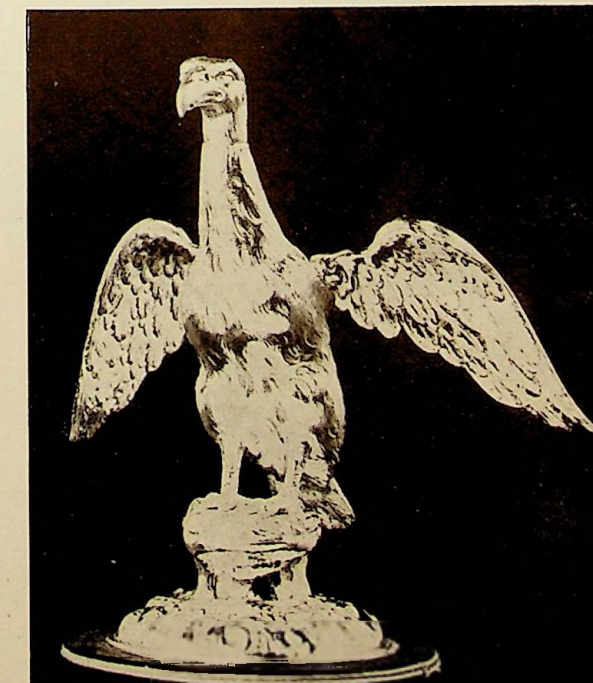
We may note a few points about medieval coronations which show how unbroken is the continuity of the ceremonies with those of to-day. There exists a fairly full account of that of Richard I in 1189. On this occasion it is specially mentioned that the Bishops of Durham and Bath, who happened to be the two senior bishops at the time, supported the King on his right and left. For this reason the bishops of those two Sees have continued to walk on the Sovereign's right and left and "support" him at each succeeding coronation to the present day. The Coronation of Edward I in 1274 was noteworthy not only because it was the first to take place within the existing Abbey but because for the first time the King and Queen were crowned on the same day. It was, however, at the Coronation of his successor, the ill-fated Edward II, that we get, as it were, the oldest existing material link between a medieval and a modern coronation. For then was used for the first time the Coronation Chair which Edward I ordered to be made in 1300 to enclose the Stone of Scone which he had captured from the Scots. In it all our Sovereigns, except only Edward V and Edward VIII, have been either anointed or crowned. Little now remains of the elaborate decoration with which it was originally enriched by Walter of Durham, the King's Painter, but this venerable chair has a splendour of its own, for it enshrines the traditions of our race.

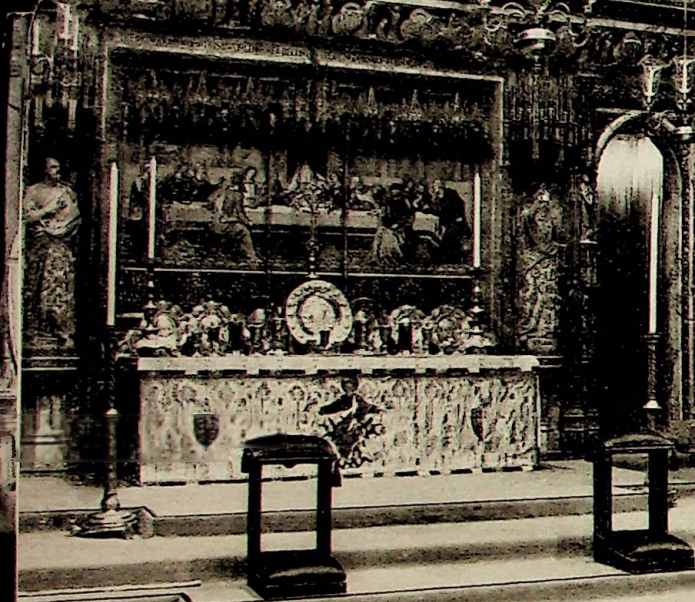
Two other things connected with medieval coronations are also preserved at Westminster Abbey. The great Missal of Abbot Litlington (d. 1386), with its splendid illuminated pages, is one of the treasures of the Abbey Library, and the well-thumbed pages which contain the Coronation Service show that it must have been used by the officiating clergy at successive coronations. Of about the same date, and also preserved in the Library, is the even more historic *Liber Regalis*, an illuminated manuscript which it is probable is the actual book used by the Sovereigns themselves at their coronations. The Service is written in Latin and it is that which was used from the 14th century to the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth I. It was translated into English for the Coronation of James I, and it is still the principal basis for the present Service.

Continued on page 6



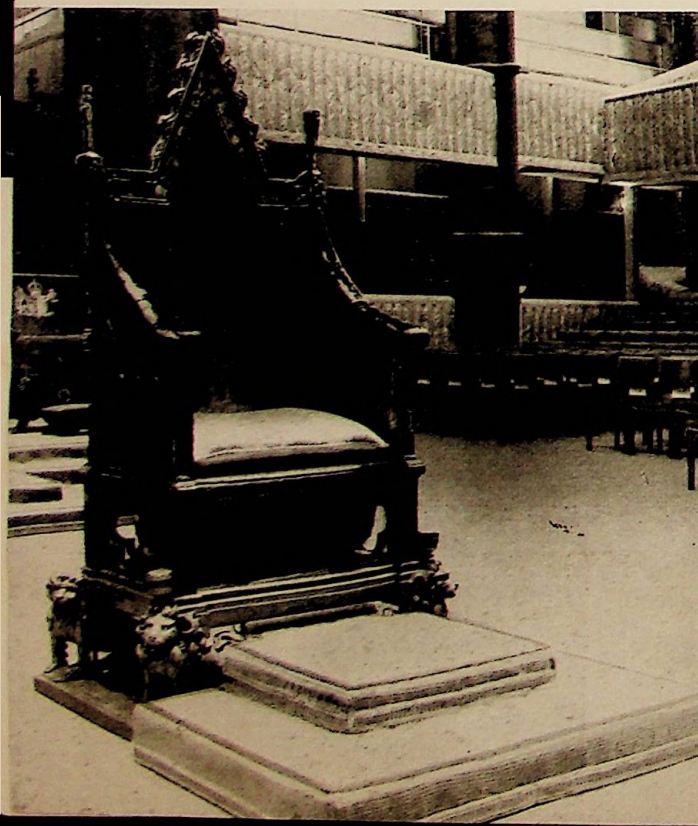
ABOVE: The Coronation of Henry IV, at which, says legend, the King was Anointed with the oil the Mother of Christ gave St. Thomas of Canterbury. The Sovereign is Anointed with oil from the Ampulla (right). The neck of the golden eagle unscrews to receive the holy oil, and during the Service the unguent is poured from the beak. It is known that the Ampulla was used at Henry IV's crowning in 1399 but it is probably much older. BELOW: *The Liber Regalis*, the Coronation Ritual Service book used by English monarchs from Henry IV to Elizabeth I. Now in Westminster Abbey, it was written and illuminated in the reign of Richard II. This photograph is reproduced by kind permission of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.





ABOVE: The High Altar of Westminster Abbey arranged for the Coronation of King George VI. Note the fald stools at which the King and his Queen Consort knelt during the service. BELOW: The Coronation Chair in which all Kings and Queens Regnant of England have been crowned * since Edward I ordered it to be made to enclose the Stone of Scone (the crowning seat of the ancient Scottish Kings) which he seized from the Scots in 1297. The Chair is made of oak and was originally richly painted on a gold background. Although now battered and worn, it is one of the nation's most cherished relics.

* Except Edward V, who was murdered, and Edward VIII, who abdicated.



"SHE EXCEEDED DECORUM"

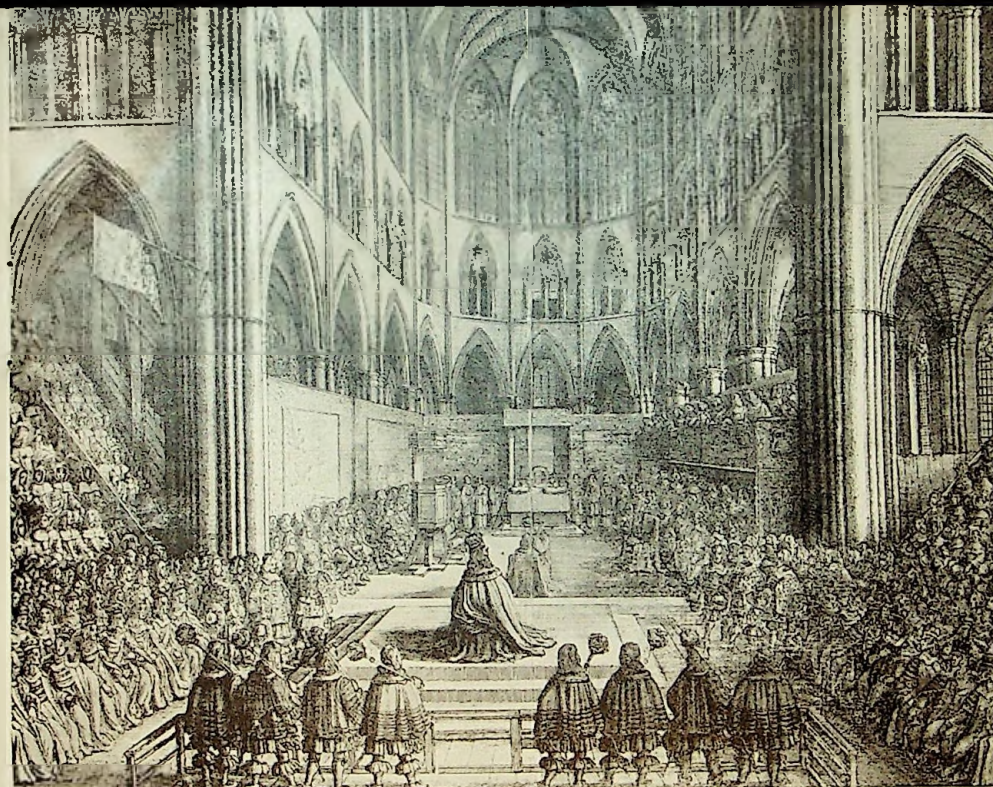
Therein, too, are depicted in glowing colours scenes representing the crowning of a King, the crowning of a King and Queen, and the crowning of a Queen Consort.

The Coronation of Queen Elizabeth was the last which was carried out in Latin in conformity with the ancient ritual. But even so the Litany was said in English and the Epistle and the Gospel were read both in English and Latin. To mark their disapproval of these innovations the whole of the Marian bishops absented themselves, with the exception of the Bishop of Carlisle, who carried out the service and crowned the Queen. A foreigner who was present was impressed by the magnificence of the scene and by the enthusiasm which was shown at the Recognition, when "the organs, fifes, trumpets, and drums playing, the bells also ringing, it seemed as if the world were come to an end." But he was shocked by the mixed character of the service, and although he noted that the Queen finally left the Abbey "very cheerfully, with a most smiling countenance for everyone, giving them all a thousand greetings," he added that "she exceeded the bounds of gravity and decorum."

The coronation of her successor appeared to be more propitious. The bishops were all in attendance, the service was conducted according to the Protestant religion, and for the first time a Scottish King, James VI of Scotland and I of England, sat on the Stone of Scone as undisputed Sovereign of both kingdoms. It was far otherwise at the Coronation of Charles I, which was full of omens of coming disaster. The King appeared in white satin instead of the usual purple velvet robe, "which the spectators at the time or afterwards, regarded as ominous of his being led out as a victim"; the left wing of the dove on the sceptre of equity and mercy was broken, "by what casualty God himself knows"; the text of the sermon ("I will give thee a Crown of Life") could hardly have been more unfortunate, and during the service an earthquake was felt, "which did affright . . . the neighbourhood."

In the years which followed men might well believe that these omens had indeed been verified. Civil war had rent the country. Not only the King but Archbishop Laud, who had taken a leading part in the ceremony, had been executed, the ancient regalia had been broken up and sold, and although Oliver Cromwell had been formally installed in the Coronation Chair as Lord Protector, the ceremony had taken place not in the Abbey but in Westminster Hall.

Continued on page 8

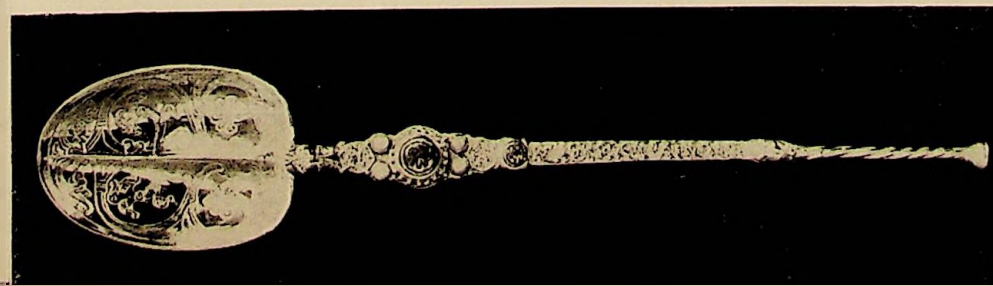


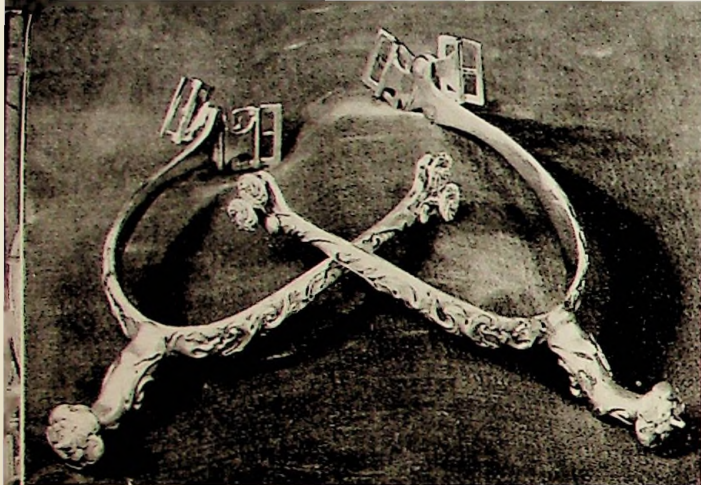
ABOVE: A scene in Westminster Abbey during Charles II's Coronation on 23rd April, 1661. This was the last occasion when the wonderful medieval pageantry was enacted in its splendid completeness. The long, gorgeous procession from the Tower of London to Westminster, which pressed through multitudes of rejoicing people was never again repeated.

THE STATE REGALIA

THE Puritans ruthlessly destroyed the ancient and cherished relics of Monarchy. Even King Alfred's Saxon "crown of goulde wyer work set with slight stones and 2 little bells" which had been used for the crowning of English kings up to the time of Charles I was sold for the value of its gold—£248 10s. 0d. Only three pieces of State Regalia escaped Cromwell's iconoclasts—the gold Anointing Spoon (below), the Ampulla (page 5) and Queen Elizabeth's salt cellar. The first two were damaged during the Lord Protector's time, but were probably saved from destruction by the clergy of Westminster. Thus when the Monarchy was restored and Charles II came to be crowned in 1661 (he had been crowned ten years earlier at Scone in Scotland) new regalia had to be made. In some cases replicas of the destroyed Royal symbols were fashioned, notably St. Edward's Crown (front cover and page 20) and St. Edward's Staff (extreme right). Once

the latter was placed in the Sovereign's hands when he entered the Abbey with the object of guiding his footsteps in the path of righteousness; now a peer preceding the Sovereign carries it in the procession. It is made of gold with a steel foot; the monde of the original was believed to contain a fragment of Christ's Cross. Part of the Anointing Spoon was broken off during the Commonwealth and repairs were made on the Restoration. Antiquarians agree that the major portion of the Anointing Spoon dates from the 12th century and there is some evidence that it was used at the Coronation of King John in 1199. When the Sovereign is Anointed during the Coronation Service, the holy oil is poured from the Ampulla into the Anointing Spoon. With two fingers, the Archbishop of Canterbury removes the oil from the bowl and in the form of a cross he touches the Sovereign on the crown of the head, the breast and the palms of both hands.

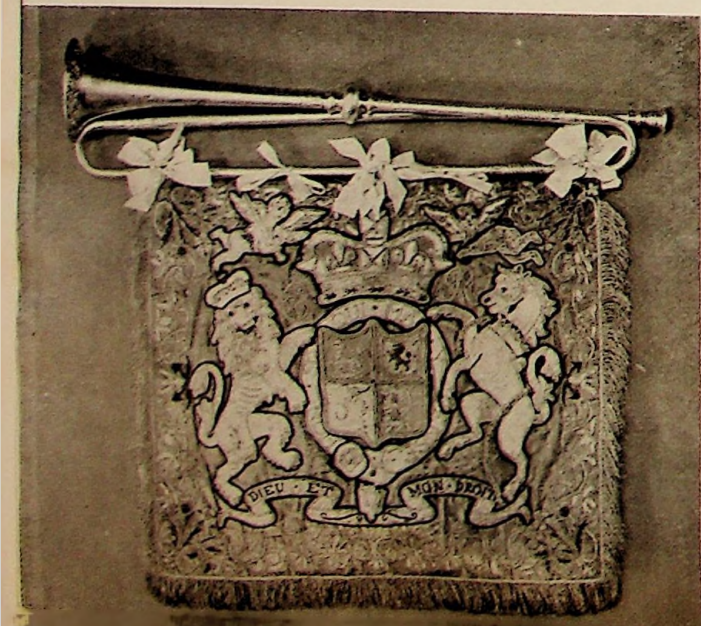




ST. GEORGE'S SPURS



ABOVE: The St. George's or King's Golden Spurs, symbols of knightly chivalry. They were made for Charles II to the design of a pair melted down at the time of the Commonwealth. Once they were worn during the Service, now the Lord Great Chamberlain only touches the Sovereign's heels with them. LEFT: The Gold Chalice used for Holy Communion after the Coronation Service. BELOW: One of the fifteen Silver Trumpets of State, used not only at the Coronation but at all times when proclamations are made in the Sovereign's name. From each hangs a crimson silk banneret bearing the Royal Arms and cypher of the reigning king or queen regnant richly embroidered in gold. The Gold Mace (illustrated on page 7), a symbol of authority, is carried in the Coronation procession by Serjeant-at-Arms.



THE KING'S CHAMPION

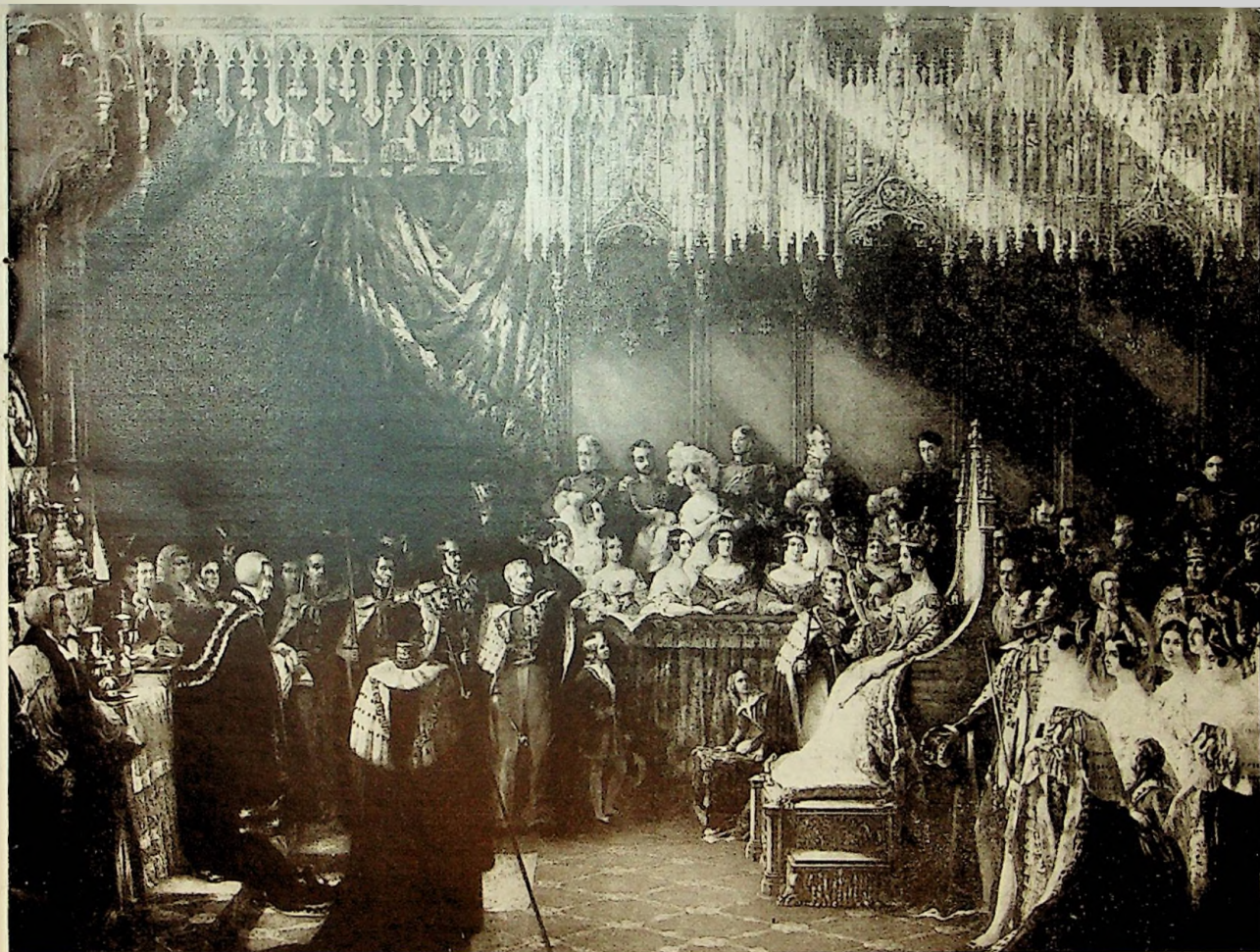
But the prophets were mistaken. The return of Charles II meant not only the restoration of the monarchy but the restoration of the coronation with all its elaborate ceremonial, and no man watched the scene with greater interest than Samuel Pepys the diarist, who, by dint of getting up at 4 o'clock in the morning, had managed "with much ado" to get himself into the Abbey and found it "a most magnificent sight." It is from this coronation that most of the present regalia date. The one link with the past was the Coronation Chair, and, perhaps, the Ampulla or Golden Eagle in which the anointing oil is placed. This and its spoon appear to have escaped destruction and to belong to the ancient regalia.

Very full accounts have been preserved both of the Coronations of James II and of William and Mary. At this last coronation considerable alterations were made in the actual Service. The fact, too, that Queen Mary had a claim to the Throne meant that a second Coronation Chair was provided so that she could be invested and crowned at the same time as her husband. The chair, which is a copy of the older one, has not been used since.

With the coming of the House of Hanover a subtle change came over the Coronation Service. Its religious significance receded or was largely forgotten, and pageantry, instead of being, as it should be, merely the setting for a deeply solemn service of consecration, tended to usurp its place. Coronations, in fact, for a time became mere shows. We can see this reflected in the amusing letters of Horace Walpole describing the Coronation of George III, and in the fact recorded by another spectator that when the Archbishop began the Sermon the congregation "took that opportunity to eat their meal, when the general clattering of knives, forks, plates, and glasses that ensued, produced a most ridiculous effect, and a universal burst of laughter followed."

It was not surprising, therefore, that the Coronation of George IV was simply an ostentatious and pompous pageant almost devoid of religious significance, and the unfortunate and ill-advised attempt of his ill-used Queen to force her way into the Abbey early on the Coronation Day increased the King's personal unpopularity. It was, however, the last occasion on which the time-honoured Banquet after the Coronation was carried out with all its traditional ceremonial. For the last time the King's Champion, hereditary in the house of Dymoke since the reign of

Continued on page 10



"MY CORONATION DAY" BY QUEEN VICTORIA

Extracts from the young Queen's Journal for Tuesday, 28th June, 1838, the day on which she was crowned.

I WAS awake at 4 o'clock by the guns in the Park, and could not get much sleep afterwards on account of the people, bands, etc. Got up at seven, feeling strong and well. . . .

At half past 9 I went to the next room, dressed exactly in my House of Lords costume. . . . At 10 I got into the State Coach with the Duchess of Sutherland and Lord Albemarle and we began our Progress.

It was a fine day and the crowds exceeded what I have seen. . . . Their good humour and excessive loyalty was beyond everything, and I really cannot say how proud I feel to be Queen of such a nation.

I reached the Abbey amid deafening cheers a little after half past 11; I went first into the robing room . . . where I found my eight train bearers . . . all dressed alike and beautifully in white satin and silver tissue and wreaths of silver corn-ears. . . .

After putting on my mantle, and the young ladies having properly got hold of it . . . the Procession began. The sight was splendid. The bank of Peersesses quite beautiful in all their robes. . . . The Bishop of Durham stood on the side near me, but he was, as Lord Melbourne (*the Prime Minister*) told me remarkably maladroit and never could tell me what was to take place. . . .

At the beginning of the Anthem I retired to St. Edward's Chapel—took off my crimson robe and kirtle and put on the supertunica of cloth of gold . . . which was put over a singular sort of little gown of linen trimmed with lace . . . then proceeded bareheaded into the Abbey; I was then seated upon St. Edward's Chair, where the Dalmatic robe was clasped round me by the Lord Great Chamberlain. Then followed all the various things, and last (of those things) the Crown being placed upon my head—which was, I must own, a

most beautiful impressive moment. . . .

The Enthronization and the Homage first, all the Bishops, and then my Uncles and lastly all the Peers was very fine. Poor old Lord Rolle who is 82, and dreadfully infirm, in attempting to ascend the steps fell and rolled quite down, but was not the least hurt. . . . I got up and advanced, in order to prevent another fall. (*Queen Victoria continues to describe the Ceremony, until*) . . . the Archbishop had (most awkwardly) put the ring on the wrong finger, and the consequence was that I had the greatest difficulty to take it off again, which I did at last with great pain. . . .

At about half past 4 I re-entered the carriage, the Crown on my head, the Sceptre and Orb in my hands . . . the crowds if possible having increased. The enthusiasm, affection and loyalty were really touching and I shall remember this day as the Proudest of my life.



QUEEN ELIZABETH II IS PROCLAIMED

By ancient tradition the Accession of Queen Elizabeth II was proclaimed first from St. James's Palace (above), then at Charing Cross (below), and at many other points throughout Britain and the Commonwealth. In London, Officers of the College of Arms, who take part in the Coronation Ceremony, read the Proclamation, which was worded as follows:

WHEREAS it hath pleased Almighty God to call to His mercy our late Sovereign Lord King George the Sixth of Blessed and Glorious Memory by whose Decease the Crown is solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary: We, therefore, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of this Realm, being here assisted with these of His late Majesty's Privy Council, with representatives of other members of the Commonwealth, with other Principal Gentlemen of Quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of London, do now hereby with one voice and Consent of Tongue and Heart publish and proclaim that the High and Mighty Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary is now, by the Death of our late Sovereign of Happy Memory, become Queen Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God Queen of this Realm and of all her other Realms and Territories. Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith, to whom Her lieges do acknowledge all Faith and constant Obedience, with hearty and humble Affection; beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Princess Elizabeth the Second with long and happy Years to reign over us. Given at St. James's Palace, this Sixth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN



THE SERVICE OUT OF CONTROL

Richard II, rode up the Hall in full armour and throwing down his gauntlet declared himself to be "ready in person to combat" anyone who should deny the King to be "right Heir to the Imperial Crown of this United Kingdom." It was a picturesque survival, but it and the Banquet were swept away by George IV's successor, William IV, who, under the shadow of the Reform Bill, was crowned with the minimum of ceremony and at a sixth of the cost of his predecessor.

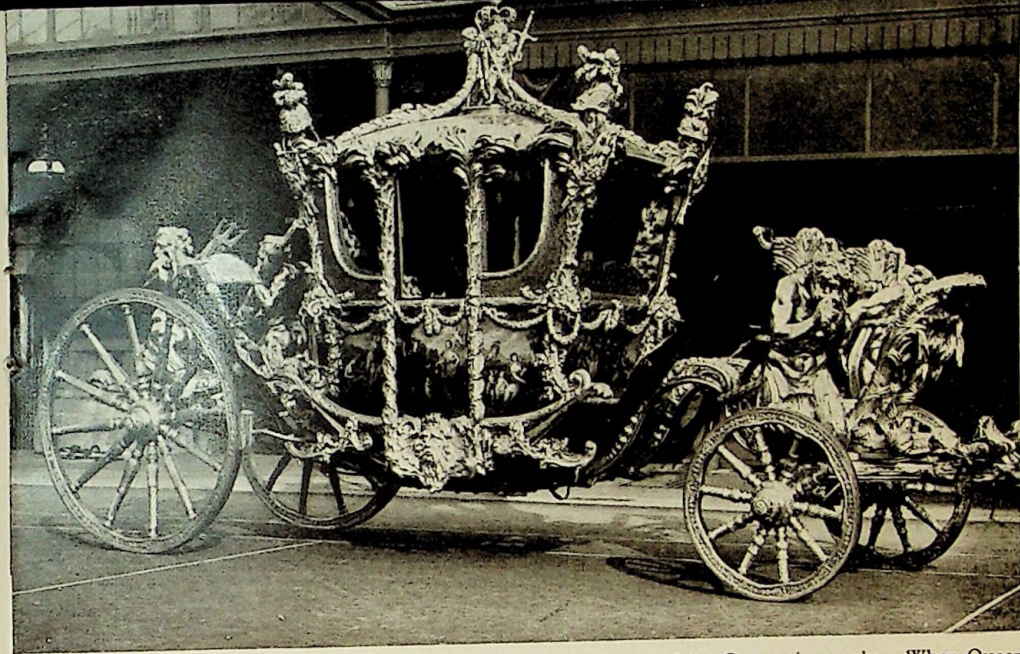
Queen Victoria's Coronation was more elaborate, so much so, in fact, that the Service got out of control. For five hours, as Lytton Strachey put it, "the antique, intricate, endless ceremonial worked itself out as best it could, like some machine of gigantic complexity which was a little out of order." No one seemed to know what to do: the Archbishop turned over two pages of his book and the mistake was not immediately discovered; a heated discussion arose over the Ring, which the Archbishop insisted on placing on the Queen's fourth finger although it had obviously been made for her little finger, and the Senior Baron still further complicated his homage by tripping over his robes and rolling down the steps. As the Archbishop noted afterwards, "we ought to have had a full rehearsal." However, the Service was redeemed by the grace and dignity of the young Queen, who has left us a lively account of the Ceremony in her Journal.

The long reign of Queen Victoria saw yet another change in the way the Service was viewed, and it was a great one. It was studied afresh by those who had the knowledge and vision to realise its immense interest and unique significance. More and more in the coronations of the present century it became clear that with its great and historic traditions and superb symbolism it was no outworn pageant. The Coronation of King George VI showed that it was something more, something far deeper, reaching back to the remote past and stretching out to the future, and this was not only profoundly felt by those who were within the Abbey itself but, by the marvels of science, it was communicated to those who, as it took place, were able to hear it throughout the length and breadth of the world.

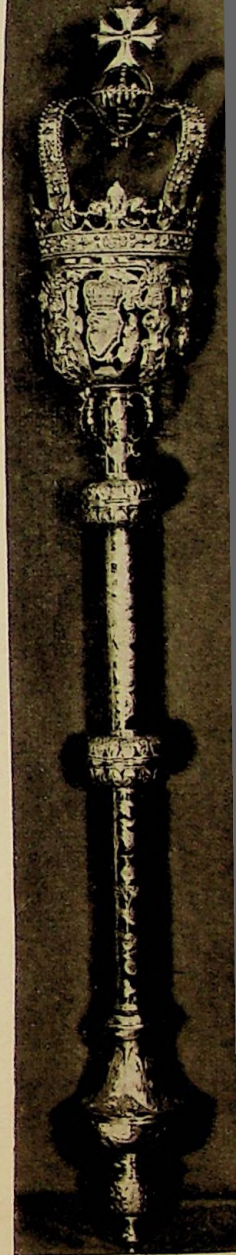
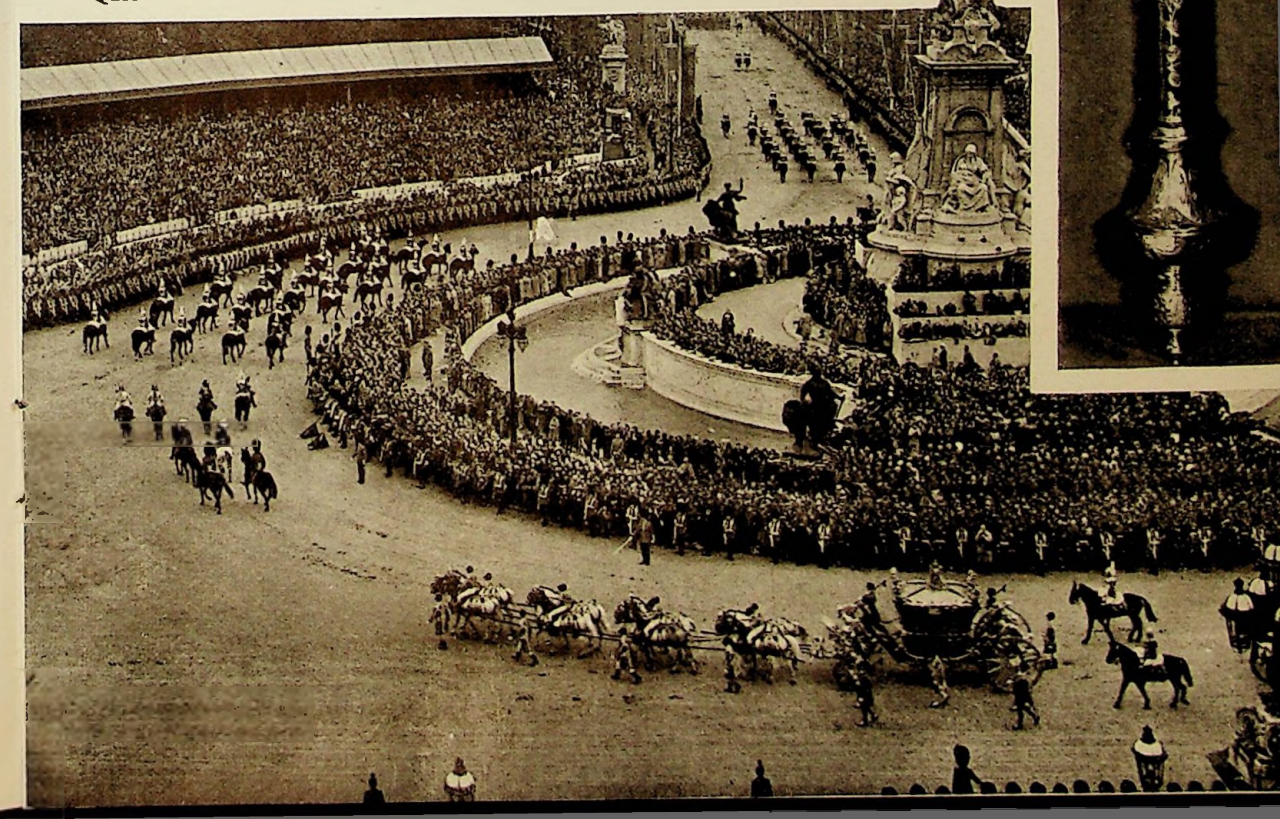
* * *

A description of the Coronation Service and Ritual as used in modern times now follows on page 14.

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ABOVE: The magnificent gilded Royal Coach of State now used for Coronations only. When Queen Elizabeth II drives from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey for her crowning, the State Coach will make its seventh appearance in a Coronation procession. It was built for George III at a cost of £8,000 and was first used at the Opening of Parliament in 1762. This photograph from "Buckingham Palace" by R. Clifford Smith (*Country Life*) is reproduced by permission of the Lord Chamberlain. BELOW: The Coronation Procession of King George VI leaving Buckingham Palace on 12th May, 1937. The State Coach is drawn by eight Windsor greys in gold and crimson harness; postillions in gold-braided red jackets and jockey caps are astride the near-side horses, grooms and Yeomen of the King's Bodyguard flank the coach. Pageantry of equal splendour will attend the crowning of Queen Elizabeth II. RIGHT: The Gold Mace.



The Sovereign Is Crowned

IT is 12th May, 1937. A fanfare of trumpets has heralded the arrival of King George VI and his Consort, Queen Elizabeth, at the Abbey of Kings for their crowning. The year-long preparations for the wondrous ceremony—begun for the Coronation of Edward VIII—are complete to the last detail. For twenty-four hours humbler subjects of His Majesty have waited at the kerbside so that they may be sure of witnessing the splendour of the great procession; others of wealth have paid £25 for a seat at a window overlooking the route. Stands to accommodate 300,000 have been built in the streets, and in Westminster Abbey, where work has been in progress for five months, seating for 7,700 privileged guests has been arranged. In every country of the Commonwealth—indeed, of the world—countless millions of people of all races and creeds are listening intently at their radios. For two hours now the solemn ritual has proceeded in all its medieval magnificence. At last comes a tense moment—a moment charged not only with the drama of the spectacle but with deep spiritual emotion. St. Edward's Crown is carried from the High Altar and placed in the Archbishop's hands. He lifts it high, then

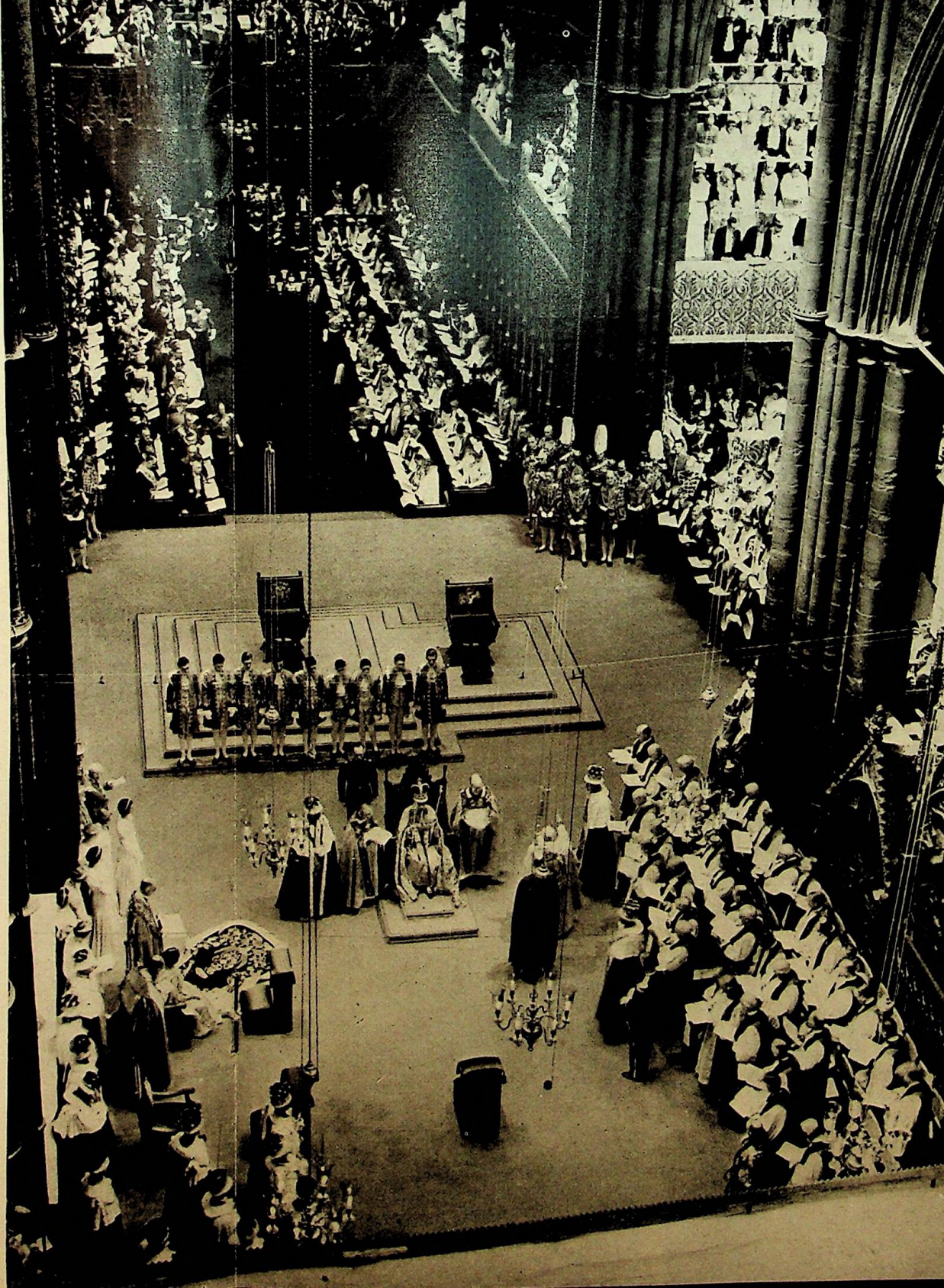
slowly lowers it on the King's brow. The people cry "GOD SAVE THE KING" and the trumpets sound. The King is crowned!

* * *

ABOVE: From the Royal Gallery members of the Royal Family watch the ceremony. One, herself, has been crowned Queen Consort, another is to become Queen Elizabeth II. (From left to right:) The Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Gloucester, Queen Maud of Norway, Queen Mary, The Princess Elizabeth, The Princess Margaret, The Princess Royal. RIGHT: The splendid scene in Westminster Abbey as King George VI is crowned. BELOW: A close-up of His Late Majesty in the Coronation Chair immediately after crowning.



One of the Coronation Rings with which the Sovereign is "wedded to the State." This ring contains a superb sapphire.



The magnificent Sceptre with the Cross which is held in the right hand of the Sovereign. A description of this incomparable example of the Court jewellers' art is given on page 18.



THE ANCIENT CORONATION SERVICE AND RITUAL

Publisher's Foreword

SINCE 1399 the pattern, shape and colour of all Coronation Services solemnised in Westminster Abbey have followed broadly those evolved for the crowning of Henry IV. But that is not to say that each Coronation is a word-for-word replica of the last; indeed, there have been considerable variations—elaborations or simplifications of the ritual to suit the need and mood of the time or of the Sovereign.

The variations, as would be expected, have been most marked when a Queen Regnant has been crowned. And as the circumstances attending the Accession of each Queen Regnant of England have differed, there is no completely clear-cut precedent to follow. At the time this book was closed for press the precise form and order of the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II were not decided. Thus it may be that when Her Majesty is crowned there may be very slight differences between the following short description of the Coronation Service and Ritual and that actually performed.

IN describing the Coronation Service one perhaps should consider first the setting and then the actual Service. Visitors to Westminster Abbey are sometimes surprised to find that the Choir and Choir Stalls are placed west of the central crossing, leaving a space between the Choir and the steps leading up to the Sanctuary and the High Altar. But the planning is deliberate, for from the time that the Abbey was built in the 13th century it has been a Coronation church, and it is in this central space that at a Coronation, the "Theatre," to give it its technical name, is built up to the level of the Sanctuary. On this raised platform takes place a great part of the Coronation Ceremony. The Coronation Chair is placed facing the Altar midway between the two great pillars just at the top of what would normally be the Altar steps. Nearby on the south side of the Sanctuary is the Chair occupied by the Sovereign at the beginning of the Service. Behind the Coronation Chair on five raised steps in the centre of the Theatre is placed the Throne. On the south side of the Sanctuary is the Royal Gallery, in which are seated members of the Royal Family; opposite to them on the west side are seated the Bishops. The Great Officers of State, the Heralds, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Mayor of London,

and others not in direct attendance on the Sovereign are grouped round the pillars at the four corners of the Theatre. On the right of the Throne, in the South Transept are the Peers in their robes with the Royal Princes in front of them, and opposite in the North Transept are the Peeresses. In the Choir are the Royal Guests, the Representatives of Foreign States and the Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth.

The Service itself may be divided into five different parts:

- (1) The Introduction (*i.e.* first the Recognition and then the Oath)
- (2) The Anointing
- (3) The Investment with the Royal Robes and the Insignia culminating in the Crowning
- (4) The Enthroning and the Homage
- (5) The Celebration of the Holy Communion.

On the arrival of the Sovereign at Westminster Abbey the great procession, which has been marshalled in the built-on Annexe by the West Door, begins to move up the Nave and Choir while the Choir sing the Anthem "I was glad," etc. (from Psalm cxxii). This anthem has been sung at the entry into the church since the Coronation of Charles I. It is now sung to the fine setting by the late Sir Hubert Parry. As the Queen emerges from beneath the Organ Loft she is greeted by the shouts of the Queen's Scholars of Westminster School—*Vivat Regina Elizabetha! Vivat! Vivat! Vivat!* This is the only Latin now used in the Service, and the privilege of being the first to acclaim the Sovereign has been

Continued on page 16

The Sword of State

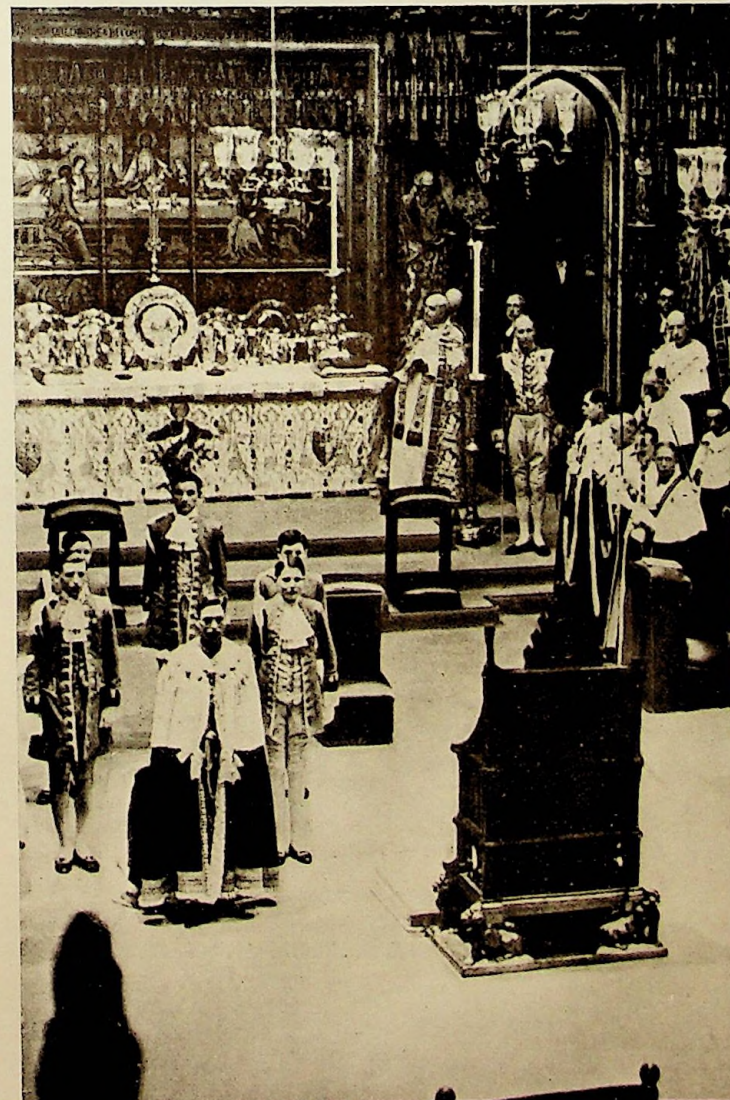
This two-handed sword, which can be considered to be the Sword of England, is used in the Coronation Ceremony, and is also borne before the Sovereign at the State Opening of Parliament. It has a gold chased hilt and quillon, the latter in the form of a lion on one side and a unicorn on the other. On the crimson velvet covered scabbard are representations of a portcullis, a fleur-de-lis, and a harp, and also the Royal Arms of England, the Tudor Rose, and the Thistle of Scotland.



THE RECOGNITION

ABOVE: The Coronation of King George VI and his consort Elizabeth in Westminster Abbey on 12th May, 1937, is about to begin. Their Majesties are seated in their Chairs of State, their private prayers have been said. The King, wearing his Cap of State, is awaiting the first Act—The Recognition.

Although the Sovereign reigns by hereditary right, he or she must also be the choice of the people. Thus, The Recognition is to enable the people to express their willingness to accept the King or Queen Regnant about to be crowned and to do homage, service, and bounden duty to the ruler they recognise. RIGHT: King George VI faces his people for The Recognition. BELOW: The Princess Elizabeth, then eleven years old, is received by the Earl Marshal as she arrives at Westminster Abbey for the Coronation. Soon as Queen Elizabeth II, she will again be received at Westminster Abbey.



"Queen Elizabeth, Your Undoubted Queen"

exercised by the Westminster boys certainly for the last twelve Coronations

So the procession passes through the Choir to the raised platform or Theatre, between Choir and Altar, and the Queen takes her seat on the south side of the Sanctuary. Immediately she has done so, the Archbishop of Canterbury, accompanied by the great Officers of State and by Garter King-of-Arms, goes in turn to the four corners of the Theatre and at each corner presents to the people:

"Queen Elizabeth, your undoubted Queen: Wherefore All you who are come this day to do your Homage and Service, Are you willing to do the same?"

The people then make reply "GOD SAVE QUEEN ELIZABETH." The Queen meanwhile stands in full view by the Coronation Chair, facing each side in turn.

The Recognition, as it is called, is a survival from the past, for it preserves the ancient form of the ratification by the people of the election of the Sovereign. It is in fact a kind of "banns of marriage," for in theory, at least, opportunity is given for dissent. It contrasts, therefore, with the shouts of the Westminster boys which represent the spontaneous recognition of their Sovereign by the people.

The formal Recognition is followed by the administration of the Oath, which is put to the Queen in a series of questions by the Archbishop. By this she promises to govern her peoples according to the laws of the land and to uphold the Protestant Faith. The Queen then goes to the Altar and, kneeling there, lays her hand on the Bible and swears to perform and keep the Oath which she has promised. She signs it, and returning to her chair she repeats and also signs the Declaration prescribed by Act of Parliament. This completes what may be called the introductory part of the Service.

The Communion Service now begins, and at once the atmosphere changes to one of devotion and deep religious significance, for it is from this point that the Sovereign dedicates

herself to the service of her peoples, and is solemnly consecrated, like a bishop, for her task. It is fitting, therefore, that after the Choir has sung the hymn *Veni Creator* ("Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire") the Anointing should follow. This is really the central part of the Service—the most sacred and mystical part of the rite—the hallowing of the Sovereign by anointing instead of, as in the case of bishops, the imposition of hands. It is only because the Queen has been thus anointed that she can be invested with the Royal Insignia culminating with the Crown.

The Queen, therefore, having discarded her Robes of State now moves to the Coronation Chair facing the Altar, in which she sits and over which four Knights of the Garter hold a canopy. Meanwhile the Choir sing, as they have sung at this point in the Ceremony since the 8th century, the anthem "Zadok the Priest" (now, and since the Coronation of George II, to the setting by Handel). The Archbishop, assisted by the Dean of Westminster, anoints the Queen on the hands, the breast, and the crown of the head—Queen Victoria was anointed only on the hands and head—the Archbishop saying:

"And as Solomon was anointed King by Zadok the priest and Nathan the prophet, so be you anointed, blessed and consecrated Queen over the Peoples, whom the Lord your God hath given you to rule and govern. . . ."

At this point a King is invested first with a sleeveless garment, corresponding to a bishop's rochet, known as the *Colobium Sindonis*, and

Continued on page 18

The Sovereign's Sword

The Jewelled Sword was made for the Coronation of George IV at a cost of £6,000 and is the most elaborate and beautiful of the five Swords of State. At the head of the hilt is a large diamond with rubies on four sides; below these are rows of emeralds and diamonds. The Scabbard, of dull gold encrusted with large and small jewels, carries the emblems of the Rose of England, the Thistle of Scotland, and the Shamrock of Ireland, composed as appropriate of rubies, emeralds, and diamonds. At the extreme tip is a great oblong turquoise.



THE GIRDING OF THE SWORD

There are five State Swords. Two are illustrated and described on other pages; the other three (seen on the back cover) are replicas of those given to Henry VIII as "Defender of the Faith," by the Pope. The Tudor king later quarrelled with the Pope over his divorce from Catherine of Aragon, but he retained the swords and the title, which has been borne by all his successors. The shortest is the Sword of Mercy, or Curtana, which has a broken blade to denote mercy; the others are the Sword of Spiritual Justice and the Sword of Temporal Justice. Each is carried in the Ceremony by a peer.

The sword is an emblem of chivalry. During the Coronation Service, the beautiful Jewelled Sword of State is placed in the Sovereign's right hand with the direction that it be used "for the terror and punishment of evildoers, . . . the protection and encouragement of those that do well . . . to stop the growth of iniquity and defend widows and orphans. . . ." After it has been girt about the Sovereign's waist, it is ungirt by him or her and then solemnly placed on the Altar, an act which symbolises that the might of the State is at the behest of the Church and gives meaning to the title "Defender of the Faith." The lord who first received the Sword redeems it on behalf of the Sovereign for its nominal value of one hundred shillings.

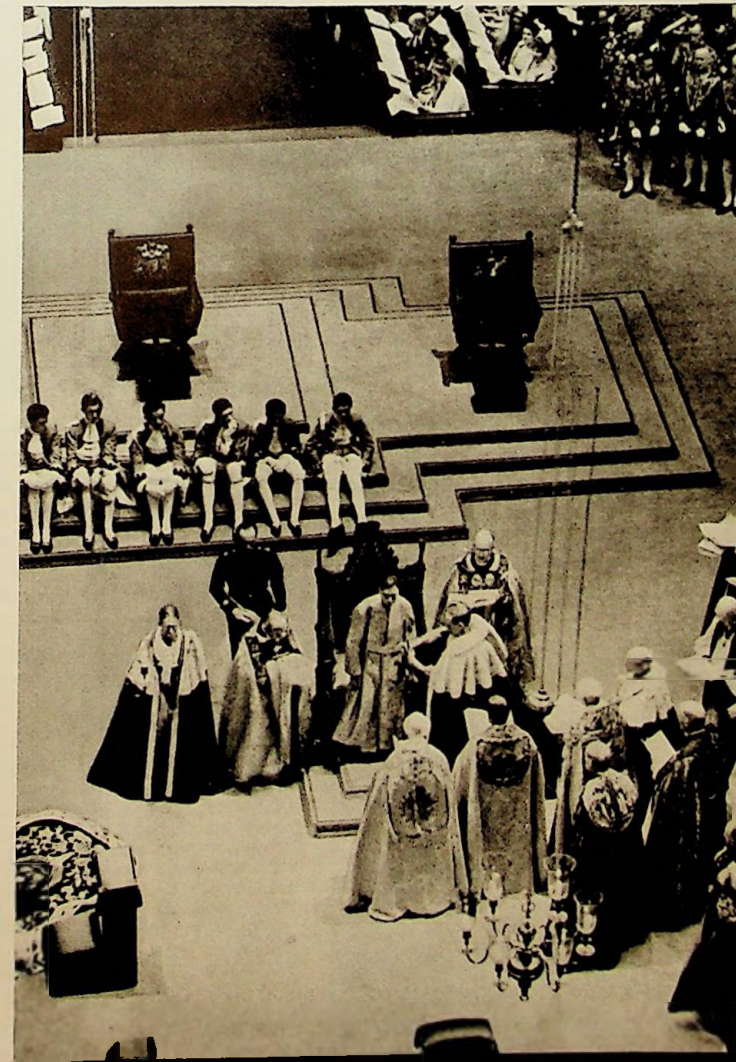
In the photograph (right) King George VI, standing in front of King Edward's Chair, is being girt with the Sword and will shortly offer it to the Altar, which he faces.

Acknowledgments

Pitkins offer grateful acknowledgments and thanks to the Dean and authorities of Westminster Abbey for invaluable advice and assistance in the production of this book. We are especially grateful to Mr. Laurence E. Tanner, M.V.O., F.S.A., the Keeper of Muniments, Westminster Abbey.

THE OATH

The pledging of the Oath symbolises a solemn compact between the Crown and the people in which the new monarch promises to observe the established laws and customs of the Realm. After it has been sworn, the Sovereign signs his or her name on a piece of vellum attached to the Coronation Roll, the official record of the Ceremony, which is afterwards kept in the Court of Chancery. In the photograph (left) King George VI, having made and signed the Oath, is just taking the pen with which to sign the Declaration. The form of Oath has varied considerably over the centuries. Henry VIII qualified his by adding the clause "nott prejudyciall to hys jurydycition and dygnite royall."



The Investment With The Royal Robes And Orb

then with the sleeved *Supertunica* or *Close Pall* of cloth of gold lined with crimson silk, together with its girdle or sword belt. It is curious, however, that although these garments were certainly worn both by Queen Anne and by Queen Victoria, there is no mention of them in the rubrics of their Coronation Services. Queen Victoria, however, tells us in her Journal that immediately before the Anointing she retired to St. Edward's Chapel and "put on the supertunica of cloth of gold, in the shape of a kirtle, which was put over a singular sort of little gown of linen trimmed with lace."

The Spurs are then brought from the Altar, and in the case of a Queen Regnant, instead of the heels being touched with them, she merely touches them with her hand and they are then taken back to the Altar.

After this the Archbishop receives the Sovereign's sword and after laying it on the Altar he, assisted by other bishops, places it in the Queen's right hand, thereby showing that



ABOVE, left: The Most Rev. Geoffrey Francis Fisher, P.C., D.D., Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, who will crown Queen Elizabeth II. The privilege of placing the Crown of England on the Sovereign's head has attended his office since the days of William the Conqueror—possibly before. As "fee" he may claim the velvet chair, cushion, and footstool he uses during the service. ABOVE, right: The Most Rev. Cyril Forster Garbett, P.C., D.D., Lord Archbishop of York who assists the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Royal Sceptres

The most important of the five sceptres, the King's Royal Sceptre with the Cross (illustrated on page 13), was made for Charles II. It is 36 inches long, of gold, and it contains a great heart-shaped diamond, the largest of the Stars of Africa cut from the Cullinan diamond. This flawless gem is nearly 2½ inches long and was inserted at the Order of Edward VII. The jewel above the Star of Africa is an amethyst in the shape of an orb; this is surmounted by a diamond and emerald cross. The King's Sceptre with the Dove (left) is a gold rod 41 inches long, headed by a gold orb upon which is a gold and white-enamelled dove. Symbolic of the Holy Ghost, this Sceptre is held in the Sovereign's left hand at one point of the Coronation Service.

it is not delivered to her as head of the armed forces but to:

"Do justice, stop the growth of iniquity, protect the Holy Church of God, help and defend widows and orphans, restore the things which are gone to decay, maintain the things that are restored, punish and reform what is amiss, and confirm what is in good order."

If the precedent of Queen Victoria's Coronation is followed the Queen, unlike a King, is not actually girded with it, but rising immediately, goes alone to the Altar where, by a beautiful act of symbolism, she offers it in the service of God.

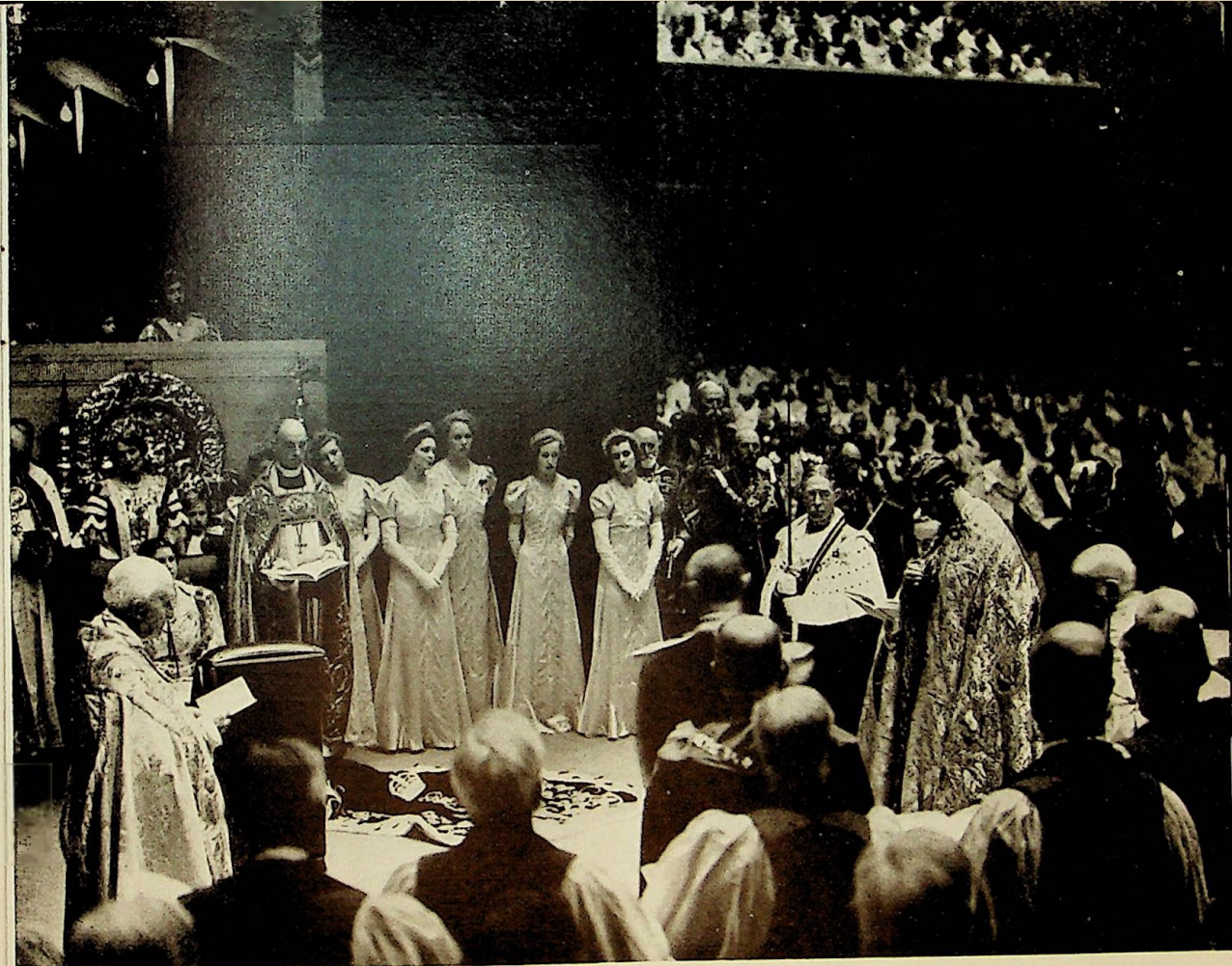
On her return the Queen is invested with the *Armilla*, a kind of stole, and then with the Robe Royal or Pall of cloth of gold, which is buckled in front like a cope.

The Sovereign has now received all the Royal vestments and there follows the delivery of the regalia, each with its own significance. First the Orb, the symbol of independent Sovereignty under the Cross; the Archbishop saying as he places it in her hand:

"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 Redeemer."

The Orb is now a globe surmounted by a jewelled cross, but in medieval times it was a kind of sceptre; the cross surmounting a stem or staff which rose from the globe. In course

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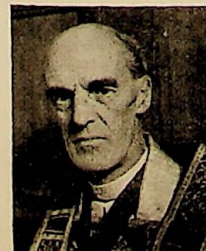


THE INVESTING WITH THE ROYAL ROBE AND ORB

After being girt with the Sword the Sovereign is invested with garments which signify the religious aspect of kingship. First is the *Colobium Sindonis*, a sleeveless surplice; next the *Supertunica*, a long tunic embroidered with gold thread; and finally the *Armilla*, a silk stole, and the *Imperial Mantle*, or *Dalmatic Robe*. This is shaped like a bishop's cope and is richly worked with the national emblems. ABOVE: The scene as King George VI was invested with the Royal Robe. After the Lord Great Chamberlain has fastened the clasps, the Sovereign is seated in King Edward's Chair and the King's Orb or the Orb of England (right), is brought and placed in his or her right hand. The Orb signifies the sovereignty of Christianity over the world. It is a golden globe six inches in diameter surmounted by a great amethyst upon which is the Cross. There is also (not illustrated) a Queen's Orb, carried by the Queen Consort.

OFFICIALS AT THE CEREMONY

These are: (1) those who perform their office by right of duty (e.g. the ecclesiastics); (2) those who have to prove to a Court of Claims that by tradition or heritage (e.g. the Earl Marshal) or by the tenure of lands held in fealty (fidelity to the landlord) they have a right to assist at the Ceremony (e.g. the Lord of the Manor of Worktop has the right to provide a scarlet glove for the King's right hand, and to support his arm. The Dean of Westminster (left), as inheritor of the privileges of the Abbot of St. Peter, has the right to "instruct" the Sovereign in the ritual.



“...the most valuable thing this world affords”

of time, however, this early form of the Orb was forgotten, with the result that the Sovereign has now, rather awkwardly, to give the Orb back after it has been delivered, so that the hands may be free to hold the two Sceptres which are now in use. The Sovereign, however, carries the Orb and Sceptre on leaving the Abbey at the end of the Service.



ST. EDWARD'S CROWN

THE Crown of England is St. Edward's Crown, and it is with this beautiful symbol of Monarchy that the Archbishop of Canterbury performs the actual crowning ritual. The Sovereign wears it only once during his or her entire reign—for those few minutes in Westminster Abbey before it is exchanged for the Imperial Crown of State.

St. Edward's Crown is of gold and its weight of over 5 lb. prevents it being worn for long. The present crown was made for Charles II, to replace the original destroyed by Cromwell, which some authorities believe was the Saxon crown worn by Alfred the Great and conferred on him when he was five years old by Pope Leo in 853. After Edward the Confessor's canonisation, King Alfred's crown, it is said, became known as St. Edward's Crown and for the next 600 years was used for crowning all English Sovereigns. Since Charles II's Coronation the replica has been similarly used, except that at the Coronation of William and Mary (sovereigns of equal right) Queen Mary was crowned with Mary of Modena's crown; and at the Coronation of Queen Victoria, St. Edward's Crown was too large for a small girlish head, and a special one, now called the Imperial Crown of State, had to be made.

St. Edward's Crown is reproduced on the front cover. From the gem-encrusted rim spring two gold arches, and it is these arches which are the insignia of a ruler. Where the arches intersect is placed a gold monde or globe, above which is a jewelled cross with drop-shaped pearl pendants. Inside the crown is the Cap of Maintenance, of purple velvet edged with miniver.

The Ring, “the ensign of Kingly Dignity,” is next placed on the fourth finger of the Queen's right hand, and this is followed by the delivery, first, of the Sceptre with the Cross, signifying “Kingly Power and Justice,” and then the Sceptre with the Dove, signifying “Equity and Mercy.”

The moment has now come for the actual Crowning. The Archbishop goes to the Altar, and taking St. Edward's Crown in his hands, he lays it on the Altar and says the dedicatory prayer. To quote the Rubric:

“Then the Queen still sitting in King Edward's Chair, the Archbishop, assisted with other Bishops, shall come from the Altar: the Dean of Westminster shall bring the Crown, and the Archbishop taking it of him shall reverently put it upon the Queen's head. At the sight whereof the People, with loud and repeated shouts, shall cry,

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.”

At the same moment the Peers and Peeresses and the Kings of Arms put on their coronets, “the Trumpets shall sound, and by a Signal given, the great Guns at the Tower shall be shot off.” The Acclamation ceasing, the Archbishop steps back and says:

“God crown you with a Crown of Glory and Righteousness, that by the ministry of this our benediction, having a right faith and manifold fruit of good works, you may obtain the Crown of an everlasting kingdom by the gift of him whose kingdom endureth for ever.”

Immediately after the crowning the Sovereign is presented with the Holy Bible:

“...the most valuable thing that this world affords. Here is Wisdom; This is the Royal Law; These are the lively Oracles of God.”

The presentation of the Bible at this point of the Service, which was first introduced at the Coronation of William and Mary in 1689, is not very happy. It would, perhaps, come better after the Recognition and before the Oath. As it is it breaks the sequence of the

Continued on page 22



THE SUPREME MOMENT—THE CROWNING

ABOVE and BELOW, right: The King has assumed all the robes and insignia of his rank and the solemn, beautiful ceremony has reached its climax. The Dean takes St. Edward's Crown from the High Altar and hands it to the Archbishop, who holds it high for a moment before lowering it on to the King's head. The congregation cries “God Save the King,” the peers put on their coronets, and a trumpet fanfare echoes through the lofty vastness of the Abbey. And at that precise second guns in Hyde Park fire a salute, which is answered by guns at the Tower. The King is crowned! LEFT: The Imperial Crown of State is worn by the Sovereign after the crowning ceremony and on all great occasions of State during his or her reign. The large stone in the centre of the lower cross is the Black Prince's ruby, given to him by Pedro the Cruel in 1367, and worn by Henry V at Agincourt. The State Crown also contains Queen Elizabeth's pearl earrings, the Stuart sapphire from Charles II's Crown, the sapphire of Edward the Confessor, which he wore at his Coronation in 1042, and the second largest portion of the Star of Africa cut from the Cullinan diamond, presented to Edward VII by the Transvaal in 1907.



"Your Liege Man of Life and Limb . . ."

Ceremony, which should naturally proceed to the Inthronisation. In order to receive the Bible the Sovereign has to give up the Sceptres, hand it back immediately to the Archbishop, and then again receive the Sceptres before the Benediction which follows.

It may be noted that up to this point the

* * *



Westminster Abbey, the crowning place of the Kings and Queens of England since the Norman conquest. Some historians say that the ill-fated Harold II who fell at Hastings was the first English king to be crowned there; others aver that the first Coronation to be held in St. Edward's Church was that of William the Conqueror. "The Pictorial History of Westminster Abbey" is published by Pitkins uniform with this volume and at the same price. In this beautifully illustrated pictorial, Canon Adam Fox, D.D., the Archdeacon of Westminster, tells the full historic story of the Abbey which King Edward the Confessor founded in 1065.

Queen for the most part has had her back to the congregation. She now rises, turns to the west, and accompanied by the Archbishop and her supporting Bishops, the Great Officers of State, the Lords bearing the Swords and others, proceeds to the raised Throne, facing the Altar, in the centre of the Theatre. There, to quote the Rubric, she is:

" . . . lifted up into it by the Archbishop and Bishops and other Peers " and solemnly " inthronised or placed therein."

Historically this is the moment when the Sovereign enters into and takes possession of her kingdom.

There, Anointed, Crowned, and Enthroned, she is "the undoubted Queen" in the sight of all, and is in a position to receive the homage of the Princes and Peers. In former days the Royal Princes and the Spiritual and Temporal Peers each did their Homage in person, but in 1902 the precedent was set, which has since been followed, that only the senior Peer of each degree should kneel before the Sovereign and do the actual homage, the rest of the Peers merely kneeling in their places and repeating the words after their respective leaders. First, then, comes the Fealty of the Archbishops and the spiritual Peers. The Archbishop of Canterbury swears that he and the other spiritual Peers will be "faithful and true," and, in the case of a Queen Regnant, kisses—the practice seems to have varied—either her left cheek or her hand. He is followed by the Princes of the Blood Royal, and then by the Peers, who remove their coronets and do their homage by touching the Crown and swearing to be:

"Your Liege man 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."

It is interesting to note that Queen Victoria was unmarried at the time of her Coronation, but that at the Coronation of Queen Anne her husband, Prince George of Denmark, seems to have done homage before the Lords Spiritual, thus breaking the hitherto unbroken custom

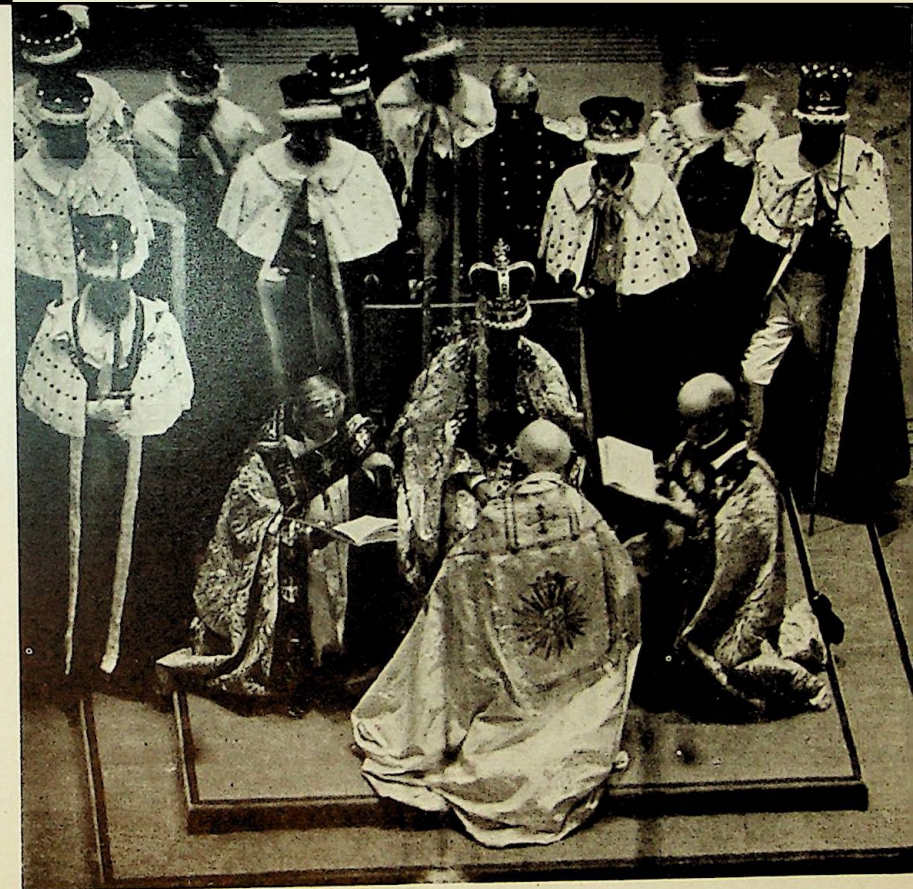
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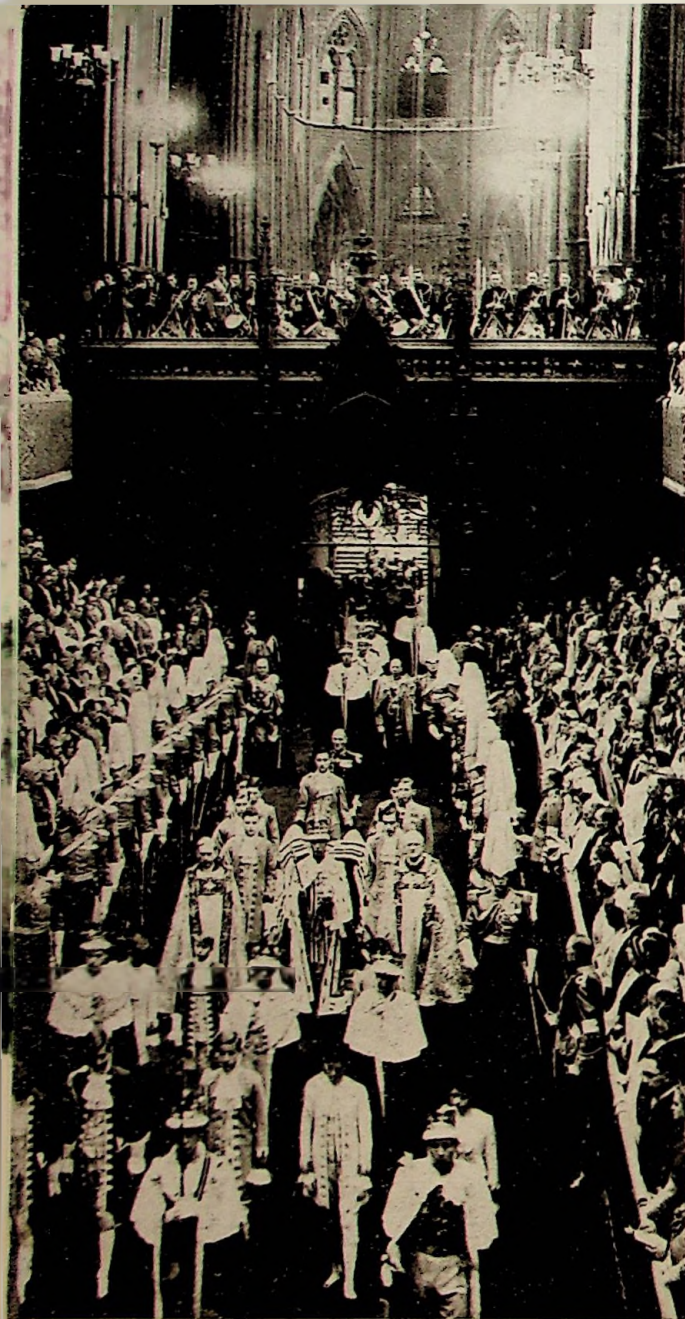
THE HOMAGE

The origin of the Homage, the last act of the Coronation Service, harks back to the days of feudal England. The token of submission was then performed by the vassal kneeling before his lord, his head uncovered, his sword and spurs removed, and he would promise that until he died he would be liege man to his master. Peers pay homage to the new Sovereign in almost precisely the same form. With coronets removed they promise, "I . . . do become your liege man of life and limb, and of earthly worship; and faith and truth and I will bear unto you, to live and die, against all manner of folks. So help me God." ABOVE (right): The first to pay homage to the new Sovereign are the Archbishops and Bishops. Here the Archbishop of Canterbury (centre) and the Bishops of Durham (left) and Bath and Wells (right) are paying their homage. BELOW (right): King George VI receives the homage of his brother, the Duke of Kent.



The Duke of Norfolk (above) holds the hereditary office of Earl Marshal of England, and as such is charged with the organisation of the secular side of the complicated Coronation ceremonial. Once his perquisites were the horses which carried the King and Queen to the Abbey, the tablecloth used at the banquet in Westminster Hall and all fines levied for offences on Coronation Day. The Earl Marshal is head of the College of Arms, and during the Coronation preparations and ceremony he is assisted by the Kings of Arms, the Heralds, and the Pursuivants of the College.





The thirty-seventh Coronation Ceremony enacted in Westminster Abbey since William the Norman was crowned there 871 years ago is over. Attended by every splendid device of Church and State the newly crowned King George VI leaves the church his saintly ancestor founded. He treads in the footsteps of his forbears—great kings, indifferent kings, and bad kings—but of them all, none was a better king than he. The King who had kingship thrust upon him kept faith with the vows he made that day: his reign was the embodiment of the spirit of that solemn and magnificent ritual. A child of eleven had watched it all. Now, fifteen years later, she is to be crowned in her father's place.

The Trumpets Sound

that the first to do Fealty and Homage should be the Archbishop of Canterbury.

When the Homage is ended, "the Drums shall beat, and the Trumpets sound, and all the People shout, crying out:

GOD SAVE QUEEN ELIZABETH.
LONG LIVE QUEEN ELIZABETH.
MAY THE QUEEN LIVE FOR EVER!"

This completes the solemnity of the Sovereign's Coronation.

In the case of a King Regnant the Queen's Coronation immediately follows, otherwise the Service of the Holy Communion is resumed at the Offertory. The Queen goes to the Altar, and, after offering Bread and Wine and making her personal Oblation, she removes her Crown and kneels at a faldstool placed in front of the Altar while the Service proceeds.

After the final Blessing, the Choir, since 1902, have sung a solemn and triumphant *Te Deum*. Meanwhile the Queen, who returned to her Throne after making her communion and is now wearing the "Imperial" Crown in place of St. Edward's Crown, descends and passes through the Altar Screen to St. Edward's Chapel beyond. There she is disrobed of her Royal Robe of State and arrayed in her Robe of Purple Velvet. Then, the Procession having been marshalled, the Queen wearing her Crown and carrying in her hands the Sceptre with the Cross and the Orb, passes from the Altar through the Choir to the West Door of the Abbey.

Such, then, in outline is the Coronation Service, of which it has been well said that "anyone who can understand the symbols, gestures, and ancient forms that will be used . . . will be able to see the whole of English history focussed within them." It is no mere pageant, "it is a day on which past, present, and future meet," a solemn consecration of the Sovereign to the lifelong service of her peoples—a consecration so nobly exemplified in King George VI—a consecration which, we believe, will be no less devotedly maintained by his daughter, Queen Elizabeth II.

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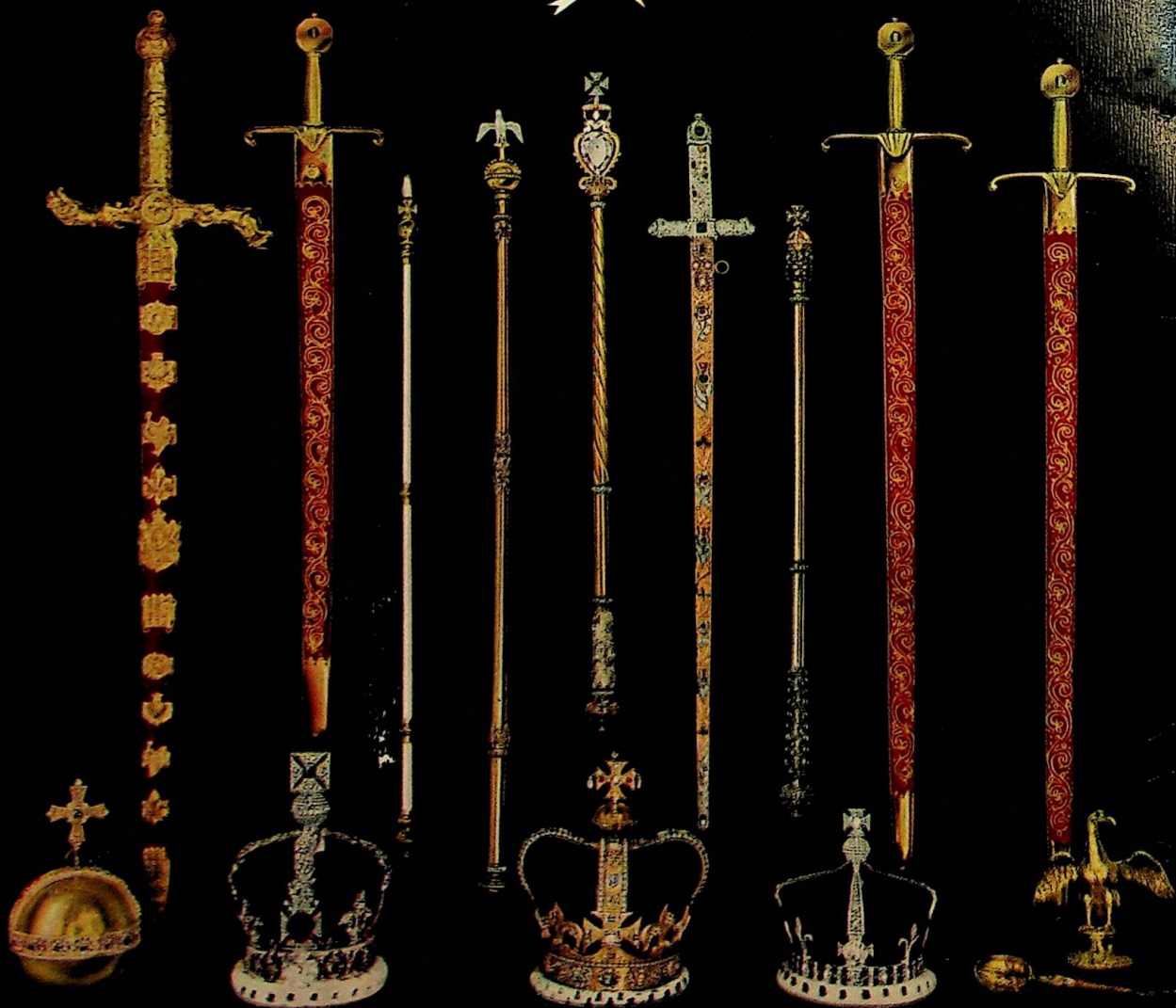
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