



THE CORONATION OF  
**H.M. KING GEORGE VI**  
AND  
**H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH**

 1937 

AN ALBUM TO CONTAIN  
PLAYER'S  
CORONATION SERIES  
OF CIGARETTE CARDS

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THE CORONATION OF T.M. KING GEORGE VI & QUEEN ELIZABETH  
 Ceremonial Dress



**H**IS MAJESTY KING GEORGE VI ascended the Throne upon the abdication of his elder brother, King Edward VIII, on December 11th, 1936. His Majesty was born on December 14th, 1895, at York Cottage, Sandringham, and was christened Albert Frederick Arthur George. In 1920, he was created Duke of York, Earl of Inverness and Baron Killarney by his father, King George V. After the War, the King turned his mind with keenness and energy to the problems of peace and industry. His Majesty, like his revered father, comes to the Throne with a solid reputation for effective though unobtrusive public service. (No. 1)  
**GOD SAVE THE KING.**



HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH, the youngest daughter of the 14th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, was born on August 4th, 1900. As Lady Elizabeth Angela Marguerite Bowes-Lyon she married in Westminster Abbey on April 26th, 1923, His Royal Highness The Duke of York. The Queen's social work, in which she has been trained from early girlhood, is an invaluable complement to that of the King. She is, too, an accomplished sportswoman. Queen Elizabeth is a Lady of the Garter, a Member of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, and a Dame Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire. (No. 2)





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THE ROYAL STATE COACH

## THE CORONATION OF T.M. KING GEORGE VI & QUEEN ELIZABETH

### Ceremonial Dress



**A** ROYAL DUKE. It is usual for the Sovereign to confer Peerages on his sons, thereby giving them the right to sit in the House of Lords. The Peerage conferred is usually a Dukedom, with subsidiary titles of an Earldom and a Barony, generally chosen from places in England, Scotland and Ireland respectively. A Royal Dukedom is granted by Letters Patent passed under the Great Seal. Royal Dukes take precedence of other Dukes, but rank (among themselves) according to their precedence as Princes. All Peers receive a Royal Command to attend the Coronation, and at the Ceremony they assume their coronets when the King is crowned. (No. 3)

**A ROYAL PRINCESS.** The sons and daughters of the Sovereign and of the sons of the Sovereign are Princes and Princesses of Great Britain and Royal Highnesses by birth; but King George V, in 1918, ordained that the titles of Royal Highnesses and of Prince and Princess should not extend further than this, except in the case of the eldest living son of the eldest son of the Prince of Wales. The children of the daughters of the Sovereign consequently do not possess this rank and title. They, and other more remote descendants of the Sovereign, now bear the style usually attributed to the children of Dukes. At the Coronation Ceremony the Royal Princesses put on their coronets when the Queen is crowned. (No. 4)



WINDSOR CASTLE

## THE CORONATION OF T.M. KING GEORGE VI & QUEEN ELIZABETH

### Ceremonial Dress



**ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.** Primate of all England, and taking precedence next to the Members of the Royal Family, the Archbishop of Canterbury occupies an exalted position in our national life. The first to hold the historic office was Augustine, in A.D. 597; the long line of Archbishops since that date includes such famous names as Becket, Cranmer and Laud. The present Archbishop (the 97th in succession) is the Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D. The Archbishop of Canterbury arranges and conducts the Coronation Service, and it is he who, by ancient right, performs the crowning ceremony. (No. 5)



**ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.** The Archbishopric of York dates from the 7th century, when England was divided into two archiepiscopal provinces. On Easter Day, A.D. 627, King Edwin of Northumberland was baptized in a small wooden church on the site of which the magnificent edifice of York Minster now stands, the ceremony being performed by Paulinus, who a few years later was consecrated first Archbishop of York. The present Archbishop (the 90th in succession) is the Most Rev. William Temple, D.D., D. Litt., who was appointed in 1929. The Archbishop of York assists the Archbishop of Canterbury at the Coronation Ceremony; in 1911 the then Archbishop of York preached the Coronation Sermon. (No. 6)



LAMBETH PALACE

## THE CORONATION OF T.M. KING GEORGE VI & QUEEN ELIZÁBETH

### Ceremonial Dress

**B**ISHOP OF LONDON. Mellitus became the first Bishop of London in A.D. 604. The manor of Fulham was given to a later occupant of the See, Bishop Erkenwald, about A.D. 691, as a residence for himself and his successors. Much of Fulham Palace as it now stands, however, was built by Fitzjames, Bishop of London from 1506 to 1522. The present Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Rt. Hon. Arthur Foley Winnington Ingram, D.D., LL.D., was appointed in 1901, and has officiated at the Coronations of King Edward VII and King George V. At the Coronation Ceremony, the Bishop of London carries the Paten—the dish upon which is borne the consecrated bread for the Holy Communion. (No. 7)

**DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.** The Dean and Chapter of Westminster play a very important part in the Coronation. Their right to instruct the King and Queen in the rites and ceremonies of the Coronation has been admitted by the Court of Claims. In addition, the Dean assists the Archbishop of Canterbury during the Ceremony, and holds the Eagle Ampulla containing the oil used for the Anointing. By ancient right, the honour of putting the Coronation vestments on the King also falls to him. The present Dean of Westminster is the Very Rev. William Foxley Norris, K.C.V.O., D.D., who was appointed in 1925. (No. 8)



SCENE OF THE CORONATION



## THE CORONATION OF T.M. KING GEORGE VI & QUEEN ELIZABETH

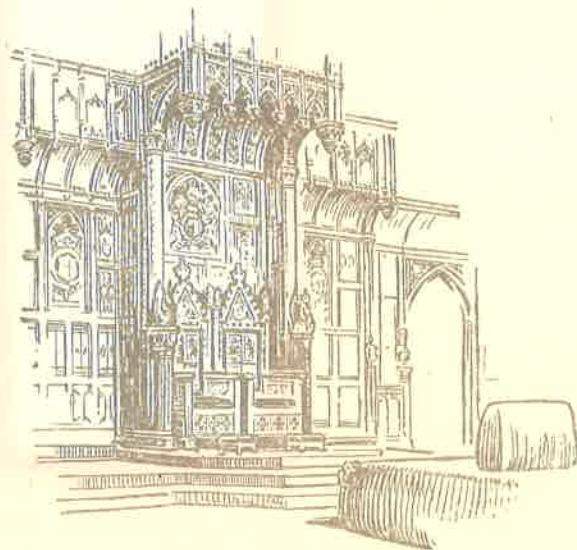
### Cereimonial Dress



**MARQUESS.** The title of Marquess in this country dates from 1386, when Richard II created Robert de Vere Marquess of Dublin. He was attainted in 1388 and his honours thereby became extinguished. The second creation was a few years later in the same reign, in the person of John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, who, in 1397, was created Marquess of Dorset. The coronet of a Marquess has, on the circle, four gold strawberry leaves and four silver balls alternately, the latter a little raised on points above the rim. Marquesses, like other Peers, receive a Royal Command to attend the Coronation, and at the Ceremony they assume their coronets when the King is crowned.

(No. 9)

A **MARCHIONESS** is the wife of a Marquess and, like other Peeresses, shares the title, privileges, and precedence of her husband. The Coronation mantle of a Marchioness is of crimson velvet, the cape has three rows and a half of ermine and the train is a yard and three quarters on the ground. Her coronet is the same as that of her husband, viz. on the circle, four gold strawberry leaves and four silver balls alternately, the latter a little raised on points above the rim. At the Coronation Ceremony the Peeresses put on their coronets when the Queen is crowned. The coronet is placed within the tiara which is prescribed by regulation. (No. 10)



INTERIOR OF HOUSE OF LORDS





# THE CORONATION OF T.M. KING GEORGE VI & QUEEN ELIZABETH

## Ceremonial Dress



**VISCOUNTESS.** The title of Viscount is the latest in origin of Peerage titles, being first created in 1440. It ranks next above a Barony, which is the lowest degree of the Peerage. The robe of a Viscountess has two rows and a half of ermine on the cape, and the train is a yard and a quarter on the ground. The coronet of a Viscount or Viscountess has sixteen silver balls set above a circlet of silver gilt. The Peeresses put on their coronets when the Queen is crowned. While the Peer's coronet fits on the head, the coronet of a Peeress has to be placed more precariously within the tiara which regulation requires to be worn, and the adjustment in the course of the Ceremony is a matter of some difficulty. (No. 11)

**A BARON.** Although the lowest degree in the Peerage, a Barony is, next to an Earldom, the oldest of all forms of Peerage. It owes its origin to the feudal system introduced by William the Conqueror. The tenants in chief who held their lands direct from the King were bound to attend his Great Council. Frequently the King found it necessary to issue peremptory writs to compel the attendance of his tenants, and from this circumstance arose the creation of the oldest Baronies by Writ. Baronies are now created by Letters Patent under the Great Seal. All Peers receive a Royal Command to attend the Coronation, and at the Ceremony they assume their coronets when the King is crowned. (No. 12)



HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

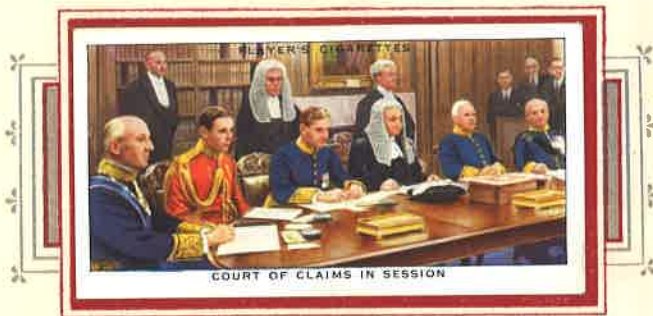
# THE CORONATION OF T.M. KING GEORGE VI & QUEEN ELIZABETH

## Ceremonial Dress



**EARL MARSHAL OF ENGLAND.** The earliest record of the Office of Marshal in the 12th century refers to it as held hereditarily by the family of Marshall, from whom it passed to the Bigods and Mowbrays, and ultimately to the Howards, Dukes of Norfolk.

The Earl Marshal, one of the Great Officers of State, is the authority responsible for all questions of Arms, dignities, precedence and honour. In these matters he acts through the Officers of the Herald's College, of which he is the head. He has entire charge of the organization of the Coronation Ceremony, at which (as premier Duke) he renders homage on behalf of all the Dukes. (No. 13)



**COURT OF CLAIMS IN SESSION.** The Court of Claims is appointed by an Order in Council to hear and determine claims of service to be performed at the time of the Coronation. The illustration shows the Court in Session in the Privy Council Chamber on October 25th, 1936. From left to right can be seen the Earl of Cromer (Lord Chamberlain), the Duke of Norfolk (Earl Marshal), Lord Thankerton (Lord of Appeal in Ordinary), Lord Hewart (Lord Chief Justice), who presided in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wright (Master of the Rolls), and the Earl of Onslow (Chairman of Committees, House of Lords). (No. 14)



WESTMINSTER HALL

# THE CORONATION OF T.M. KING GEORGE VI & QUEEN ELIZABETH

## Ceremonial Dress



**G**ARTER KING OF ARMS is, under the Earl Marshal, the head of the Heralds' College. His Office was founded in 1417 at a Chapter of the Order of the Garter of which he was then made an Officer, and from which his title is derived. As chief Heraldic Officer of the Crown in England he has control over all Arms, and the right to grant new Arms is vested in him. He is principal Officer under the Earl Marshal, who has charge of the organization of the Coronation Ceremony. At the Recognition (when the King is presented to the people) Garter King of Arms precedes the great Officers of State. (No. 15)

**NORROY KING OF ARMS.** Clarenceux and Norroy are the two Provincial Kings of Arms in England subordinate to Garter. Their jurisdictions lie respectively South and North of the River Trent. Norroy is probably the older of them, dating back certainly to the 14th century, and probably earlier. Before the creation of the Office of Garter the Provincial Kings of Arms had sole authority over Arms within their provinces, but they now exercise that jurisdiction in conjunction with Garter, whose authority extends throughout England. Important duties necessarily fall to the Kings of Arms at Coronations and other Great State Ceremonials (see Cards 13 and 15). (No. 16)



ST. JAMES'S PALACE



## THE CORONATION OF T.M. KING GEORGE VI & QUEEN ELIZABETH

### Ceremonial Dress

**L**ORD LYON KING OF ARMS. Scotland does not possess a College of Heralds, and in all matters relating to Scottish heraldry Lord Lyon King of Arms is supreme. The office, which is held direct from the crown, is of great antiquity; it is known that the Lord Lyon played an important part in the coronation ceremony of Robert II in 1371. The Lord Lyon appoints heralds and pursuivants, and is also King of Arms and Secretary of the Order of the Thistle. At the Coronation Ceremony he takes his place (together with Ulster King of Arms and the Scottish and Irish Heralds) in the Procession on the arrival of the King and Queen at the Abbey. (No. 17)

**BLUEMANTLE PURSUIVANT** (a prominent figure at the Proclamation ceremonies of H.M. King George VI) is one of the four Pursuivants who, with the six Heralds and three Kings of Arms, constitute the Heralds' College or College of Arms (see Cards 13 and 15). King Richard III in 1484 granted to his then Royal Heralds a charter of incorporation, and Queen Mary in 1553 gave to them the freehold of a mansion called Derby House which stood on the site of the present Heralds' College (built after the great fire in 1666) in Queen Victoria Street. The names of the Heralds are derived from Royal titles, and those of the Pursuivants from Royal Badges and emblems. (No. 18)

**LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND.** Ranking in precedence immediately after the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor is the head of the Legal Profession in England. He is created Chancellor by the delivery to him of the Great Seal, which he retains in his custody during his term of office. In the House of Lords he acts as Speaker, sitting upon the famous Woolsack, an historic reminder of the days when the wool trade was of supreme importance in this country. The Lord High Chancellor takes part in the Coronation Procession, and is attended by his Purse-Bearer and by a page carrying his coronet. Viscount Hailsham is the present Lord High Chancellor. (No. 19)



## THE CORONATION OF T.M. KING GEORGE VI & QUEEN ELIZABETH

### Ceremonial Dress



**L**ORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND. This important office was introduced into England by the Norman Kings, under whom the Chief Justiciar, "when the King was beyond the seas, governed the realm like a viceroy." He was also, as the Lord Chief Justice is now, Chief Coroner of England. The powers of this official remained unabated until the reign of King John, when they were restricted to judicial functions. To-day the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Hewart) is President of the King's Bench Division, and ranks next in the Legal Profession to the Lord High Chancellor. At the Coronation Ceremony the Lord Chief Justice takes his place in the Procession on the arrival of the King and Queen at the Abbey. (No. 20)

THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER (K.G.). The senior Order of Knighthood, founded by Edward III in 1348, was reconstituted in 1805 and again in 1831. The Sovereign of the Order is the King, and membership is still limited to twenty-five Knights, in addition to which are Members of the Royal Family and such extra Knights, dignitaries and foreign rulers as may be admitted by special statute. The Queen and Queen Mary are Ladies of the Garter. A Knight of the Garter at his investiture is allotted a stall in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Certain members of the Order are summoned to represent it at the Coronation Ceremony. (No. 21)



ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL  
WINDSOR

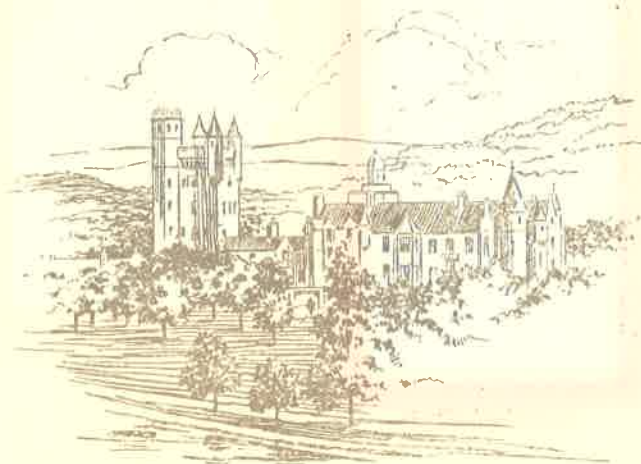
## THE CORONATION OF T.M. KING GEORGE VI & QUEEN ELIZABETH

### Ceremonial Dress



**T**HE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE (K.T.). The Scottish Order of the Thistle is reputed to be of remote origin, but in 1687 James II (James VII of Scotland) established or revived the Order, creating eight Knights and assigning to them the Royal Chapel at Holyrood. Membership of the Order is now limited to sixteen, of which only three are Commoners. This number was established in 1827, and only Members of the Royal Family have since been added. Certain members of the Order are summoned to represent it at the Coronation Ceremony; Knights who are Commoners will wear the Mantle of the Order. (No. 22)

THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK (K.P.). The leading Order of Ireland, and the junior of the three Great Orders, was instituted by King George III in 1783. The number of Knights was originally fifteen, increased in 1833 to twenty-two. The King is Sovereign of the Order, and certain Members of the Royal Family are additional Knights. No appointments as Knight Companions have been made since 1922. There was formerly a religious service at the investiture of Knights, but this has been abandoned since the disestablishment of the Irish Church. Certain members of the Order are summoned to represent it at the Coronation Ceremony. (No. 23)



BALMORAL CASTLE

## THE CORONATION OF T.M. KING GEORGE VI & QUEEN ELIZABETH

### Ceremonial Dress

**T**HE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH (G.C.B.). The origin of this Order is uncertain, but it evidently came from an initiatory ceremony of bathing. In 1725, however, George I placed the Order on a solid foundation. Members of the Order now total over 1,400; there are two divisions—civil and military, each divided into three classes: Knights Grand Cross, Knights Commanders, and Companions; the illustration shows a Civil Knight Grand Cross. The Chapel of the Order is Henry VII's Chapel, Westminster Abbey. Certain members of the Order are summoned to represent it at the Coronation Ceremony. Knights Grand Cross, unless they are Peers, will wear the Mantle of the Order. (No. 24)

THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA (G.C.S.I.). This Order, next in precedence to the Order of the Bath, was constituted by Queen Victoria in 1861, and has been enlarged from time to time. It was founded for the purpose of recognizing the loyalty of Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India, and as a reward for services in and for that Empire. The Badge is an onyx cameo of Queen Victoria's bust. The Order is divided into three Classes—Knights Grand Commanders, Knights Commanders, and Companions. Certain members of the Order are summoned to represent it at the Coronation Ceremony. Knights Grand Commanders who are not Peers will wear the Mantle of the Order, illustrated. (No. 25)

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE (G.C.M.G.). This Order was originally established in 1818 to commemorate the placing of the Ionian Islands under British protection. The Order has since been enlarged, and is now conferred on persons who render valuable services in or in relation to the Oversea Dominions, or in connection with foreign affairs. It is divided into three classes: Knights Grand Cross, Knights Commanders, and Companions. Certain members of the Order are summoned to represent it at the Coronation Ceremony. The Mantle illustrated will be worn by Knights Grand Cross who are not Peers. (No. 26)



STAR OF THE ORDER OF



THE BATH: G.C.B. (MIL)

## THE CORONATION OF T.M. KING GEORGE VI & QUEEN ELIZABETH

### Ceremonial Dress

**T**HE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE (G.C.I.E.). This Order was instituted by Queen Victoria in 1877 in commemoration of Her Majesty's proclamation as Empress of India in that year. Like the senior Indian Order, the Star of India, it is conferred upon persons who have rendered conspicuous service in and for the Indian Empire. The Order has been enlarged from time to time and consists of three classes, i.e., Knights Grand Commanders, Knights Commanders, and Companions. Certain members of the Order are summoned to represent it at the Coronation Ceremony. The Mantle shown in the illustration will be worn by Knights Grand Commanders who are not Peers. (No. 27)

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER (G.C.V.O.). This Order was instituted in 1896 and was designed as a recognition of personal services rendered to Queen Victoria. Since her late Majesty's decease, its numbers have been considerably increased. It is divided into five classes: Knights Grand Cross, Knights Commanders, Commanders, Members 4th Class, and Members 5th Class. Shortly after the accession of King Edward VIII, a special statute was passed, admitting ladies to membership of all classes of the Order. Certain members of the Order are summoned to represent it at the Coronation Ceremony. The Mantle illustrated is worn only by Knights and Dames Grand Cross of the Order. (No. 28)



BUCKINGHAM PALACE



# THE CORONATION OF T.M. KING GEORGE VI & QUEEN ELIZABETH

## Ceremonial Dress



**T**HE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (G.B.E.). This, the junior Order of Chivalry, was instituted on June 4th, 1917, and was primarily designed to recognize the services rendered by persons of all classes in connection with the Great War. The Order consists of five classes: Knights (or Dames) Grand Cross, Knights (or Dames) Commanders, Commanders, Officers and Members; there are also two divisions, military and civil. The new Mantle of the Order (illustrated), worn by Knights and Dames Grand Cross, has recently been substituted for the purple Mantle previously worn. Certain members of the Order are summoned to represent it at the Coronation Ceremony. (No. 29)

THE MASTER OF THE HORSE is the third of the Great Officers of His Majesty's Household, yielding precedence only to the Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Steward. He was anciently called *Come Stabuli*, or Constable, but mention is made of him in 1449, in the Rolls of Parliament, as the "Maister of the Kyngs Hors." He then held much more power than his successors of to-day. He now has charge of all matters relating to the King's Stables, and maintains a large establishment at the Royal Mews, his chief officer being the Crown Equerry. He is responsible for ordering all State Processions, in which he rides next behind the Sovereign. The present Master of the Horse is the Duke of Beaufort. (No. 30)



THE HORSE GUARDS, WHITEHALL

## THE CORONATION OF T.M. KING GEORGE VI & QUEEN ELIZABETH

### Ceremonial Dress



**OFFICER OF H.M.'S BODYGUARD OF HON. CORPS OF GENTLEMEN-AT-ARMS.** "The nearest Guard," raised by King Henry VIII in 1509, has been known successively as Men-at-Arms, Spores, Gentlemen Pensioners and Gentlemen-at-Arms. The Corps originally numbered fifty, exclusive of officers, but this number was reduced by Charles II to forty. The officers of the Corps consist of a Captain (who carries a gold stick), a Lieutenant, a Standard Bearer, a Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant (who carry silver sticks), and a Harbinger (who carries an ivory-headed stick). The Corps will be on duty at the Coronation and form part of the King's Procession in the Abbey. (No. 31)

**OFFICER OF KING'S BODYGUARD OF YEOMEN OF THE GUARD.** The officers of this ancient Corps, which was instituted by Henry VII in 1485, consist of a Captain, who is always a Peer of the Realm, and whose appointment is a political one; a Lieutenant, a Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant, an Ensign, and four Exons (or exempts). A gold stick is carried by the Captain; the other officers carry silver sticks. The Bodyguard is on duty at all State Functions, including Coronations, Thanksgiving Services, Courts, Levees, State Balls, etc. The Corps still carries out a search of the vaults of the Houses of Parliament before the opening of each new session (see also Card 33). (No. 32)

**YEOMAN OF KING'S BODYGUARD OF YEOMEN OF THE GUARD.** This ancient Corps was formed as a band of fifty archers, under a Captain to attend His Majesty. Soon after the accession of Henry VIII the number was increased to two hundred. The same held good in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James I, but under Charles II the number was reduced to one hundred, at which figure the Corps now stands. For the Coronation Ceremony, detachments of the Bodyguard will be on duty at Buckingham Palace and the Abbey, a third forming part of the King's Procession to Westminster Abbey (see also Card 32). (No. 33)



THE WHITE TOWER.



TOWER OF LONDON

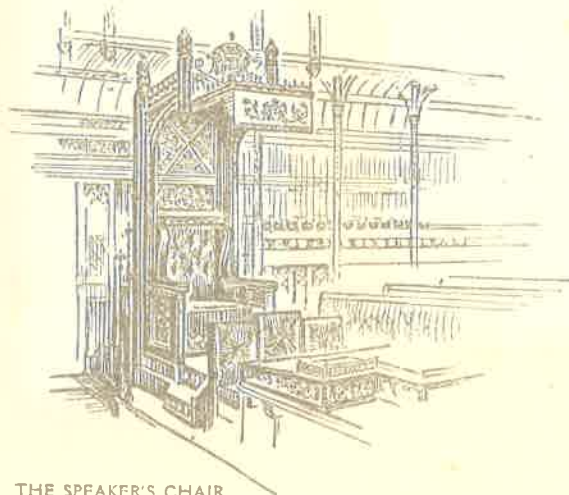
## THE CORONATION OF T.M. KING GEORGE VI & QUEEN ELIZABETH

### Ceremonial Dress



**A** GENTLEMAN OF THE ROYAL COMPANY OF ARCHERS. Although of even earlier origin, the Royal Company of Archers, as at present constituted, came into being in 1676, when it was formed for the encouragement of archery, "the noble and useful recreation being for many years much neglected." It received a new charter from Queen Anne at the beginning of the 18th century and, under George IV, the Company was given the additional title of "The King's Body Guard for Scotland"; it has acted in that capacity on visits of the Sovereign to Edinburgh. The Captain-General is the Gold Stick for Scotland and takes his place at Coronations and other Ceremonies. We show a Gentleman of the Body Guard in field dress. (No. 34)

**SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.** As the mouth-piece of the House of Commons, the Speaker is representative of the dignity and power invested in its members. The first to hold the office was Sir Thomas Hungerford, in the "Bad Parliament" of 1376-77. Since then the authority both of Parliament and Speaker has greatly increased. It is the Speaker's duty to regulate debates and repress disorder in the House, to present addresses to the Sovereign and to express the sentiments and desires of the Commons when such call for utterance on ceremonial occasions. At the Coronation Ceremony the Speaker takes his place in the Procession on the arrival of the King and Queen at the Abbey. (No. 35)



THE SPEAKER'S CHAIR,  
HOUSE OF COMMONS

## THE CORONATION OF T.M. KING GEORGE VI & QUEEN ELIZABETH

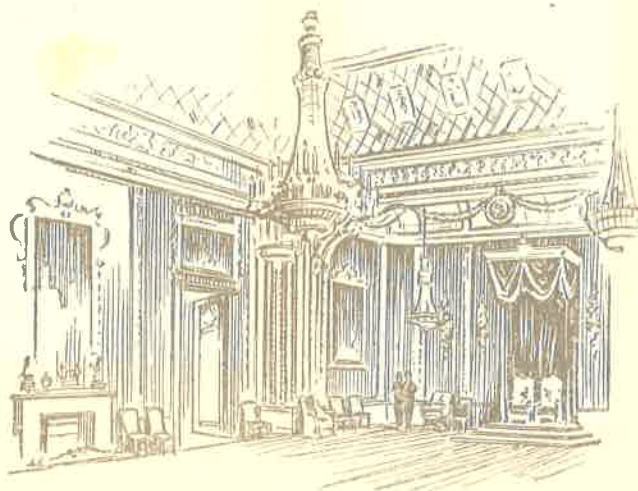
### Ceremonial Dress



**A** CABINET MINISTER (*Levee Dress*). Of the two kinds of Civil Uniform, Levee Dress is much less imposing than Full Dress, which is shown on Card No. 37. The coat is bereft of much of its ornate gold lace, and trousers are worn instead of white knee breeches and silk hose. Levee Dress is worn at Levees, State Investitures, and on other occasions when ordered by His Majesty; at the Coronation Ceremony Full Dress will be worn. Cabinet Ministers, being Privy Counsellors, wear the senior class of Civil Uniform: there are also five lower Classes. We show a Cabinet Minister in Levee Dress, wearing the Riband and Star of the G.C.S.I. and other Decorations. (No. 36)



**AN AMBASSADOR** (*Full Dress*). Ambassadors to Foreign States, being His Majesty's representatives, are accorded very high precedence in the country to which they are accredited, although on the termination of their appointment, or when on leave in this country, they revert to their own social status. The number of Ambassadors abroad has increased in recent years by reason of the raising of several Legations to the degree of Embassies. Ambassadors are entitled to wear the senior, or Privy Counsellors', Class of Civil Uniform. Full Dress (shown in the illustration) is worn at the Coronation Ceremony and at all evening State Functions. (No. 37)



THE THRONE ROOM,  
BUCKINGHAM PALACE

## THE CORONATION OF T.M. KING GEORGE VI & QUEEN ELIZABETH

### Ceremonial Dress

**GOVERNOR-GENERAL.** A special uniform is prescribed for Governors-General and Governors in His Majesty's Oversea Dominions and Colonies, unless at the time of their appointment they hold senior rank in the Navy, Army or Air Force. The illustration shows Lord Tweedsmuir (better known as Colonel John Buchan), whose appointment as Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada for five years from 1935 adds another name to the long list of distinguished men who have held office since 1867. He is seen wearing the Riband and Star of the G.C.M.G., and the Order of the Companions of Honour. Governors-General and Governors at the Coronation Ceremony will attend in full dress, as illustrated. (No. 38)

**ONE OF H.M.'S LIEUTENANTS OF COUNTIES (*Full Dress*).** This office is about 400 years old, and was placed on a permanent footing by the Militia Act of Philip and Mary, 1557, the Lord Lieutenant being then responsible for the efficient maintenance of his county militia, of which he was commander. In 1871 his military powers reverted to the Crown. He represents the King in the county of which he is Lieutenant, and, under the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act of 1907, is President of the County Territorial Association. He has the power of appointing deputy-lieutenants. A number of H.M.'s Lieutenants of Counties are allotted seats at the Coronation. (No. 39)

**THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.** Popular tradition ascribes the honour of being the first Mayor of London to one Henry Fitz-Alwin, elected to the office in 1189. The title of Lord Mayor, however, was not regularly used until 1546. London's first citizen enjoys many privileges within the City, where he takes precedence of all save the King, and on the accession of a new sovereign he receives a summons to attend the Proclamation at the Privy Council. The records of the Court of Claims show that the Lord Mayor "has by usage a right, subject to His Majesty's pleasure, to attend the Abbey during the Coronation and bear the crystal mace." At Coronation functions in the City he wears a Reception (Earl's) robe, illustrated. (No. 40)



GREAT MACE AND PEARL SWORD



OF THE CITY OF LONDON

# THE CORONATION OF T.M. KING GEORGE VI & QUEEN ELIZABETH

## Ceremonial Dress



**T**HE CITY MARSHAL was formerly responsible for keeping order in the streets of London. Indeed, Sir Thomas Wilfred, who was appointed Provost Marshal in the City of London by Queen Elizabeth in 1595, had both military and civil jurisdiction over London and the four neighbouring counties. The growth of the modern police system in the early decades of last century, however, deprived the City Marshal of his responsibilities, and his present duties are almost entirely ceremonial. He walks before the Lord Mayor in all indoor processions in which the latter takes part, and rides on horseback before the Lord Mayor's carriage in the Procession to the Abbey. (No. 41)



**AN ELDER BROTHER OF THE TRINITY HOUSE.** Trinity House was granted its first charter in 1514 by Henry VIII for "the relief, increase and augmentation of the shipping of this Realm of England." Ever since, it has played an important part in safeguarding our navigation from the perils of the sea, and its present functions include the erection and control of lighthouses in England, Wales, the Channel Islands and Gibraltar. The Elder Brethren of the Trinity House include both honorary and active members; among the former are royal personages and peers; the active members are men with distinguished careers in the Mercantile Marine and Royal Navy. (No. 42)



THE GUILDHALL, LONDON

## THE CORONATION OF T.M. KING GEORGE VI & QUEEN ELIZABETH

### Ceremonial Dress



**MILITARY KNIGHT OF WINDSOR.** When Edward III founded the Order of the Garter in 1348, provision was made for twenty-four Poor Knights to be supported out of the goods of the Chapel of St. George. In 1522, Henry VIII reduced the number to thirteen, and on his death in 1547, he left certain lands of the nominal value of £600 for their provision. The number of Poor Knights was increased by five in 1638 through a bequest of the Chancellor of the Order: these five were called the "Lower Foundation." The numbers of thirteen "Royal Foundation" and five "Lower Foundation" remain the same to the present day. The style and title was changed to Military Knights of Windsor in 1833. (No. 43)

**A PAGE OF HONOUR.** The origin of Pages of Honour can be traced back into early English history when youths of noble birth served an apprenticeship to the duties of courtesy and chivalry in the family of some prince or noble of renown, advancing in due time to be squires and knights. The King's Pages of Honour number four and are selected from the sons of senior members of His Majesty's Household past and present. Upon their retirement at the age of sixteen and a half years they are entitled to apply for a King's Cadetship with a view to obtaining a Commission in the Regular Army. The duties of the Pages of Honour comprise the attendance upon Their Majesties at the Coronation and other State occasions. (No. 44)



KING HENRY VIII'S GATEWAY, WINDSOR

## THE CORONATION OF T.M. KING GEORGE VI & QUEEN ELIZABETH

### Ceremonial Dress

**O**NE OF THE CHILDREN OF H.M.'S CHAPELS ROYAL. The Children of H.M.'s Chapels Royal, as the choir boys are called, number ten, and wear the special livery shown. In the time of Queen Elizabeth "the Children of the Chappelle" numbered eight, and were taught by a "Master of Songe." They were at that time boarded and lodged in the Royal Palace. Now they are given a free education at the City of London School. The boys usually enter the choir at the age of ten or eleven and remain until their voices "break"; they receive a gratuity on retirement. The Choir will augment the Westminster Abbey Choir at the Coronation Service. (No. 45)

**ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S MARSHALMEN.** His Majesty's Marshalmen were originally under the orders of the Knight Marshal, a deputy to the Lord Steward, and were employed in the days of Henry VIII "to give due attendance in the Court for the execution of all things as concern the office of the Marshalsea within the precinct of the verge." They have for centuries carried out ceremonial duties in connection with the Court, and to-day one of their number may be seen wherever the Changing of the Guard takes place, either at Buckingham Palace or St. James's Palace. Their number is now established at six, and they will be included in The King's Coronation Procession from the Palace to Westminster Abbey. (No. 46)



CHAPEL ROYAL, SAVOY





# THE CORONATION OF T.M. KING GEORGE VI & QUEEN ELIZABETH

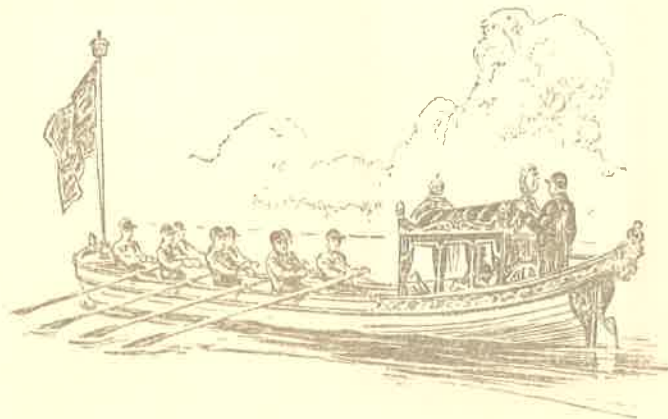
## Ceremonial Dress



**H**M.'S BARGEMASTER AND A WATERMAN. Although the Royal State Barge is no longer used, His Majesty's Bargemaster and a complement of twenty-four Watermen are still maintained. The present Bargemaster is J. T. ("Bossie") Phelps; the Watermen are recruited from riverside men of outstanding ability. The Regalia is not now transported from the Tower of London to the Houses of Parliament by river, but the Bargemaster and two Watermen conduct certain portions of it from St. James's Palace to the Palace of Westminster at each State Opening of Parliament. The Bargemaster and twelve selected Watermen will be included at the head of The King's Coronation Procession to Westminster Abbey. (No. 47)



STATE TRUMPETER, HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY. The Household Cavalry comprises The Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards (Blues). The State Trumpeters of both Regiments wear similar uniforms. At the Proclamation of the King's Accession and the Proclamation of the Coronation four State Trumpeters accompanying the procession of Garter King of Arms sounded the fanfares. At Temple Bar and again at the Royal Exchange these fanfares were echoed by two other State Trumpeters with the Lord Mayor's Procession. At the Coronation of King George V, State Trumpeters headed the First Procession from Buckingham Palace to the Abbey. (No. 48)



THE ROYAL STATE BARGE

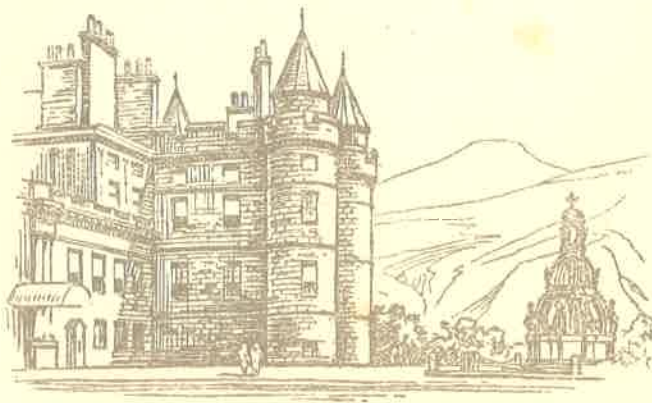
## THE CORONATION OF T. M. KING GEORGE VI & QUEEN ELIZABETH

### Ceremonial Dress



**R**OYAL POSTILLION AND WALKING ATTENDANT. The Royal Mews at Buckingham Palace was built in 1824 from designs by Nash, and over eighty horses are still stabled there. Many anecdotes are told of the Royal horses, and it is said that George III was so angered by Napoleon's choice of eight white Hanoverians for his Coronation coach that he used black horses until the time of the Emperor's downfall. It is interesting to note that the Master of the Horse has the right of using any horse or vehicle in the Royal Mews. Our picture shows one of the Royal Postillions and an Attendant with two of the famous Windsor greys, always a popular feature of the Coronation and other State Processions. (No. 49)

**HIGH CONSTABLES AND GUARD OF HONOUR OF HOLYROODHOUSE.** Although the Constables of the Palace of Holyroodhouse have a very ancient origin, it was not until 1859 that the present Society was "permanently embodied and properly organized." There are thirty members, including a Moderator, Secretary, Treasurer and Captain of the Guard. Their most important duty is to act as Guard of Honour on Royal visits to the Palace of Holyroodhouse in Edinburgh, and the Society has served on many such occasions. Dressed in the uniform illustrated (which was adopted in 1914), the High Constables will be on duty during the visit of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth to Edinburgh in July, 1937. (No. 50)



PALACE OF HOLYROODHOUSE



Proclaiming  
the King





*Player's Please*