

of Canterbury and Henric inflamed the Rich, cardinal of Winchester. Upon the left hand of the queen sat the king of Scots in his estate, who was served with covered mase, as were the forward bishops, but yet after these. Upon the left hand, next to the emperor, sat the maior and his brethren, the aldermen of London. The bishops began the table, against the banners of the Cinque Ports; and the ladies against the maior. These, with others, ordered the service, and, for the first course, brava in mustard, seia in burnour, pike in herbage, fuiment with balen, lamprie powdered, trout, codling, plaice fried, martine fried, crabs, leech lumbard flourish tartes, and a service called a pelican, sitting on his nest with his birds and an image of St. Katherine holding a booke and disputing with doctors.

"The second course was, gelle coloured with columbie flowers, white polage or creme of almonds, breame of the sea, senger, cheuen, barbill, and roch, fresh salmon, haliba, gurnard, rochet broille, smelts fried, crevis, or lobster, leech-damaaske, with the king's poesie flourished thereon.

"The third course was, dates in compost, creme motle, carpe deore, turbut, tench perch with goion, fresh turgion with welka, porperous roasted, crevesse de eau douce, branis, eels roasted with lampria, a leech, called the white leech, flourished with hawthorne leaves and red hawes; a marchpane garnished with diverse figures of angels."

**HENRY VI.**

Henry VI. was crowned at Westminster, November 6, 1429, being then only in the ninth year of his age. The coronation feast was celebrated at Westminster with great splendour. In the first course, Fabian tells us, there were, among other royal viands, "Bore hedes in castellys of gold and enamerd." "Custard royall, with a lypard of gold sytting therein, and holding a flour de lye." The pageant for this course was "A soyltyle of Seynt Edwards and Seynt Lowys armed, and upon ether his cote armoure, holdyng atwene them a figure lyke unto Kyng Henry, standyng also in his cote armoure, and a scripture passage from them both, saying, 'Beholde II perlyght kynges under one cote or armour.'"

**EDWARD IV.**

The monarch had his title confirmed by the forms of a popular election. Immediately after his victory over Henry VI. he came to London and returned thanks to God at St. Paul's Church. He was then conducted in solemn procession to Westminster and placed on the King's Bench, in the Hall, which was fitted with people. It was then demanded of the Commons whether they would accept this Prince to be their sovereign, to which all assented. He was crowned by Archbishop Bouchier, June 29, 1461.

**EDWARD V.**

Preparations were made for the coronation of Edward V., but the Barons and Commons refused to accept any of the late King's sons as their sovereign, and tendered the crown to Richard, Duke of Gloucester.

**RICHARD III.**

Richard III. and his Queen, Anne, daughter to the Earl of Warwick, were crowned on the 3th of July, 1483, "with the seife same provisions," says Grafton, "that was appointed for the coronation of his nephew." The King and Queen received the sacrament from the hands of the Cardinal Archbishop of Canterbury, and one host, or consecrated wafer, was divided between them.

**HENRY VII.**

Henry VII. was crowned October 30, 1485, and his Queen, Elizabeth, October 30, 1487. The latter was remarkable for the procession by water from the palace of Greenwich to the Tower, instead of from Westminster, as was usual. The Queen was escorted by the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs and the heads of the different companies in their state barges, richly ornamented with silken pennons and streamers, and also with the banners of the different trades, on which their arms were embroidered in gold. One of these barges, called the bachelors' barge, contained an

extraordinary pageant, an enormous red dragon, which spouted streams of fire into the Thames. When the Queen rode through the city on the following day choirs of children dressed as angels were stationed in different places, who sang hymns and songs as she passed by.

**HENRY VIII.**

Henry VIII. was extremely fond of pageantry, and he was particularly anxious about the ceremonies of his coronation. The Londoners seconded his desires, and when, after having created twenty-four Knights of the Bath, he rode through London from the Tower, June 23, 1509, the streets were hung with tapestry and cloths of arras, and a great part of the south side of Cheap and part of Cornhill were hung with cloth of gold. The several companies and civic dignitaries lined the streets, and Hall tells us: "The Goldsmiths' stalls unto the end of the Old Change, being replenished with virgins in white, with branches of white wax; the priestes and clerkes in rich copes, with crosses and censers of silver, censng his grace and the queene also as they passed. The queene Katherine was sitting in hir litter, borne by two white palfries, the litter covered and richly apparelled, and the palfries trapped in white cloth of gold; hir person apparelled in white satin imbroidered, hir hair hanging downe to hir backe, beautiful and goodlie to behold, and on her head a coronall set with manie rich orient stones."

The coronation was celebrated with brilliant "justs and turneies," which the King and Queen witnessed from "a faire house covered with tapestry."

**EDWARD VI.**

Edward VI. was crowned February 20, 1546. "He rode through London into Westminster," says Hollinshed, "with as great roialtie as might be, the streets being hung, and pageants in divers places erected, to testifie the good willoes of the citizens. . . . As he passed on the south part of Paule's Churchyard an Argosine came from the battlements of Paule's church upon a cable, being made fast to an anchor by the deane's gate being his breast, aiding himselfe neither with hand nor foot, and after ascended to the middest of the cable, where he tumbled and plaid many prettie toies, whereat the king and the nobles had good pastime."

At this coronation, when the three swords for the three kingdoms were brought to be carried before him the King observed that there was yet one missing. "That," said he, "is the sword of the spirit, and ought in all right to govern us, who use these for the people's safety, by God's appointment. Without that sword we are nothing; we can do nothing. From that we are what we are this day. . . . we receive whatsoever it is that we at this present do assume. Under that we ought to live, to fight, to govern the people, and to perform all our affairs. From that alone we obtain all power, virtue, grace, salvation, and whatsoever we have of divine strength."

**MARY.**

Mary, the first female sovereign of this realm, was crowned on the 1st of October, 1553, by Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, the Archbishops of York and Canterbury being then prisoners in the Tower. On the last day of September she went in state from the Tower to Westminster in an open chariot, drawn by six horses, covered with cloth of tissue. In a second chariot came the Princess Elizabeth and the Lady Anne of Cleves; the ladies in waiting rode upon horses covered with trappings of crimson velvet and satin. Three pageants were erected in Fenchurch-street by the Genoese Easterling and Florentine merchants. Among the city pageants the most remarkable was that of St. Paul's Cathedral, thus described by Hollinshed: "There was one Peter, a Dutchman, that stood on the weathercock of Paule's steeple, holding a streamer in his hand of five yards long, and waving thereof, stood sometimes on the one foot and shooke the other, and then kneeled on his knees, to the great marvell of all peo-

ple. He had made two scaffolds under him, one about the cross, having torches and streamers set on it, and another over the ball of the cross, likewise set with streamers and torches, which could not burn, the wind was as great. The said Peter had sixteen pounds, thirtee shillings, four pence for his coates, and paines, and all his stoife."

The conduits ran with wine, and when the civic authorities received the Queen at Cheap the chamberlain presented her with a pumpe of tissue containing a thousand marks in gold.

**ELIZABETH.**

Speed's account of the procession of Queen Elizabeth contains some particulars too remarkable to be omitted. "All things in readinesse, upon the fourteenth of January, with great triumphes and sumpuous shewes, shee passed thorow London, towards Westminster, to receive her imperiall crowne; but before shee entered her chariot in the Tower, acknowledging that the seat was God's into which shee was to enter, and shee his viceregent to wield the English sceptre; in that royall assembly, with eyes and hands elevated to heaven, upon her knees, shee prayed for his assistance, as Solomon did for wisdom when hee tooke the like charge; with a thankfull remembrance unto God for his continued preservation, which had brought her thorow great dangers unto that present dignitie."

She was crowned the 5th of January, 1558, by Oglethorpe, Bishop of Carlisle, the see of Canterbury being vacant by the death of Cardinal Pole. Hollinshed says that she composed the following prayer as she went to her coronation:

"O Lord Almighty and Everlasting God, I give thee most heartie thanks that thou hast bene so mercifull unto me, as to spare me to behold this joyfull daie. And I acknowledge that thou has delt as wonderfull and as mercifull with me as thou didst with thy true and faithfull servant Daniell, thy prophet, whome thou deliverdest out of the den from the crueltie of the greedy and roaring lions. Even so was I overwhelmed, and only by thee delivered. To thee, therefore, onlie be thanks, honor and praise forever. Amen."

**JAMES I.**

The ceremonial for the coronation of James I. was prepared under the superintendence of that monarch, and displayed many marks of pedantry and extravagant notions of the royal prerogative, which form so large a portion of his character. He created two Earls, ten Barons, sixty-two Knights of the Bath, and conferred the honour of knighthood on about 400 gentlemen.

**CHARLES I.**

The coronation of Charles I. was delayed until the 5th of February, 1626, in consequence of the plague which then reigned in London. The principal novelty was the introduction of the following clause in one of his prayers: "Let him obtain favour for Thy people, like Aaron in the tabernacle, Elisha in the waters, Zacharias in the temple. Give him Peter's key of discipline and Paul's doctrine."

In the year 1632 Charles I. went to be crowned King of Scotland at Edinburgh. He was received with great splendour, and several pageants were prepared to honour his reception. The most singular was a triumphal arch, under which a mountain was raised in the form of a theatre, upon which sat a nymph, representing the genius of the city of Edinburgh. "Shee was attired in a sea greene velvet mantle; her sleeves and under robe of blew tissue, with blew buskins on her feet; about her necke shee wore a chaine of diamonds; the dressing of her head represented a castle with turrets; her locks dangled upon her shoulders." She was attended by Religion, "all in white taffeta, with a blew mantle seeded with starrs, and a crown of stones on her head, to shew from whence she is," leaning upon a shield, and tramping beneath her feet Superstition, represented as a blind old woman, covered with rags. On the left hand stood Justice, in "a red damask mantle." Trampling upon Oppression, represented as "a per-

son of fierce aspects, in armes, but broken all and scattered."

**CHARLES II.**

Charles II. having been invited to Scotland by the Presbyterians, was crowned at Stone, January 1, 1651. On this occasion a most extraordinary sermon was preached by "Master Robert Dowglas, minister at Edinburgh, moderator of the General Assembly, from 8 Kings xl. verses 18-17." The preacher delivered a fierce philippic against the young King's father and mother, the latter of whom he compared to the wicked Athaliah.

When the ceremony was concluded, "the minister spoke to him a word of exhortation"—that is to say, a long oration, scarcely less offensive than the sermon.

**JAMES II.**

James' coronation, April 23, 1685, was celebrated with so much splendour that it rendered him for a considerable time popular in London. The most remarkable anecdote connected with the solemnity is that, on the King's return from the Abbey, the crown tottered upon his head, and would have fallen off had not the Hon. Henry Sidney supported it, saying, "This is not the first time our family have supported the crown."

**WILLIAM AND MARY.**

For the first time in England both the King and Queen were crowned as sovereigns. The ceremonial was very stately and cold; it took place on the 11th of April, 1689, the Bishop of London officiating instead of the Archbishop of Canterbury (Sanicroft), who scrupled to place the crown upon the head of sovereigns who claimed it by a parliamentary and not by hereditary descent, and what he called divine right.

**ANNE.**

Anne was crowned April 23, 1702; her husband, Prince George of Denmark, was present, but took no prominent part in the ceremony. The Queen gave the kiss of peace to the Archbishop and the other prelates; but when the temporal peers did their homage they only seemingly kissed Her Majesty's left cheek. As Parliament was sitting galleries were provided for members of the House of Commons, both in the Hall and the Abbey, and a sumptuous dinner was prepared for them in the Exchequer Chamber.

**GEORGE I.**

George I. was crowned at Westminster, October 20, 1714, with the usual solemnities. The King did not understand English, and few of those around him could speak German, so that the ceremonies had to be explained to His Majesty in such Latin as those near him could command; this gave rise to the popular jest that much bad language had passed between the King and his Ministers on the day of the coronation.

**GEORGE II.**

George II. and Queen Caroline were crowned on October 11, 1727, with the usual solemnities, but nothing occurred to give any variety or interest to the scene.

**GEORGE III.**

George III. and Queen Charlotte were crowned the 22nd of September, 1761.

In the "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1763 (page 28) is an extract from a letter addressed to the Duke of Devonshire, which contains the following singular anecdote:—"The Young Pretender himself was in Westminster Hall during the coronation, and in town two or three days before and after it, under the name of Mr Brown. A gentleman told me so who saw him there, and who whispered in his ear, 'Your Royal Highness is the last of all mortals whom I should expect to see here.' 'It was curiosity that led me,' said the other; 'but, I assure you,' added he, 'that the person who is the cause of all the pomp and magnificence is the man I envy the least!'"

When the champion cast down his gauntlet for the last time, a white glove fell from one of the spectators, who was in an elevated situation. On its being handed to the champion he demanded, "Who was his fair foe?" The glove was said to have been thrown by the Young Chevalier, who was present in female attire.