

## 1: Coronation of the British monarch - Wikipedia

*Get this from a library! Collections relative to claims at the coronations of several of the kings of England, beginning with King Richard II.. [William Robinson].*

It corresponds to the coronations that formerly took place in other European monarchies , all of which have abandoned coronations in favour of inauguration or enthronement ceremonies. The coronation usually takes place several months after the death of the previous monarch, as it is considered a joyous occasion that would be inappropriate while mourning continues. This interval also gives the planners enough time to complete the elaborate arrangements required. The ceremony is performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury , the most senior cleric in the Church of England , of which the monarch is head. Other clergy and members of the nobility also have roles; most participants in the ceremony are required to wear ceremonial uniforms or robes and coronets. Many other government officials and guests attend, including representatives of other countries. The essential elements of the coronation have remained largely unchanged for the past thousand years. The sovereign is first presented to, and acclaimed by, the people. He or she then swears an oath to uphold the law and the Church. Following that, the monarch is anointed with holy oil , invested with regalia, and crowned, before receiving the homage of his or her subjects. Wives of kings are then anointed and crowned as queen consort. The service ends with a closing procession, and since the 20th century it has been traditional for the royal family to appear later on the balcony of Buckingham Palace , before attending a banquet there. It drew on ceremonies used by the kings of the Franks and those used in the ordination of bishops. Two versions of coronation services, known as ordines from the Latin *ordo* meaning "order" or recensions , survive from before the Norman Conquest. It is not known if the first recension was ever used in England and it was the second recension which was used by Edgar in and by subsequent Anglo-Saxon and early Norman kings. While retaining the most important elements of the Anglo-Saxon rite, it borrowed heavily from the consecration of the Holy Roman Emperor from the *Pontificale Romano-Germanicum* , a book of German liturgy compiled in Mainz in , thus bringing the English tradition into line with continental practice. Although influenced by its French counterpart, the new *ordo* focussed on the balance between the monarch and his nobles and on the oath, neither of which concerned the absolutist French kings. However, six years later, he was succeeded by his half-sister, Mary I , who restored the Catholic rite. Scottish coronations were traditionally held at Scone Abbey , with the king seated on the Stone of Destiny. Only four years later, the service was again revised by Henry Compton for the coronation of William and Mary. On the day before the coronation, the boy king and his retinue were met outside the City of London by the lord mayor , aldermen and the livery companies , and he was conducted to the Tower of London where he spent the night in vigil. The following morning, the king travelled on horseback in a great procession through the decorated city streets to Westminster. Bands played along the route, the public conduits flowed with red and white wine, and an imitation castle had been built in Cheapside , probably to represent the New Jerusalem , where a girl blew gold leaf over the king and offered him wine. It was the first time any part of the service had been photographed. In early modern coronations, the events inside the abbey were usually recorded by artists and published in elaborate folio books of engravings, [23] the last of these was published in depicting the coronation which had taken place three years earlier. Originally, events as far as the choir screen were to be televised live, with the remainder to be filmed and released later after any mishaps were edited out. This would prevent television viewers from seeing most of the highlights of the coronation, including the actual crowning, live; it led to controversy in the press and even questions in parliament. It was revealed 30 years later that the about-face was due to the personal intervention of the queen. The coronation contributed to the increase of public interest in television, which rose significantly. An Imperial Conference was held afterwards. By , the Statute of Westminster had made the dominions fully independent, and the wording of the coronation oath was amended to include their names and confine the elements concerning religion to the United Kingdom. List of coronations of British monarchs The timing of the coronation has varied throughout British history. Long live the King. If the king is already married at the time of his coronation, a joint coronation of both king and queen may be performed. If the king

married, or remarried, after his coronation, or if his wife were not crowned with him for some other reason, she might be crowned in a separate ceremony. The offices of Lord High Steward and Lord High Constable have not been regularly filled since the 15th and 16th centuries respectively; they are, however, revived for coronation ceremonies. At later coronations, barons were specially designated from among the city councillors for the specific purpose of attending coronations. Originally, the barons were charged with bearing a ceremonial canopy over the sovereign during the procession to and from Westminster Abbey. Grand Serjeanty Many landowners and other persons have honorific "duties" or privileges at the coronation. Such rights are determined by a special Court of Claims, over which the Lord High Steward traditionally presided. The legal claim of the Scholars of Westminster School to be the first to acclaim the monarch on behalf of the common people was formally disallowed by the court, but in practice their traditional shouts of "Vivat! Dignitaries and representatives from other nations are also customarily invited. The king left found the enormous weight of the robes very inconvenient. Crimson surcoat – the regular dress during most of the ceremony, worn under all other robes. It consists of an ermine cape and a long crimson velvet train lined with further ermine and decorated with gold lace. It is plain white, bears no decoration and fastens at the back. It is a loose white undergarment of fine linen cloth edged with a lace border, open at the sides, sleeveless and cut low at the neck. It symbolises the derivation of royal authority from the people. It is a long coat of gold silk which reaches to the ankles and has wide-flowing sleeves. It is lined with rose-coloured silk, trimmed with gold lace, woven with national symbols and fastened by a sword belt. It derives from the full dress uniform of a consul of the Byzantine Empire. It is lay, rather than liturgical, in nature. It comprises an embroidered ermine cape with a train of purple silk velvet, trimmed with Canadian ermine and fully lined with pure silk English satin. The purple recalls the imperial robes of Roman Emperors. Royal dukes use six rows of ermine, ermine on the front of the cape and long trains borne by pages. For duchesses, the trains are 1. The robes of peers and peeresses are used only during coronations. Crowns and coronets Peers wear coronets, as do most members of the royal family; such coronets display heraldic emblems based on rank or association to the monarch. The same style, without the arch, is used for the children and siblings of sovereigns. The aforementioned coronets are borne instead of any coronets based on peerage dignities. The coronets of dukes show eight strawberry leaves, those of marquesses four strawberry leaves alternating with four raised silver balls, those of earls eight strawberry leaves alternating with eight raised silver balls, those of viscounts sixteen silver balls and those of barons six silver balls. George and the Order of the British Empire. These have only a ceremonial role, but are authorised by the statutes of their orders to wear the same crown as Garter at a coronation. Prior to that he wore a replica of the Crown of Scotland. In a new replica of this crown was created for use by the Lord Lyon. Ladies wore long evening gowns with tiaras or similar. For the entrance of the monarch, Psalm, I was glad, is sung. The sovereign enters Westminster Abbey wearing the crimson surcoat and the Robe of State of crimson velvet and takes his or her seat on a Chair of Estate. At each side, the archbishop calls for the recognition of the sovereign, with the words, Sirs, I here present unto you [name], your undoubted King Queen. Wherefore all you who are come this day to do your homage and service, are you willing to do the same? After the people acclaim the sovereign at each side, the archbishop administers an oath to the sovereign. The Archbishop of Canterbury: Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the Peoples of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, Pakistan and Ceylon, and of your Possessions and other Territories to any of them belonging or pertaining, according to their respective laws and customs? I solemnly promise so to do. Will you to your power cause Law and Justice, in Mercy, to be executed in all your judgments? 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 inviolable 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? All this I promise to do. The things which I have here before promised, I will perform, and keep. So help me God. The monarch additionally swears a separate oath to preserve Presbyterian

church government in the Church of Scotland and this oath is taken before the coronation. Once the Bible is presented, the Holy Communion is celebrated, but the service is interrupted after the Nicene Creed. After this anthem, the Archbishop recites a prayer in preparation for the anointing. The crimson robe is removed, and the sovereign proceeds to the Coronation Chair , [32] which has been set in a prominent position, wearing the anointing gown. In , the chair stood atop a dais of several steps. It has been used for every coronation at Westminster Abbey since. Until , the stone was kept with the chair in Westminster Abbey, but it was moved that year to Edinburgh Castle in Scotland, where it is displayed on the proviso that it be returned to England for use at future coronations. The duty of acting as canopy-bearers was performed in recent coronations by four Knights of the Garter. The Dean of Westminster pours consecrated oil from an eagle-shaped ampulla into a filigreed spoon with which the Archbishop of Canterbury anoints the sovereign in the form of a cross on the hands, head, and heart. The hymn Zadok the Priest is sung by the choir during the anointing. After being anointed, the monarch rises from the Coronation Chair and kneels down at a faldstool placed in front of it. The archbishop then concludes the ceremonies of the anointing by reciting a prayer that is the English translation of the ancient Latin prayer Deus, Dei Filius, recited in the consecration of other Christian sovereigns. The Knights of the Garter then bear away the canopy. Investing The sovereign is then enrobed in the colobium sindonis, over which is placed the supertunica. The sovereign is then further robed, this time receiving bracelets and putting the Robe Royal and Stole Royal on top of the supertunica. The Archbishop then delivers several Crown Jewels to the sovereign. First, he delivers the Orb , [32] a hollow gold sphere decorated with precious and semi-precious stones.

## 2: Coronation of the British monarch

*Collections Relative to Claims at the Coronations: Of Several of the Kings of England, Beginning with King Richard II.* [Anonymous] on [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. This is a reproduction of a book published before

Granada Television had commissioned only 13 episodes, and some inside the company doubted the show would last beyond its planned production run. In some ways this predicts the growth of globalisation, and the decline of similar communities. In an episode from 1963, Barlow declares: In April 1963, Jed Stone Kenneth Cope made his first appearance and returned the following year in 1964. He left in 1965, but returned three years later in 1968. He left again and then returned 42 years later in 2010. In March 1964, Coronation Street reached No. 1. In spite of rising popularity with viewers, Coronation Street was criticised by some for its outdated portrayal of the urban working class, and its representation of a community that was a nostalgic fantasy. For there is little reality in this new serial, which apparently, we have to suffer twice a week. Granada hurried to update the programme, with the hope of introducing more issue-driven stories, including Lucille Hewitt Jennifer Moss becoming addicted to drugs, Jerry Booth Graham Haberfield being in a storyline about homosexuality, Emily Nugent Eileen Derbyshire having an out-of-wedlock child, and introducing a black family, but all of these ideas were dropped for fear of upsetting viewers. These characters would remain at the centre of the programme for many years. These were re-introduced by new producer Bill Podmore who joined the series in 1968. He had worked on Granada comedy productions prior to his appointment. In 1969, Pat Phoenix returned to her role as Elsie Tanner and, after a spate of ill health, Violet Carson returned on a more regular basis as Ena. Storylines throughout the decade included a warehouse fire in 1967, the birth of Tracy Langton in 1968, the murder of Ernest Bishop Stephen Hancock in 1969, a lorry crashing into the Rovers Return in 1970, and the marriage of Brian Tilsley Christopher Quinten and Gail Potter also in 1970. When ITV did return, its first evening schedule included a special "catch-up" edition of Coronation Street. This included storylines which would have taken place during the strike, and they were explained in the form of a narrative chat between Bet Lynch and popular character Len Fairclough Peter Adamson. For several weeks the channel had very few fresh episodes to show, and episodes of the game show were screened in its place. Coronation Street returned to ITV screens with a regular scheduled time closer to the end of 1970. Coronation Street had little competition within its prime time slot, and certain critics suggested that the programme had grown complacent, moving away from socially viable storylines and again presenting a dated view of working class life. Kershaw declared that "There are no stars in Coronation Street. Unlike Coronation Street, which had a very nostalgic view of working-class life, Brookside brought together working and middle-class families in a more contemporary environment. The dialogue often included expletives and the stories were more hard-hitting, and of the current Zeitgeist. Whereas stories at this time in Coronation Street were largely about family affairs, Brookside concentrated on social affairs such as industrial action, unemployment, and the black market. While ratings for Coronation Street remained consistent throughout the decade, EastEnders regularly obtained higher viewing figures due to its omnibus episodes shown at weekends. A new exterior set had been built in 1971, and in 1972 it was redeveloped to include new houses and shops. Production techniques were also changed with a new studio being built, and the inclusion of more location filming, which had moved the show from being shot on film to videotape in 1973. In 1974, there was a fire at the Rovers Return. The episode that aired on 25 December 1974, attracted a combined audience original and omnibus of 12.5 million. This storyline gave the show its highest combined viewing figure in its history with 12.5 million. This rating is sometimes incorrectly credited to the 8 December tram death episode. In 1975, Julie Goodyear Bet Lynch left the show. She made brief return appearances in 1976, and in 1977, Brian Park took over as producer, with the idea of promoting young characters as opposed to the older cast. Having received criticism of being too out of touch, Corrie now struggled to emulate the more modern Brookside and EastEnders. The episode attracted an audience of 12.5 million. Corrie continued to struggle in the ratings, with EastEnders introducing some of its strongest stories. In 1978, Kieran Roberts was appointed as producer and aimed to re-introduce "gentle storylines and humour", after deciding that the Street should not try to compete with other soaps. Shepherd, and her granddaughter Bethany, by driving them into a

canal. The storyline received wide press attention, and viewing figures peaked at 10.5 million. Until this time, Mike Baldwin had been portrayed as an only child, with his father also called Frankie and portrayed by Sam Kydd appearing in the programme between 1975 and 1976, confirming the fact. In 1976, Tracy Barlow Kate Ford murdered Charlie Stubbs and claiming it was self-defence; the audience during this storyline peaked at 10.5 million. In July 1976, after 34 years in the role of Vera Duckworth, Elizabeth Dawn left the show due to ill health. Carla Connor Alison King turned to Liam for comfort and developed feelings for him. Shepherd pushed her down the stairs. Liam Connor and his ex-sister-in-law Carla gave into their feelings for each other and began an affair. The anniversary was also publicised with ITV specials and news broadcasts. Two characters, Ashley Peacock and Molly Dobbs, along with an unknown taxi driver, were killed as a result of the disaster. Rita Sullivan survived, despite being trapped under the rubble of her destroyed shop. Fiz Stape prematurely gave birth to a baby girl, Hope, after her husband, John, struck his stalker Charlotte Hoyle with a hammer to silence her. Peter Barlow, believing himself on his deathbed, married Leanne Battersby in an impromptu ceremony, shortly before going into cardiac arrest, although he later rallied and made a slow recovery. On 15 October 1976, Betty Driver, who had played Betty Williams since 1975, died of pneumonia, aged 52. In 1976, the major storyline of John Stape and his murder spree came to an end in May after he jumped off a hospital roof but left before he could be arrested. He returned in October before Fiz Stape was imprisoned for the murders. Following a car crash, John revealed the details about the murders and how Fiz was not involved. He later died from his injuries on 28 October. Although he gets away with it at first, the truth eventually comes out and Karl is arrested and sentenced to prison later on in the year. Hayley was diagnosed with a terminal cancer of the pancreas after a check-up in 1976. Hayley decided to end her life before she succumbs to her illness much to the despair of her husband Roy Cropper. Peter is arrested and jailed for the murder, but is released from prison once the real identity of the killer is uncovered. His name cleared, Peter decides to depart seeing as how there is nothing keeping him in Weatherfield other than son Simon. Peter leaves in November. In January 1977, while driving the men and women of Underworld to an up class hotel, Steve loses control of their minibus when he is distracted by reckless drivers, and ends up crashing. Steve regains consciousness first and abandons the wreckage. In May 1977, Tracy seeks revenge on Carla and inadvertently starts a massive fire in the Victoria Court flats. A barely conscious Carla is rescued by Leanne. Leanne went back inside to rescue Amy, followed by Kal. The residents are horrified when they find a gas canister on fire. Amy and Leanne make it out safely but Kal is killed after the balcony of the flat explodes. This blast hits Maddie as she walks past the yard, and she later dies from her injuries. Carla becomes addicted to a gambling habit and is a mess. She takes Tracy to a cliff and tries to commit suicide but Tracy confesses. Tributes were paid by cast members, past and present. In a bid to protect him from himself, Gail and Nick lock him in the cellar of the Bistro. However he fakes his own death and manages to escape his makeshift prison cell. However, while driving the car, he sees his daughter Lily in the road and swerves the car and flips over in it. Gary Windass attempted to save Lily but they both ended up trapped under it. When the two are pulled out, the car suddenly catches fire and left Anna Windass with severely injured legs after catching fire due to it spreading. The attacker was revealed in May to be Daniel. Daniel was offered a place at Oxford University. However, Sinead falls pregnant with his child and he decides to stay in Weatherfield to look after them. When Ken learns of this, he persuades Sinead to get an abortion. When Sinead reveals to Daniel about the abortion, he breaks up with Sinead and attacks Ken that night. Daniel is not arrested as Ken tells the police that he tripped and no one pushed him. List of Coronation Street characters, List of past Coronation Street characters, and List of Coronation Street actors Cast of Coronation Street, Since 1975, Coronation Street has featured many characters whose popularity with viewers and critics has differed greatly. Cast at the 50th Anniversary of Coronation Street, Ken Barlow William Roache entered the storyline as a young radical, reflecting the youth of 1960s Britain, where figures like the Beatles, the Rolling Stones and the model Twiggy were to reshape the concept of youthful rebellion. Though the rest of the original Barlow family were killed off before the end of the 1970s, Ken, who for 27 years was the only character from the first episode remaining, has remained the constant link throughout the entire series. In 1977, Dennis Tanner Philip Lowrie, another character from the first episode, returned to Coronation Street after a year absence. Rita Tanner Barbara Knox appeared on the show for one episode in December 1977, before returning as a

full time cast member in January She is currently the second longest serving original cast member on the show. Stan and Hilda Ogden were introduced in , with Hilda becoming one of the most famous British soap opera characters of all time. Stan Ogden had been killed off in following the death of actor Bernard Youens after a long illness which had restricted his appearances towards the end. The character briefly returned in June

**3: Coronation Street - Latest news, opinion, features, previews, video - Mirror Online**

*Collections relative to claims at the coronations of several of the kings of England, beginning with King Richard II.*

Coronation of the British monarch Save Coronation of George IV , The coronation of the British monarch is a ceremony specifically, initiation rite in which the monarch of the United Kingdom is formally invested with regalia and crowned at Westminster Abbey. It corresponds to the coronations that formerly took place in other European monarchies , all of which have abandoned coronations in favour of inauguration or enthronement ceremonies. The coronation usually takes place several months after the death of the previous monarch, as it is considered a joyous occasion that would be inappropriate while mourning continues. This interval also gives the planners enough time to complete the elaborate arrangements required. The ceremony is performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury , the most senior cleric in the Church of England , of which the monarch is supreme governor. Other clergy and members of the nobility also have roles; most participants in the ceremony are required to wear ceremonial uniforms or robes and coronets. Many other government officials and guests attend, including representatives of other countries. The essential elements of the coronation have remained largely unchanged for the past thousand years. The sovereign is first presented to, and acclaimed by, the people. He or she then swears an oath to uphold the law and the Church. Following that, the monarch is anointed with holy oil , invested with regalia, and crowned, before receiving the homage of his or her subjects. Wives of kings are then anointed and crowned as queen consort. The service ends with a closing procession, and since the 20th century it has been traditional for the royal family to appear later on the balcony of Buckingham Palace , before attending a banquet there. From the Bayeux Tapestry. It drew on ceremonies used by the kings of the Franks and those used in the ordination of bishops. Two versions of coronation services, known as ordines from the Latin ordo meaning "order" or recensions, survive from before the Norman Conquest. It is not known if the first recension was ever used in England and it was the second recension which was used by Edgar in and by subsequent Anglo-Saxon and early Norman kings. While retaining the most important elements of the Anglo-Saxon rite, it borrowed heavily from the consecration of the Holy Roman Emperor from the Pontificale Romano-Germanicum , a book of German liturgy compiled in Mainz in , thus bringing the English tradition into line with continental practice. Although influenced by its French counterpart, the new ordo focussed on the balance between the monarch and his nobles and on the oath, neither of which concerned the absolutist French kings. However, six years later, he was succeeded by his half-sister, Mary I , who restored the Catholic rite. Perhaps because the coronation of George III had been beset by "numerous mistakes and stupidities", [19] the next time around, spectacle overshadowed the religious aspect of the service. Traditionalists threatened to boycott what they called a " Half Crown -nation". The assembly of peers and ceremonial at Westminster Hall involving the presentation of the regalia to the monarch was eliminated. When Victoria was crowned in , the service followed the pared-down precedent set by her uncle, and the under-rehearsed ceremonial was marred by mistakes and accidents. On the day before the coronation, the boy king and his retinue were met outside the City of London by the lord mayor , aldermen and the livery companies , and he was conducted to the Tower of London where he spent the night in vigil. The following morning, the king travelled on horseback in a great procession through the decorated city streets to Westminster. Bands played along the route, the public conduits flowed with red and white wine, and an imitation castle had been built in Cheapside , probably to represent the New Jerusalem , where a girl blew gold leaf over the king and offered him wine. James II abandoned the tradition of the pageant to pay for jewels for his queen [29] and thereafter there was only a short procession on foot from Westminster Hall to the abbey. It was the first time any part of the service had been photographed. In early modern coronations, the events inside the abbey were usually recorded by artists and published in elaborate folio books of engravings, [30] the last of these was published in depicting the coronation which had taken place three years earlier. Originally, events as far as the choir screen were to be televised live, with the remainder to be filmed and released later after any mishaps were edited out. This would prevent television viewers from seeing most of the highlights of the coronation, including the actual crowning, live; it led to controversy in the press and even questions in

parliament. It was revealed 30 years later that the about-face was due to the personal intervention of the queen. The coronation contributed to the increase of public interest in television, which rose significantly. An Imperial Conference was held afterwards. By the Statute of Westminster had made the dominions fully independent, and the wording of the coronation oath was amended to include their names and confine the elements concerning religion to the United Kingdom. Long live the King. If the king is already married at the time of his coronation, a joint coronation of both king and queen may be performed. If the king married, or remarried, after his coronation, or if his wife were not crowned with him for some other reason, she might be crowned in a separate ceremony. The offices of Lord High Steward and Lord High Constable have not been regularly filled since the 15th and 16th centuries respectively; they are, however, revived for coronation ceremonies. At later coronations, barons were specially designated from among the city councillors for the specific purpose of attending coronations. Originally, the barons were charged with bearing a ceremonial canopy over the sovereign during the procession to and from Westminster Abbey. Such rights are determined by a special Court of Claims, over which the Lord High Steward traditionally presided. The legal claim of the Scholars of Westminster School to be the first to acclaim the monarch on behalf of the common people was formally disallowed by the court, but in practice their traditional shouts of "Vivat! Dignitaries and representatives from other nations are also customarily invited. Although the service has undergone two major revisions, a translation and has been modified for each coronation for the following thousand years, the sequence of taking an oath, anointing, investing of regalia, crowning and enthronement found in the Anglo-Saxon text<sup>[80]</sup> have remained constant. For the entrance of the monarch, Psalm, I was glad, is sung. The sovereign enters Westminster Abbey wearing the crimson surcoat and the Robe of State of crimson velvet and takes his or her seat on a Chair of Estate. At each side, the archbishop calls for the recognition of the sovereign, with the words, Sirs, I here present unto you [name], your undoubted King Queen. Wherefore all you who are come this day to do your homage and service, are you willing to do the same? After the people acclaim the sovereign at each side, the archbishop administers an oath to the sovereign. The Archbishop of Canterbury: Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the Peoples of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, Pakistan and Ceylon, and of your Possessions and other Territories to any of them belonging or pertaining, according to their respective laws and customs? I solemnly promise so to do. Will you to your power cause Law and Justice, in Mercy, to be executed in all your judgments? 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 inviolable 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? All this I promise to do. The things which I have here before promised, I will perform, and keep. So help me God. The monarch additionally swears a separate oath to preserve Presbyterian church government in the Church of Scotland and this oath is taken before the coronation. Once the Bible is presented, the Holy Communion is celebrated, but the service is interrupted after the Nicene Creed. After this anthem, the Archbishop recites a prayer in preparation for the anointing, which is based on the ancient prayer *Deus electorum fortitudo* also used in the anointing of French kings. After this prayer, the coronation anthem *Zadok the Priest* by George Frederick Handel is sung by the choir; meanwhile, the crimson robe is removed, and the sovereign proceeds to the Coronation Chair for the anointing,<sup>[39]</sup> which has been set in a prominent position, wearing the anointing gown. In , the chair stood atop a dais of several steps. It has been used for every coronation at Westminster Abbey since. Until , the stone was kept with the chair in Westminster Abbey, but it was moved that year to Edinburgh Castle in Scotland, where it is displayed on the proviso that it be returned to England for use at future coronations. The duty of acting as canopy-bearers was performed in recent coronations by four Knights of the Garter. The Dean of Westminster pours consecrated oil from an eagle-shaped ampulla into a filigreed spoon with which the Archbishop of Canterbury anoints the sovereign in the form of a cross on the hands, head, and heart. After being anointed, the monarch rises from the Coronation

Chair and kneels down at a faldstool placed in front of it. The archbishop then concludes the ceremonies of the anointing by reciting a prayer that is a modified English translation of the ancient Latin prayer *Deus, Dei Filius*, recited in the consecration of other Christian sovereigns. The Knights of the Garter then bear away the canopy. Investing The sovereign is then enrobed in the *colobium sindonis*, over which is placed the *supertunica*. The sovereign is then further robed, this time receiving bracelets and putting the *Robe Royal* and *Stole Royal* on top of the *supertunica*. The Archbishop then delivers several Crown Jewels to the sovereign. First, he delivers the Orb ,[39] a hollow gold sphere decorated with precious and semi-precious stones. The Orb is surmounted by a cross, representing the rule of Jesus over the world;[89] it is returned to the altar immediately after being received. This prayer is the translation of the ancient formula *Deus tuorum Corona fidelium*. Peers of the realm and officers of arms put on their coronets, the trumpeters sound a fanfare and church bells ring out across the kingdom, as gun salutes echo from the Tower of London and Hyde Park. Finally, the archbishop, standing before the monarch, says the crowning formula, which is a translation of the ancient Latin prayer *Coronet te Deus: Be strong and of a good courage; keep the commandments of the Lord thy God, and walk in his ways*. During the singing of this antiphon, all stand in their places, and the monarch remains seated in the Coronation Chair still wearing the crown and holding the sceptres. The recitation of this antiphon is followed by a rite of benediction consisting of several prayers. After the enthronement proper, the act of homage takes place: Next, members of the royal family pay homage individually. The peers are led by the premier peers of their rank: The Communion service interrupted earlier is resumed and completed. He or she then wears the Imperial State Crown and takes into his or her hands the Sceptre with the Cross and the Orb and leaves the chapel while all present sing the national anthem. It has featured in every coronation since, an achievement unparalleled by any other piece. This was approved by the Queen and the Archbishop of Canterbury, so Vaughan Williams recast his arrangement of *Old th* , the English metrical version of Psalm , the *Jubilate Deo* "All people that on earth do dwell" for congregation, organ and orchestra: For those in attendance other than members of the royal family what to wear is laid down in detail by the Earl Marshal prior to each Coronation and published in the *London Gazette*. The king left found the enormous weight of the robes very inconvenient. In contrast to the history and tradition which surround the regalia , it is customary for most coronation robes to be newly made for each monarch. *Crimson surcoat* " the regular dress during most of the ceremony, worn under all other robes. It consists of an ermine cape and a long crimson velvet train lined with further ermine and decorated with gold lace. *Anointing gown* " a simple and austere garment worn during the anointing. It is plain white, bears no decoration and fastens at the back.

## 4: Coronation of Elizabeth II - Wikipedia

*Collections Relative to Claims at the Coronations of Several of the Kings of England, Beginning with King Richard II [Various] on www.enganchecubano.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Many of the earliest books, particularly those dating back to the s and before, are now extremely scarce and increasingly expensive.*

List of coronations of British monarchs The timing of the coronation has varied throughout British history. Long live the King. If the king is already married at the time of his coronation, a joint coronation of both king and queen may be performed. If the king married, or remarried, after his coronation, or if his wife were not crowned with him for some other reason, she might be crowned in a separate ceremony. The offices of Lord High Steward and Lord High Constable have not been regularly filled since the 15th and 16th centuries respectively; they are, however, revived for coronation ceremonies. At later coronations, barons were specially designated from among the city councillors for the specific purpose of attending coronations. Originally, the barons were charged with bearing a ceremonial canopy over the sovereign during the procession to and from Westminster Abbey. Grand Serjeanty Many landowners and other persons have honorific "duties" or privileges at the coronation. Such rights are determined by a special Court of Claims , over which the Lord High Steward traditionally presided. The legal claim of the Scholars of Westminster School to be the first to acclaim the monarch on behalf of the common people was formally disallowed by the court, but in practice their traditional shouts of "Vivat! Dignitaries and representatives from other nations are also customarily invited. Although the service has undergone two major revisions, a translation and has been modified for each coronation for the following thousand years, the sequence of taking an oath, anointing, investing of regalia, crowning and enthronement found in the Anglo-Saxon text [80] have remained constant. For the entrance of the monarch, Psalm , I was glad, is sung. The sovereign enters Westminster Abbey wearing the crimson surcoat and the Robe of State of crimson velvet and takes his or her seat on a Chair of Estate. At each side, the archbishop calls for the recognition of the sovereign, with the words, Sirs, I here present unto you [name], your undoubted King Queen. Wherefore all you who are come this day to do your homage and service, are you willing to do the same? After the people acclaim the sovereign at each side, the archbishop administers an oath to the sovereign. The Archbishop of Canterbury: Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the Peoples of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa , Pakistan and Ceylon , and of your Possessions and other Territories to any of them belonging or pertaining, according to their respective laws and customs? I solemnly promise so to do. Will you to your power cause Law and Justice, in Mercy, to be executed in all your judgments? 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 inviolable 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? All this I promise to do. The things which I have here before promised, I will perform, and keep. So help me God. The monarch additionally swears a separate oath to preserve Presbyterian church government in the Church of Scotland and this oath is taken before the coronation. Once the Bible is presented, the Holy Communion is celebrated, but the service is interrupted after the Nicene Creed. After this anthem, the Archbishop recites a prayer in preparation for the anointing, which is based on the ancient prayer Deus electorum fortitudo also used in the anointing of French kings. After this prayer, the coronation anthem Zadok the Priest by George Frederick Handel is sung by the choir; meanwhile, the crimson robe is removed, and the sovereign proceeds to the Coronation Chair for the anointing, [39] which has been set in a prominent position, wearing the anointing gown. In , the chair stood atop a dais of several steps. It has been used for every coronation at Westminster Abbey since. Until , the stone was kept with the chair in Westminster Abbey, but it was moved that year to Edinburgh Castle in Scotland, where it is displayed on the proviso that it be returned to England for use at future coronations. The duty of acting as

canopy-bearers was performed in recent coronations by four Knights of the Garter. The Dean of Westminster pours consecrated oil from an eagle-shaped ampulla into a filigreed spoon with which the Archbishop of Canterbury anoints the sovereign in the form of a cross on the hands, head, and heart. After being anointed, the monarch rises from the Coronation Chair and kneels down at a faldstool placed in front of it. The archbishop then concludes the ceremonies of the anointing by reciting a prayer that is a modified English translation of the ancient Latin prayer *Deus, Dei Filius*, recited in the consecration of other Christian sovereigns. The Knights of the Garter then bear away the canopy. Investing[ edit ] The sovereign is then enrobed in the *colobium sindonis*, over which is placed the *supertunica*. The sovereign is then further robed, this time receiving bracelets and putting the *Robe Royal* and *Stole Royal* on top of the *supertunica*. The Archbishop then delivers several Crown Jewels to the sovereign. First, he delivers the Orb , [39] a hollow gold sphere decorated with precious and semi-precious stones. The Orb is surmounted by a cross, representing the rule of Jesus over the world; [89] it is returned to the altar immediately after being received. This prayer is the translation of the ancient formula *Deus tuorum Corona fidelium*. Peers of the realm and officers of arms put on their coronets, the trumpeters sound a fanfare and church bells ring out across the kingdom, as gun salutes echo from the Tower of London and Hyde Park. Finally, the archbishop, standing before the monarch, says the crowning formula, which is a translation of the ancient Latin prayer *Coronet te Deus: Be strong and of a good courage; keep the commandments of the Lord thy God, and walk in his ways*. During the singing of this antiphon, all stand in their places, and the monarch remains seated in the Coronation Chair still wearing the crown and holding the sceptres. The recitation of this antiphon is followed by a rite of benediction consisting of several prayers. After the enthronement proper, the act of homage takes place: Next, members of the royal family pay homage individually. The peers are led by the premier peers of their rank: The Communion service interrupted earlier is resumed and completed. He or she then wears the *Imperial State Crown* and takes into his or her hands the *Sceptre with the Cross* and the *Orb* and leaves the chapel while all present sing the national anthem. It has featured in every coronation since, an achievement unparalleled by any other piece.

**5: List of Coronation Street characters () - Wikipedia**

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Edward I was fighting in the Ninth Crusade when he acceded to the throne in 1272; he was crowned soon after his return in 1274. Edward V and Lady Jane Grey were both deposed before they could be crowned, in 1483 and 1553, respectively. Long live the King. The last Anglo-Saxon monarch, Harold II Godwinson, was crowned at Westminster Abbey in 1066; the location was preserved for all future coronations. In 1154, Henry the Young King, heir to the throne, was crowned as a second king of England, subordinate to his father Henry II; [15] such coronations were common practice in mediaeval France and Germany, but this is only one of two instances of its kind in England the other being that of Ecgrith of Mercia in 829, crowned whilst his father, Offa of Mercia, was still alive. If the king is already married at the time of his coronation, a joint coronation of both king and queen may be performed. If the king married, or remarried, after his coronation, or if his wife were not crowned with him for some other reason, she might be crowned in a separate ceremony. Originally only events as far as the choir screen were to be televised live, with the remainder to be filmed and released later after any mishaps were edited out. This would prevent television viewers from seeing most of the main events of the coronation, including the actual crowning, live. This led to controversy in the press, and even questions in Parliament. It was not revealed until 30 years later that the about-face was due to the personal intervention of the Queen. It is estimated that over twenty million individuals viewed the programme in the United Kingdom, an audience unprecedented in television history. The coronation greatly increased public interest in televisions. William I was crowned by the Archbishop of York, since the Archbishop of Canterbury had been appointed by the Antipope Benedict X, and this appointment was not recognised as valid by the Pope. The offices of Lord High Steward and Lord High Constable have not been regularly filled since the 15th and 16th centuries respectively; they are, however, revived for coronation ceremonies. Reforms in the nineteenth century, however, integrated the Cinque Ports into a regular constituency system applied throughout the nation. At later coronations, Barons were specially designated from among the city councillors for the specific purpose of attending coronations. Originally, the Barons were charged with bearing a ceremonial canopy over the Sovereign. The last time the Barons performed such a task was at the coronation of George IV in 1821. The Barons did not return for the coronations of William IV who insisted on a simpler, cheaper ceremonial and Victoria. Such rights are determined by a special Court of Claims, over which the Lord High Steward traditionally presided. By the Tudor period, the hereditary post of Lord High Steward had merged with the Crown, and so Henry VIII began the modern tradition of naming a temporary Steward for the coronation only, with separate commissioners to carry out the actual work of the court. The Sovereign wears a variety of different robes and other garments during the course of the ceremony: Crimson surcoat – the regular dress during most of the ceremony, worn under all other robes. In 1953, Elizabeth II wore a newly made gown in place of a surcoat. It consists of an ermine cape and a long crimson velvet train lined with further ermine and decorated with gold lace. It is plain white, bears no decoration and fastens at the back. It is a loose white undergarment of fine linen cloth edged with a lace border, open at the sides, sleeveless and cut low at the neck. It symbolises the derivation of Royal authority from the people. It is a long coat of gold silk which reaches to the ankles and has wide-flowing sleeves. It is lined with rose-coloured silk, trimmed with gold lace, woven with national symbols and fastened by a sword belt. It derives from the full dress uniform of a consul of the Byzantine Empire. It is lay, rather than liturgical, in nature. It comprises an embroidered ermine cape with a train of purple silk velvet, trimmed with Canadian ermine and fully lined with pure silk English satin. The purple recalls the imperial robes of Roman Emperors. Royal dukes use six rows of ermine, ermine on the front of the cape and long trains borne by pages. The robes of peers and peeresses are used only during coronations. The same style, without the arch, is used for the children and siblings of Sovereigns. The aforementioned coronets are borne instead of any coronets based on peerage dignities. The coronets of dukes show eight strawberry leaves, those of

marquesses four strawberry leaves alternating with four raised silver balls, those of earls eight strawberry leaves alternating with eight raised silver balls, those of viscounts sixteen silver balls and those of barons six silver balls. George and the Order of the British Empire. These have only a ceremonial role, but are authorised by the statutes of their orders to wear the same crown as Garter at a coronation. Prior to that he wore a replica of the Crown of Scotland. In a new replica of this crown was created for use by the Lord Lyon at future coronations. Dignitaries and representatives from other nations are also customarily invited. From left to right: The Sovereign enters Westminster Abbey wearing the crimson surcoat and the Robe of State of crimson velvet. At each side, the Archbishop calls for the Recognition of the Sovereign, with the words, "Sirs, I here present unto you Wherefore all you who are come this day to do your homage and service, are you willing to do the same? The Archbishop of Canterbury: 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 inviolable 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? The things which I have here before promised, I will perform, and keep. So help me God. This part of the oath is taken before the coronation. Once the Bible is presented, the Holy Communion is celebrated, but the service is interrupted after the Nicene Creed. Also known as the "stone of destiny", it was used for ancient Scottish coronations until brought to England by Edward I. It has been used for every coronation at Westminster Abbey since. Until the stone was kept with the chair in Westminster Abbey between coronations, but it was returned that year to Scotland, where it will remain on display in Edinburgh Castle until it is needed for a coronation. The duty of acting as canopy-bearers was performed in recent coronations by four Knights of the Garter. The Dean of Westminster pours consecrated oil from an eagle-shaped ampulla into a spoon with which the Archbishop of Canterbury anoints the Sovereign on the hands, head, and heart. The Sovereign is then further robed, this time putting the Robe Royal and Stole Royal on top of the supertunica. The Archbishop then delivers several Crown Jewels to the Sovereign. First, he delivers the Orb , [23] a hollow golden sphere set with numerous precious and semi-precious stones. The Orb is surmounted by a cross, representing the rule of Jesus over the world; [52] it is returned to the Altar immediately after being received. All cry "God Save the King [Queen]", placing their coronets and caps on their heads. Cannons are fired from the Tower of London. The Sovereign is then borne into the Throne. The Archbishops and Bishops swear their fealty, saying "I, N. Next, members of the Royal Family pay homage individually. The peers are led by the premier peers of their rank: The Communion ceremony interrupted earlier is resumed and completed. He or she then wears the Imperial State Crown and takes into his or her hands the Sceptre with the Cross and the Orb and leaves the chapel while all present sing the National Anthem. The most oft-used piece is Zadok the Priest , a religious composition by George Frideric Handel based on texts from the Bible. This was approved by the Archbishop of Canterbury, so Vaughan Williams recast his setting of the English metrical version of Psalm , the Jubilate Deo "All people that on earth do dwell" for congregation, organ and orchestra: Traditionally, the coronation was immediately followed by a banquet, held in Westminster Hall in the Palace of Westminster which also serves as the home to the Houses of Parliament. A herald would then make a proclamation of the readiness of the Champion to fight anyone denying the monarch. After , the form for this was as follows: The Sovereign would then drink to the Champion from a gold cup, which he would then present to the latter. Victoria did not attend personally, but was represented by the Viceroy , Lord Lytton. Since it was deemed inappropriate for the Christian anointing and coronation to take place in a largely non-Christian nation, George V was not crowned in India; instead, he wore a crown as he entered the Durbar. The law prohibited the removal of the British Crown Jewels from the United Kingdom; therefore, a separate crown, known as the Imperial Crown of India , was created for him. The Emperor was enthroned, and the Indian princes paid homage to him. Thereafter, certain political decisions, such as the decision to move the capital from Calcutta to Delhi, were announced at the Durbar. The ceremony was not repeated, and the imperial title was abandoned by George VI in though India had become independent a year earlier.

### 6: Coronation Street spoilers - Sally Metcalfe and Abi Franklin in big trial twist

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However, for the new Queen, several parts of the ceremony were markedly different. There had been considerable debate within the British Cabinet on the subject, with Prime Minister Winston Churchill against the idea; but, Elizabeth refused his advice on this matter and insisted the event take place before television cameras, [19] as well as those filming with experimental 3D technology. In all, three such flights were made as the coronation proceeded, with the first and second Canberras taking the second and third batches of film to Montreal respectively. Film was also dispatched to Australia aboard a Qantas airliner, which arrived in Sydney in a record time of 53 hours 28 minutes. Attached to the shoulders of her dress, the Queen wore the Robe of State, a 6-yard 5. A further 15, lined the route. When the Queen arrived at about In the lengthy oath, the Queen swore to govern each of her countries according to their respective laws and customs, to mete out law and justice with mercy, to uphold Protestantism in the United Kingdom and protect the Church of England and preserve its bishops and clergy. She proceeded to the altar where she stated, "The things which I have here promised, I will perform, and keep. So help me God", before kissing the Bible and putting the royal sign-manual to the oath as the Bible was returned to the Dean of Westminster. Elizabeth returned the book to Pitt-Watson, who placed it back with the Dean of Westminster. 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", before reading various excerpts from the First Epistle of Peter , Psalms, and the Gospel of Matthew. The Sword of State was then handed to Elizabeth, who, after a prayer was uttered by Fisher, placed it herself on the altar, and the peer who had been previously holding it took it back again after paying a sum of shillings. With the first two items on and in her right hand and the latter in her left, Queen Elizabeth was crowned by the Archbishop of Canterbury, with the crowd chanting "God save the queen! The princes and peers gathered then put on their coronets and a gun salute was fired from the Tower of London. When the last baron had completed this task, the assembly shouted "God save Queen Elizabeth. Long live Queen Elizabeth. May the Queen live for ever! McKie convened an advisory committee with Arnold Bax and Sir Ernest Bullock , who had directed the music for the previous coronation. Another tradition was that new work be commissioned from the leading composers of the day: Benjamin Britten had agreed to compose a piece, but he caught influenza and then had to deal with flooding at Aldeburgh , so nothing was forthcoming. This proved controversial and was not included in the programme until the Queen had been consulted and found to be in favour; Vaughan Williams wrote an elaborate arrangement of the traditional Scottish metrical psalm , " Old th ", which included military trumpet fanfares. In addition to those established choirs, the Royal School of Church Music conducted auditions to find twenty boy trebles from parish church choirs representing the various regions of the United Kingdom. Along with twelve trebles chosen from various British cathedral choirs, the selected boys spent the month beforehand training at Addington Palace. Together with a full orchestra, conducted by Sir Adrian Boult, the total number of musicians was A multicultural show was put on at Exhibition Place in Toronto , square dances and exhibitions took place in the Prairie provinces and in Vancouver the Chinese community performed a public lion dance. Coronation review of the fleet[ edit ] Warships from Sweden right and the Soviet Union at the fleet review On 15 June , the Queen attended a fleet review at Spithead , off the coast at Portsmouth. There were more Commonwealth naval ships present than at the coronation review, though a third of them were frigates or smaller vessels. This was followed by a fly-past of some naval aircraft. After the Queen transferred to Vanguard for dinner, the day concluded with the Illumination of the fleet and a fireworks display.

### 7: Coronation of the British monarch | Revolvry

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### 9: Coronation Street - Wikipedia

*The offices, with attendant duties, which people have claimed at coronations fall into three main categories. First, there are the offices granted by hereditary right: that of lord high steward, lord great chamberlain, lord high constable, earl marshal, and the bearer of the spurs in the coronation procession.*

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