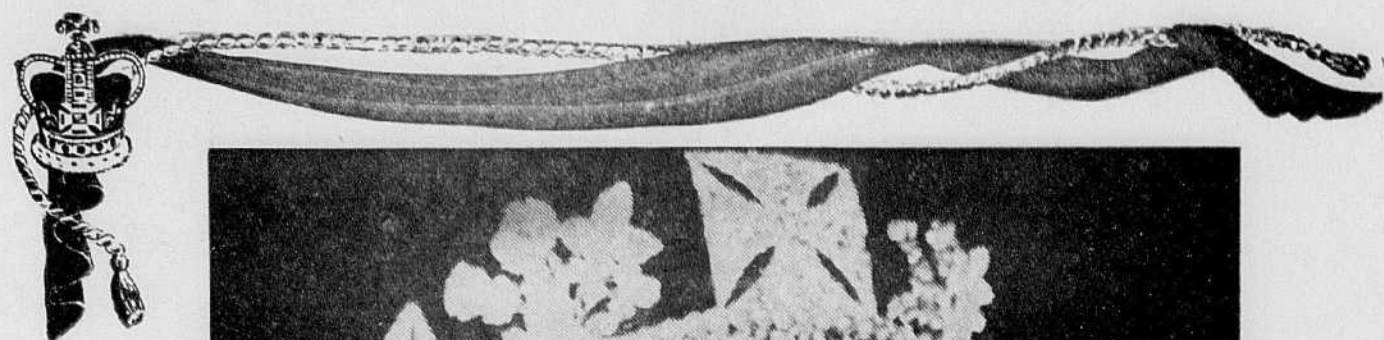
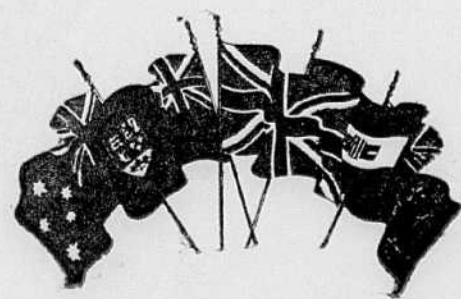


# CORONATION SUPPLEMENT

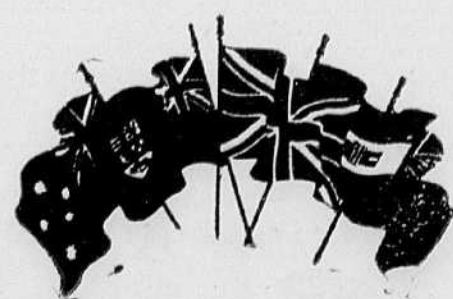


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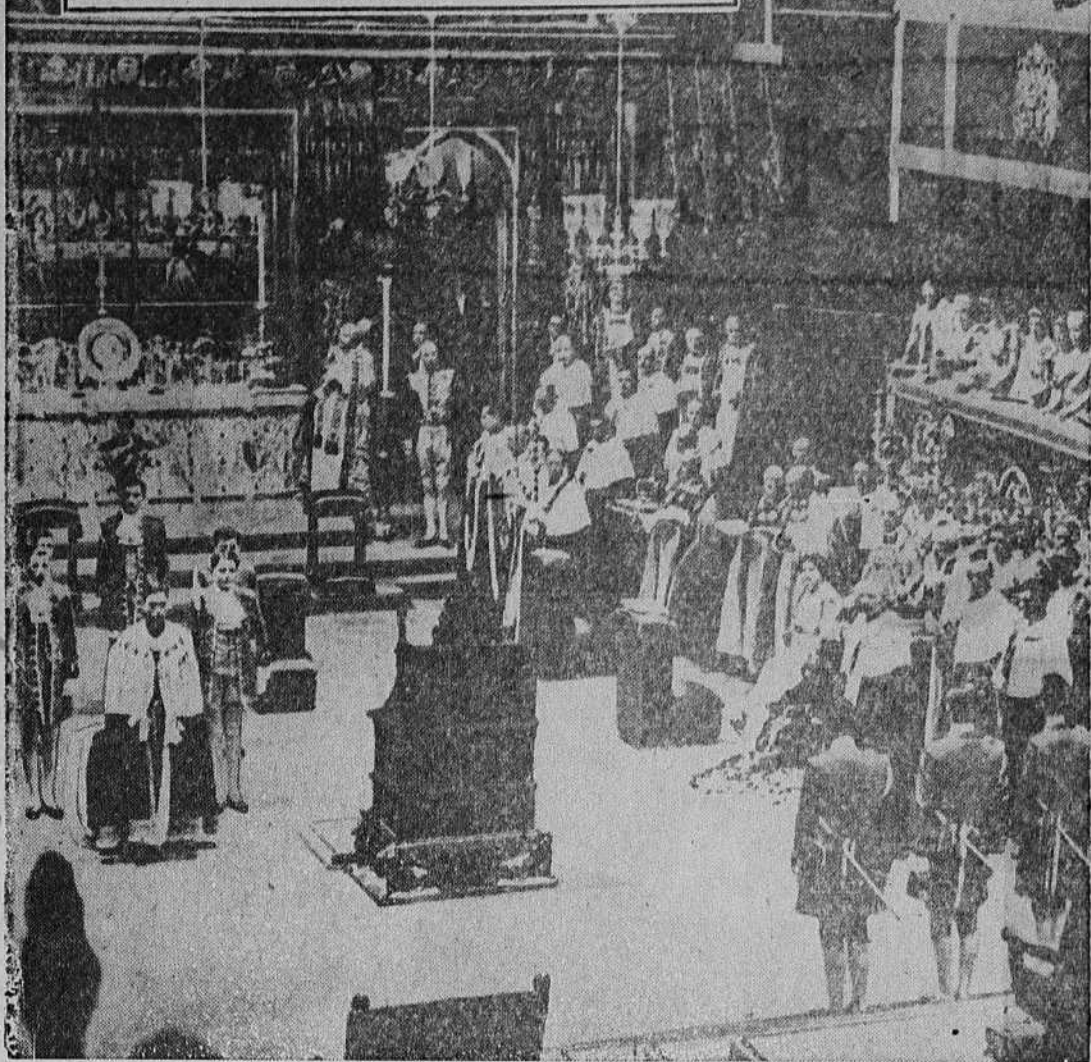
Sherbrooke Daily Record

JUNE 2, 1953



## CORONATION--

**THE CEREMONY:** The Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II is not only a magnificent spectacle and occasion for rejoicing, but it also has deep religious and historical significance. Here are shown the principal steps in the ancient ceremony and ritual, substantially the same during centuries of British sovereigns. Pictures, taken at Coronation of King George VI, are from "The History of the Coronation," by Lawrence E. Tanner, Keeper of the Muniments and Library, Westminster Abbey. (British Book Center, N. Y.)



**LEFT:** First step in the Coronation is the Recognition. The Archbishop of Canterbury and Great Officers of the Realm (seen near High Altar, background) walk to the four sides of the Theatre and at each present Queen Elizabeth as "your undoubted Queen." The Sovereign faces each corner in turn as the people shout "God save Queen Elizabeth!" Photo shows Recognition of King George VI, who stands beside Coronation Chair with his Pages. The Recognition is followed by the Oath, signed by the Queen at the High Altar.

**RIGHT:** Next step is the Anointing. The Sovereign sits in the Coronation (St. Edward's) Chair. Anointing was once done in secret, now symbolized by a canopy held by four Knights of the Garter. The Archbishop (under canopy with Dean of Westminster behind him) anoints the Queen on the hands, the breast and the crown of the head.

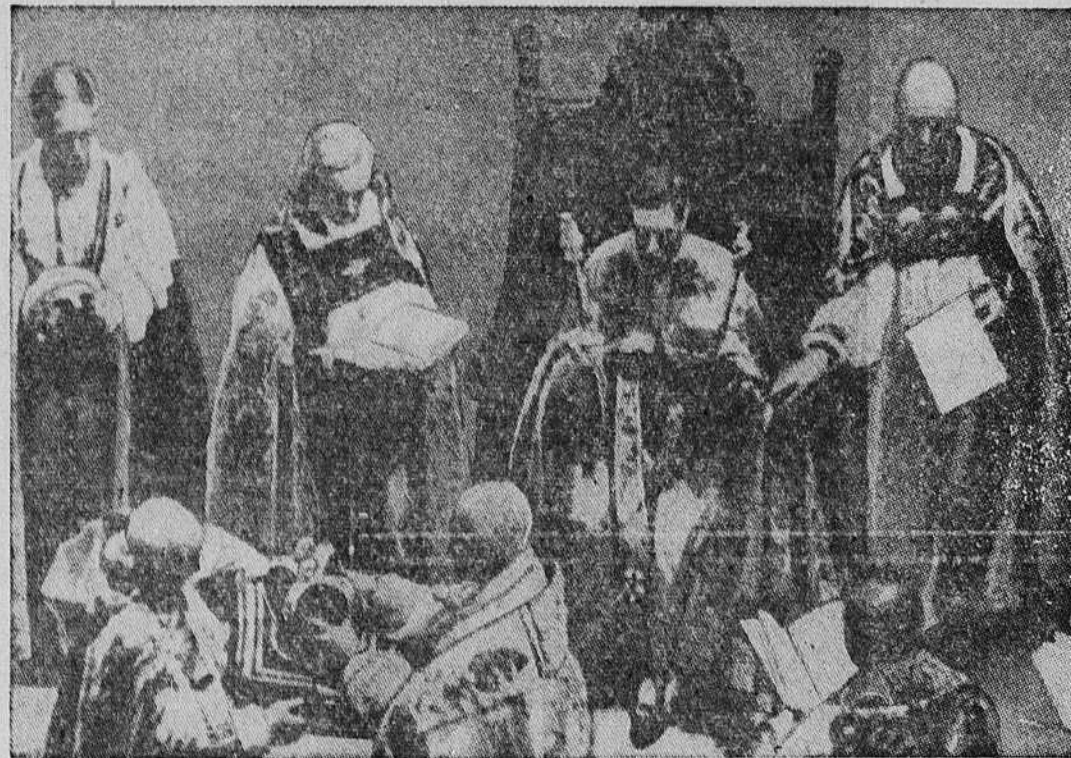


After the Anointing, the Regalia are presented. First, the gold spurs, symbolizing Knighthood and Chivalry. Her Majesty will touch them and they will be returned to the Altar. Next comes the jeweled Sovereign's Sword, in the case of George VI (above, left), girded on by the Lord Great Chamberlain. Queen Elizabeth will follow Queen Victoria's precedent and hold it in her hand, then offer it at the Altar. Right photo shows King George VI offering the Sword to the Dean of Westminster, who places it on the Altar.



**LEFT:** Having been invested with the Royal Robe of cloth of gold in which she will be crowned, the Queen then receives the rest of the Regalia—the Orb, the Ring, the Sceptre with Cross and the Rod with Dove. Photo shows George VI after Lord Great Chamberlain has fastened the clasps of the Royal Robe.

**RIGHT:** Next is the actual crowning. Here the Sovereign (in this case King George) sits in the Coronation Chair, holding in his right hand the Sceptre with Cross and in the left, the Rod with Dove. The Dean of Westminster, left, brings St. Edward's Crown from the Altar to the Archbishop.



This is the supreme moment of the Coronation. The Archbishop holds the Crown above the Sovereign, pauses a moment, then reverently places it on the Queen's head. At this climactic moment, the people shout "God Save the Queen!" peers, peeresses and Kings of Arms put on their coronets, trumpets sound and cannon in the Tower of London fire the Royal Salute. The Acclamation is followed by the Benediction given by the Archbishop of Canterbury.



The Sovereign then moves to the Throne, on a raised platform behind the Coronation Chair. Here the Queen will receive the Fealty of the Archbishops and spiritual peers, then the Homage of the Princes of the Blood Royal and other temporal peers. First temporal peer will be the Queen's husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, who will take off his coronet, kneel, do his Homage, then rise, touch the Crown and kiss Her Majesty's left cheek. After the Fealty and Homage, drums beat, trumpets sound and the people cry "God save Queen Elizabeth!", "Long live Queen Elizabeth!" and "May the Queen live forever!" This completes the crowning, which is followed by the Communion Service, in which the Queen is joined at the Altar by the Duke of Edinburgh.



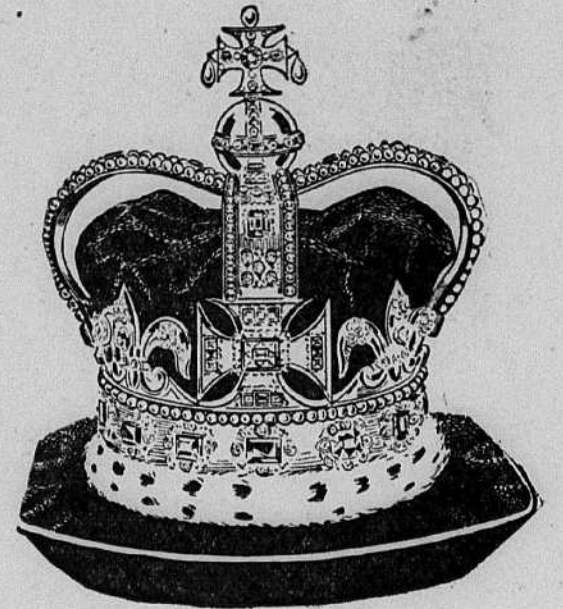
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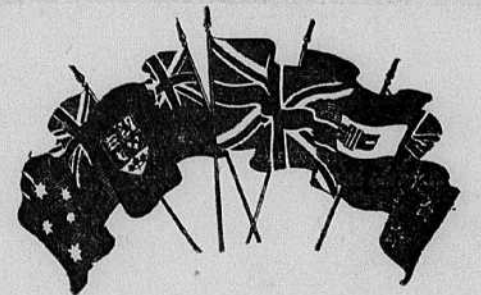
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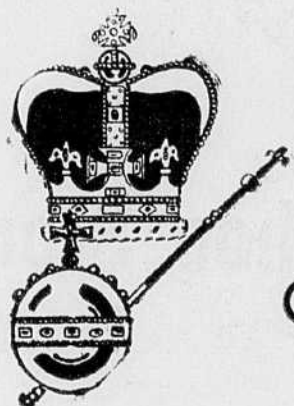
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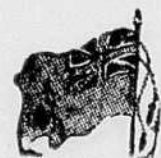
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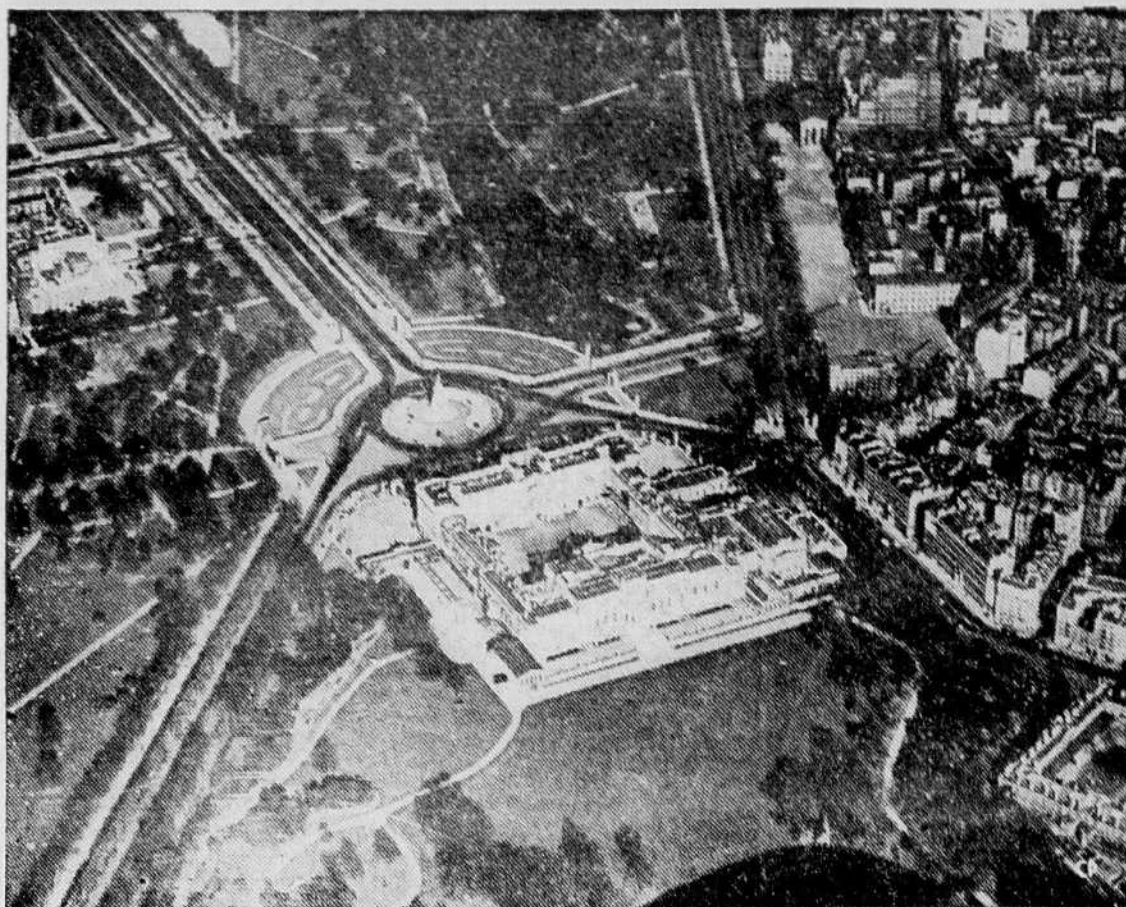
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**BUCKINGHAM PALACE** — Buckingham Palace, chief residence of British sovereigns, is in the heart of London. It dates back to 1703 when it was built by the Duke of Buckingham. George III bought it in 1761 and it was reconstructed in classic style between 1825 and 1836, and has been added to since. In 1837 it was considerably altered by Queen Victoria. This aerial view shows some of the 43 acres surrounding the castle and Regent Park in the background. (CP from U.K. Information)

## Buckingham Palace Stands Out In Coronation Scene Today

By ARCH MACKENZIE  
Canadian Press Staff Writer  
London—Conceived in the stubborn whim of George IV, sprawling grey-and-yellow Buckingham Palace has survived public and kingly censure to become synonymous with the British sovereign.

As the No. 1 royal residence this 40-acre, town-house-turned-palace in the heart of London will stand out with venerable Westminster Abbey in the Queen's crowning.

As palaces go, the 690-room

structure is a rank newcomer. For tradition, it must make do with silk worms and money squabbles while the abbey boasts ecclesiastic and royal roots so bedded in Britain's past that fable cloaks their origin.

Nevertheless, the palace's short and often humdrum history can't obscure its position since 1837 in the day-to-day life, of Britain's royalty.

George IV started to rebuild red-bricked Buckingham House in 1825 because he wanted a palace the envy of Europe. What he got,

most agree, was a town house and a lot of trouble.

"I am too old to build a palace," he conceded at the outset, but pressed on through costs mounting eventually close to £1,000,000, a House of Commons investigation and interminable delays. He had insisted on the site, acquired for £21,000 in 1762 by his father, for nostalgic family reasons, though he was the only one of George III's nine children not born there. He died before he could occupy the palace.

Brother William IV spurned the draughty place and tried unsuccessfully to give it to Parliament as a new home.

In 1837, young Queen Victoria became the first resident a month after her accession. With a reluctance, possibly inspired by the emotional tug of leaving her birthplace, she quit Kensington Gardens Palace for a 63-year Buckingham Palace stay.

Since then, the palace has been the sovereign's London home, continually revamped and reformed, resurfaced added to and sometimes openly disliked.

Its clocks figuratively stopped on the death of the prince consort in 1861. The gloom symbolizing the Victorian period to many descended on what had been the gayest residence in Britain. Pleasure-loving Edward VII termed it "the sepulchre" as Prince of Wales and, on his accession, swept away the past. George V dreamed of selling it, although he did more to modernize it, including addition of central heating, than any other sovereign.

Despite changes, it's much the same now as when finished by architect John Nash, whose regency-period work lives on in Regent's Park and Regent Street. Round the bones of Buckingham House he built a massive central block with wings ending in pavilions. These extremities gave way to the second and third sides of the palace court. Queen Victoria completed the square with the fourth side, to gain extra room "for a little family, nine children fast growing up."

The addition, resurfaced in 1913 in grey Portland stone, is the guard-dotter east side, best known



**ESKIMO TO CORONATION** — Representing the Yukon Girl Guides at the Coronation, Lena Tizya, arrives in Montreal en route to London. She hopes to visit the Tower of London and see a real-life version of the Beefeater at right, part of a display in Montreal's CNR station. (CP PHOTO)

## Army Of Cooks Fed Millions At Coronation

London — (Reuters) — An army of cooks, waitresses and dishwashers is having the biggest operation of their lives today.

They are feeding the millions who crowded central London to see the coronation procession. Plans for the great day were made months ahead by three or four main companies owning caterers' chains.

One firm alone planned to feed

all the palace features, facing down the Mall to Admiralty Arch on Trafalgar Square and looking out on St. James's and Green Parks.

What tradition the rambling edifice can claim includes a tenuous link with the abbey, whose preformation, Benedictine order of monks owned the land. Thrifty James I unsuccessfully tried to grow his own silk on the four acres remaining in royal hands by 1609. His mulberry trees lived but the silk worms died. Eventually the land became privately owned, supported various houses and then was bought by George III.

In the Coronation scheme, the palace is far more than a mere town house for Queen Elizabeth. It is the true heart of the elaborate planning and correlation that the conscientious, meticulous Queen has made her own.

The first of millions of public eyes will seek out her slight form today from stands a stone's throw down the Mall, before she has passed the freshly-painted palace fence on route to the most important function of her life.

Her arduous day will not end when she passes the 100-year old stone gates this afternoon. Ahead will be a 400-seat dinner, a palace jammed with the most notable guests and a balcony appearance for a fly-past staged by 24 Royal Canadian Air Force Sabre jets and accompanying Royal Air Force planes.

1,000,000 persons, a project involving a staff of 12,000 and 600 trucks to bring 1,000 tons of food and equipment to "strategic" points.

Another company, also planning on a basis of 1,000,000 customers, made up 1,000,000 sandwiches, wrapped them in cellophane and put them in cold storage.

The big turnover was expected in special tents and temporary buildings built along the route.

One sidewalk organization moved in with 500,000 soft drinks and 500,000 ice cream bars.

The companies also handled

a heavy trade in a more expensive "buffet lunch" served in the special stands where distinguished visitors and overseas tourists sat.

### GROWING CITY

Saskatoon — (C) — Population of Saskatoon was estimated at 55,563 as of the end of April by the city public health department. The estimate based in vital statistics showed an increase of 1,556 in the last year.



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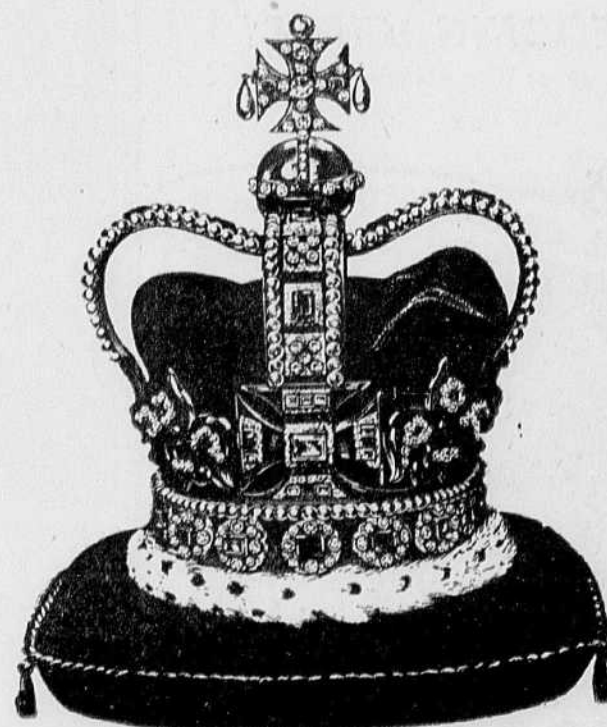
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# Elizabeth Has Been Conscious Of Her Heritage Since Youth

By JAMES F. KING  
London. — (AP) — Even as a princess at the toddling age, Elizabeth II caught on to her royal prerogatives.

One of her early discoveries on a visit to Buckingham Palace was that the sentry presented arms every time she passed. This was amusing. So, slipping away from her nurse, she paraded back and forth smiling happily as the poor sentry clicked his heels to attention each time.

Elizabeth's early consciousness of her position may have been due to her grandfather, King George V.

Once he held her up on the palace balcony to show her off to a crowd below and whispered, "They're cheering for you, you know."

The little girl beamed with delight and a few days later was caught testing her royal authority by ordering a playmate to bow low in homage.

From these and other stories, Elizabeth has been called "the girl born to be queen."

Yet the throne seemed far removed for the first child of the popular young Duke and Duchess of York when she was born early in the morning of April 21, 1926 in the home of her maternal grandfather, the Earl of Strathmore in London.

Elizabeth Alexandra Mary Windsor was a royal princess in her own right, but third in line to the throne—behind her uncle David and her own father who told friends he himself was "not palace minded."

Before she was 10, King George died. Uncle David, the dashing Prince of Wales, became Edward VIII, and abdicated after 324 days. Her father became King George VI, and by a sharp twist in fate she had come into the direct line of succession.

George VI died February 6, 1952, at the age of 56 and the princess became Queen. It was less than 26 years since her birth—when, according to ancient custom, since discarded as archaic, the then home secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, was on hand to verify the birth of the royal princess. The report is that the tiny princess showed her independence at once by yawning in the face of the home secretary.

She won the hearts of Britons at once. The birth brought a little brightness into the drab lives of a people torn by the impending general strike of 1926 and the miseries of mass unemployment. For the moment all Britons could unite at least in affection for the Royal Family.

Elizabeth came under the official royal inspection of her grandmother, Queen Mary, immediately. The matriarch bent over the cot of her first granddaughter and sighed, "I wish you were more like your mother."

To this day, Elizabeth is commonly known as "her father's daughter." She holds a remarkable likeness to the late George VI, the man who never expected or wanted to be King but won affection by application to duty as "the people's king," especially during the anxious days of the Second World War.

The rearing of children in the Royal Family, though modified down through the years, had long

main even today in the Royal Family circle.

Elizabeth was only four when sister Margaret was born. She showed no jealous resentment against the newcomer to the nursery. Instead Lilibet showed a maternal instinct and wanted to take complete charge of the new baby.

Over the years an unusually close bond of companionship, even for sisters, has grown. Elizabeth always has been the more serious and determined, Margaret the gayer and more mischievous.

They had the usual sisterly scraps, Lilibet, when provoked, flashed a fiery temper.

Their early years were as nearly normal as was possible for two daughters of a royal duke. They got as dirty making mud pies in the garden as any youngsters. They spent hours dressing dolls and playing house, and ran wildly about at hopscotch and hide-and-seek games.

They had many pets. Elizabeth



16TH CENTURY QUEEN—Queen Mary I was sovereign of England for five years, from 1553 to 1558. (CP from U.K. Information)

grandmother caught them roughhousing.

So Queen Mary decided it was time to take Lilibet under her wing. Though at the time the mantle of the monarchy seemed far removed from the little girl, the dignified old lady wanted to make sure that her granddaughter learned the stern code of duty which members of royalty are expected to maintain.

It was the beginning of an apprenticeship for the reigning Queen. Queen Mary, who held strong views on the bringing up of young princesses, was to have a tremendous influence on Elizabeth through the years.



LONGEST REIGN — Queen Victoria was English sovereign longer than any previous monarch. She reigned from 1837 to 1901. She was the great-great grandmother of Queen Elizabeth II. (CP from U.K. Information)

followed the general Victorian pattern that strength of character was developed by severity and even repression.

But the shy Duke of York preferred the life of a country gentleman to the limelight and was determined to shield his young daughter from the overpowering shadow of the crown as much as possible. His wife, a Scottish commoner named Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, dreaded the bleak rigidity of royalty's life, too.

So there was nothing austere or primitive about the princess' early upbringing.

"In the days of my childhood," she remarked years later, "the sun seemed always to be shining."

She invented a nickname for herself as soon as she could talk. Elizabeth was too much of a tongue-twister. The best she could do was "Lilibet"—and "Lilibet" she re-

loved animals, especially horses. She learned to ride at the age of three and was given her own Shetland pony on her fourth birthday. A daily chore was sprucing up, with furniture polish, a dozen wooden horses stabled in the nursery.

King George V in his declining years looked forward eagerly to the Buckingham Palace visits of his lively granddaughter, who liked to tease him. She shouted with laughter when he pretended to be angry as she ruffled his hair or stole food from his plate for her Welsh corgi dogs.

She would sit wide-eyed on his knee while the King spun yarns about the war-away places he had visited and the strange customs he had seen. This was the introductory course in her education. Like any healthy youngsters, the sisters enjoyed a good pillow fight. The trouble was that their reg-



GOOD QUEEN BESS — The first Queen Elizabeth reigned in England from 1558 to 1603. She succeeded another woman on the throne, Queen Mary I. (CP from U.K. Information)



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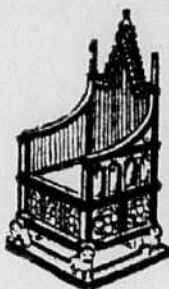
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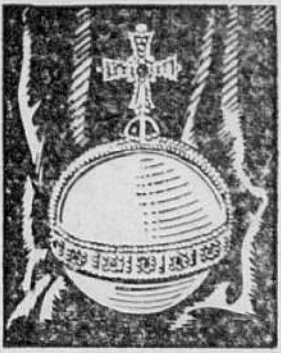
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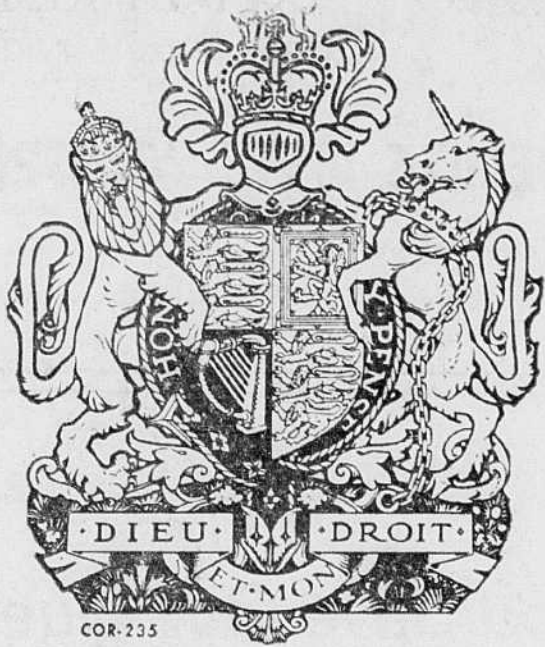
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## Political Matchmaking Intrigue Did Not Touch Elizabeth-Philip

By JAMES F. KING  
London. —(P)—Elizabeth was only four years old when the first speculation about her husband-to-be began under the ungrammatical headline in a London newspaper: "Who will the princess marry?"

The publicity on her heart affair never ceased until millions by radio heard her soft-spoken marriage vows.

In spite of this the romance of Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip of Greece was a real love match by all accounts. The intriguing by political matchmakers, which so often has beset royal romancing down through history, in this instance was all in the direction of making love's path smoother.

Just when it began no one is quite sure. The chances are that Elizabeth and Philip had met even before the first headline appeared speculating on her future husband.

Both are great-great-grandchildren of Queen Victoria. They grew up in the same circle and undoubtedly attended the same children's parties. But Philip, five years older, was more interested in ships than girls at that age.

"When I grow up," he was quick to tell everyone, "I'm going to be a naval officer like my uncle Dickie."

Uncle Dickie is Admiral Lord Mountbatten, dashing cousin of Elizabeth's father.

The princess was only 14 and Philip was a cadet at the naval college at Dartmouth when they made the first impression on each other. Elizabeth went with her parents for the presentation of the "King's Dirk" to the prince as the top member of his class. The fair-haired, six-foot prince and the princess saw a lot of each other that week-end, and out of the meeting grew a letter-writing relationship that continued through the war years.

Philip was careful to arrange his naval leaves so that they coincided with parties the blue-eyed princess might be attending.

But royal romances have their handicaps. Even after Elizabeth was sure Philip had won her heart, protocol dictated that they must not be seen together in public too often. Post-war night-club visits usually in groups of six or more — meant only a couple of dances together.

Word leaked out that an autographed photograph of the bearded Philip in his naval lieutenant's uniform had a prominent place on her dressing table.

Philip had none of the drawbacks of the German, Prince Albert, who became the consort of Queen Victoria. Nevertheless, there were some political considerations to overcome.

Philip was a refugee, a Greek prince, and he was baptized in the Greek Orthodox Church. He was sixth in line for the Greek throne. Philip was born in Corfu but has no Greek blood. He is a grandson of Prince William of Denmark who accepted Greece's throne in 1863 as George I. He is

a descendant of Queen Victoria on the maternal side.

Philip was brought to England as a one-year-old by his uncle Dickie after a rebel Greek government forced another uncle, King Constantine, to abdicate. He was brought up as a typical aristocratic school boy and in the Anglican faith. In the Second World War he took part in Mediterranean fighting in a number of ships and served on convoy duty around the world.

As a 20th-century princess, Elizabeth was free to marry of her own free choosing with two restrictions. The throne's ties with the Church of England barred her from marrying a Roman Catholic, and she could not marry without the King's consent.

Close friends took the engagement for granted when Philip spent his summer holiday with the Royal Family at Balmoral Castle in Scotland, and then took out British citizenship and renounced his Greek title in the winter of 1946-47.

But palace officials, sensitive about the private life of the heir-presumptive to the throne, were issuing denials of any impending marriage.

The only palace announcement was that Princess Elizabeth was going on a four-month tour of South Africa with the King and Queen. A love-sick girl took off on the long journey to meet Zulu warriors and other polyglot future subjects.

She carried off her role well, in line with her training, and won the affection of the South Africans, though there were times when she was bored. She complained about meeting so few young people.

"One would think they almost forgot that Margaret and I were

coming when they planned the program," she said.

The cold war was beginning and Elizabeth came of age during the South African tour. In a broadcast from Capetown on her 21st birthday she gave this pledge:

"My whole life, whether it be long or short, shall be devoted to the service of the great imperial family to which we all belong."

Like any young girl in love, she was anxious to see her fiancé, now just plain Lieut. Philip Mountbatten. And she let go with a few dance steps on the quarterdeck and hummed, "People will say We're in Love" when the Vanguard docked at journey's end.

Elizabeth was sure in her mind, and within two months, on July 10, 1947, the palace officially announced the engagement.

Winston Churchill sounded the theme in the House of Commons:

"Millions will welcome this joyous event as a flash of color on the hard road we have to travel."

On the eve of the wedding, the King conferred a title on his future son-in-law, "His Royal Highness, the Duke of Edinburgh."

A world radio audience heard the ceremony in Westminster Abbey, November 20, 1947. Elizabeth promised with trembling lips in the traditional words of the Church of England service "to love, cherish and to obey" her husband.

### BIG ORNAMENT

Lehave, N.S. — One of the largest ornaments in Nova Scotia is the large-scale model of the RCN corvette Halifax, decorating the lawn of Capt. Archie Publicover's home in this Lunenburg village. The replica was presented by the builders to the well-known skipper, who intends to place it on a permanent concrete base.



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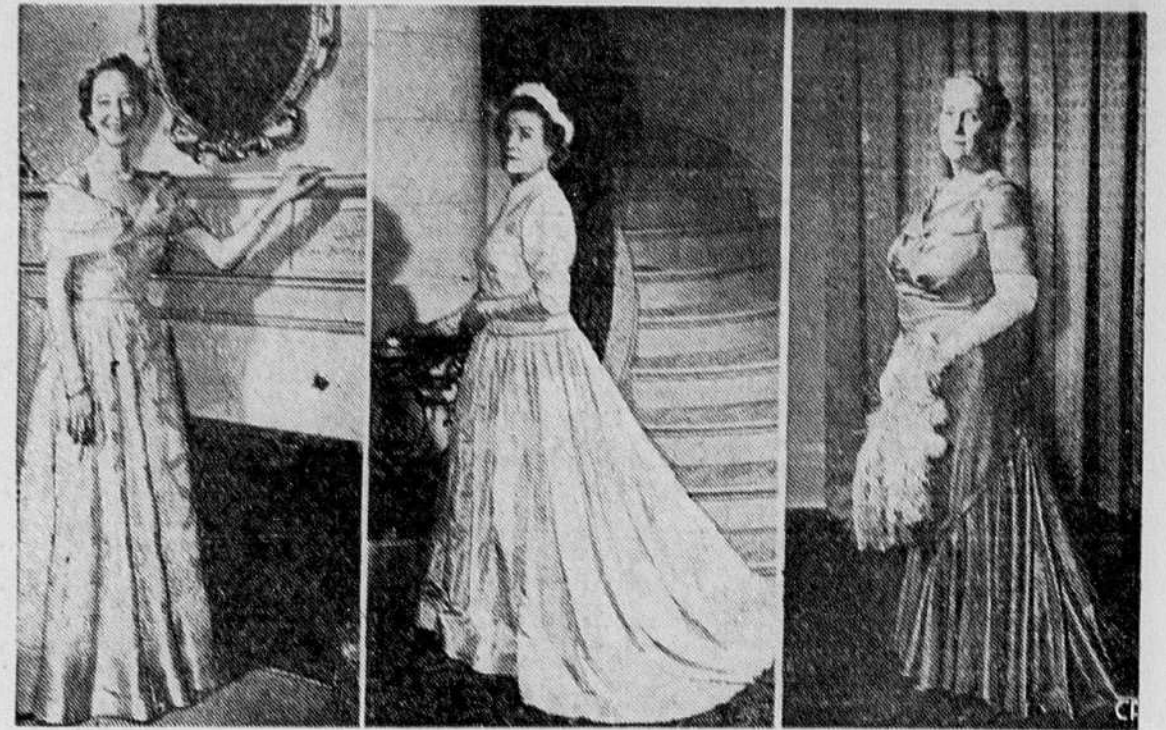
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CORONATION GOWNS — Gowns they wear at the Coronation today are modelled by wives of three members of Parliament in Ottawa. Mrs. George Drew (left), wife of the Progressive Conservative leader, wore a Norman Hartnell gown. It is of silver satin with a slate tone and an over-all pattern of opalescent sequins. The gown worn by Mrs. Ross Macdonald (centre), wife of the Speaker of the House of Commons, is of white, Italian-brocaded satin in a period design with a full skirt forming a small train in back. Mrs. C. D. Howe, wife of Production Minister Howe, wore an amethyst and silver lame gown. The fullness in the bottom of the skirt is gathered to form a slight train in back. (CP Photo)

## Most Countries Of World Were Represented

London. —(P)—The Queen played host to nearly 200 foreign dignitaries from almost every country in the world on this Coronation Day.

The Queen's official guests represented 121 countries and territories on both sides of the Iron Curtain.

Traditionally, no ruling monarch is ever invited to a British Coronation, but most of the world's kingdoms were represented.

Crown Prince Akihito of Japan came to Britain to represent his father, the emperor. Others who were expected included Prince Albert of Liege from Belgium, Prince Axel and Princess Margaretha of Denmark, Prince George of Greece, Crown Prince Olaf, and Crown Princess Marthe of Norway. Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands and Prince Bertil of Sweden.

Resplendent in their court uniforms, they rubbed shoulders in Westminster Abbey and at official palace receptions with robed and colorful Eastern potentates such as six-foot Queen Salote of Tonga and a regal collection of sultans, sheikhs and tribal African chiefs who include the Kabaka of Buganda and the Oni of Ife.

The official United States representatives were the former state secretary, Gen. George Marshall. Seven foreign ministers and four prime ministers also attended. Prime Minister St. Laurent led the Canadian delegation.

Russia and her Eastern Europe Communist neighbors were represented by their ambassadors in Britain.



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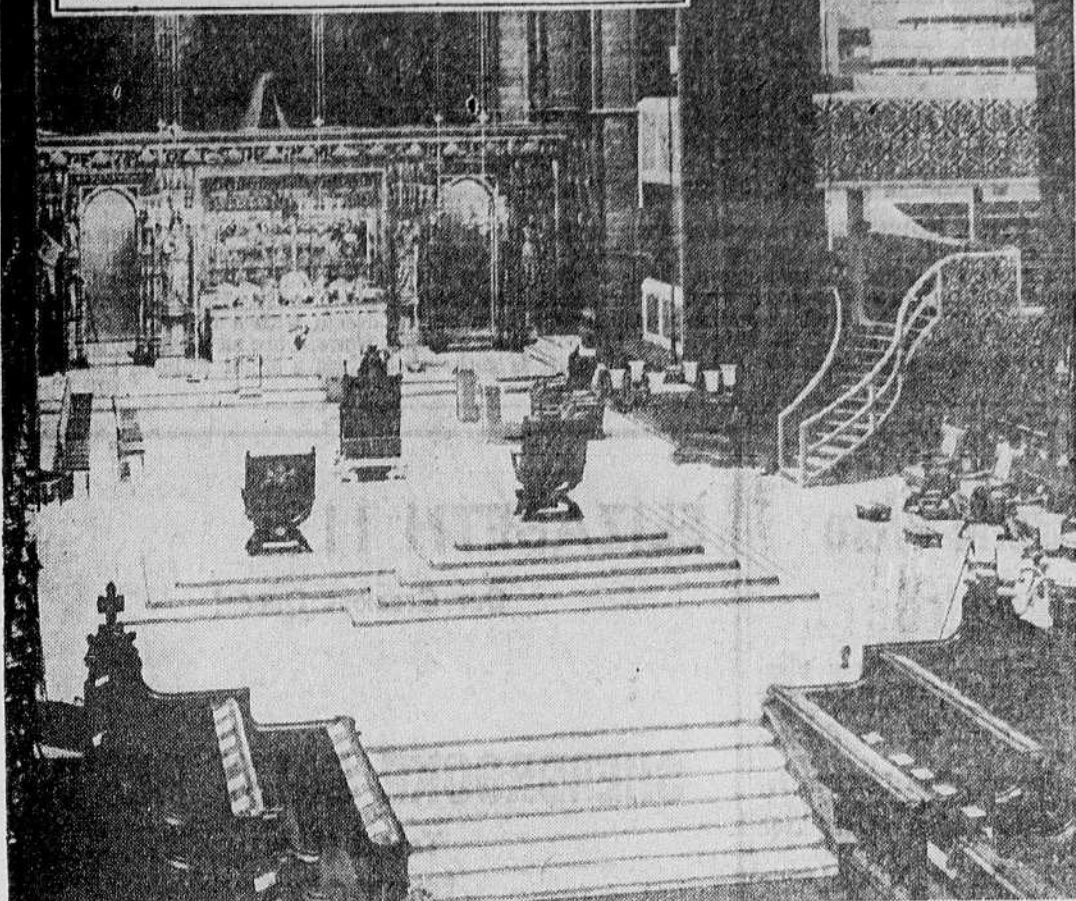
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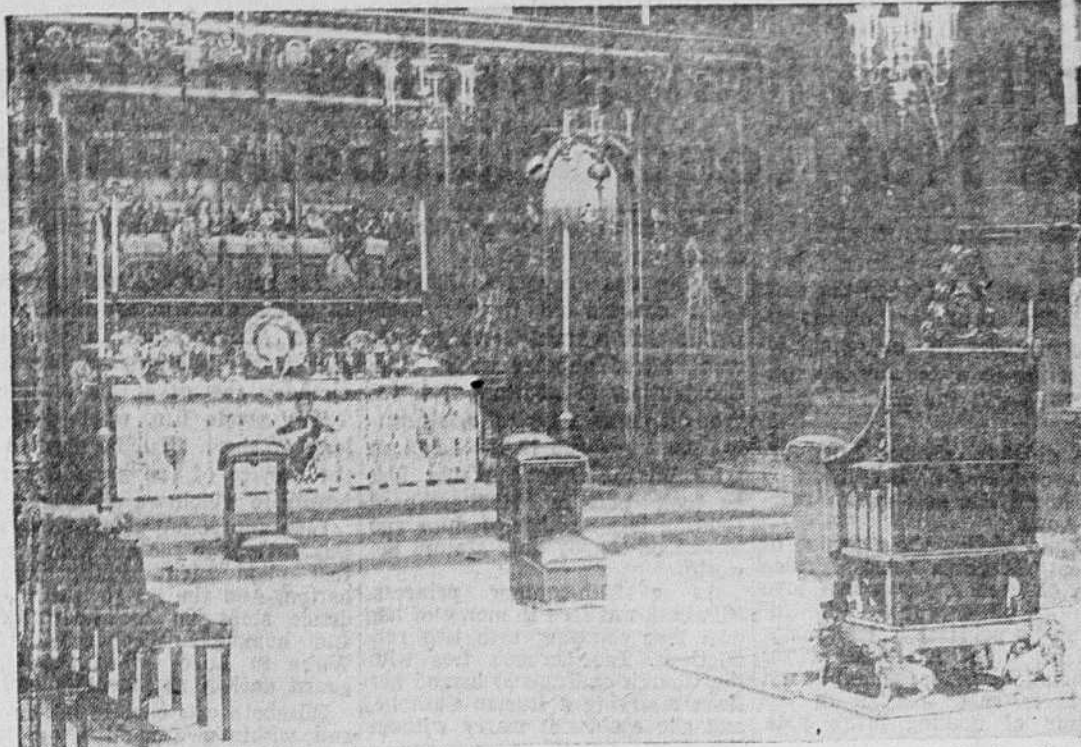
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## CORONATION--

**THE SETTING:** Queen Elizabeth II is the 38th British sovereign to be crowned in Westminster Abbey. First was William the Conqueror, on Christmas Day, 1066. Most of the Abbey today is more than 700 years old. The foundation actually dates from King Edward the Confessor, who started to build a noble church soon after he was crowned in 1043. The Abbey church was consecrated Dec. 28, 1065, but he was too ill to attend. He died a few days later and was buried there Jan. 7. Some 150 years later, King Henry III decided to pull it down and erect a greater church in honor of the sainted Edward. He built it much as it is today, completing it in 1269. These pictures, showing part of the Coronation setting, are from *The History of the Coronation*, by Lawrence E. Tanner, Keeper of the Muniments and Library, Westminster Abbey. (British Book Center, New York.)



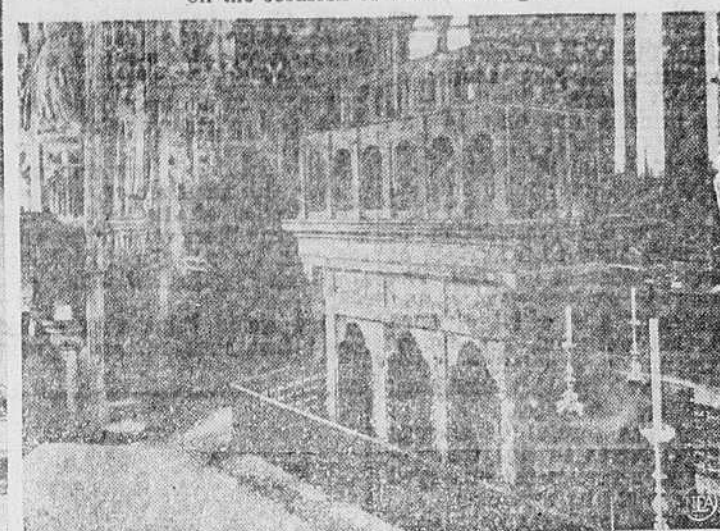
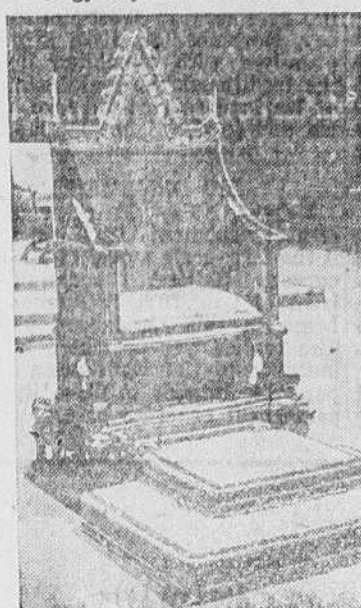
This is where the Coronation takes place. In foreground are the Choir Stalls. In background stands the High Altar. The area between—technically called the "Theatre"—is a platform raised to the level of the Sanctuary. In the center of this is the Coronation Chair. Behind it, on five raised steps, is the Sovereign's Throne. Arrangement in photo was for crowning of King George VI and Queen Consort Elizabeth and her throne is beside his, but two steps lower. Visible over top of Sovereign's Throne are Chairs of State and faldstools used by King and Queen at beginning of the ceremony.



Every British Sovereign since Edward II, in 1308, has been crowned in the Coronation Chair (below). Under the seat is the famed Stone of Scone, brought from Scotland in 1296 by Edward I. Legend says it is the stone on which Jacob pillowed his head. But geology says it is Scottish.

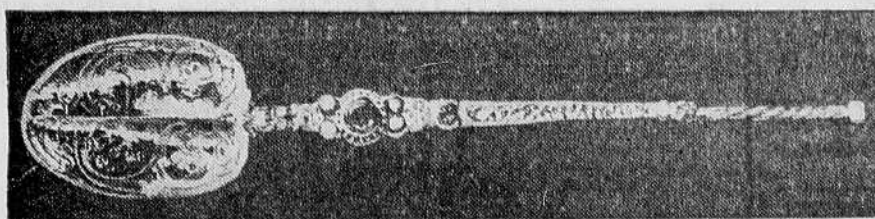
This is the High Altar, where Queen Elizabeth will sign the Oath and, after the actual crowning, take Holy Communion. Above the altar is a modern mosaic depicting "The Last Supper" and behind that a superb carved stone screen, erected during the reign of Henry VI. In right foreground is the historic, oaken Coronation Chair, dating from 1296.

The Shrine of the Confessor in St. Edward's Chapel (below) was erected by Henry III, chief glory of his new Abbey Church. Only the marble base now remains. Above it was a golden shrine, enclosing the Confessor's coffin. This was replaced in 1557 by the wooden structure seen in photograph. Altar at end is used during Coronation service. Silver candlesticks were presented by King George VI and Queen Elizabeth on the occasion of their marriage.



## THE CORONATION...

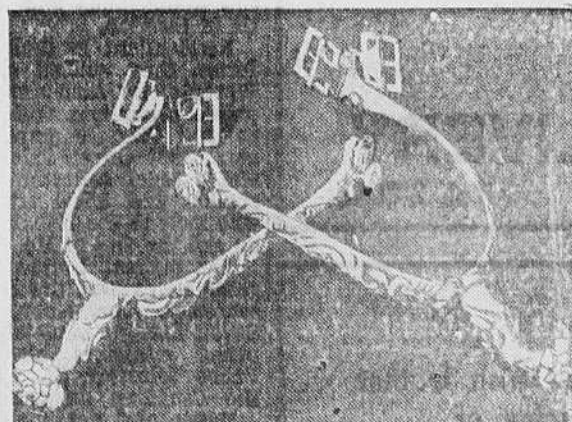
**THE REGALIA:** Practically all the Regalia used in the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II is "new." That is, it dates only from the Coronation of Charles II in 1661. In 1649, Oliver Cromwell ordered the ancient Regalia of England to be "totally broken and defaced." The gold and silver were melted down for coinage. The gems were sold. Some of them reappeared at the Restoration. Most of today's Regalia was made for Charles II by Robert Vyner, King's Goldsmith. Photos are from *"The History of the Coronation"* by Lawrence E. Tanner, Keeper of the Muniments and Library, Westminster Abbey. (British Book Center, New York.)



ABOVE: The Spoon, used to hold the sacred oil during the Anointing, is, together with the Ampulla (right), possibly part of the original Regalia which escaped destruction by Cromwell. It is of silver, heavily gilt, with four pearls set in the handle. It probably dates from the 12th Century.



RIGHT: The Ampulla is a golden eagle from which the anointing oil is poured into the Spoon. Nine inches high, it is of solid gold and weighs about 10 ounces. It holds about six ounces of oil. The head unscrews to receive the oil, which is poured out through the beak. It antedates all the rest of the Regalia.



ABOVE: St. George's Spurs symbolize Knighthood and Chivalry. Of solid gold, they are elaborately chased and enameled, and are worn with crimson velvet straps embroidered in gold.



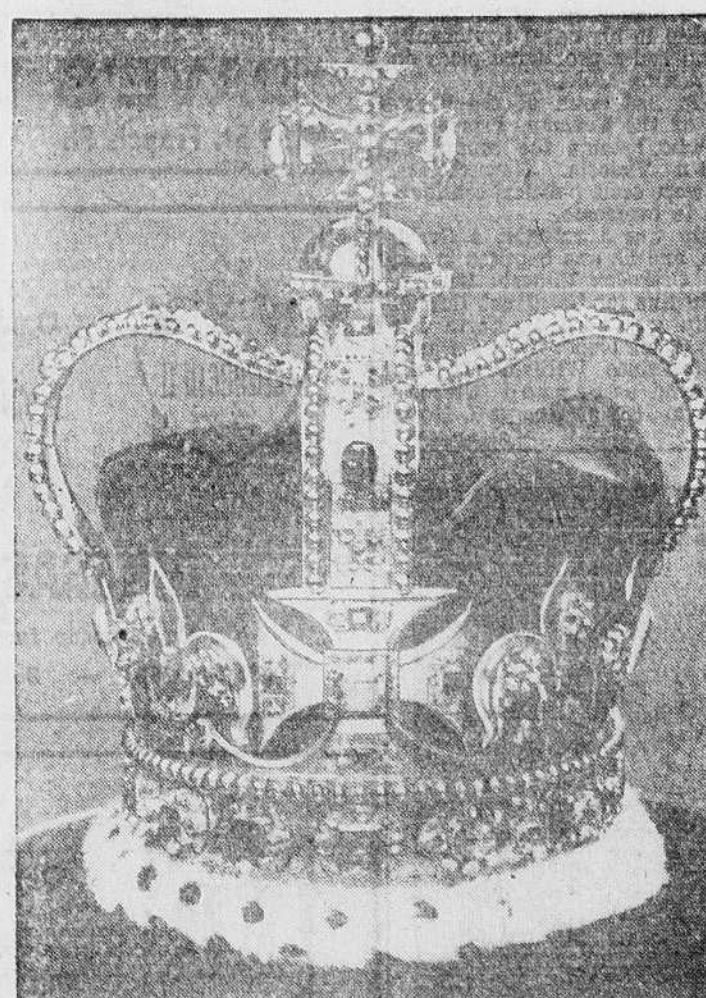
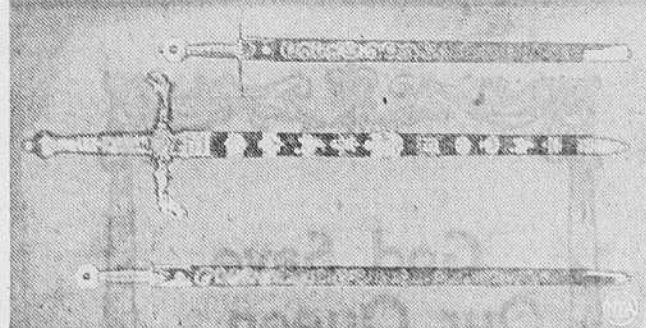
RIGHT: The Sceptre with Cross or Royal Sceptre is held in the Queen's right hand during the ceremony. Of solid gold, it is three feet long. In the heart-shaped frame is the largest portion (516 1/2 carats) of the Star of Africa or Cullinan diamond, which was inserted in 1911 for Edward VII. Above the diamond is a remarkable amethyst, mounted in jeweled fillets and surmounted by a cross. Sceptre signifies royal power and justice.



LEFT: The Orb of England, held by the Queen immediately before the crowning. It is a golden globe surmounted by a great amethyst and a gold cross.

RIGHT: Five Swords are used in the Coronation. At top is Curtana or the Pointless Sword, representing Mercy. The scabbard is covered with rich brocade cloth. Largest Sword in the Regalia is the two-handed Sword of State (center) in rich scabbard of crimson velvet decorated with golden Royal badges. There are two Swords identical with one at bottom, representing Spiritual Justice and Temporal Justice.

Sceptre with Dove or Rod of Equity is held in Queen's left hand during crowning. It is about three and a half feet long, with jeweled bands. At top is a gold ball, bearing a white enameled dove, which symbolizes the Holy Ghost and signifies Equity and Mercy.



ABOVE: St. Edward's Crown, used for the actual crowning. The Queen wears it but a few minutes, as it weighs nearly five pounds. It is a circlet of gold, surmounted by alternate crosses and fleurs-de-lis. From the four crosses rise two intersecting gold arches, surmounted by a mound and jeweled cross with pearl pendants. The arched frame contains the purple velvet Cap of Estate.



LEFT: The Imperial Crown, which replaces St. Edward's Crown during the ceremony. It was made for Queen Victoria's Coronation in 1838. Its open-work circlet of silver is bordered with rich gems. Above this are four crosses and fleurs-de-lis, with the Black Prince's Ruby in the front cross. Beneath it is the second largest portion (309 1/2 carats) of the Star of Africa diamond.

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# Coronation Planning Involved Thousands Of London Buildings

By ARCH MacKENZIE  
Canadian Press Staff Writer  
London. — Britain's most extensive preparations in nine centuries of Coronation planning involved thousands of London buildings.

Some, like the earl marshal's office at his Belgrave Square home, the war office and the ministry of works, joined Buckingham Palace and Westminster Abbey in shouldering the main burden.

Others, famed in their own right, held subsidiary but significant administrative and traditional roles. Among them were Canada House, Clarence House, 10 Downing street and Scotland Yard.

Canada House, on the southwest side of busy Trafalgar Square, is well into its most active season ever. The massive, Georgian resi-

dence of the Canadian high commissioner, link with home to Canadians in Britain, is swarming with Coronation visitors.

Besides its services as a Commonwealth headquarters, it afforded one of the choicest procession viewing sites. Those occupying the seats, whose plank and steel tube ingredients swathed its exterior saw the pageantry three times as it passed through the square.

In front, Canadian service personnel stood guard along a section of the route.

The building forms the central point of a cluster of many of Canada's commercial houses, including railway and shipping companies. Built in 1824, it was purchased by the Canadian government in 1925, revamped and then opened by King George V and

Queen Mary. Norman Robertson, present high commissioner, is the eighth since the post was inaugurated in 1883.

A year younger and boasting long royal ties, Clarence House is a cream-colored, square building near the Mall, where the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret have just taken up residence.

Here, beside the dingy red of St. James's Palace, the then Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh set up housekeeping in 1949, before King George VI's death took them to Buckingham Palace.

It was built in 1825 for William IV, housed various royal figures and was occupied from 1901 to 1940 by the Duke of Connaught, once governor-general of Canada. Canadian troops taking over the traditional guard at Buckingham Palace June 5 will also stand sentry duty at Clarence House.

Watchdog of the four is New Scotland Yard, storied in crime fiction, home of the metropolitan police force "bobby" and never as heavily-handedly inept as the Sherlock Holmes tradition sometimes implies. A group of three buildings, "the Yard" fronts inscrutably on the Thames-side Victoria Embankment and is bordered at the rear by historic Parliament street.

Aptly enough, the procession passed front and back of the premises responsible for split-second details of security, traffic and crowd control.

It has taken the vast task in stride, profiting from countless similar problems met since its organization in 1842 with 12 detectives in its criminal investigation department.

Scotland Yard originated in part of old Whitehall Palace and moved to its present location in 1890. Its unusual name derives from the habit of visiting Scottish Kings of invariably occupying that part of the palace where the organization was born later.

Least prepossessing, but carrying the greatest national and international prestige, 10 Downing street is the brick office-home traditionally occupied by the sovereign's first minister since Disraeli set the precedent in 1877.

Downing street, 285 years old, opens on Whitehall and back into St. James's Park, a short distance away. Its No. 1 occupant, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, could manage a distant view of the Coronation procession as it came back from the abbey.

But, by virtue of his position as head of Her Majesty's government and main go-between for crown and responsible government, he was an important part of it.

The house at 10 Downing street has never lived up to its high position in looks.

"Liver-colored and squalid" was one description given it—a sentiment endorsed by many of its illustrious tenants, Stanley Bald-



**CARRY QUEEN'S TRAIN** — Lady Baillie-Hamilton, 18, was one of the six girls chosen for one of the trickiest jobs of the Coronation—carrying the Queen's 20-yard train down the aisle of Westminster Abbey. Lady Mary, the daughter of the Countess of Haddington, former Sarah Cook of Montreal, is pictured in her coming-out gown of white tulle embroidered in iridescent sequins. (CP Photo)

win said it was dirty and "not convenient in any way."

And, although it was disliked, with one small bath up to 1908 and rarely affording enough room for all the belongings of the changing residents, its place in modern world history is undeniable.

Suffragettes stormed its doors. Crowds formed for good news and bad, peace and war. The old house accepted and accepts new and former inhabitants as the electors decree.

Here June 9 Sir Winston will entertain Commonwealth prime ministers in London for the ritual of Coronation and to talk about the economic troubles of their countries. Later in the year, if tradition prevails, Sir Winston will entertain the sovereign.

## Museum Piece Badge Worn By Churchill

By DONOVAN BESS

London. — (Reuters) — Sir Winston Churchill wore the diamond-studded Grand Badge of the Order of the Garter on his dark blue knight's cape for the Coronation ceremony today.

The 3½-inch-high badge is a museum piece which originally was presented to the prime minister's ancestor, the Duke of Marl-

borough, by Queen Anne early in the 1700s.

This badge has a special honor—it is nearly twice the size of the ordinary badge of a Knight of the Garter.

The figures of St. George and the Dragon are worked into the badge in gold and colored enamel. Set into the front are 150 big and little diamonds.

When Sir Winston sat in Westminster Abbey for the crowning ceremony with the Commonwealth prime ministers he also wore the chivalrous black hat, topped with a bushy white feather.

He did not wear the full garter habit. Only four knights of the garter donned the full £1,500 regalia—the Duke of Wellington, Lord Fortescue, Lord Allendale and the Duke of Portland. These are the knights who held the canopy over the Queen during her anointment.

The Duke of Norfolk—who as Earl Marshal was wearing his own special uniform at the ceremony—lent Sir Winston his Garter mantle.

Under his Garter mantle Churchill wore the magnificent and unique uniform of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. He was installed in this symbolic post in August, 1946, at Dover, in a tribute to his heroic leadership of the British people through the war with Germany.

The Cinque five Ports lie on the Kentish coast, under whose skies so much of the Battle of Britain was fought.

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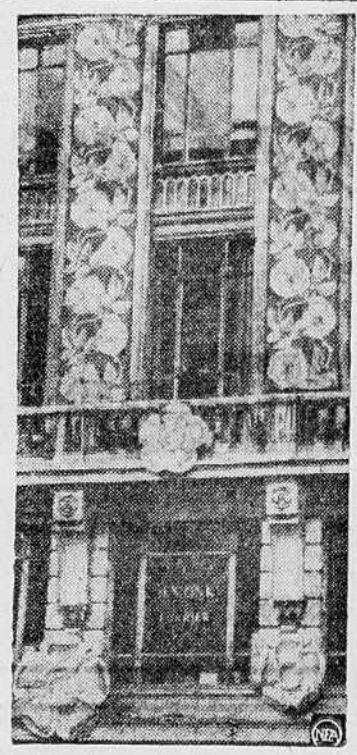
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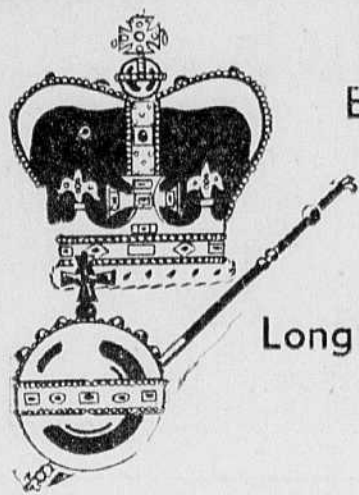
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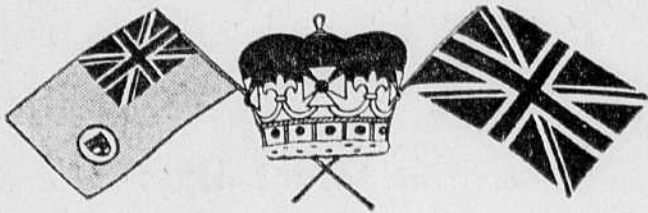
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**AT GEORGE V CORONATION** — A group of Royal North West Mounted Police, chosen for the coronation procession in 1911 of King George V, is lined up for inspection. Commissioner A. Bowen Percy, carrying sword, escorts Lord Kitchener on his right and the Duke of Connaught on his left. Mounted is Inspector G. L. Jennings. (CP Photo)

## Elizabeth's Multiple Duties Leave Her With Little Free Time

By JAMES F. KING  
London. —(AP)— When she became Queen, Elizabeth, wearing slacks and a bush jacket, was perched in a giant fig tree watching rhinoceroses coming out of the African jungle to drink.

Since childhood she had been drilled in the art of Royal deportment, of combining the regal manner with democratic understanding, of making pleasant small talk with strangers, of being both a symbol and a human being.

And when the moment came for her to assume the responsibilities of the Crown she was in a spot so remote that she did not learn of it until 12 hours later.

King George VI, who left a sick bed only a week before to see Elizabeth and her husband, Philip, off on a 30,000-mile royal tour that was scheduled to take them to Australia and New Zealand, died in his sleep at Sandringham, Feb. 6, 1952. Elizabeth, stopping off in Kenya in East Africa for a look at one of Britain's most promising and habitable colonies—Mau Mau terrorists were not yet active—received the news the next afternoon.

Even on her flight back to London, the heartbroken 25-year-old girl was handed a batch of state papers to sign, the beginning of a daily ritual that would continue for the rest of her life.

She bore up under her grief and responsibilities with all the dignity and humility in which she had been trained.

"I pray that God will help me to discharge worthily this heavy task that has been laid upon me

so early in my life," she told her privy council at the first meeting in London.

Elizabeth set the keynote of her reign in a broadcast last Christmas calling on the people for abiding faith in the British way of life and to "venture beyond the safeties of the past."

Elizabeth probably is one of the busiest young women in the world with her duties as wife, mother and queen. She lives by a well-ordered timetable which sometimes is arranged as much as a year in advance.

Her office in the Belgian suite on the ground floor of Buckingham Palace is much like any office of a young woman business executive.

Here she signs the state documents and reads the secret papers brought by her ministers each morning, receives official callers and keeps minutely informed on political, social, economic and constitutional intricacies.

The Queen usually is up at 7 a.m. and begins the day by listening to the 8 o'clock news broadcast. Then she breakfasts with her husband and reads the morning newspapers.

Elizabeth, a horse racing enthusiast who on occasion has been thrown from her mount, and Philip, a cricket and polo player of standing, always scan the sports pages along with the stories of more moment.

Before the working day, their two youngsters are brought in for a half hour's play with their parents. Wide-eyed Charles, 4, is a curious lad and is always popping

the big moment of her day, an hour in the nursery with the children. She reads to them, cowboy and Indian stories for Charles, nursery rhymes for Anne.

Even Sir Winston Churchill, knighted by Elizabeth, has to take a back seat for the youngsters. By custom, the prime minister makes a weekly report to the sovereign, usually on Tuesday at 5:30 p.m. But at Elizabeth's request, Churchill has put it off an hour to give the Queen more time to see her children to bed.

During the day, Prince Philip is often "on the road" as his wife's envoy, visiting a coal mine or opening a new playground. The

Queen's subjects have come to regard him as a "good bloke" because of his informal manner.

On occasion the Royal couple have a night out, attending the theatre or opening some entertainment for charity. Philip enjoys naval drinks, beer and gin, while Elizabeth sips an occasional cocktail.

Philip has had an influence in widening his wife's circle of acquaintances. There were raised eyebrows when the Queen and her husband went to a private dinner party last fall given by the American actor, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. Elizabeth, it was reported, sat on the floor to listen to some

funny songs. As a princess she demonstrated for Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, then the Allied commander, the intricacies of the highland fling.

Money is no particular problem to this young couple, but the Royal household does have to be run on a budget like any other home.

The Queen probably is the highest paid young lady in the world. She is allotted £1,330,000 a year to run her vast households. She has no time to take a direct hand in supervising 400-room Buckingham Palace and its 250 servants but she insists on selecting the menus.



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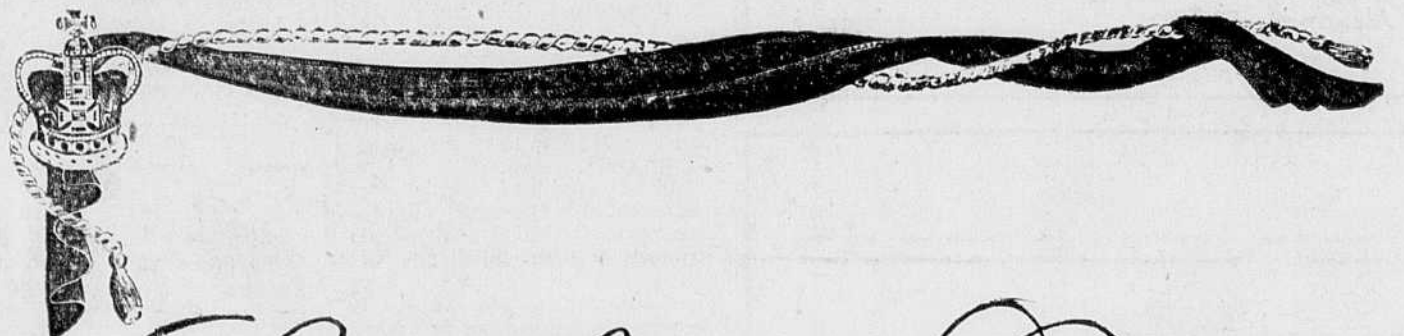


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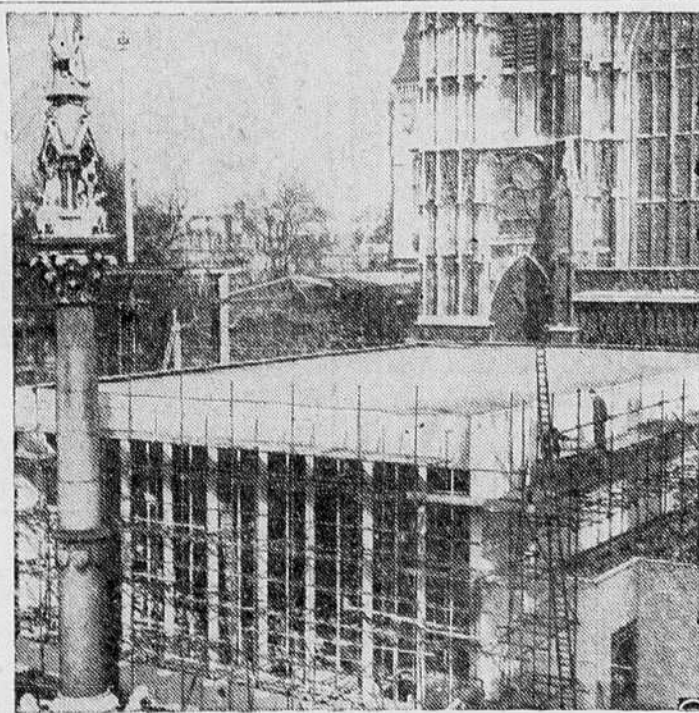
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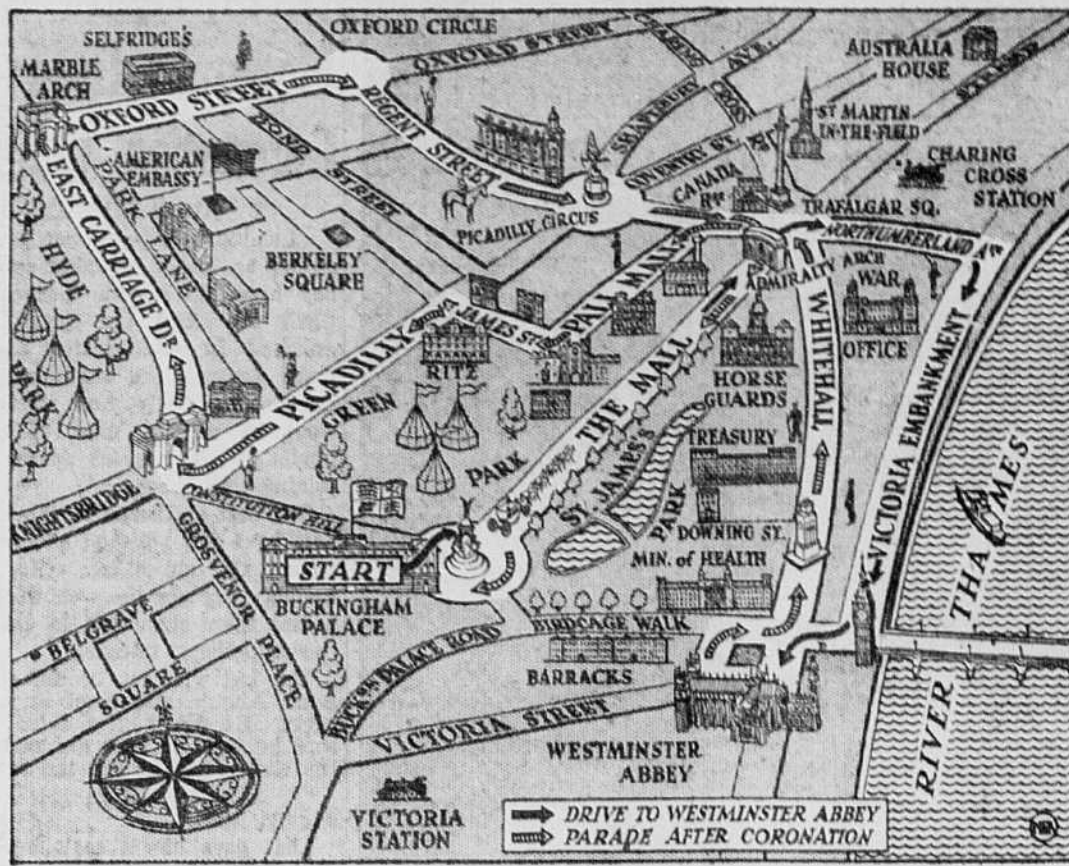
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**HOW LONDON SAW THE QUEEN** — In her progress from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey to be crowned and on the return trip, Queen Elizabeth II travelled over the routes seen in white on map above. The trip to the Abbey is a mile and three-quarters long and the procession, with coach horses walking, took just over half an hour. The return procession after the Coronation was much longer. Five miles, 250 yards long, it took about two hours to complete. Map is adapted from "The Story of the Coronation" by Randolph S. Churchill.



**TAKE A FULL PACE**... Sgt. I. J. James of the Welsh Guards measures off a 30-inch pace with his pacing stick during a demonstration for women members of the Army and RCAF Coronation Contingent at Pirbright Camp, Surrey, England. Above, left to right, are, LAW B. M. Gunter, Selkirk, Man., LAW C. D. Sutherland, Calgary, unidentified W.D., Sgt. James, Sgt. T. J. Earnshaw, Toronto, and LAW G. O. Burrows, Truro, N.S. (National Defence Photo)

## Marriage To Philip Was Major Factor In Life Of Elizabeth

By JAMES F. KING  
London. — (P) — Queen Elizabeth's grandmother, Queen Mary, once remarked, "thank God, Elizabeth is not one of these modern girls."

But as a bride, Princess Elizabeth and her handsome husband, Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, began married life like thousands of other young moderns in the post-war world.

They moved in with the "old folks" — at Buckingham Palace.

A honeymoon country house had been outfitted for them, but it was destroyed by fire while they were on their wedding trip.

For the young princess, married life brought a new loveliness and some noticeable changes. She became more clothes-conscious, for one thing, and some in Mayfair whispered that she consulted her husband on choosing colors and styles and credited him with the improvement. She began wearing hats that vied for chic with those of her more daring sister, Princess Margaret.

Norman Hartnell, the royal dressmaker, recalls:

"When I made Her Royal Highness' first party dress just at the end of the war she accepted the fitting as part of her official duties, but one did not feel that she was really interested in clothes."

Instead, Princess Elizabeth was happiest, one felt, in country tweeds and very simple things, and always would be.

Now, however, as a young matron, the heiress presumptive became a leader in setting styles. There were indications, too, that Elizabeth, somewhat chubby as a teen-ager, was dieting.

Her self-described role was that of the "wife of a sailor." The Duke was still in the navy and under admiralty orders. During the first months of married life he was assigned to the admiralty in London, but duty kept him at headquarters six days a week.

In 1948 the young couple made their first foreign visit to Paris together. The romantically-inclined French greeted Elizabeth as "la Belle Princesse" and gave a warm welcome to the uninhibited Philip.

Some Britons had had qualms as to how Philip would deport himself as a consort. But he quieted these doubts quickly. The young pair made charming ambassadors of goodwill.

It was in Buckingham Palace that their first child, the bonny prince, Charles, was born in the first year. For monarchy-loving Britons this was an event for great rejoicing. Hardly a year elapsed before Prince Charles had a baby sister, Princess Anne.

By this time, Elizabeth and Philip were on their own — moving to Clarence House only a stone's throw from Buckingham Palace.

But there still were long sep-

arations in the next few years from Philip who was assigned to sea as commander of the frigate Magpie, based at Malta.

Members of the Royal Family cannot escape the glare of constant scrutiny, and sometimes of criticism. Elizabeth came in for some slight chastisement in one section of the press for leaving the children behind when she sought escape from court routine by flying to Malta on occasion for a holiday with her husband.

Royalty must not answer back, or even explain. But King George, now on a steep decline of failing health, defended his daughter in private talks with friends.

For a girl it was a strain, running her own household, bringing up her two children, and taking on an ever-increasing load of official duties from her father. But her training for the duties of Queen had to go on.

It was at the King's insistence that Elizabeth and the Duke in 1951 went through with their official visit to Canada even though their departure had to be delayed by the King's serious lung opera-

tion. The tour, begun in a Strato-cruiser that flew them across the Atlantic in October, turned into a triumphant tour, and the young princess won the hearts of Canadians who were to become her subjects within a few months.

The Princess addressed the people of Quebec in French, wore a peasant blouse and skirt to a square dance in Ottawa, ate chuck-wagon lunch in Calgary, visited a logging camp in British Columbia, rode in a sleigh, met the Dionne Quintuplets, saw a hockey game and threw snowballs at a "Churchill snowman."

Away from the rigid court formality at home, the young couple relaxed and obviously enjoyed the wide open spaces and the easy camaraderie of the crowds.

A characteristic of Elizabeth's since childhood, her thoughtfulness, was shown during a visit to a Toronto hospital. A 16-year-old crippled boy had lain in bed for hours adjusting his camera to snap the royal visitors, but when they passed his flash-gun failed to work.

She was quick to notice his dis-

appointment and walked over to assure the youngster: "I will stop on my way back."

Ten minutes later she returned and posed.

Philip, being shown off to his wife's future subjects for the first time, made a good impression with his good nature and informal manner.

The royal couple adjusted quickly to the gay mood of the crowds that greeted them during a 45-hour whirl of Washington, too. An American photographer's "hi princess" when he wanted to catch her attention for another picture set her aback momentarily. But she joked about it later and gave an imitation of the episode.

President Truman toasted her as a "fairy princess" and summed up the success of the visit with these words: "Never before have we had such a wonderful young couple that so completely captured the hearts of all of us."

When Elizabeth returned on the Empress of Scotland to London November 17, 1951, after the six-week, 15,000-mile tour, King George's health again was a source of worry.

Another turning point in her eventful young life was nearer than she knew. The day was approaching when she would be called upon to assume the role for which she had spent most of her life preparing.

### ORPHANED FAWNS

Guelph, Ont. — Two fawns believed only about two weeks old were found in the bush near Erin by L. Thompson, who first found the fawns' dead mother, apparently a victim of lightning. The young deer are being given a temporary home until they are big enough to look after themselves.

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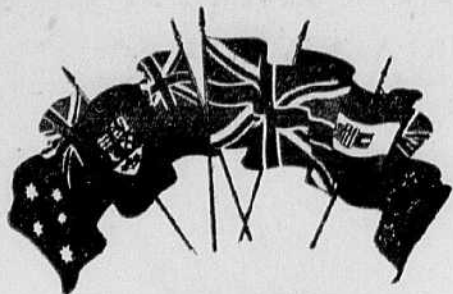


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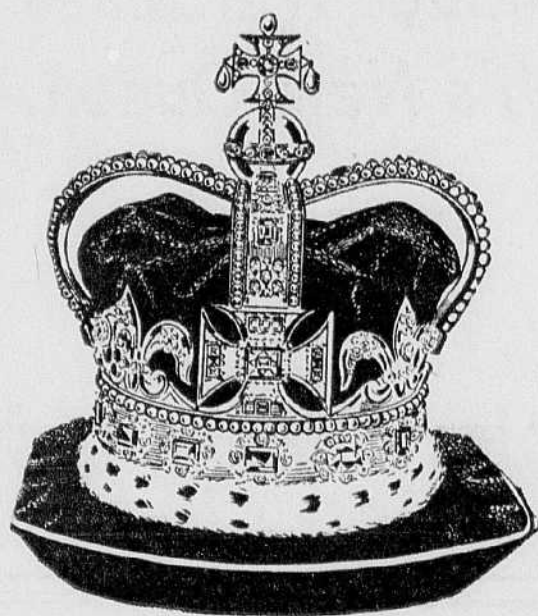


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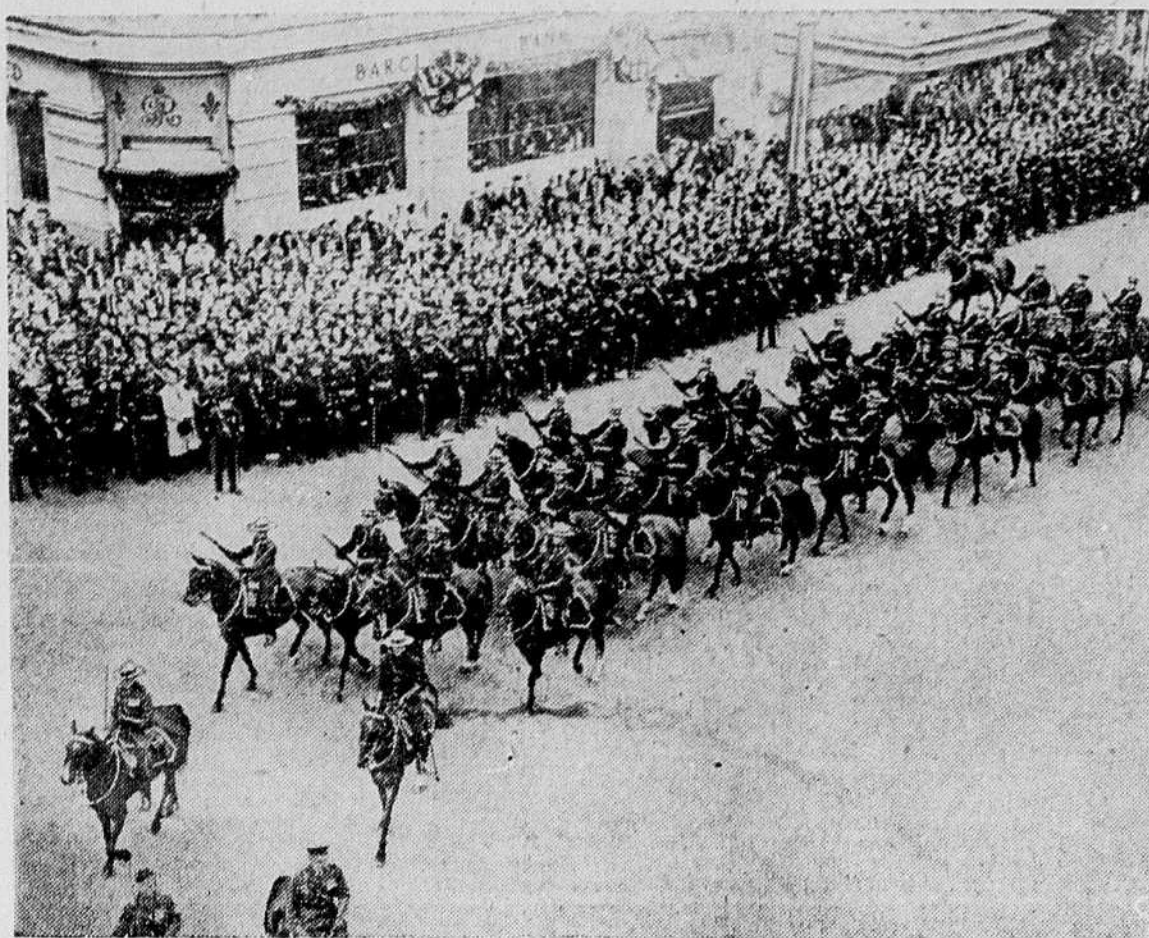
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**IN CORONATION PARADE** — This is the RCMP contingent which marched in the coronation procession of King George VI. Heading the troop is assistant commissioner S. T. Wood (left) who later was promoted to commissioner and since has retired. At right is inspector Josephat Brunet, recently appointed head of the security bureau of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization at Paris. (CP Photo)

## Canuck Soldiers In Korea Toast Queen On This Coronation Day

By BILL BOSS  
Canadian Press Staff Writer  
In Korea. — Canadian soldiers here will toast the Queen on this Coronation Day.

Brig. Jean Allard, 25th Canadian infantry brigade commander, ordered units to provide suitable beverages for the toast at parades to be held in company and platoon positions as near to noon as possible. Officers and their men will toast Her Majesty together, and then give three cheers.

Most units will drink the toast in beer, but some are trying to obtain enough port to do it in the wine traditionally associated with officers' toasts to the Queen. Allard also asked units able to do so to hold church parades earlier today to pray for guidance and success for the Queen.

Church parades at which special prayers were offered for the Queen were arranged throughout the division for last Sunday.

There will be a divisional parade at noon today. Participating will be 21 contingents representing all units, corps and services, and all countries with troops in the division.

Tankers from Canada's Lord Strathcona's Horse will parade with members of the Royal Tank Regiment. Canadian service corps men such as medicals, ordnance, engineers and the like will march with fellow corps members from Britain, Australia, New Zealand and India.

Detachments of one officer and 20 men from each of the Royal Canadian Regiment, the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, the Royal 22nd Regiment and the 81st Field Regiment, RCA, will keep their identities in the parade.

The band of the PPCLI will be one of four providing music, which will culminate with a royal salute, first to be given in this theatre.

Senior officers of the UN command have been invited to attend. Maj.-Gen. Michael West, Commonwealth division commander, will present decorations to officers and men listed in a Coronation Day supplementary awards list to be issued shortly. Thirty-five Canadians are known to be on the list, but all but nine or 10 have returned to Canada.

The supplementary list is not to be confused with the Coronation medal, struck in commemoration of the Coronation. It is an extra group of standard awards, ranging from mentions in dispatches to Commander of the Order of the British Empire, authorized as supplementary to the normal allotments.

Nominations for the Coronation medal are being compiled for submission to Ottawa, but are not expected to be announced until mid-June.

Although not officially noted in the schedule of Coronation Day events, Canadian gunners have their own observance lined up. They plan a regional volley for the exact moment the crown touches the Queen's head.

All guns will be raised to 45 degrees—maximum elevation for maximum range—and fired when radio commentators broadcasting from Westminster Abbey tell the world that the Queen is about to be crowned.

Korea is 15 hours ahead of Canadian time, and nine ahead of Greenwich. It will be evening here when the pageant in London is unfolding. Units hope to get as many men as possible around company shortwave sets to listen in tonight without prejudicing defence arrangements.

Westminster schoolboys today don't practice on the Coronation Chair. A night and day security guard is posted. A police officer checks everyone in and out of the abbey. As a further precaution, an invisible ray is connected by warning signal to Scotland Yard.

In 1887, some eager beavers of the ministry of works wanted to make the chair nice and shiny and ordered the woodwork stained and varnished. The country was appalled at the "mutilation." Shortly after the outbreak of war in 1917 they tried to destroy the chair with a bomb, and damaged it badly in spots.

All the sovereigns of England since 1307 were crowned on the chair with the exception of Mary, wife of William of Orange. It was designed in 1300 by Master Adams, Goldsmith to Edward I.

The chair, made of well-seasoned oak and decorated with gold leaf, is still in good shape for its 650 years. It is handled like a vintage cognac. The crypt where the chair is housed is kept at an even temperature and insulated against dampness. The chair stands on thick layers of soft, warm felt.

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## Twenty-Eight Monarchs Used Coronation Chair

By ANNE KRAMER

London. — (P)—Twenty-eight monarchs and a naughty schoolboy have sat on the Coronation Chair on which the Queen was crowned in Westminster Abbey.

All through the centuries, the Coronation Chair has intrigued would-be carvers, most of them pupils at Westminster school adjoining the Abbey.

The best craftsmen in the kingdom have just polished and refurbished the old oaken relic, but neither they nor the woodworkers before them succeeded in erasing the schoolboys' initials.

The lad who sat in the chair, Peter Abbott, also slept in it all night. He did it on a dare. Before he left, he took his knife to the chair and dug out the words: "P. Abbott, slept in this chair 6 July, 1900."

That gave him a certain niche in history and probably a sound whacking as well.

One big carved signature—"N. Curzon"—is believed to be that of George Nathaniel Curzon 1859-1925, foreign secretary and leader of the House of Lords.

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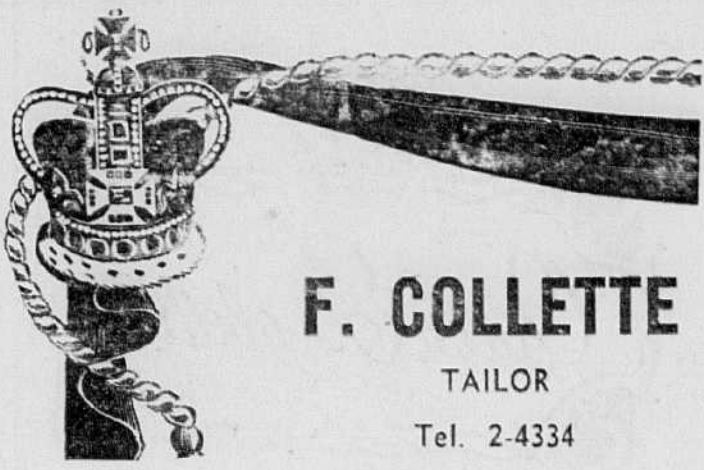
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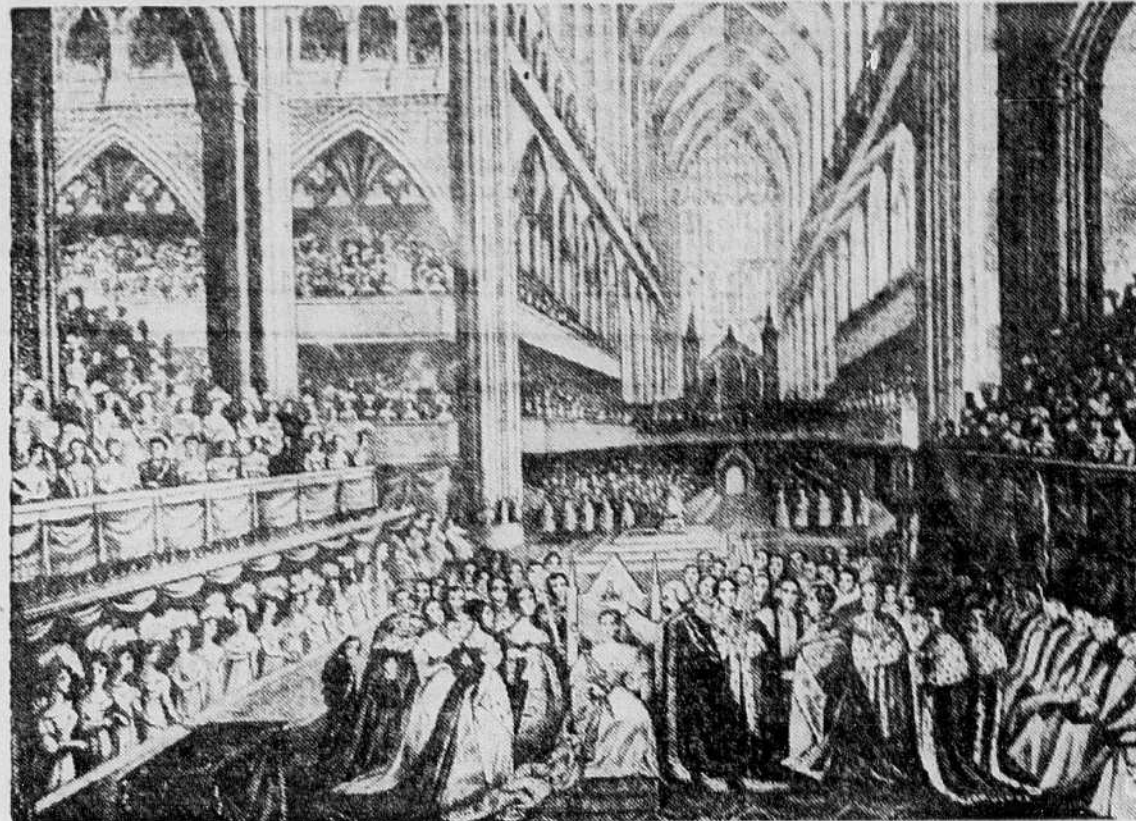
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QUEEN VICTORIA CORONATION — This is a drawing of the Coronation of Queen Victoria in Westminster Abbey in 1837. (CP from U.K. Information)

## Gloucesters Have Part In Today's Ceremony

By MURIEL NARAWAY  
Canadian Press Staff Writer  
London—The publicity-shy Duke and Duchess of Gloucester who share a reluctance toward big state occasions were separated for a great part of the Coronation ceremony in Westminster Abbey.

The petite, Scots-born Duchess reached the abbey ahead of her husband, taking her place in the royal box before the Queen's arrival. The Duke rode behind the Queen's carriage from Buckingham Palace to the abbey, and walked in the Queen's procession down the aisle behind Her Majesty. He then took his place with the Dukes of Edinburgh and Kent.

The Duchess proceeded down the aisle of the abbey between the Princess Royal and the Duchess of Kent—it was an intimate family affair. At her side were her two sons, 11-year-old Prince William and eight-year-old Prince Richard. Her coronet was carried by a nephew, the Earl of Dalkeith, married early this year to mannequin Jane McNeill.

The Duchess' ermine-trimmed purple train was carried by a niece, Lady Caroline Gilmour.

The tall, soldierly Duke of Gloucester is, however, no novice at such ceremonies. When the young niece he has known from babyhood was crowned Elizabeth II, it was the third British Coronation he has witnessed in his 53 years.

As an 11-year-old schoolboy in 1911, he watched from the royal box at the Coronation of his father, George V. In 1937 he walked up the aisle with his young wife to take his stand with the Royal Dukes at the coronation of his second brother, George VI.

The military Duke, whose regiments include the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps and Royal Winnipeg Rifles, has, however, always suffered from the shyness that has been characteristic of most of the Windsors. This kept him in the background even in the flapper days of the 1920s, when his elder brothers enjoyed London's night life.

Then and now, the Duke preferred browsing round back-street antique shops, building a collection that one day may approach the standards set by the rich collection gathered by the late Queen Mary. The Duke shared his mother's interest in antique, learned much from her, and now is the most knowledgeable member of the Royal family on the subject.

Such hobbies were not calculated to win popularity among the debutantes of his bachelor years. In fact, one flighty flapper dubbed him "the debutante's despair"—a title his brothers did not let him forget in a hurry. He was 35 before a childhood friendship led to romance and he married Lady Alice Montague-Douglas-Scott, nearly two years his junior.

The Duchess' reticence matched that of her husband, and they have established a quality of self-effacement whereby they take a full part in royal engagements, yet remain comparatively unnoticed. Few people not intimately connected with royalty, for instance, appreciate that the quiet figure stepping up behind the Queen on many state occasions is the Duchess of Gloucester.

As a senior Royal Duke with a powerful vote in all Royal family matters, the Duke of Gloucester takes part in behind-the-scenes activities. When the Queen and her husband leave on such trips as the royal tour of Canada, the duke is senior counsellor of state.

The Gloucesters spend as much time at their country home, Barnwell Castle, Northamptonshire, as royal commitments permit, but with other members of the Royal family they have a heavy schedule of post-Coronation activities that will keep them at their London apartment in St. James's Palace.

They will take their part at such state functions as two Buckingham Palace banquets, June 3 and 4, luncheons and dinners for overseas diplomats and royalty and a gala performance at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, at which the Queen will be present. They will preside at a dinner to be given by the Overseas League and Victoria League and for racing at Ascot they will stay with the Queen at Windsor Castle.

By ASTLEY HAWKINS  
(Reuters) — South Africa's preparations for celebrating the Coronation included a plan to floodlit famous Table Mountain, which dominates the Cape Town skyline.

The 3,549-foot mountain with a flat top two miles long, was last floodlit a year ago for the 300th anniversary celebrations of the Dutch founding of the Cape settlement in April 1652.

Other celebrations will include parades, salutes, banquets, dances and special illuminations now being prepared in the executive capital, Pretoria, as well as Johannesburg, Cape Town and many smaller communities.

To the Coronation ceremonies in London, South Africa sent a defence contingent of 67 officers and 72 other ranks with a police contingent of four officers and 36 other ranks.

South Africa's recently re-elected prime minister, Daniel Malan, is attending the Coronation with two other cabinet colleagues.

As a gesture to the English-speaking people of South Africa, which has an entirely Afrikaner government, the chief executive of the predominantly English province of Natal, D. G. Shephstone, went to the Coronation with the prime minister's party.

One conspicuous omission was a South African naval vessel to join the warships of Commonwealth and foreign countries attending the Coronation naval review at Spithead June 15.

South Africa defence authorities said they found it "impracticable," since the largest ships in the small South African navy are destroyers and frigates.

The South Africa defence contingent, expected to be the tallest in the Coronation parade with the exception of British guardsmen, underwent special training before leaving for Britain.

South African police going to the Coronation were lectured on everything from gold mining to Cape Province grapes so that they can answer questions about the country.

While the Coronation continues, about Africa defence forces were taking part in Coronation parades at home, some of the largest military demonstrations yet seen in the country. Naval ships were decorated and flying displays were given by the South Africa Air Force.

Plans for the illumination of Table Mountain was part of a city plan for Coronation decorations. To commemorate the Corona-

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## Commonwealth Plays Big Part At Crowning

The standards of the Commonwealth Countries which were carried at the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth made a brilliant background for the Earl Marshal the Duke of Norfolk when he revealed, at his final London press conference before the Coronation, details of the Queen's procession in Westminster Abbey.

The Royal Standard—the sovereign's personal banner—was flanked by the quarterings of the Royal Arms, the Standard of Wales, the Union Flag and the Standards of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Pakistan. The Banner of Ceylon was not displayed as it was still being made.

The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, was scheduled to join the procession in the Abbey at 11:15 and to proceed in State through the Nave and Choir to her Chair of State in the area near the Altar. There were about 260 people in the Queen's procession, including 40 pages. Because of its length the procession was 15 minutes traversing the 100 yards from the West Door. Following the Church Dignitaries and the officers or orders of knighthood, were the Standards. The Commonwealth Standards were borne by the High Commissioners—Ceylon, Sir Edwin A. P. Wijeyaratne; South Africa, Dr. Albertus L. Geyer; Australia, Sir Thomas W. White; Pakistan, Mirza A. H. Ispahani; New Zealand, Sir Frederick Doidge; and Canada, Norman A. Robertson. Then came the Union Standard, the Standard of the Principality of Wales, the Standards of the Quarterings of the Royal Arms and, finally, the Royal Standard borne by Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery of Alamein.

The Commonwealth Standards did not include that of India because of India's special constitutional position as a republic within the Commonwealth. The recently adopted Royal Style and Titles recognizes this position inasmuch as the Queen is not "Queen of India" though the other countries specifically recognize her as their Queen. In India's case, questions such as allegiance and proclamation of the sovereign do not arise



**ROBES MISTRESS**—The Duchess of Devonshire, 33-year-old mistress of the Robes, trained the six girls chosen to carry the Queen's 20-yard train down the aisle of Westminster Abbey today. (CP Photo)

and the absence of India's Standard in this procession inside the Abbey was merely a reflection of this general position. India's High Commissioner himself was present in the Abbey and her Prime Minister was in the Queen's procession.

Leading the Commonwealth Prime Ministers was Dudley Senanayake of Ceylon, followed in pairs by the Prime Ministers of Pakistan Mohammed Ali, India Jawaharlal Nehru, South Africa Dr. Daniel F. Malan, New Zealand Sidney G. Holland, Australia Robert G. Menzies, and Canada Louis S. St. Laurent. Finally came U.K. Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill wearing the uniform of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports under his Garter mantle. The Prime Ministers and Commonwealth Standard bearers wore either their national costumes, privy councillor's uniform, or evening dress.

The Queen, attended by high of-

ficers of State, was in a robe of crimson velvet trimmed with ermine and bordered with gold lace. She wore the collar of the Garter and on her head a diadem of precious stones.

The splendid colour and pageantry of the Coronation was seen by the people outside the Abbey for the first time. The Duke of Norfolk recalled that his father, when organizing the ceremonies at the crowning of the Queen's grandfather in 1911, decided there should be a still photographer but that cinematographs were not far enough advanced. In 1937 he himself had to say that at the crowning of the Queen's father, there could be no colour films though there were black and white films. But this time, said the Duke, there would be black and white still and movie cameras, three companies running colour film and still colour, and on top of all this there would be television. "An extraordinary advance," commented the Duke. The anointing and communion service would not be photographed and there would be no TV closeups.

### THE QUEEN'S CORONATION GUESTS

The official list of Royal and other guests whom the Queen invited to attend her Coronation contained 200 names. 125 territories were represented from great world powers like the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. to small kingdoms and islands. 22 of the guests bore the title of Royal Highness, two were Imperial Highnesses and two were Supreme Highnesses, while another five were Highnesses. The Crown Princes of Norway, Japan, Ethiopia and Laos represented their ruling houses and countries. One reigning queen appeared in the list—Queen Salote Tupou of Tonga was among the rulers of Colonial Territories listed. Her name was accompanied by that of Princess Mataaho, Luxembourg's hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess are other guests.

Five Sultans were invited, two Sultanas, several sheiks and a number of paramount chiefs. The Republics of Panama, Bolivia, and Liberia were represented by their Vice-Presidents. Italy by its President of the Council who is also Foreign Minister, and France, Portugal, Turkey, Uruguay, Burma, Syria and the Philippines by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs. The Prime Ministers of Finland, Malta, Colombia, and Libya, and the acting Prime Minister of Korea, were invited. The German Federal Republic was represented by its Vice-Chancellor.

The Commonwealth Countries whose Prime Ministers were in-

vited were Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Southern Rhodesia. Two heads of High Commission Territories, ten rulers of Colonial Territories, and 37 representatives of Colonial Territories also received the Queen's invitation.

Countries represented by their ambassadors to the Court of St.

James's included Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Mexico, Rumania, Switzerland, and the U. S. S.R.

The U.S.A. was represented by General of the Army George Marshall. The Holy See was represented by His Excellency the Most Reverend Monsignor Fernando Cento.

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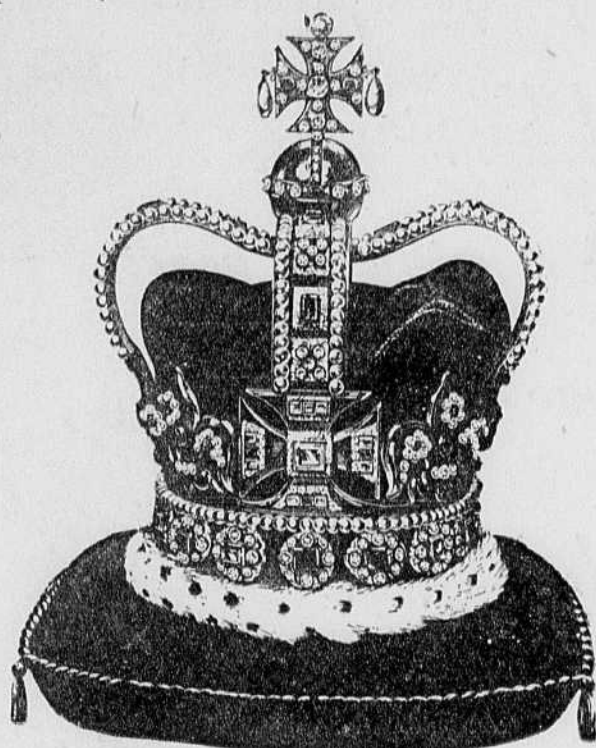


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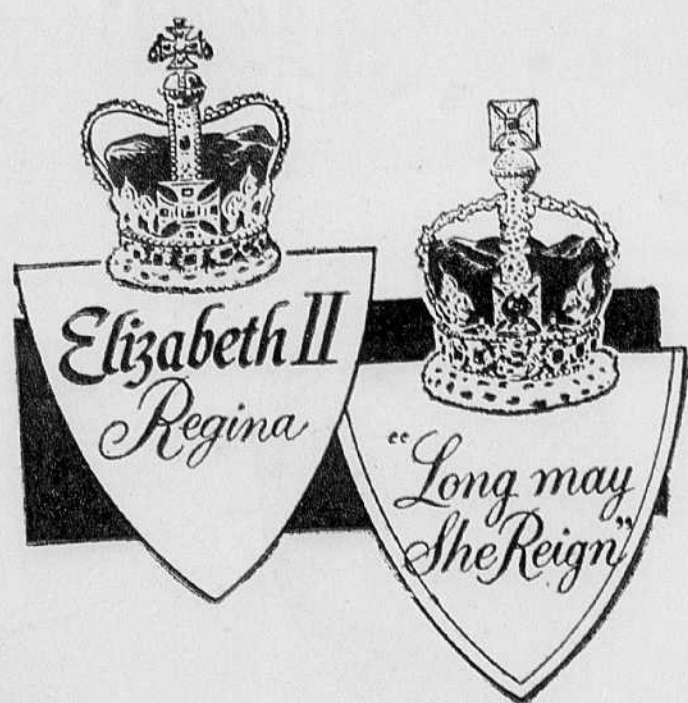
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