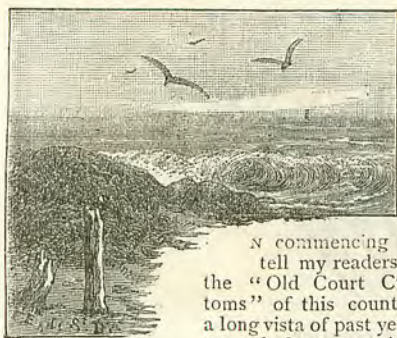


# OLD COURT CUSTOMS.

By the HON. MRS. ARMYTAGE.



N commencing to tell my readers of the "Old Court Customs" of this country, a long vista of past years opens before me. And

amid so much that is interesting in days gone by, and of which traces may still be found in some lingering remains of quaint Court ceremonial, it is difficult to know how much or how little to recall. From the cradle to the grave all royal personages are surrounded by etiquette and ceremonies which have been hereditary in various countries with all the individualities of their different nationalities. From the earliest ages of the first recognised sovereigns certain emblems were always associated with their position. We have been familiar from our childhood with the stories of kings and rulers related in Holy Scripture. The coronation of a king with the service of anointing with oil recalls to one's thoughts the first king given by God Himself to the chosen race who demand of Him that such an one should rule over them, and, therefore, this part of the coronation ceremony has a Divine authority. The sceptre, too, as mark of rule, is a familiar word in our mouths as we repeat the Psalms.

What pomp and state surrounded the ancient monarchs of Egypt, and how strict the etiquette of their royal households, where each servant had his appointed office! The cupbearer, the body-guard of the king, all may be traced even in reading the Old Testament history, and no doubt the Court of King Solomon must have far exceeded our modern ideas of magnificence and grandeur, when we know that his great visitor, the Queen of Sheba, was overwhelmed at its glory. In the rude ages of our own land, which preceded the introduction of Christianity and the firm establishment of a royal dynasty, there were many customs attending the election of one to reign over them; but the enthronement, the anointing, and the crowning have been the ever-abiding rule. In our own country, to which I must chiefly confine my notices, there have been many changes as years have passed on, and in the Court of this 19th century the quaint ceremonies and old customs are not so numerous as they were in the time of our grandfathers and grandmothers. But much remains which may be interesting to my readers, and even the obsolete customs may be named before my articles are completed.

Some of us may remember as eye-witnesses the coronation of our beloved Queen, and all the gorgeous ceremonies of that day. One or two may have stood among the vast multitude who, in the summer of 1837, waited the proclamation of Queen Victoria, "Vivat Regina," with the flourish of heralds' trumpets, and may have seen the graceful maiden sovereign step out upon the balcony of St. James's Palace and bow her acknowledgments to the vociferous greetings of her faithful subjects, noticing the pale young face and the scarce-restrained tears, as she thought of the kind uncle whose position she was called on to assume, and then unmindful of the awful responsibilities then laid upon her, which we old people can rejoice to think have been so nobly fulfilled.

It took a year to complete the preparations for the great event in Westminster Abbey, on June 28th, 1838, and London was transformed indeed as balcony after balcony rose on every spot where a glance of the passing procession could be seen, and from the break of the day till the illuminations which closed the day's excitement were paling under the dawning of a second morning the streets were thronged by a dense multitude, who had assembled from all parts of England. This, too, was when railroads were but just beginning to be made, so that there were not the thousand opportunities which now exist for reaching the metropolis from all sides with speed and small expense; but yet they came, though now one feels puzzled to think how it could have been!

The royal marriages are no longer surrounded by the peculiar customs of which we read up to the reigns of the Georges. The Queen's marriage at St. James's Palace, and that of her eldest daughter, the Crown Princess of Prussia, are the only royal unions of the reigning family which have taken place in the metropolis. St. George's Chapel, at Windsor, having witnessed the gorgeous ceremonial of the nuptials of the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal Family. But it is not essentially of these grand occasions of which I would write, but would trace out some of the minor customs which still exist, and have their origin in days of chivalry, perhaps. The hereditary offices held by the Dukes of Norfolk, of St. Alban's, the Earl of Denbigh, and many others, will afford some interest in their history. The rules and etiquettes of state receptions, and the every-day regulations of a royal household, may be beyond our province, added to which the life of Queen Victoria, as disclosed by her own pen in the volumes lately completed, have shown how much of the rigid stiffness of Court life has merged in the sacred rules of home and love, and the simplicity of the sovereign's taste is known to all.

The Chapel Royal, St. James's, is perhaps the scene of one of the most interesting of all old Court customs on the annual return of the Feast of Epiphany, and, I think, may fairly come first in the list.

This custom is the presentation of the Queen's offertory of gold, frankincense, and myrrh. It needs no words of mine to recall to my young readers the sacred origin of these gifts. The kings of the East brought the like and offered them on bended knee to the King of kings in His lowly guise, the reputed son of Joseph the carpenter. For centuries past the monarchs of England have commemorated the act, and in person were used to attend the service at the Chapel Royal, and approaching the chancel at the time of the offertory in the Holy Communion Service presented an offering of gold, frankincense, and myrrh. The quaintly dressed beefeaters, or Henry VIII.'s guard, are, and always have been, in attendance on these occasions. Some six or eight of them line the approach to the chancel as the procession passes by.

The ceremony was religiously performed by the sovereign in person until the reign of George III., that king being the last to do so, and the first time he neglected to appear upon the feast of the Epiphany was after the death of one of his favourite daughters, and upon that occasion the king's Lord High Chamberlain was sent as the representative of his royal master. But by degrees the honour has fallen to one of the subordinates in the office of the Lord Chamberlain, and a deputy's deputy now represents the sovereign upon the day on which is commemorated the homage done by the kings of the earth to the King of kings.

At the morning service on the Feast of Epiphany, when the offertory sentences are

being read from the Holy Table, two officers of the Lord Chamberlain bring up three purses and lay them in the alms dish which is held by the Chief Clergyman. Up to within a few years these purses contained gold in leaf, frankincense, and myrrh. They were placed inside a round box covered with crimson silk; the box about six inches round; in the centre of the box was embroidered in golden beads a rich Epiphany star to complete the symbol of the day. I think some of these boxes may still be extant, as they were the perquisite of the dean and preserved as interesting relics. For now the offerings are only made in the bags, and the gold-leaf has been superseded by the offering of thirty golden sovereigns for the benefit of the poor. The incense and myrrh are still continued, and it would be a matter of regret if ever discontinued, though the ceremony itself passes almost unnoticed even by those who may have the privilege of being present on the day.

Another old custom takes place on Maundy Thursday at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, which, by the way, is the old banquetting hall in front of which King Charles I. was beheaded. Of course, the tradition of the old customs of this anniversary are easily traced back to the earliest ages, when, in memory of the Saviour of the world leaving to His disciples the great example of humility in washing their feet on the eve of the first Good Friday, for many centuries, and in many countries, the custom was religiously performed by kings and queens. There is an account of Charles II. and his queen performing this duty in all solemnity, but by degrees it was discontinued. The Archbishop of Canterbury at one period acted as the sovereign's deputy in the act, but now the ceremony is shorn of any pomp, save that the Queen's Lord High Almoner and the officials connected with this royal chapel attend a special service on Maundy Thursday, and a certain number of aged poor chosen from London parishes are commanded to attend, and each receives the Royal Bounty. In lieu of cloth, beer, and bread, each recipient is now given thirty shillings in money, and as many silver pennies as the sovereign's age are distributed. The Lord High Almoner's office is very different from what it was in the middle ages. One of his privileges was to take the first dish from the royal dinner-table and bestow it upon any poor person whom he chose. It was also his duty to relieve twenty-four poor men, who at the hour of seven in the morning should appear before him and, having repeated the Creed and the Lord's Prayer, then received a twopenny loaf, fourpence, a gallon of beer, or threepence in money—an equivalent which suggests that the beer must have been very "small" indeed, or else its price ridiculously low in those days; but such are the entries in old registers, which may be seen in the British Museum.

An office which may be mistaken for this Lord High Almoner is that of Hereditary Grand Almoner, an office which now rests in the Marquis of Exeter. The duties of his office are only in requisition at the Coronation, when upon him devolves the honour of scattering the royal pieces of money which are thrown about during the homage of the peers to the newly-crowned sovereign—his perquisite on the occasion being all the blue cloth used as a carpet in the Abbey on that day.





# OLD COURT CUSTOMS.

By the HON. MRS. ARMYTAGE.

## CORONATIONS.

THE coronation of the sovereigns of Great Britain and Ireland will afford more interesting details of old Court customs than any other event in royal lives, and therefore in this chapter I would recount some of the curious old ceremonies still extant, with some of the legends concerning their existence and origin. And here I must tell my readers that it had not been my first intention to enter so fully into the details of such a ceremonial; but on seeking for information on one or two points, such a vast store of most valuable and interesting matter was revealed to me through the courtesy and kindness of those in authority, that I quite felt it was now within my power to write an entire paper upon the subject which would interest all my readers.

It would, of course, be impossible, within any reasonable limit of time and space, to go back very far in the history of English coronations, from the early days of barbarian splendour down to the gorgeous pageantry and quaint fantasies of the sixteenth century, each in their turn presenting many incidents of deep interest to the studious reader; but a glance at the time when Queen Elizabeth ascended the throne cannot be inappropriate or tedious to all of us who have lived under the reign of Queen Victoria, who has far more deservedly secured the title of our Good Queen than ever did the renowned Queen Bess. Like her predecessor, Queen Mary, Elizabeth had, a day or two before the coronation, proceeded by water to the Tower of London, sleeping there a night, and then making her state entry into and through the City of London till the Palace of Whitehall was reached, then the royal residence of our sovereigns. The procession from the Tower to the more modern and fashionable part of existing London was always considered a most important part of the ceremonies connected with the coronation.

For special reasons it was discontinued when King James I. was crowned. The plague which then raged in the city made it impossible for any crowd of citizens to assemble, and Charles I. dispensed with the ceremony on two grounds; Fuller in his history saying that "it was declined to save both health and wealth"—the infection was hardly out of the air—and the expense, being probably not less than £30,000, would have been a heavy drain on the royal exchequer. When Charles II. was restored to the throne, a very splendid progress was made from the Tower amid enthusiastic cheers. An old print of this pageant may still be seen. The record of the progress of Queen Elizabeth is full of quaint incidents and fanciful devices in honour of Her Majesty. Since the reign of Charles II. there has been no triumphal passage through the city in connection with the coronation ceremonies, though on many other occasions the sovereigns have made state visits for some special object. That of the Queen and Royal Family to St. Paul's Cathedral for the National Thanksgiving on the recovery of the Prince of Wales is the most noticeable of the present reign.

At the coronation of Queen Mary, the mass according to the ritual of the Roman Catholics had been used, but at the ceremony of crowning Queen Elizabeth some slight alteration was made in order to conciliate both parties. The gospel and epistle were read in Latin and

English, while the Romish vestments were used.

It was a cold winter's day when, in 1558, the royal procession wended its way from Westminster Hall to the Abbey of Westminster; the Queen in her parliamentary robes, consisting of crimson velvet mantle trimmed with ermine, a kirtle and surcoat of the same, a cap of maintenance, and hood of crimson velvet. The streets along which she passed were lain with gravel and blue cloth, the spectators being railed off on either side by strong barriers. The proclamation, the administration of the coronation oath, the change of robes from those worn in the procession to the more gorgeous coronation mantle of cloth-of-gold, and various other details are identical with those used at Queen Victoria's coronation, and the customs of the banquet held in Westminster Hall were the same as were carried out at the coronation of George IV., Queen Mary and her husband, King William III., were crowned with much splendour, and within five years another Queen Regnant ascended the throne, and in April, 1702, the great ceremony of crowning the sovereign took place.

At this date the royal residence was no longer at Whitehall, but at St. James's, from whence Queen Anne came privately, the official ceremony only commencing at the Great Hall of Westminster, where all taking part in the procession waited the Queen's entrance, and the regalia was delivered into the hands of those appointed to carry it. A magnificent spectacle was afforded to the people who thronged the streets as the Queen passed along to the Abbey, and the ceremonies of crowning the Queen were carried out with great solemnity, the ascension of a queen to the throne being an even, which has occurred but three times in the history of England. The succeeding coronations of the Georges seen to have been conducted according to the same etiquette; that of George IV. is said to have exceeded all others in the magnificence of the display and the expenses of the ceremonial. Since then the monarchs have dispensed with the procession from Westminster and with the grand banquet after the ceremony, and thus many of the most curious customs have been lost sight of, which I would now tell you of, as the claims to perform certain services at each succeeding coronation are allowed, though they may not be fulfilled; but no one who values the rights which have been the hereditary privilege of their family for many generations would willingly forego them or forfeit the right through negligence of asserting that right, and therefore we shall see how many noblemen and others were invited to send in their claims to perform such offices when George IV. came to the throne. The allegiance and loyalty of such acts of service are too sacred to all true Englishmen, and tell of such long devotion to king and crown, that it is a privilege of which they should not be deprived in modern days.

Previous to the coronation a general proclamation is issued, declaring the sovereign's pleasure touching the solemnisation thereof. Such a proclamation was made, in much the same terms, at the Council of Queen Victoria. In this proclamation all loving subjects who, by ancient custom or divers tenures, do claim, and are bound, to perform certain services, are commanded to send in those petitions at a stated time to the "Court of Claims," which meets to decide such matters. Members of the Privy Council are chosen to hear and adjudicate upon the respective claims, of which some of the most important shall be related.

The Lord Great Chamberlain of England, an hereditary office now held conjointly by Lord Carington and Lady Willoughby D'Eresby by right of succession, claims to

have as his perquisite all the apparel worn by the sovereign the night before the coronation, as well as the furniture of the room in which he slept. Also he claims to serve the King with water in a basin to wash his hands before the banquet; also to have the silver ewer and basin used for his own property, in addition to a cup of Essay; and also an allowance of forty yards of crimson velvet. These claims were contested by the Earl of Derby at the coronation of George III., but the Duke of Ancaster proved his superior rights, and in lieu of taking the King's furniture or articles of dress, these fees were compounded for £200. But the gilt ewer and basin were presented, and each succeeding nobleman who holds the hereditary office has received the same, with the allowance of crimson velvet, up to the last coronation; the only alteration has been that a different sum of money was assigned in lieu of furniture. On one occasion it was £180. At the coronation of George IV. the King slept in the Speaker's house at Westminster on the night before, the furniture being sent from Carlton House for his use.

The King's champion, who rode into the hall during the banquet, claims his office as Lord of the Manor of Scrivelsby in Lincolnshire, and the same family of Dymocke, who performed the office at the time of James II., have enjoyed the privilege up to the present time. The dress and accoutrements of the champion are, indeed, a remnant of old feudal days. A complete suit of armour, helmet and gauntlet, a splendid saddle with breast-plate and caparisons for the horse have to be supplied, and are by right the champion's property, together with the silver gilt cup and cover from which he drinks to the sovereign. All these claims are allowed, but compensation for the armour is made on its being returned.

The Dukes of Norfolk have many privileges. As Earl Marshal, to him belongs the jurisdiction of the Abbey and all arrangements concerning the coronation, and from him all orders emanate. As Chief Butler of England, a cup of pure gold is given to the Duke, and in right of being Lord of the Manor of Work-sop, the Duke of Norfolk claimed to find a right hand glove for the sovereign's use at the time of coronation, when the sceptre is delivered to his hand. At the coronation of Queen Victoria the glove was thus presented embroidered with the arms of the Howards. Her Majesty wore it, and at the same time the Duke exercised his privilege of supporting the Queen's arm while she held the sceptre. The manor has now passed from the family of Howard and is in the possession of the Duke of Newcastle, who has undoubtedly with it this most honourable right of service.

A careful search has not thrown any light upon the origin of this manorial right, but the history of tenures in England would fill a volume in itself, and some of the oldest cannot be correctly traced. Benheim and Strathfieldsaye are held with the condition of the owners annually presenting two flags, which must be delivered at Windsor Castle respectively on the anniversaries of the battles of Blenheim and Waterloo, before the clock strikes twelve.

The Lord Mayor of London claims to serve the King with wine in a gold cup, to assist the Chief Butler on the occasion, to dine in the hall, and to keep the cup, all which were allowed; as also a cup to the Mayor of Oxford.

We read, too, of an application to perform the office of "herb strewer," and at George IV.'s coronation Miss Fellowes proved her right to the office, and with six maids appears to have headed the procession, strewing along the way sweet herbs from baskets.

When William IV. ascended the throne a royal proclamation announced his intention to dispense with all the ceremonies, &c., which

had been customary heretofore in the procession from Westminster Hall to the Abbey, and with the coronation banquet after the ceremony, at the same time stating that the claims of those whose services would not then be required should in no sense be annulled, but only in abeyance *pro tem*.

Before I enter upon the subject of the last coronation, with all the ceremonies attendant thereon, let me tell of the wondrous sight which met the eye in Westminster Hall, transformed into a magnificent banquetting room; three thousand candles lighting up the scene in the evening of July 19, 1821, when George IV. held the last coronation banquet, and all the individuals claiming the offices fulfilled their respective duties. Some idea of the magnificent ceremonial attending this monarch's coronation and banquet may be gathered from the fact of the estimated expense being £100,000.

The King having slept at the Speaker's house, was guarded during the night by the Lord Great Chamberlain and the Usher of the Black Rod, who assisted at the royal toilette in the morning. The King entered Westminster Hall dressed in full robes of crimson velvet, the train of enormous breadth and length, a large black hat with white ostrich feathers and heron's plume, and taking his seat upon the throne erected at the end of the hall, awaited the coming of the dean and clergy of Westminster, who brought in the regalia and placed it on the table in front of the King. Each part of the regalia was then delivered to the peers appointed to carry it in the procession, which was marshalled in due order, and proceeded to the Abbey, through Palace Yard, &c., to the Great West Door. The whole route was on a raised platform covered with blue cloth, and protected from sun or rain by a large awning, while thousands of spectators thronged to the barriers erected on each side.

The standards of England, Scotland, and Ireland, carried by peers with attendant pages in the magnificent dress of the Elizabethan period, formed an important part of the pageant. The barons of the Cinque Ports carrying the canopy of cloth-of-gold, under which the King walked, the various officials in quaint array, and Miss Fellowes and her six maids heading the procession, and strewing the choicest herbs upon the ground.

Perhaps a correct description of the dresses worn by these herb strewers may be interesting, as I have gathered it from official records. Miss Fellowes wore a dress of white satin, which in the present day would appear very scanty in width, length, or trimming; a mantle of scarlet cloth lined with satin hung from the shoulders, while gold wheat ears, grapes, and laurel leaves were mixed in a wreath for the head. The attendant maids wore white crape dresses (a material now nearly unknown) over white satin, with large garlands of flowers from the shoulder to the bottom of the skirt, chaplets of flowers in the hair, and baskets full of choice blossoms were carried between two.

While the assembling of peers and those who took part in the procession was going on in Westminster Hall, the galleries and seats were thronged with ladies, and it is stated that by 5 o'clock in the morning many had taken their places, and among them the Royal Duchesses were present, and one (the Duchess of Gloucester) had her toilette thus described:—"A dress of silver lama over French lilac, a white satin hat with large plume of white feathers, turned up with a loop and button in front;" and another is said to have worn "white satin richly embroidered in silver, rich bandeau head-dress, with large plumes of white feathers."

As soon as the procession had left the hall, the spectators hurried across through Poet's Corner to take their seats in the Abbey, and

the authorities commenced their work of preparing for the banquet, which was to be ready at 5.30. Three hundred and thirty-six silver plates were laid on the tables, which extended down either side, the King's table at the upper end being laid for himself and his royal brothers. Cold meats and every description of patty and pastry were set out. The famous gold plate service was arranged on and behind the royal table, and before the salvo of guns and the ringing of bells announced the final act of coronation, everything was in readiness, and all the attendants in their places. Gentlemen of high degree had eagerly sought for the privilege of assisting as waiters upon the occasion, and complaints were made that the amateur waiters were more intent on watching the scene than in attending to the guests. When the procession had returned from the Abbey, and the King had again entered the hall, after all the guests had been seated during the short time the King waited in his private apartments before taking his seat upon the throne, the *coup d'ail* must have been overpoweringly brilliant. The quaint dresses of days gone by now appearing among the officials who crowded the hall, the gorgeous effect of masses of colour in the peers' robes of crimson velvet, the blaze of diamonds upon the dresses of the spectators, the uniforms of many nations among the foreign ambassadors and their suites baffle description, and could not be depicted by painter's highest art. Prince Esterhazy's diamonds worn that day are estimated at the value of £100,000.

The first course of the dinner for the royal table was brought in with much pomp, and the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Anglesea, and Lord Howard (deputy Earl Marshal) entered on horseback, escorting the gentlemen who carried the hot viands for the King's own table. The management of their chargers on this occasion proved no easy task. It was but a narrow passage between the tables for this most curious procession to pass along, and the horses were naturally rather startled, and became somewhat restive when prolonged applause and clapping of hands greeted the entry. On nearing the royal presence the three horsemen had to back out of the hall without turning, which was a task of some difficulty, but accomplished most gracefully.

The Earls of Abingdon and Verulam assisted the Lord Great Chamberlain as he then presented the basin and ewer to the King to wash his hands, and then the important act of dining began. The Earl of Denbigh as Grand Carver was at his post. The Earl of Abergavenny having proved his claim to be the King's Chief Larderer, performed the office by deputy, though at this distance of time it is difficult to say what the duties were. One of the privileges attached to this office was of having all the remains of the feast as his perquisites, but we read that at the coronation banquet of George IV. the spectators were allowed to finish what was left when the original guests had taken their departure. But before this I have another incident to relate which occurred as soon as the first course was removed, and this is the entrance of the Champion of England, who appeared at the lower end of the hall in the complete suit of armour before mentioned, with the Earl Marshal and Lord High Constable riding on either side. The champion offers the challenge in the following terms:—

"If any person, of what degree so ever high or low, shall deny or gainsay our sovereign lord, George IV., to be the rightful heir to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom, or that he ought to enjoy the same, here is his champion who saith he lieth sore and is a false traitor, being ready in person to combat with him." And then the gauntlet is thrown down, and again the challenge repeated. No false traitor being found to accept the

challenge, the gauntlet is returned, and the King drinks to the champion out of a silver cup with cover, which is then handed to him, and he pledges the sovereign in return and keeps the cup as his perquisite, so that at the present time the family of Dymocke have a most interesting collection of these goblets. The Lord Mayor of London then offers the King a cup to drink from, followed by the Mayor of Oxford. At the close of the banquet the Earl Marshal returns thanks to the guests when they have drunk the King's health, saying he does them the honour to drink their health and that of his good people. The style of the sovereign is pronounced by Garter King at Arms, in English, Latin, and French during the entertainment.

Among the other offices claimed and allowed upon this occasion, the Marquis of Huntly is Chief Constable of Scotland, the Marquis of Lansdowne Chief Constable of Ireland, Earl of Ormonde Chief Butler of Ireland, Duke of Montrose Sergeant of the Scullery, the perquisite of which office used to be claimed as the gift of all plate used at the banquet—a modest claim which, of course, has been long commuted. At the accession of George IV. Lord Charles Townshend disputed with the Dymocke family the right of the championship, founding his claim as heir of Lord Marmion, but it was disallowed, and remains with the Dymockes in right of their manor of Scrivelsby. The Duke of Athol presents a cast of falcons, though the office of Hereditary Grand Falconer belongs to the Duke of St. Albans. The Duke of Argyll presents a cup. The Earl of Chichester was Assistant Carver to the Earl of Denbigh; Earl of Abingdon Cup Bearer, the Earl of Verulam his assistant. The Archbishop of Canterbury claims to make a mess of pottage for the royal table in right of holding the manor of Addington, which is certainly amongst the most curious of all claims. The Earls of Mount-Edgcumbe have for many generations held the right of Server, the duties of which are not clearly defined.

The bill of fare provided for the banquet must be inserted in the account of this great day's festival: 160 tureens of hot soup, consisting of 80 turtle, 40 rice, and 40 vermicelli soup; 160 dishes of fish, 80 being turbot, 40 trout, and 40 salmon; 160 hot joints, 80 of which were venison, 40 roast beef, with three barons of beef and 40 of mutton and veal; 160 dishes of vegetables—potatoes, peas, and cauliflowers; 480 sauce-boats—240 of lobster, 120 of butter, 120 mint. Cold dishes consisted of 80 braized ham, 80 savoury pies, 80 of daubed geese, 80 of savoury cakes, 80 of pieces of beef braized, 80 dishes of braized capons, two in each dish; 1,190 side dishes of various sorts; 320 dishes of mounted pastry, 320 dishes of small pastry, 400 dishes of jellies and creams; 160 dishes of shell fish—80 of lobster and 80 of crayfish; 161 dishes of cold roast fowls, 80 dishes of cold house lamb. The weight of meat is curiously large:—7,442 lbs. of beef, 7,033 lbs. of veal, 20,474 lbs. of mutton, 20 quarters of lamb, 20 legs of lamb, five saddles of lamb, 55 quarters of grass lamb, 160 sweetbreads, 389 cowheels, 400 calves' feet, 250 lb. of suet, 160 geese, 720 capons, 1,610 chickens, 520 fowls for stock, 1,730 lbs. of bacon, 550 lbs. of lard, 912 lbs. of butter, 84 hundred of eggs; and of wine 100 dozen champagne, 20 doz. of burgundy, 200 doz. claret, 50 doz. hock, 50 doz. moselle, 50 doz. madeira, sherry and port about 350 dozen, and of iced punch 100 gallons.

In reading this enormous catalogue it must be remembered that in various apartments at Westminster—the Courts of Exchequer, of Common Pleas, &c., as well as in the galleries and lobbies of the Houses of Lords and Commons—tables were laid for the many who took part in the procession and ceremony, and the number provided for was not less than 2,000.

## OLD COURT CUSTOMS.

BY THE HON. MRS. ARMYTAGE.

## CORONATIONS—Continued.



IN the death of George IV. and the consequent ascension of William IV. to the throne there followed the double coronation of the King and the Queen Consort. In consequence of the unhappy separation of George IV. and Queen Caroline, when still Prince of Wales, his consort had no share in the ceremonial described in my last paper, though attempts were made to assert her rights to be crowned in the Abbey with her royal husband.

King William in royal proclamation announced that he and his consort would be crowned at the same time, and it was also announced that part of the ceremonial which had heretofore included the splendid procession from Westminster Hall to the Abbey, as well as the banquet, would be dispensed with, and thus the great display of the previous coronation was not to be seen when William IV. and Queen Adelaide were solemnly crowned.

At the coronation of the Queen Consort, which takes place as soon as the act of crowning the King is completed, there is of course no presentation to the people as their sovereign, neither is any act of homage paid to Her Majesty. Anointed like her royal husband, the Queen's crown solemnly placed on her head, the Queen ascends her throne, which is placed two steps below that of the King, and in approaching her seat she makes a low reverence to her husband on his throne. It is a fact often forgotten that King Henry VIII. only permitted the ceremony of coronation to be performed on two of his wives—Katherine of Arragon and Anne Boleyn.

But within a few years the sailor king passed away, and the whole nation's heart throbbed with enthusiasm when the youthful Queen Victoria was called to take her place upon the throne of England at such an early age; and when the time came for her coronation the excitement of all classes was intense, and many among us can well remember that summer morning in 1838, when a queen once more held the sceptre, and was enthroned in the midst of peers and people in the Abbey of Westminster.

Ambassadors extraordinary had been sent from all the great European nations to take part in the ceremony, and the carriages and their occupants were not the least interesting to the spectators, as they recognised each envoy passing along according to the position proscribed in right of the nation whose representatives they were, and one smiled to think of the unseemly squabbles related by historians as having often taken place as to the exact order of precedence.

Some few are still living who took an actual part in the ceremonial of that day, and all who were present describe the scene as far surpassing anything we can imagine. The long route from Buckingham Palace, along Piccadilly, St. James's-street, Pall Mall, and Whitehall to the west door of the Abbey, afforded an opportunity for much more of a spectacle than in the shortened progress of King William IV.

from St. James's Palace, and from the earliest dawn of day the town was alive with excitement, and hundreds of the possessors of tickets for the Abbey were in their places before the hour on which, on ordinary days, they would have thought of rising.

The usual summons had been sent to all peers, spiritual and temporal, and other officials to attend at the Abbey upon the occasion. In sending such letters of summons to her peers the form in which they are worded is interesting. "Right trusty and right entirely beloved cousin, we greet you well, and command you to appear," &c., is the form in which the roll of dukes are warned to attend, "all excuses set apart," and as the degree of nobility descends so each greeting is altered. Dukes, marquises, earls, and viscounts are addressed as cousins and counsellors; barons not as cousins, but as counsellors. A very humble request to be excused must be sent if some really insuperable obstacle should prevent their attendance. The great age of the Bishop of Durham was the cause of his absence at the last coronation; but one very aged peer did attend, and it was one of the most graceful acts of the Queen when she stepped forward to assist the faithful old nobleman as he stumbled upon the step in coming to do her homage, the spectators cheering loudly as they watched the act. The words of homage ring with an echo of the old days of chivalry. Bishops coming to the throne say, "I, ———, Bishop of ———, will be faithful and true, and faith and truth will bear unto you, our Sovereign Lady and Queen, and your heirs, kings or queens of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and I will and do acknowledge the service of the lands which I hold of you as in right of the Church."

It is, of course, impossible for each of the peers who are present to repeat the oath of allegiance, and, therefore, the words are said by only one of each degree in the name of his fellows. The Queen's hand is kissed, and the crown is touched in token of loyal devotion as the oath is repeated in these terms:—"I ———, of ———, do become your liegeman, of life and limb, and of earthly worship and faith and truth I will bear unto you, to live and die against all manner of folks. So help me God." It is impossible to conceive a more beautiful form in which to have tendered their allegiance to the youthful Queen of England.

The regalia always kept in the Tower of London was delivered over to Her Majesty's jewellers for necessary alterations, cleaning or repairing, and among many claims at this time one was from the keeper of the regalia to be allowed heavy compensation for the loss of fees which would follow the absence of the regalia for so many weeks from the Tower, during which period many hundred visitors might have inspected the jewels under his care. The justice of the claim being allowed, a sum of money was allotted.

In the former paper I spoke of the "Court of Claims" which sat to consider all claims at the time of the coronation, and searching into old records we find that at the accession of Richard II., John of Gaunt sat in person to decide upon the rights of those claiming service at his nephew's coronation; and of all the hereditary dignities at the accession of Queen Victoria none is older than that of Earl Marshal, the Dukes of Norfolk still holding the office, the patent of which dates from the reign of Edward II.—an office which carries with it the right to the attendance of an escort

of cavalry on any state occasion, and the question was mooted at the time of the present duke's marriage with Lady Flora Hastings, when it was solemnised with much state. The claim was recognised, and the duke was consulted, but he would not make use of his privilege.

The Dean and Chapter of Westminster claim the right to instruct the Sovereign in the duties of the day's ceremonial, and the regalia is delivered into their custody when ready for use on the day of coronation. When the procession was formed in Westminster Hall, as at the accession of George IV. and other monarchs, the Dean and Chapter entered the hall from the Abbey, carrying the regalia, to deliver it to the various peers appointed to bear it in the coming procession; but when the ceremonies are limited to those held in the Abbey only, the regalia is given to their hands when the procession is forming in the Jerusalem Chamber.

Her Majesty, on the morning of her coronation, was handed to her carriage by the Master of the Horse, who, with the Mistress of the Robes, accompanied their Sovereign in the state coach, a carriage built in the year 1761, the panels of which are exquisitely painted by Cipriani. Some idea of the size and amount of decorative art lavished on its construction may be guessed when its weight is registered at four tons.

The Queen wore a dress of white satin, with flounce of fine lace and gold trimming at its edge. The collars and orders of the Garter, Bath, Thistle, and St. Patrick were also seen upon Her Majesty's dress when she left Buckingham Palace, a circlet of gold upon her head, soon to be replaced by the imperial crown, and herself robed in the regal robes of state—first entering the Abbey from the robing-room in those state robes of crimson velvet, which are called parliamentary robes, and which Her Majesty used to wear when opening Parliament. At the present time they are never worn upon these occasions, but they are always placed upon the throne in the House of Lords before Her Majesty's entrance, and they are brought from the Robes Office in St. James's Palace with much state, being taken in a royal state carriage under the charge of the Keeper of the Robes.

The young ladies of high rank, daughters of dukes, marquises, and earls, who were chosen as the Queen's train-bearers, follow one another carrying the train, along the raised platform, down the grand old nave to the first chair of state prepared for the Sovereign's use.

Two pictures in Windsor Castle of the Queen's coronation are valuable records of the sight—one by Sir W. Hayter, as she sits on the throne, sceptre in hand; the other by Leslie, kneeling with crown laid aside, as Her Majesty is about to receive the Holy Communion.

The act of enthroning, or lifting to the throne, which is the formal expression, arises from the ancient Anglo-Saxon form, which directs that the king shall be raised from the ground. The biblical account in 2 Kings, chapter xi., gives the history of the crowning of Jehoshaphat.

It appears that King Henry III. instituted some inquiries respecting the antiquity of anointing, and Grosstest, in the "Provinciale Romanum," is reported to have replied "that most anciently, besides the emperors, only four kings were anointed, those being the

kings of Hierusalem, France, England, and Sicily."

Perhaps the oldest mention of a royal crown is in 2 Samuel i. 10. A fillet of silk or linen was the crown of royal ensign till the days of Christianity, except in parts of Asia, and in the Roman empire a crown of any form was not used until the reign of Constantine the Great.

From the earliest days of English history the Archbishops of Canterbury have ever placed the crown on the monarch's brow, and since the reign of Richard I. the Bishops of Durham and of Bath and Wells claim the privilege of walking on each side of the Sovereign.

In speaking of the claims it may be well to notice that no service may be performed in right of tenure by any person under the degree of knighthood.

Of the regalia itself volumes might be written, and the Tower holds this national treasure of priceless value, so that everyone may see it for themselves; but this paper would be incomplete without a notice of it. Alas! none of the articles now in use are older than the time of the Restoration, as the ancient regalia was broken up and destroyed in the days of the Commonwealth, but the old names were kept when under a special committee the crown jewels were arranged for the Coronation of Charles II. Some of the precious stones in the crowns are of great historic interest. The Rock Ruby is said to have been worn by the Black Prince at the battle of Cressy and by Henry V. at Agincourt.

Though there are several crowns in the Jewel Room at the Tower, only one was used at the last coronation, "the Imperial Crown," which was re-set and arranged for Queen Victoria's use by Messrs. Rundel and Bridge.

Four Swords of State: Spiritual Justice, Temporal Justice, the third Custana, or Sword of Mercy, which is pointless, and the fourth, that Sword of State which, after being laid upon the Holy Table, is redeemed for one hundred shillings, and upon all state occasions is carried before the Sovereign.

The Orb is said to have always been the ensign of a Roman emperor, to which, after Constantine's conversion, the cross which surmounts it was added, and in the prayer which accompanies its delivery the words remind the Sovereign that as "this orb is set under the cross, so the whole world is subject to the power and empire of Christ our Lord." Four knights of the Order of the Garter hold a pall overhead during the anointing. St. Edward's staff of beaten gold is always carried in the procession, and it is said that in the orb which surmounts it a portion of the true cross of Calvary is enshrined. The royal sceptre is placed in the Sovereign's right hand, as may be seen in the picture by Sir W. Hayter of Queen Victoria enthroned, and the rod of equity, or sceptre with the dove, is held in the left.

The anointing spoon is believed to be the one only relic of the ancient regalia, and may therefore have been used for many Sovereigns. The Queen regnant is anointed sitting in her chair by the Archbishop, but a Queen Consort, though anointed in like manner, *kneels* during this part of the service—these trifling variations in the details of the ceremonial marking the distinctive positions of those crowned.

The Royal Apothecary provides the anointing oil and receives a fee of £100.

The sacramental plate seen in the Tower is part of the regalia taken to the Abbey for the coronation. It is carried in the procession by the appointed Bishops, and at the time when the office for the Holy Communion commences the Sovereign delivers the paten and chalice into the Archbishop's hands.

A ruby ring to be placed on the fourth finger of the Sovereign's right hand is among the crown jewels. A legend exists concerning the coronation ring worn by Edward the Confessor. It was said that an old man once asked alms of the King, who, having no money, drew off the ring from his finger and gave it to the beggar. Two pilgrims in the Holy Land some years after had lost their way, and an old man putting them right and finding they were Englishmen, gave them a ruby ring to be returned to the King of England, who had given it to him, little knowing that it was St. John the Evangelist who had appeared before him in the disguise of a beggar.

We hear of the offerings made by Her Majesty, and on a careful search find that for many generations it has been customary for the Sovereign to present an altar pall which is provided for the occasion, and is thus described. A pall composed of ten yards of gold barred, gold frosted flowered brocade, lined with rich sarcenet, and with deep gold fringe; this was presented by the Queen kneeling at the altar steps—the Lord Great Chamberlain having carried it till then. An ingot or wedge of gold was next presented by the Queen, and both were laid upon the Holy Table, which now bore all the magnificent regalia of the English monarchy, and from which in turn each is taken when required in the imposing ceremonial delivered with such solemn words of prayer that tell of the sacred meaning attached to each and all.

The legend of the coronation stone must not be passed over, as it is affirmed that it was always recognised as the stone upon which the Patriarch Jacob laid his head on the plains of Luz, that it was carried into Spain, to Ireland, and then to Scotland, from whence Edward I. brought it to Westminster. Edward III. promised to return this sacred stone to the Scotch, but never fulfilled his promise.

The stone is placed beneath the chair of oak, which, it appears, has been used for the coronation of all our Sovereigns since the

time of Edward II., being, of course, re-covered with velvet upon each occasion.

An official order regulates the state robes to be worn by peers and peeresses. The coronets of each degree are to be exact in form and make, and the length of each lady's train is according to the rank she holds. The barons' wives are limited to a length of one yard of train on the ground. Viscountesses' are increased to a yard and a quarter, the countesses' to a yard and a half, a marchioness's still longer, reaching to one and three-quarters, while to a duchess a train of two yards in length is allowed, by order of the Earl Marshal, from whom all orders connected with coronation ceremonies must be issued. The rows of miniver on the mantles or capes of the peers' robes also denote their rank.

The coronets, too, are forbidden to be ornamented with any precious stones.

Coachbuilders also received a warning circular from the Heralds' College not to paint the coronets on the panels with any deviation from heraldic rule.

The coronation medals, of which some hundreds are struck in gold and in silver, are in charge of the Treasurer of the Royal Household, and while the peers perform their homage, he scatters them among those who are standing about the Abbey. To each ambassador, with members of their embassies, as well as to peers and members of Parliament, a medal is sent in more formal manner, but the scramble to secure one of those scattered at the time of the ceremony is always described as a very lively scene.

The robes actually worn by Queen Victoria are thus described:—First on entering the Abbey she wore the crimson robes of state; these are afterwards changed to the imperial robes of dark blue velvet, in which the Queen is painted by Leslie kneeling to receive the Holy Communion. The crown had been taken off as the earthly sovereign bowed before the King of Kings, and was held by the Lord Chamberlain, but the royal robes fall from her shoulders.

The Dalmatic, or imperial pall, as it is sometimes called, was nine yards long, and was of thick gold-coloured silk brocaded with gold and silver flowers; the supertunica and armilla were also of cloth-of-gold brocade. These form part of the ancient vestments, whose origin may be traced back to remote ages, and were closely allied to the priestly garments of earliest records, which were worn by English sovereigns for many generations. But those placed upon Queen Victoria were of necessity different, though known as the Dalmatic robes. The change in Her Majesty's robes was made by the Mistress of the Robes, and those set aside were carried into St. Edward's Chapel. This is but a passing notice of the ceremonies of our Queen's coronation; much more that is interesting might be written did space allow.

## A DAUGHTER NAMED DÆMARIS.

By MAGGIE SYMINGTON.

### CHAPTER XXXVI.—Continued.



WITH the first pale streaks of the dawn, Monsieur le Marquis returns by the way that he had departed. Monsieur St. Just is roused by his coming. He opens his eyes, and is perfectly calm and collected in his manner.

"Where have you been, Jerome?"

"To Chamblisson to fetch a doctor, who will be here shortly."

"His coming will do no harm, but I shall not need him; I am better."

"Really and truly better!" Jerome joyfully exclaims.

"Does not the testimony of your own eyes assure you so?"

He raises himself upright on the

couch, and in doing so encounters Dæmaris's eager, anxious gaze. The long night watch has told upon her, and shows its traces in the delicate paleness that overspreads her face, spiritualising it to an unusual degree.

"*Mon amie*," says Monsieur St. Just, with more tenderness in his voice than he has ever yet used to her, "you must go and rest, and to-morrow I will



## THE NIGHTINGALES' SONG.

By HARRIET L. CHILDE-PEMBERTON.

I KNOW not why, but I could not sleep,  
And I watched for the dawn to break,  
And I saw the sunlight slowly creep,  
And I heard the cuckoo awake;  
And the nightingale sang me a wondrous song,  
That never was born below,  
The one sweet song that is never too long,  
And only the nightingales know.

Oh! sleep is well for the troubled heart,  
And rest for the wearied brain,  
And 'tis well for awhile from our lives to part,  
Ere we take up the burden again.  
But 'tis sometimes well to wait through a night  
For the joy that a morning can bring;  
It is sometimes well to watch for the light,  
And to hear what the nightingales sing.

## OLD COURT CUSTOMS.

By THE HON. MRS. ARMYTAGE.



IN connection with royal ceremonies, the few which still exist at any baptism of the royal family must now be mentioned, though my researches have not brought to light much fresh information on the matter.

The birth of any member of the royal family is always attested by the great officers of state, who are summoned to attend at the palace,

and who sign the necessary legal registry of the event.

One curious custom, which was still carried out at the birth of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and H.R.H. the Princess Royal, is the distribution of caudle at the palace.

For some days after their birth the lady in waiting on Her Majesty received a succession of distinguished visitors at Buckingham Palace, and the *Court Newsman* stated that they partook of caudle in the royal apartments. It is recorded that at the birth of George IV. cake and caudle were so lavishly dispensed that the daily cost was £40, and on this occasion those who were admitted to the palace were desired to step with caution, and being also permitted to see the royal babe were forbidden to touch the infant, but might place their hands upon his clothes.

When the present Prince of Wales was born the Lord Mayor and the City authorities arrived in state, and both partook of caudle and gazed on the heir-apparent, who was actually born on Lord Mayor's day. And the fortunate alderman, who had barely entered upon the office, received the honour of a baronetage, which it is customary to confer upon the reigning Lord Mayor when an heir to the throne is born. By the way, very many people think that the King or Queen's eldest son is *born Prince of Wales*, which is not the case; he is by birth Duke of Cornwall, but is immediately afterwards created Prince of Wales.

The actual ceremonies at the baptism of any of the royal family are now but few. The service is generally performed in the private

chapel of the palace, and it is many years since any baptism was celebrated with special pomp and ceremony. The long list of Christian names give to a royal infant creates surprise, as well as the many royal sponsors on the occasion; but the compliment of being asked to undertake the office is a recognised custom in Court etiquette. The last royal baptism, when the royal mother sat on a bed of state, seems to have been when George III. was born, and his baptism took place in Norfolk House, St. James's-square, then the residence of the Prince and Princess.

A royal marriage, even nowadays, is attended with all possible pomp and Court etiquette; but before speaking of those which have been solemnised during the present reign, we may recall some of those stirring accounts which are to be found in history. Romance adds its interest to many a tale of the wooing and winning of royal brides by princes of our own country. The unfortunate Catherine of Arragon, when brought over from Spain, to wed her first husband, Prince Arthur, is the heroine of many pretty tales. The etiquette of the Court of Spain was so severe that many amusing details have been recorded of the stately duennas who were in attendance on the Spanish Infanta, and their horror at what they deemed the impertinent familiarity of Englishmen. The full account of this marriage in St. Paul's Cathedral is well worth reading, concluding as it does with a report of the sumptuous wedding feast given at the Episcopal Palace within the precincts of the City. The bride's dress, as well as that of the bridegroom, may be read of, and in addition to the primate, twenty bishops and abbots are

numbered as assisting in the religious ceremony.

We all know at what very early ages marriages were contracted in the days of the Plantagenet dynasty, a babe of France at the age of three years being given in marriage to Henry II.'s son, and after their marriage we read of their education being entrusted to Thomas à Becket, then Archbishop of Canterbury.

One royal marriage about this period is chronicled as having taken place at Windsor in the very chapel where the last and youngest of Queen Victoria's sons has just been united to Princess Helen of Waldeck and Pyrmont. It was that of Edward, the Black Prince, with Joan, Countess of Kent. Great rejoicings took place, which lasted many days, but the King, Richard III., showed his disapproval of the match by refusing to attend.

The marriage of the eldest son of George I. with his German bride is doubly interesting, as it was the first union between the reigning house of Hanover and that of Saxe-Gotha and Coburg. The Princess landed at Greenwich on Sunday, April 25th, 1736, and was conveyed to the Queen's house in the Park, where the Prince of Wales came to visit his bride, the King and Queen sending complimentary messages. The following day the Prince and Princess dined together, while the windows of the room were thrown open so that the public could see them; a royal progress on the river took place during the afternoon, followed by a supper in public. On the following day the bride was brought by road to Lambeth, there crossed the river to Whitehall, and from thence to the garden-door of St. James's Palace, where the Prince of Wales received her and led her to the King and Queen, to whom she was then formally presented, as well as to the rest of her future relations. A dinner followed, and at eight o'clock in the evening the marriage was solemnised in the chapel of the palace, the same chapel where Queen Victoria was united a hundred and four years after to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg Gotha. The bride wore the crown of Princess of Wales and the crimson velvet robes of state with rows of ermine, four peers' daughters carrying the train; and it is curious that upon this occasion Lady Caroline Lennox, daughter of the Duke of Richmond, is named as the first of these train-bearers, while at the Queen's marriage in 1840 we again find another Lady Caroline Lennox officiating in the same manner. Their dresses, too, were of white and silver, which was the material worn at the later date.

We read of the supper after the marriage, and of the curious old customs of the royal parents assisting at the undressing of the bride and bridegroom, it not then being the custom for the newly-married couple to leave directly after the marriage.

When George IV., then Prince of Wales, was married, the arrangements were altered; the whole royal family dined together at the Queen's Palace, which was the old name of Buckingham Palace, and then proceeded to St. James's to dress for the marriage ceremony, which took place in the chapel there. This was followed by a Court reception or drawing-room, and at a late hour the King and Queen, with the newly-wedded couple and other members of the family, returned to the Queen's Palace for supper, and at its conclusion the Prince and Princess of Wales retired to Carlton House, leaving it the next morning for Windsor Castle to stay with their royal parents.

Thus the royal marriages were solemnised during this and the following reigns, and it seemed reserved to our own times to see a revival of great and stately ceremonial, for certainly the marriage of the Prince of Wales with Princess Alexandra of Denmark was solemnised with the greatest possible grandeur in the Chapel of St. George's, Windsor. On this occasion all the Knights of the Garter appeared in the full robes of the Order, the bridegroom himself wearing the deep blue velvet mantle with the white favours on the shoulder, the collar of the Order, and the Garter on the knee.

It is impossible to imagine a more imposing scene than that witnessed then. In the succeeding marriages of Queen Victoria's children the ceremonials have been much the same when they have taken place in St. George's Chapel, though upon no other occasion have the knights worn their full robes, but only their collars.

Of royal funerals it may be interesting to mention the following:—

The service, usually performed at night, is rendered very impressive by the body of troops who line the route carrying flambeaux.

It is also customary for the ladies in attendance at the funeral of a royal mistress to be completely veiled in crape. Up to the death of Queen Adelaide, widow of William IV., this was continued, and at the funeral of the Duchess of Kent.

The great officers of the household of a deceased monarch approach the grave at the conclusion of the burial and break their rods of office, which they place upon the coffin, their tenure being ended. The style of the deceased personage is proclaimed by Garter King-at-Arms by the side of the open grave, and it is to be remarked that at the decease of the lamented Prince Consort the final words of the proclamation ending with a prayer for Queen Victoria's preservation in health and happiness were omitted, "long life and honour" being the words used, as if it were impossible to speak of health and happiness

by the grave of him with whose loss the true happiness of her life had departed.

In past years of history there have been royal funerals rife with tragic interest of which a volume might be written.

One stirring scene shall alone be recalled. When the unfortunate King Edward II. had been so cruelly murdered in Berkeley Castle, his body lay unburied, a craven fear preventing any of his attendants carrying it for decent burial with the respect due to the Lord's anointed.

Some sixteen miles from the old castle lay the grand Abbey of Gloucester, whose abbot, a man of loyal honour and of undaunted courage, heard tidings of the King's assassination, and that his keepers refused to allow anyone to remove the remains.

Starting forth with a number of his brother monks, the abbot finally reached the castle gate, where admittance was not refused. Across the great courtyard the little band reached the entrance of the baronial hall, at the further end of which lay the neglected body of the sovereign.

With cross uplifted, the abbot entered, and by the sacred sign he bade the monks raise the unfortunate King on to the litter they carried, and at their peril bade anyone interfere, and then slowly retracing the many miles they had traversed, laid the King's body within the precincts of their own cathedral.

No doubt my readers have sometimes noticed the *Gazette* giving out orders for Court mourning, and have wondered at the terms in which they are worded with the quaint names of fashions now out of date. A Court mourning applies only to those who have any position in royal households, or who hold government offices; but when the Court is in mourning it is etiquette for everyone to wear it upon any occasion when members of the royal family are present. Court mourning is worn for foreign princes related to our royal family, and for any crowned heads. A general mourning is only occasionally commanded for some one of the English royal family, and at those times the officers of the army and navy wear mourning-bands upon their arm.

The old custom of lying in state is disused, though one national lying in state is well remembered by many when the great Duke of Wellington passed away, and previous to his funeral in St. Paul's Cathedral. The hall at Chelsea Hospital was converted into a temporary chapel, and there lay the great conqueror and hero of a hundred fights under the shadow of many military trophies, surrounded by representatives of every regiment in the service, and mourned over as he lay in the last long sleep by many of the veterans who had served under his command.

