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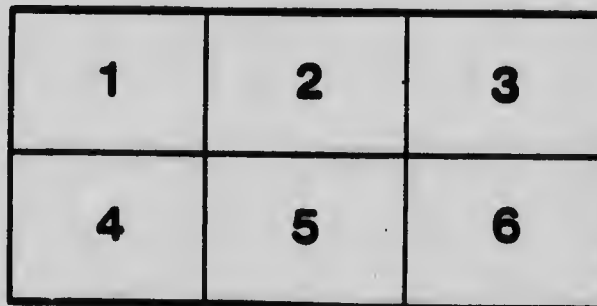
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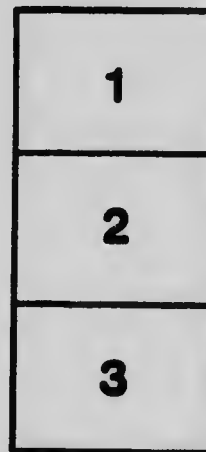
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*The Coronation of George V.  
June 22<sup>nd</sup> 1911 A.D.*

METROPOLITAN  
T. B. B. B.  
GENERAL

L. S. H. W. Y.

History



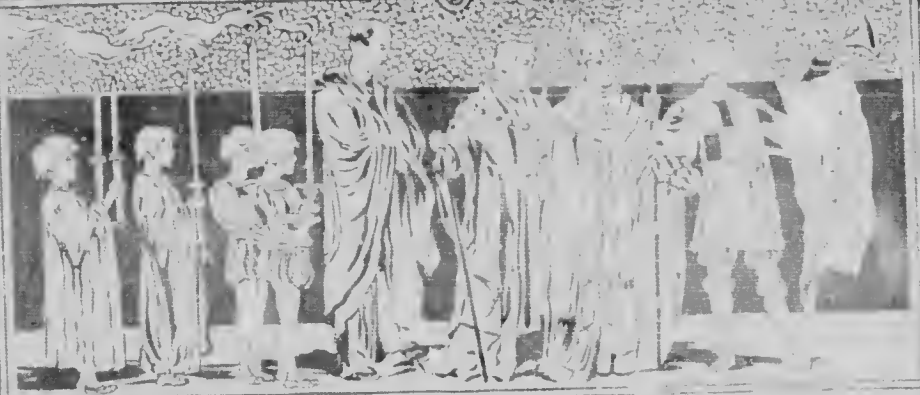
*A Concise Outline of the Services incident to  
The Coronation of George V. D.  
at Westminster Abbey - London, England  
issued by The Canadian Pacific Railway  
Company's Atlantic Steamship Lines.*



## The Coronation Service

- The Preparation**—In the morning upon the day of the Coronation, early, care is taken that the Ampulla be filled with oil and, together with the Spoon, be laid ready upon the Altar in the Abbey-Church. The Archbishops and Bishops Assistant being already vested in their Copes, the Procession shall be formed immediately outside of the West Door of the Church, and shall wait till notice is given of the approach of their Majesties, and shall then begin to move into the Church.
- The Entrance into the Church**—The King and Queen, as soon as they enter at the West Door of the Church, are to be received with an anthem to be sung by the Choir of Westminster. The King and Queen in the meantime pass up through the body of the Church, into and through the Choir, and so up the stairs to the Theatre; and having passed by their Thrones, they make their humble adoration, and then kneeling at the Faldstools set for them before their Chairs, use some short private prayers; and after, sit down, not in their Thrones, but in their Chairs before, and below, their Thrones.
- The Recognition**—The King standing up by his Chair, turns and shews himself unto the people, as the Archbishop speaks thus to the people:  
 "Sirs, I here present unto you King George, the Undoubted King of this Realm: Wherefore all you who are come this day to do your Homage, are you willing to do the same?"  
 The people signify their willingness and joy, by loud and repeated acclamations, all with one voice crying out, "GOD SAVE KING GEORGE." Then the Trumpets sound.  
 Then followeth the Litany, the Communion Service and the Sermon.
- The Oath**—The sermon being ended, the Archbishop goeth to the King, and standing before him, administers the Coronation Oath.
- The Anointing**—The King sits down in the chair placed in the midst of the Area over against the Altar, with a Faldstool before it, wherein he is to be anointed. Four Knights of the Garter hold over him a rich Pall of Silk, or Cloth of Gold, delivered to them by the Lord Chamberlain: The Dean of Westminster, taking the Ampulla and Spoon from off the Altar, holdeth them ready, pouring some of the Holy Oil into the Spoon, and with it the Archbishop anointeth the King in the form of a Cross: On the Crown of the Head, on the Breast, and on the Palms of both Hands.
- The Presenting of the Spurs and Sword, and the Girding and Oblation of the said Sword**  
 The Archbishop saith: "Receive this Kingly Sword, brought now from the Altar of God, and delivered to you by the hands of us the Bishops and servants of God, though unworthy."  
 The King, standing up, the sword is girt about him by the Lord Great Chamberlain; and then, the King sitting down, the Archbishop saith:  
 "With this Sword do justice, stop the growth of iniquity, protect the Holy Church of God, help and defend widows and orphans, restore the things that are gone to decay, maintain the things that are restored, punish and reform what is amiss, and confirm what is in good order: that doing these things you may be glorious in all virtue; and so faithfully serve our Lord Jesus Christ in this life, that you may reign with Him forever in the life which is to come."
- The Investing with the Armilla and Imperial Mantle, and the Delivery of the Orb**—Then the King arising, the Armilla and Imperial Mantle or Pall of Cloth of Gold, are put upon the King, standing; the Archbishop pronouncing the Blessing and Exhortation.
- The Investiture per Annulum et Baculum**—The Officer of the Jewel House delivers the King's Ring to the Archbishop, who puts the ring on the fourth finger of His Majesty's right hand, and saith, "Receive this Ring, the ensign of Kingly Dignity, and of Defence of the Catholic Faith; and as you are this day solemnly invested in the government of this earthly kingdom, so may you be sealed with that spirit of promise, which is the earnest of an heavenly inheritance, and reign with Him who is the blessed and only Potentate, to whom be glory for ever and ever. Amen."





**The Putting on of the Crown**—The King sitting down, the Archbishop assisted with other Bishops comes from the Altar; the Dean of Westminster brings the Crown, and the Archbishop taking the Crown reverently putteth it upon the King's Head. At the sight whereof the People, with loud and repeated shouts, cry, "God save the King;" the Peers and the Kings of Arms put on their Coronets, and the trumpets sound, and by a Signal given, the great Guns in the Tower are fired. The Acclamation ceasing, the Archbishop goeth on, and saith:

"Be strong and of good courage: Observe the commandments of God, and walk in His holy ways: Fight the good fight of faith, and lay hold on eternal life; that in this world you may be crowned with success and honour, and when you have finished your course, receive a Crown of Righteousness, which God the righteous Judge shall give you in that day." Then the Choir singeth: "Be strong and play the man: Keep the commandments of the Lord thy God and walk in His ways."

**The Inthronization**—The King is lifted up into his Throne by the Archbishops and Bishops, and other Peers of the Kingdom, and being Inthronized, or placed therein, all the Great Officers, those that bear the Swords and Sceptres, and the Nobles who had borne the other Regalia, stand round about the steps of the Throne; and the Archbishop standing before the King, saith:

"Stand firm, and hold fast from henceforth the Seat and State of Royal and Imperial Dignity, which is this day delivered unto you, in the Name and by the authority of Almighty God, and by the hands of us the Bishops and Servants of God, though unworthy."

**The Homage**—The Exhortation being ended, all the Princes and Peers then present do their Homage publicly and solemnly unto the King. When the Homage is ended, the Drums beat, and the Trumpets sound, and all the People shout, crying out:

"God save King George!  
Long live King George!  
May the King live for ever!"

The solemnity of the King's Coronation being thus ended, the Archbishop leaves the King in his Throne, and goes to his Chair.

The ceremony of the Queen's Coronation is then proceeded with. The anointing, presentation of the ring, crowning and presentation of the Sceptre and Ivory Rod following in simpler form the ceremony performed for the King.

**The Recess**—The whole Coronation Office being thus performed, the King attended and accompanied as before, the four Swords being carried before him, descends from his Throne Crowned, and carrying his Sceptre and Rod, goes into the Area eastward of the Theatre, and passes on through the door on the south side of the Altar into Saint Edward's chapel, and as they pass by the Altar, the rest of the Regalia, lying upon it, are to be delivered to the Lords that carried them in the procession, and so they proceed in State into the Chapel, the organ all the while playing. The Queen at the same time descending, goes in like manner into the same Chapel at the door on the north side of the Altar; bearing her sceptre in her right hand, and her Ivory Rod in her left.

The King and Queen being come into the Chapel, the King standing before the Altar, delivers the Sceptre with the Dove to the Archbishop who layeth it upon the Altar there. And the Golden Spurs and St. Edward's Mantle are given and laid there also.

His Majesty will then be disrobed of His Imperial Mantle or Robe of State, and arrayed in His Royal Robe of Purple Velvet, and her Majesty will also be arrayed in her Royal Robes of Purple Velvet. His Majesty wearing his Imperial Crown will then receive in his left hand the Orb from the Archbishop.

Then their Majesties will proceed through the choir to the west door of the Church, in the same way as they came, wearing their Crowns; the King bearing in his right hand the sceptre with the Cross, and in his left the Orb; the Queen bearing in her right hand her Sceptre with the Cross, and in her left the Ivory Rod with the Dove; all Peers wearing their Coronets.













Lincoln Cathedral



Kenilworth



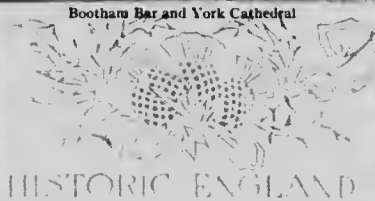
Norman Arch, Canterbury



Stoke Poges Church



Bootham Bar and York Cathedral



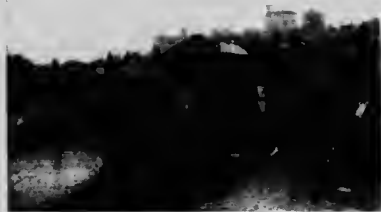
## HISTORIC ENGLAND



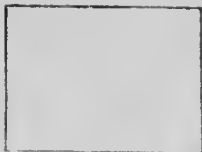
Trafalgar Square

**B**Y far the most delightful way to cross to Europe is by the charming St. Lawrence River route, enhanced by the safety, speed, splendor and service unexcelled of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Atlantic steamships. The voyage down the famous river combines the pleasures of both a fresh-water and a salt-water trip, for in the two days on the sheltered waters of the majestic river and gulf, passengers become accustomed to the ship, and the ocean voyage is shortened to less than four days at sea, especially a boon to those who are poor sailors.

The sail down this river is most interesting, numerous historical places are passed, peaceful homesteads, quaint villages, splendid churches, the whole presenting a scene of pastoral simplicity, piety and peace. This great river was the highway for the fleets of the early French explorers, whose names are venerated throughout the continent of America—Cartier, Champlain, Frontenac, La Salle, Laval, Du Lhut, D'Iberville



Windsor Castle



Shakespeare House



Writers' Court, Edinburgh



xford

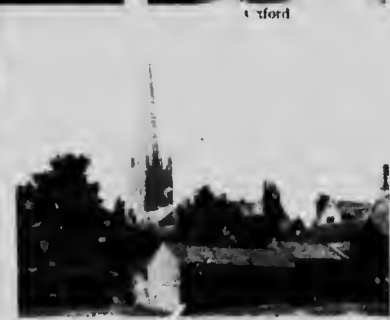


Ann Hathaway Cottage



Shakespeare Church

HISTORIC  
ENGLAND



Norwich Cathedral

and Montcalm. These illustrious heroes linked, by lines of military communication, the St. Lawrence with the Gulf of Mexico. They were the flower of France's chivalry, and have impressed indelibly the features of their nationality on this country forever. Then later, up the river came the fleets of Britain and the immortal Wolfe, who, on the Plains of Abraham at Quebec, won an empire for his country.

Imagination could hardly have devised a nobler portal to the Dominion than the mile-wide strait at Quebec, having on one side the green heights of Levis, and the other the bold abrupt outlines of the Gibraltar of America—Cape Diamond.

At Rimouski, a French Canadian village below Quebec, the mails are brought on board, and the pilot goes ashore and one by one the Islands of the St. Lawrence River and Gulf are passed until the broad Atlantic Ocean is reached.



**Q**UEBEC, in the grandeur of its site and surroundings, in the strength of its fortifications, in the extent and romance of its history, stands unique among the cities of North America; and no visitor from Europe nor from the United States can be said to have seen Canada—nor, indeed this continent—who has not visited this old capital of New France. To have seen Quebec, and to have experienced the delights of a sail on the St. Lawrence River, is alone worth a visit to Canada.

Six times have the walls of Quebec been assailed by armies, and without its gates fell military heroes of three different nations.





Nook—Music Room

There the intrepid French voyageur, Jacques Cartier, the discoverer of Canada, landed in 1534. The real founder of Quebec, however, was Samuel de Champlain, who in 1608, had been sent out by France to open up trade with the Indians.

In 1629, Sir David Kirk appeared up the river with his fleet, compelled its surrender, and Champlain and his followers were taken to England as prisoners. The city was restored to France by the Treaty of St. Germain, and Champlain was restored as Governor of the colony.

In 1711, a combined land and sea expedition was sent against



Chateau Frontenac, Quebec

Quebec by the British, but it failed, with the loss of 800. Again in 1759, an English fleet and army sailed up the St. Lawrence against the city, and the subsequent capture of the wonderful stronghold by that force was the most important event in the long struggle which left the British masters of the North American Continent.

Only once since then has Quebec been the scene of war, during 1775, when the U. S. Generals Montgomery and Arnold laid siege to it, Montgomery being killed while scaling the precipice in front of the Citadel, and Arnold being wounded. The battlefields of Quebec are now preserved as a National Park.

On the site of the "Chateau St. Louis" the Vice Regal residence of the early French Governors of Canada, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has erected and operates the hotel "Chateau Frontenac," which is now recognized as one of the most attractive and restful resorts on the continent. Situated on the Dufferin Terrace adjoining the citadel, and commanding a view of the St. Lawrence and surrounding country, its site is unrivalled.

Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B., are the Canadian winter



Music Room

ports. Halifax, the provincial capital of Nova Scotia, has a splendid harbor and is a military and naval station. St. John is the commercial centre for New Brunswick, the St. John River and Reversible Falls being of special interest to the visitors.

**T**HE Canadian Pacific Railway Company have attained a pre-eminent position as the greatest transportation system in the world, and this Company's name has always been the synonym for all that is best, safest and most reliable for the use of the travelling public. The "Empresses of the Atlantic" are an example of the best in construction and a model of excellence and taste in furnishings. They are big graceful ships well proportioned, built to meet every possible requirement of the service and also remarkably steady in rough weather. Length, 570 feet; breadth, 65 feet, 6 inches; and 14,500 tons register. They accommodate 350 first-cabin, 350 second-cabin and 1,000 third-class passengers. They have a sea speed easily establishing their right to the title "Express Steamships." The cabins throughout are roomy and luxuriously furnished. The ventilation, a special feature, is scientifically complete in every detail.



Dining Saloon

On the upper and lower promenade decks are a number of special rooms, single and ensuite, with or without private baths.

The spacious dining saloon has attractive features in alcoves which are usually assigned to families or parties travelling together.

The cafe situated on the lower promenade deck is sumptuously appointed, in keeping with its practical purpose, which is to supply light refreshments at any time during the day.

The music room on the upper promenade deck, with its original decorations, cheery open fireplace and many cozy nooks and corners, is the acme of comfort and luxury. The smoking room, library and other public rooms are in every respect in keeping with the high standard maintained throughout the ships.

In short, to quote from a marine journal: "From stem to stern and from keel to truck, these ships are the very last word in ship building."



First-Class Cabin

**T**HE system of checking passengers' baggage from inland points direct to Liverpool, introduced by the Canadian Pacific Railway Coy's Steamship Line, has proved a boon to transatlantic travellers. All baggage is checked through to Liverpool, that labeled for the "Stateroom" being placed directly therein, and that labeled for the "Baggage Room" or "Hold" being delivered accordingly on the ship. Passengers are thus relieved of attending to this troublesome detail at the ship's side.

Likewise, a system of much benefit to passengers prevails on the journeys of the "Empresses" from Liverpool to Quebec. A staff of baggage checkers and customs officers board the "Empresses" outside so that before the port is reached all baggage is passed by customs and checked through to destinations, thereby permitting passengers to proceed without delay to the special trains which are waiting at the ship's side, and so is avoided the troublesome and tedious task of attending to these details on the wharf.



Café



Smoking Room



Deck Scene



Deck Scene





