



Emily Anne Staples Tuttle papers.

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Cunard

Luncheon

Juices : Tomato, Grape Fruit

HORS D'ŒUVRE

Œuf Tyrolienne Primeurs à l'Huile Sardines Tunnyfish
 Salade Carmélite Filets d'Anchois Prosciutto Ham
 Rollmops Pointes d'Asperges Tomato Farçie

Saucisson : Lyon, Liver, Mortadella

Olives: Green, Ripe, Stuffed

Salted Mixed Nuts

SOUP

Consommé Chiffonade Potage Solférino

COLD : Reine Margot

FISH

Grilled Fresh Haddock, Maître d'Hôtel
 COLD : Split Lobster, Sauce Mayonnaise

FARINACEOUS

Spaghetti al Sugo

VEGETARIAN

Creamed Vegetables

EGGS

Shirred, Lyonnaise Omelette Fermière

ENTRÉES

Hash Cake and Poached Egg Navarin of Lamb, Primeurs
 Escalope of Veal, Hot Potato Salad

JOINT

Corned Ham and Boston Baked Beans

GRILL: To Order
(10 minutes)

Sirloin Steak, Foyot Spring Chicken, Saratogas

Suggested Menu

*Jus de Tomato**Consommé Chiffonade**Homard froid, Sauce Mayonnaise*

Entrecôte grillée, Foyot
Brocolis au Beurre *Pommes sautées*

Cœur de Laitue

Gateaux Variés *Glace au Pêche*

Fromage *Café*

Passengers on Special Diet are especially invited to make known
 their requirements to the Head Waiter.

F

VEGETABLES

French Beans

Buttered Broccoli

Carrots, Vichy

POTATOES

Baked Jacket, Mashed, Sautées, French Fried

COLD BUFFET

Boiled Ham Ox Tongue Roast Turkey Roast Beef
 Roast Lamb Galantine of Capon
 Pressed Beef Fresh Brawn

SALADS

Hearts of Lettuce—Chopped Herbs Tomato
 Fresh Fruit Brisbane Opéra

DRESSINGS

Cream Vinaigrette Roquefort Ritz

SWEETS

Jam Roll Pudding, Cream Sauce American Apple Pie
 Gâteaux : Printanier, aux Noir, Champignon
 Compote of Apricots, Cherries and Mixed Fruit—Whipped Cream

ICES

Vanilla Peach Banana

CHEESE

Colonial Port Salut Gouda Roquefort Gruyère
 Camembert Gorgonzola Danish Blue Cottage
 Stilton English Cheddar Old Cheshire Blue

Tea (Hot or Iced) Fresh Fruit Coffee (Hot or Iced)



Cunard

Dinner

Smoked Salmon with Capers
Iced Tomato Juice Chilled Cantaloup

HORS D'ŒUVRE

Hors d'Œuvre, Variés
Olives: Queen, Ripe Table Celery
Salted Mixed Nuts

SOUP

Consommé Souveraine Potage Longchamps
COLD: Gombo Créole

FISH

Brook Trout, Amandine Fillet of Turbot, Véronique

FARINACEOUS

Risotto, Parisienne

VEGETARIAN

Vegetable Croquettes, Tomato Sauce

ENTRÉES

Pintade en Cocotte, Fermière Ris de Veau braisé, Demidoff
Lamb Cutlets, Réforme

SORBET

Lemon

JOINT

Roast Ribs and Sirloin of Beef, Horseradish Cream

GRILL: To Order
(10 minutes)

American Ham Steak, Glazed Pineapple
Fillet Mignon, Béatrix

Suggested Menu

Jus de Tomate

Consommé Souveraine

Fillet de Turbotin, Véronique

Ris de Veau braisé, Demidoff
Choux-fleurs sauté *Pommes Naturelles*

Soufflé aux Cointreau

Corbeille de Fruits *Café*

RELEVÉ

Roast Duckling, Orange Sauce

VEGETABLES

Fresh Leaf Spinach Cauliflower sauté
Flageolets

POTATOES

Boiled New, Roast, Snow, Rissolées

COLD BUFFET

Veal and Ham Pie Quarters of Lamb, Mint Sauce
Rolled Ox Tongue

SALADS

Lettuce Chiffonade Healthy
Kuroki Tomato Mixed Bowl

DRESSINGS

Cream French Roquefort

SWEETS

Soufflé aux Cointreau Coupe Edna May
Strawberries Romanoff Petits Fours

ICES

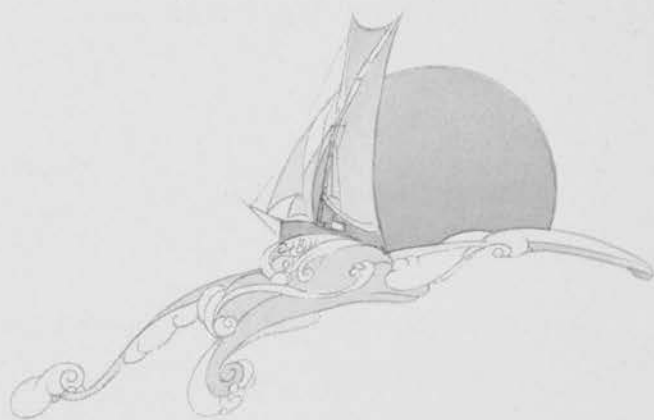
Vanilla Pineapple Mousse Café
(Hot Fruit Sauce)

SAVOURY

Canapé Ecosaise

Fresh Fruit Almonds and Table Dates
Tea (Hot or Iced) Coffee (Hot or Iced)

Passengers on Special Diet are especially invited to make known their requirements to the Head Waiter.





Bentham Posner

Cunard

Luncheon

Juices : Tomato, Grape Fruit

HORS D'ŒUVRE

Salade Belle Fermière Smoked Eels Prosciutto Ham Sardines
 Bismarck Herrings Canapé Ivanhoe Cornets of Salmon
 Cornichons Tomate Carmen Œuf, Aurore
 Saucisson : Lyon, Mortadella, Salami

Olives: Spanish, Ripe Table Celery

SOUP

Consommé Nationale Boston Clam Chowder
 COLD : Crème de Tomate

FISH

Fresh Codling, Dugléré
 Grilled Fresh Herrings, Mustard Sauce
 COLD : Dressed Crab Salad, Sauce Mayonnaise

FARINACEOUS

Macaroni au Gratin

VEGETARIAN

Vegetable Platter with Poached Egg

EGGS

Scrambled, Rachel Western Omelette

ENTRÉES

Braised Ox Tail, Primeurs Fresh Calf's Liver and Bacon
 Frankfurter Sausage and Sauerkraut

JOINT

Boiled Corned Round and Brisket of Beef with Dumplings

GRILL: To Order
(10 minutes)

Lamb Chop, Green Peas Bordeaux Pigeon, Cresson

Suggested Menu

*Jus de Tomate**Consommé Nationale**Cabillaud frais, Dugléré**Queue de Bœuf, Primeurs
Pommes en Purée**Gâteaux Variés**Glace au Vanille**Fromage**Café*

Passengers on Special Diet are especially invited to make known
 their requirements to the Head Waiter.

VEGETABLES

Dressed Cabbage Braised Onions
 Courgettes au Beurre

POTATOES

Baked Jacket, Mashed, Sautées, French Fried

COLD BUFFET

Roast Beef York Ham Pressed Beef
 Jellied Veal Ox Tongue Roast Lamb
 Roast Duckling Head Cheese

SALADS

Hearts of Lettuce—Chopped Herbs Beetroot Tomato
 Paulette Waldorf Escarole

DRESSINGS

Tyrolienne Mignonette Cream Roquefort

SWEETS

Tapioca Custard Pudding Raspberry Flan
 Gâteaux : Mille-Feuilles, Cyrano, Monte Carlo
 Compote of Peaches, Pears and Plums—Whipped Cream

ICES

Vanilla Coffee Strawberry

CHEESE

Gorgonzola Port Salut Kraft Cream Cottage
 Old Cheshire Blue Brie Roquefort Danish Blue
 Stilton Pont l'Eveque English Cheddar

Tea (Hot or Iced) Fresh Fruit Coffee (Hot or Iced)



Dinner

	Golden Prawn Cocktail	
	Grape Fruit, Maraschino	Iced Pineapple Juice
HORS D'ŒUVRE	Hors d'Œuvre, Variés	
	Olives: Spanish, Stuffed, Ripe	Table Celery
	Salted Mixed Nuts	
SOUP	Consommé Paysanne	Cream of Chicken
	COLD: Consommé en Gelee	
FISH	Fried Fillet of Sole, Tartare	
	Poached Scotch Salmon, Cucumber, Sauce Hollandaise	
	Escargots en Godet à la Bourguignonne	
FARINACEOUS	Spaghetti, Calabraise	
VEGETARIAN	Egg Plant, Provençale	
ENTRÉES	Vol au Vent, Mogador	
	Poussin en Casserole, Estouffade	
	Braised Virginia Ham, Succotash	
SORBET	Strawberry	
JOINT	Roast Leg and Shoulder of Lamb, Mint Sauce and Jelly	
GRILL: To Order (10 minutes)		
	Entrecôte Steak, Béarnaise Sauce	Veal Kidneys, Vert Pré

Suggested Menu

*Hors d'Œuvre, Variés**Consommé Paysanne**Filet de Sole frite, Sauce Tartare*

Entrecôte grillée, Sauce Béarnaise
Petits Pois au Beurre *Pommes Nature*

*Salade de Laitue**Soufflé du Palais**Corbeille de Fruits* *Café*

Passengers on Special Diet are especially invited to make known
 their requirements to the Head Waiter.

FC

RELEVÉ

Roast Turkey Poult, Chestnut Stuffing
 (Cranberry Sauce)

VEGETABLES

Garden Peas

Fresh Asparagus, Sauce Divine Creamed Salsify

POTATOES

Boiled New, Roast, Purée, Duchesse

COLD BUFFET

Boiled Ham

Galantine of Capon

Rolled Ox Tongue

SALADS

Celery Cabbage

Mixed Bowl

Lettuce

Florida

Lorette

DRESSINGS

Cream

Thousand Islands

Vinaigrette

SWEETS

Soufflé du Palais

Sherry Fruit Trifle

Coupe Mary Garden
 Petits Fours

ICES

Raspberry

Vanilla
 (Hot Chocolate Sauce)

Nesselrode

SAVOURY

Fried Camembert

Fresh Fruit

Almonds and Table Dates

Tea (Hot or Iced)

Coffee (Hot or Iced)

"TERN ALIGHTING AT HER NEST"—photographed in colour by Geoffrey Cory-Wright, London.



Cunard

Luncheon

Grape Fruit Juice

Vegetable Cocktail Juice

HORS D'ŒUVRE

Œuf Anchois Asparagus, Gribiche Rollmops Smoked Salmon
 Jambon de Virginie Sardines Salade Parmentier
 Choux-fleurs à la Grecque Thon Mariné Tomate, Ravigote
 Saucisson: Liver, Bologna, d'Arles

Olives: Queen, Ripe

Table Celery

SOUP

Consommé Brunoise

Potage Sante

COLD: Boula Boula

FISH

Grilled Halibut Steak, Carlton
 COLD: Lobster Salad, Sauce Mayonnaise

FARINACEOUS

Raviolis, Bolognaise

VEGETARIAN

Potato and Nut Croquettes

EGGS

Shirred, Vichy

Omelette Espagnole

ENTRÉES

Braised Pork Cutlet, Candied Sweet Potatoes
 Chicken sauté, Marengo Madras Curry and Steamed Rice

JOINT

American Pot Roast

**GRILL: To Order
(10 minutes)**

Fillet Steak, Moderne

Veal Chop, Bordelaise

Passengers on Special Diet are especially invited to make known
 their requirements to the Head Waiter.

FC

Suggested Menu

*Hors d'Œuvre, Variés**Consommé Brunoise**Salade de Homard, Sauce Mayonnaise*

Côtelette de Veau, Bordelaise
Epinards en Branches Pommés en Purée

*Tarte au Rhubarbe**Fromage**Café***VEGETABLES**

Leaf Spinach

Creamed Succotash

Brussels Sprouts

POTATOES

Baked Jacket, Sautées, Mashed, French Fried

COLD BUFFET

Roast Turkey

Roast Lamb

Roast Beef

Boiled Ham

Rolled Ox Tongue

Galantine of Chicken

Pressed Beef

Head Cheese

SALADS

Hearts of Lettuce

Avocado Pear

Fresh Fruit

Barcelone

Richmond

Mixed Bowl

DRESSINGS

Rabalaie

French

Roquefort

Cream

SWEETS

Caramel Custard Pudding

Rhubarb Pie

Gâteaux: Vacherin, La Bouche, Mascotte

Compote of Apricots, Peaches and Cherries—Whipped Cream

ICES

Vanilla

Rum Raisin

Chocolate

CHEESE

Gorgonzola

Port Salut

Cheshire

Gruyère

Cream

Camembert

Danish Blue

Wenslydale

Stilton

Philadelphia

Brie

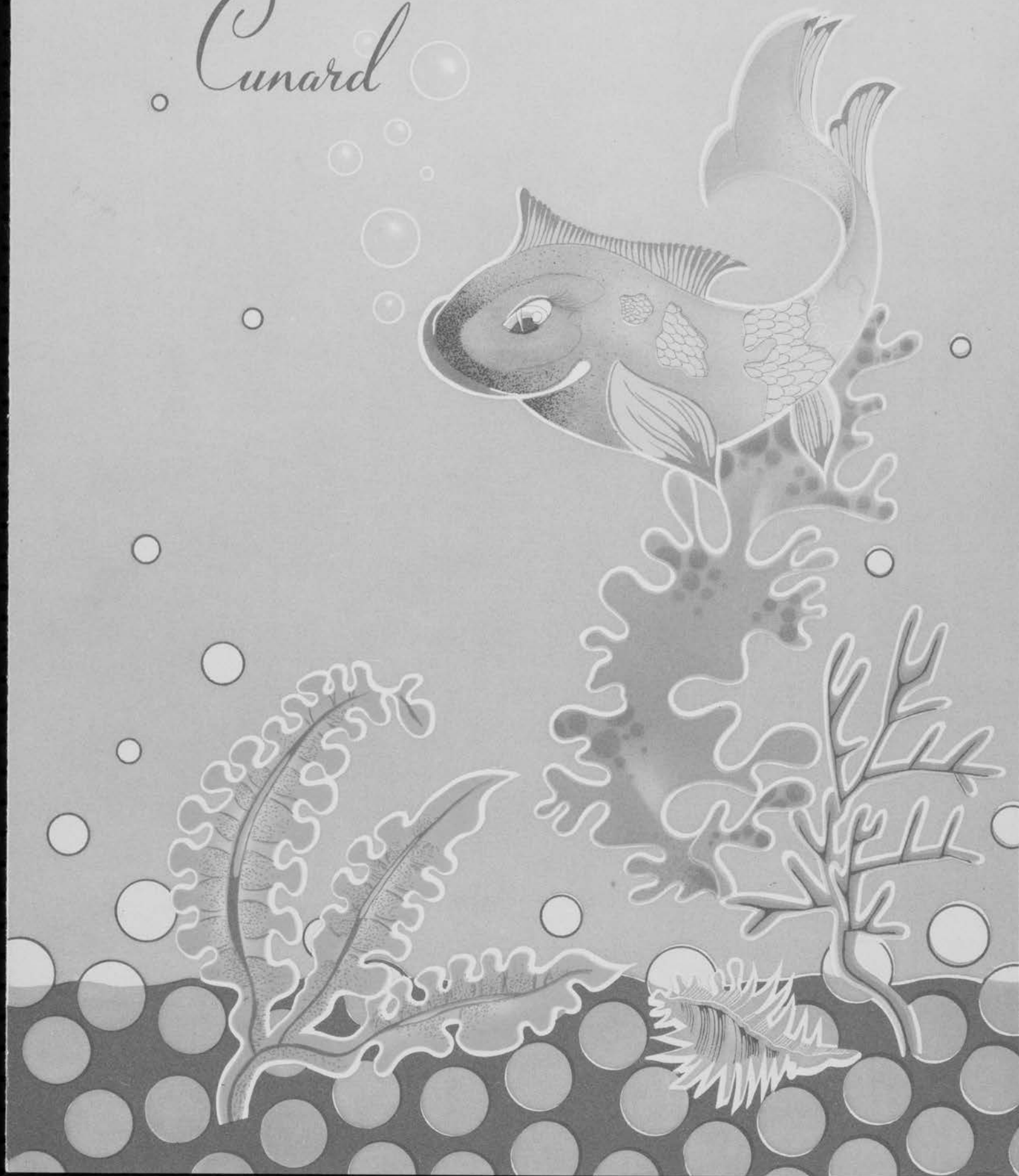
English Cheddar

Tea (Hot or Iced)

Fresh Fruit

Coffee (Hot or Iced)

Cunard



Dinner

	Sea Food Cocktail	
	Chilled Honeydew Melon	Iced Tomato Juice
HORS D'ŒUVRE	Hors d'Œuvre, Variés	
	Olives: Green, Stuffed, Californian	Table Celery
	Salted Mixed Nuts	
SOUP	Consommé Alphonétique	Crème Champenoise
	COLD: Consommé en Tasse	
FISH	Poached Brill, Vin Blanc	Red Mullet, Grenobloise
FARINACEOUS	Polenta au Parmesan	
VEGETARIAN	Braised Celery, Bordelaise	
ENTRÉES	Moussaka, Moldave	Rack of Lamb, Bouquetière
	Aiguillettes of Rouen Duckling, Rouenaise	
SORBET	Champagne	
JOINT	Roast Ribs and Sirloin of Beef, Horseradish Cream	
GRILL: To Order (10 minutes)	London Mixed Grill	Hamburger Steak, Rockefeller

Suggested Menu

*Hors d'Œuvre, Variés**Consommé Alphonétique**Barbue poché, Vin Blanc*

Poularde de Bresse rôtie au Cresson
Haricots Verts *Pommes Naturelles*

Coupe Alexandra

Corbeille de Fruits *Café*

RELEVÉ

Roast Stuffed Poularde de Bresse au Cresson

VEGETABLES

Fresh String Beans

Globe Artichokes, Drawn Butter
Harvard Beets**POTATOES**

Boiled New, Roast, Snow, Voisin

COLD BUFFET

Roast Vermont Turkey

Baked Ham

Rolled Ox Tongue

SALADS

Saison

Lettuce

Tomato

Starlight

Polonaise

DRESSINGS

French

Russian

Philadelphia Cream

SWEETSSoufflé Béatrice
Coupe AlexandraRaspberry Mousse
Friandises**ICES**

Maple Walnut

Vanilla
(Hot Butterscotch Sauce)

Biscuit Glacé

SAVOURY

Herring Roes on Toast

Fresh Fruit

Almonds and Table Figs

Tea (Hot or Iced)

Coffee (Hot or Iced)

Passengers on Special Diet are especially invited to make known
their requirements to the Head Waiter.

FC

Cunard



© F. Turner

Luncheon

Juices : Tomato, Grape Fruit

HORS D'ŒUVRE

Œuf Rigoletto Primeurs à l'Huile Sardines Tunnyfish
 Salade Carmélite Filets d'Anchois Westphalia Ham
 Potted Shrimps Antipasto Tomato Windsor
 Saucisson : Lyon, Liver, Mortadella
 Olives: Green, Ripe, Stuffed Table Celery
 Mixed Salted Nuts

SOUP

Consommé Célestine Sheep's Head Broth
 COLD : Cream of Asparagus

FISH

Fried Scallops, Tartare Sauce
 COLD : Salmon, Sauce Mayonnaise

FARINACEOUS

Noodles, Calabraise

VEGETARIAN

Asparagus au Beurre

EGGS

Shirred, Lyonnaise Omelette Fermière

ENTRÉES

Sauté of Beef, Jardinière Fried Chicken, Maryland
 Chump Chop, Champvallon

JOINT

Roast Stuffed Cushion of Veal au Jus

GRILL: To Order
(10 minutes)

Sirloin Steak, Paloise Turkey Livers en Brochette

Passengers on Special Diet are especially invited to make known
 their requirements to the Head Waiter.

FC

Suggested Menu

*Jus de Tomate**Consommé Célestine**Saumon, Sauce Mayonnaise*

Entrecôte grillée, Paloise
Pommes sautées

*Cœur de Laitue**Gâteaux Variés**Fromage**Café*

VEGETABLES

Stewed Tomatoes Braised Celery Lima Beans

POTATOES

Baked Jacket, Mashed, Sautées, French Fried

COLD BUFFET

Boiled Ham Ox Tongue Roast Poularde Roast Beef
 Roast Lamb Galantine of Chicken
 Pressed Beef Fresh Brawn

SALADS

Hearts of Lettuce—Chopped Herbs Tomato Fresh Fruit
 Beetroot Brisbane Opéra

DRESSINGS

Cream Vinaigrette Roquefort Ritz

SWEETS

Peach Custard Pudding Gooseberry Pie
 Gâteaux : Chocolate, Venice, Alcazar
 Compote of Apricots, Pears and Mixed Fruit—Whipped Cream

ICES

Vanilla Neapolitan Pineapple

CHEESE

Kraft Port Salut Wensleydale Roquefort Gorgonzola
 Camembert Brie Danish Blue Edam
 Stilton Gruyère English Cheddar

Tea (Hot or Iced) Fresh Fruit Coffee (Hot or Iced)

*J*RAFALGAR, 21st October, 1805—H.M.S. 'Victory', as she may have been seen from the next astern H.M.S. 'Temeraire', leads the weather column of the English fleet. Under all sail, including studding sails, she steers to engage the enemy; the Spanish four-decker 'Santissima Trinidad' is in the centre and next to her at the right of the picture is the French flagship 'Bucentaur'.

NOTE: 'Victory' is flying the signal 'Close Action' from her mizzen masthead, battle flags from gaff and mainmast, Nelson's Flag, as Vice-Admiral of the White, from the foremast head.



Cunard

Dinner

Chilled Cantaloup	Crab Flake Cocktail	Iced Vegetable Juice
HORS D'ŒUVRE		
Hors d'Œuvre, Variés		
Olives: Queen, Ripe, Farçies	Table Celery	
Salted Mixed Nuts		
SOUP		
Poule au Pot	Cream of Mushrooms	
COLD : Consommé Madrilène		
FISH		
Poached Turbot, Normande	Sole en Goujon	
FARINACEOUS		
Risotto, Valencienne		
VEGETARIAN		
Egg Croquettes, Béarnaise		
ENTRÉES		
Pigeon en Cocotte, Polonaise	Calf's Head, Vinaigrette	
Mousse of Ham, Poivrade		
SORBET		
Pineapple		
JOINT		
Roast Quarters of Pauillac Lamb, Mint Sauce and Jelly		
GRILL: To Order (10 minutes)		
Kebab à la Turquie	Filet Mignon, Béatrix	

Suggested Menu

<i>Hors d'Œuvre, Variés</i>	
<i>Poule au Pot</i>	
<i>Turbotin poché, Normande</i>	
<i>Tête de Veau, Vinaigrette</i>	
<i>Petits Pois</i>	<i>Pommes Naturelles</i>
<i>Salade de Saison</i>	
<i>Profiterolles glacées au Chocolat</i>	
<i>Corbeille de Fruits</i>	<i>Café</i>

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FC

RELEVÉ	Roast Duckling, Savoury and Apple Sauce		
VEGETABLES			
Green Peas	Macédoine of Vegetables	Corn sauté	
POTATOES	Boiled New, Roast, Snow, O'Brien		
COLD BUFFET			
Roast Ribs of Beef	Tomato Brawn	Braised York Ham	
SALADS			
Lettuce	Mixed Bowl	Beetroot	
Vicomte	Dejaire		
DRESSINGS			
Cream	Thousand Islands	Princess	
SWEETS			
Soufflé Moka	Peach Melba		
Profiterolles glacées au Chocolat	Petits Fours		
ICES			
Vanilla	Banana (Hot Caramel Sauce)	Praliné	
SAVOURY	Canapé Windsor		
Fresh Fruit	Almonds and Table Figs		
Tea (Hot or Iced)	Coffee (Hot or Iced)		





Cunard

Luncheon

Juices : Vegetable, Sauerkraut

HORS D'ŒUVRE

Tomate Ravigote Œuf, Méridionale Pickled Lamb's Tongue
 Jambon Westphalie Salade Parmentier Bismarck Herrings
 Salmon Cornets Filets d'Anchois Sardines Smoked Eel
 Saucisson : Vienna, Mortadella, Salami

Olives: Queen, Ripe Table Celery
 Salted Mixed Nuts Radishes

SOUP

Consommé Monte Carlo Minestrone, Milanaise
 COLD: Jellied Consommé

FISH

Poached Brett, Souchet
 COLD: Prawn Salad, Sauce Mayonnaise

FARINACEOUS

Spaghetti, Italienne

VEGETARIAN

Tomato Vegetable Stew

EGGS

Shirred with Cream Poached à l'Estragon

ENTRÉES

Chicken à la King Pilaff à la Greque
 Calf's Brains au Beurre Noir

AMERICAN SPECIALTY

New England Dinner

GRILL: To Order
(10 minutes)

Vienna Steak, Bordelaise Loin Lamb Chop, Fleuriste

Suggested Menu

*Hors d'Œuvre, Variés**Consommé Monte Carlo**Salade de Crevettes, Sauce Mayonnaise*

Côte d'Agneau grillée, Fleuriste
Petits Pois, Paysanne *Pommes en Purée*

Compote de Fruits, Chantilly

Fromage *Café*

Passengers on Special Diet are specially invited to make known their requirements to the Head Waiter.

VEGETABLES

Courgettes au Beurre Petits Pois, Paysanne
 Braised Endive

POTATOES

Baked Jacket, Saratoga, Mashed, Cottage Fried

COLD BUFFET

Roast Beef Ox Tongue Boiled Ham Pressed Beef
 Home-made Brawn Galantine of Turkey
 Roast Duckling Roast Lamb, Mint Sauce

SALADS

Hearts of Lettuce Tomato Mercédès Louise
 Figaro Mixed Bowl

DRESSINGS

Mignonette Roquefort Nantaise Lemon

SWEETS

Grape Nut Custard Pudding Cranberry and Apple Pie
 Gâteaux : Le Nid, Moka, Nelusko
 Compote of Plums, Pineapple and Cherries—Whipped Cream

ICES

Maple Walnut Peach Vanilla

CHEESE

Wensleydale Cream Gorgonzola Camembert Edam
 Gruyère Danish Blue Kraft Roquefort
 Stilton Petite Suisse English Cheddar

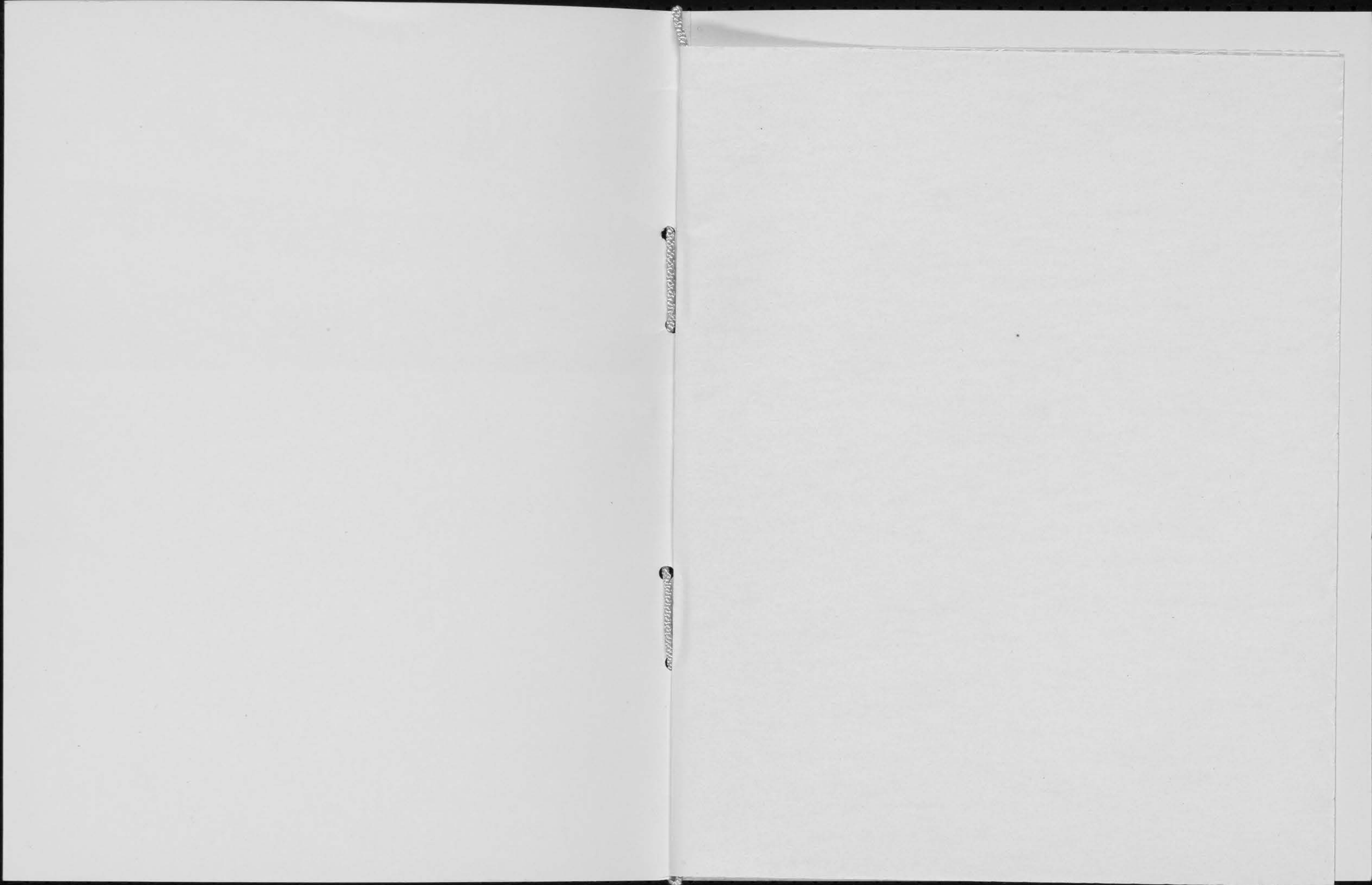
Tea (Hot or Iced) Fresh Fruit Coffee (Hot or Iced)



R.M.S. "Queen Elizabeth"

*Edward A. Heath.
 Raymond W. Bedford.
 R. W. G. G. G.
 Thomas J. Donnell.*

Cunard White Star



R.M.S. "Queen Elizabeth"

Monday, May 18, 1953

Farewell Dinner

Smoked Salmon
Iced Pineapple Juice Mixed Fruit Cup
Chilled Grape Fruit au Kirsch

HORS D'ŒUVRE

Hors d'Œuvre, Variés
Olives : Green, Ripe, Californian
Salted Mixed Nuts Table Celery

SOUP

Clear Turtle with Sherry Cream of Tomato
COLD: Crème Vichysoise

FISH

Fillet of Plaice, Grenobloise
Poached Scotch Salmon, Gênoise

FARINACEOUS

Macaroni au Gratin

VEGETARIAN

Creamed Mushrooms

ENTREES

Ris de Veau, Maréchale Larded Fillet of Beef, Nivernaise
Guinea Chicken en Cocotte, Bonne Femme

SORBET

Orange

JOINT

Baked Cloved York Ham, Succotash

GRILL To Order (10 minutes)

Chicken Livers en Brochette Sirloin Steak, Marchand de Vin

Suggested Menu

Hors d'Œuvre, Variés

Tortue Claire au Xérès

Fillet de Plie, Sauce Tartare

Entrecôte grillée, Marchand de Vin
Haricots Verts Pommes Natures

Salade Delmonico

Soufflé au Chocolat

Café

RELEVÉ

Roast Turkey, Chestnut Stuffing, Cranberry Sauce

VEGETABLES

Fresh String Beans Asparagus, Sauce Hollandaise
Fried Egg Plant

POTATOES

Boiled New, Roast, Snow, Candied Sweet

COLD BUFFET

Quarters of Lamb, Mint Sauce Ox Tongue Raised Pie

SALADS

Lettuce Tomato Beetroot Casanova
Snow Flake Delmonico

DRESSINGS

Châtelaïne Lorenzo Métropole

SWEETS

Soufflé au Chocolat Bombe Caprice
Baba au Rhum Mignardises

ICES

Vanilla Pistachio Café Marron
(Hot Marshmallow Sauce)

SAVOURY

Croûte Fédora

Fresh Fruit

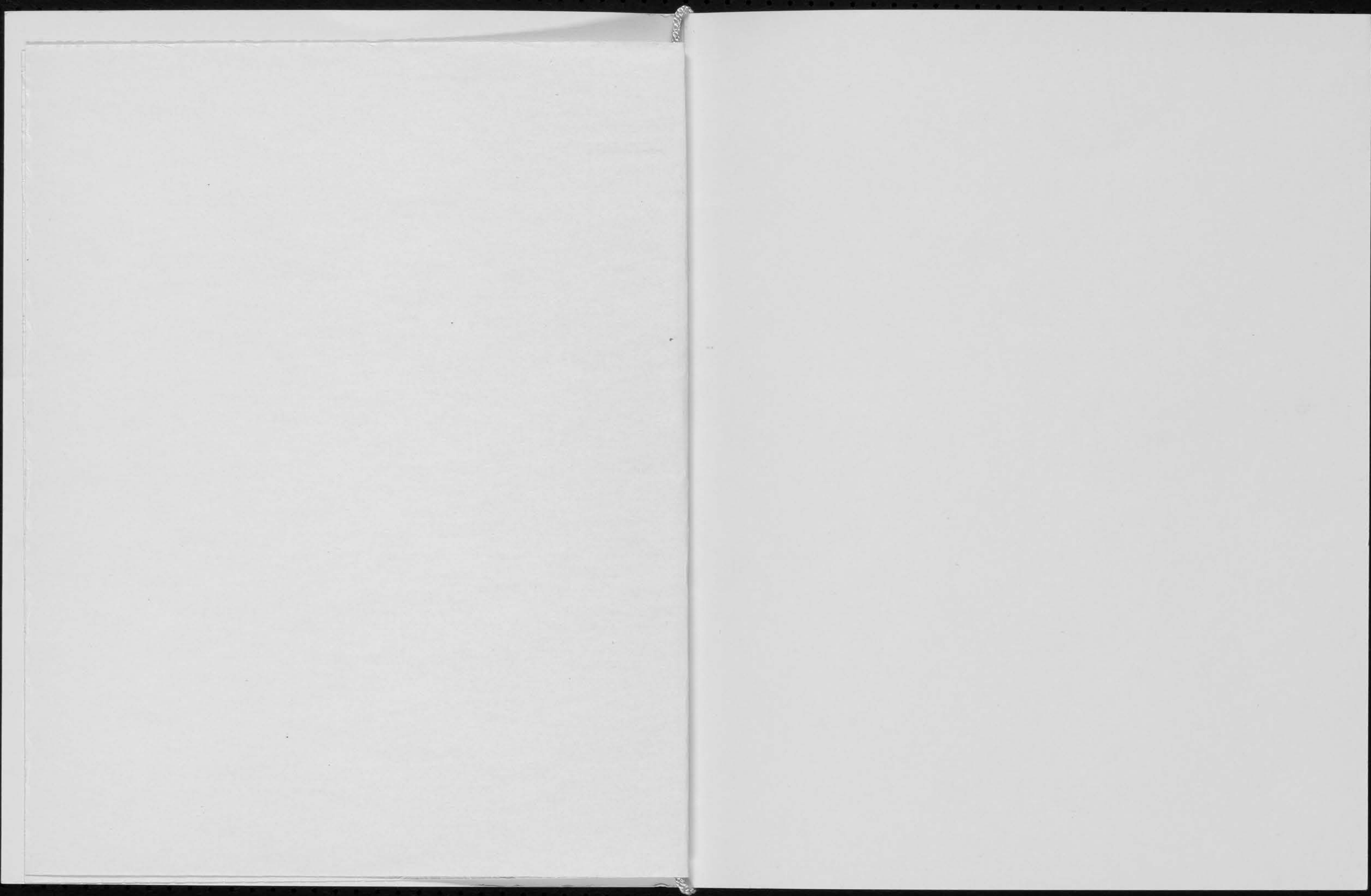
Almonds and Table Dates

Tea (Hot or Iced)

Coffee (Hot or Iced)

Passengers on Special Diet are especially invited to make known their requirements to the Head Waiter.

FC





Cenard

Luncheon

	Tomato Juice	Grape Fruit Juice
HORS D'ŒUVRE		
	Bismarck Herrings	Tunnyfish Lax Fumé Lamb's Tongue
	Herrings in Tomato	Petite Oignons Œuf, Madrilene
	Salade Bagatelle	Sardines Jambon de Virginie
	Saucisson: Vienna, Bologna, Liver	
	Olives: Spanish, Ripe	Table Celery
SOUP		
	Consommé Julienne	Potage Faubonne
	COLD: Double Consommé en Tasse	
FISH		
	Fried Fresh Plaice, Sauce Rémoûlade	
	COLD: Salmon, Sauce Mayonnaise	
FARINACEOUS		
	Noodles, Pomodoro	
VEGETARIAN		
	Vegetable Platter with Poached Egg	
EGGS		
	Scrambled with Tomatoes	Omelette, Fermière
ENTREES		
	Calf's Liver, Lyonnaise	Pâté de Priay, Périgourdine
	Navarin of Lamb, Nivernaise	
JOINT		
	Roast Ribs and Sirloin of Beef, Raifort	
GRILL To Order (10 minutes)		
	Spring Chicken, Saratogas	Pork Chop, Apple Rings

Suggested Menu

*Jus de Pamplemousse**Consommé Julienne**Filet de Plie frit, Sauce Rémoûlade*

Foie de Veau sauté, Lyonnaise
Choux de Bruxelles *Pommes en Purée*

*Cœur de Laitue**Gâteau Printanier**Café*

Passengers on Special Diet are especially invited to make known their requirements to the Head Waiter.

F

VEGETABLES

Brussels Sprouts

Onions au Jus

Flageolets

POTATOES

Baked Jacket, Saratoga, Mashed, French Fried

COLD BUFFET

Roast Beef Roast Turkey Smoked Ham Rolled Ox Tongue
 Roast Lamb, Mint Sauce Galantine of Capon
 Home-made Brawn Pressed Beef

SALADS

Hearts of Lettuce—Chopped Herbs Tomato
 Yam-Yam Oxford Royale

DRESSINGS

Crème-crue Roquefort Rabalaise French

SWEETS

Strawberry Flan Roll Jam Pudding, Sweet Sauce
 Gâteaux: Champignons, Printanier aux Noir
 Compote of Peaches, Apricots and Plums—Whipped Cream

ICES

Rum Raisin Vanilla Burnt Almond

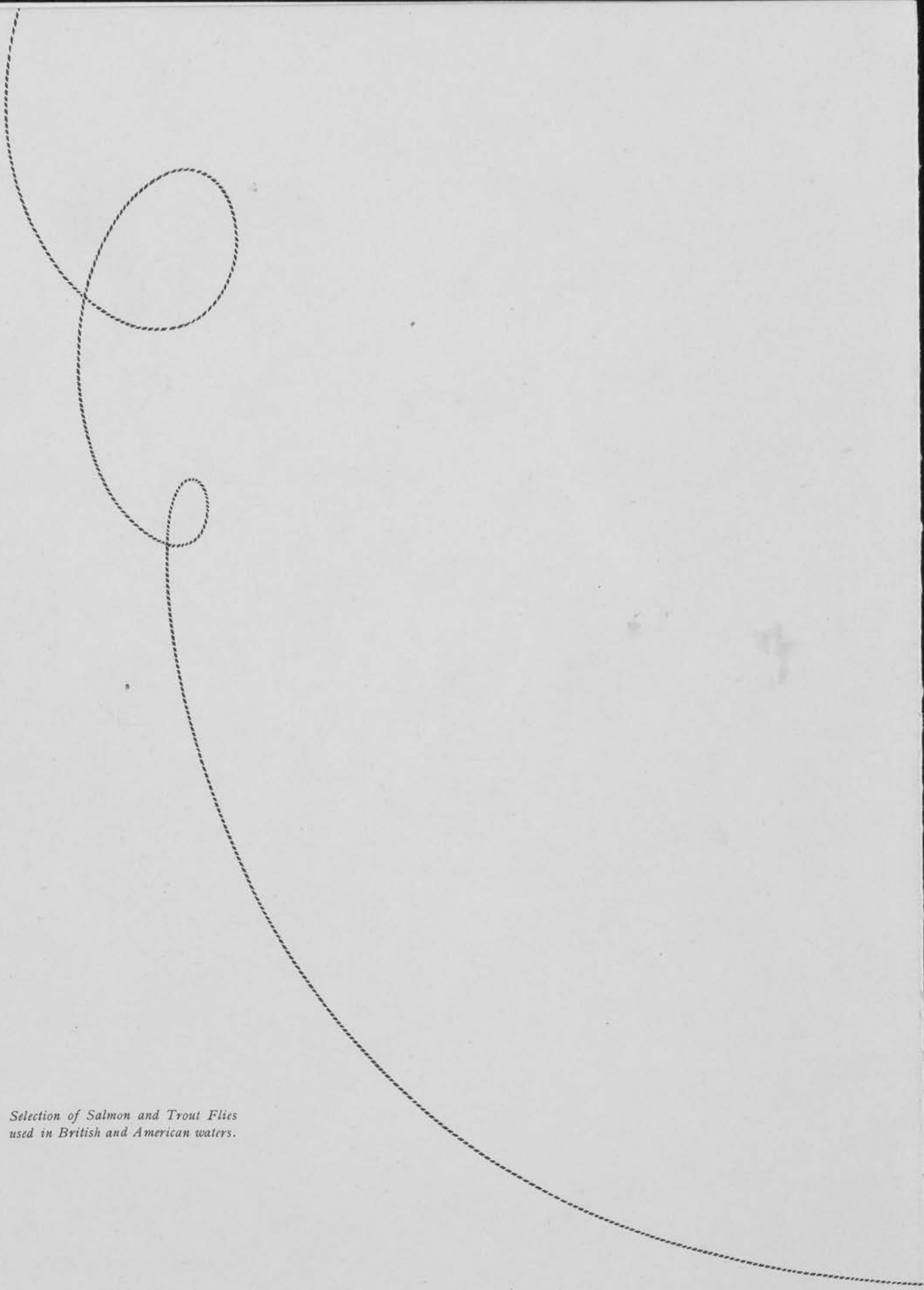
CHEESE

Gorgonzola Gruyère Danish Blue Cheshire Camembert
 English Cheddar Wensleydale Port Salut Roquefort
 Stilton Kraft Edam Cream Petite Suisse

Fresh Fruit

Tea (Hot or Iced)

Coffee (Hot or Iced)



*Selection of Salmon and Trout Flies
used in British and American waters.*



**The
Coronation of
Her Majesty
Queen Elizabeth II**

★

June 2nd, 1953



With the compliments of Grosvenor House



The Queen

Foreword

On June 2nd, 1953, the world's attention will be focused on a slim figure, youthful but serenely poised—Elizabeth II—British sovereign in line of succession from Egbert, Saxon king, whose reign began A.D. 802.

In her first Christmas Broadcast the Queen, speaking of her Coronation, said: "I want to ask you all, whatever your religion may be, to pray for me on that day—to pray that God may give me wisdom and strength to carry out the solemn promises I shall be making, and that I may faithfully serve Him and you all the days of my life."

Such is her humility, and her conscientious attitude towards her destiny. Acclaiming their Queen, the People will be no less determined in their hearts to encourage and support her in the life that lies ahead.

The Coronation is a great occasion, both for Her Majesty and her subjects of so many diverse races and religions. And it is an occasion of good will shared, not by the Queen's People alone, but by countless friends of Britain all over the world.

In presenting this souvenir to our patrons, we offer our humble loyalty to the new Sovereign.



The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh in the Green Drawing Room of Buckingham Palace

The Second Elizabeth

★

British Queens have always borne their great responsibilities with distinction; some even with glory.

Born on April 21st, 1926—and third in the line of succession—Princess Elizabeth was destined to be proclaimed Sovereign at the age of 25, as was her illustrious ancestor Elizabeth I nearly 400 years ago.

It was the wish of her parents, then the Duke and Duchess of York, that Princess Elizabeth should have a normal, happy childhood. At first she was unaware of her Royal rank, but by the age of four the Princess had already begun to observe that crowds gathered when she passed, while other children went unnoticed. There came a day when, demanding an explanation, she learned for the first time that she was a Royal Personage.

The arrival of a baby sister—Princess Margaret—on August 21st, 1930, provided Princess Elizabeth with a companion, and the unity between these two has never been marred by a trace of jealousy. The Princess always wanted to share everything with Princess Margaret. A typical instance of this was her consternation when, becoming a Girl Guide at the age of eleven, she learned that her sister was too young to be one also. An honourable compromise was reached when the younger girl was made a Brownie.

Life for the children was full and happy, and free from so many of the frustrations met with by earlier generations of Royal children. Their pocket-money, up to the age of fourteen, was 1s. a week, and one of their greatest pleasures was the spending of their own money.

Horses had a high place in Princess Elizabeth's affections, and for many years Owen, her groom, was regarded as omniscient. Once the King, in answer to a question, said: "Why ask me? Why not Owen? I thought he knew everything."

Bringing up Princess Elizabeth to live the life of an ordinary child was less simple than it sounds. There was the occasion when, at the Opera with that great lady Queen Mary, whose sense of duty, as of everything else, was impeccable, she began to fidget. Asked if she would like to go home, the little Princess replied in dismay: "Oh, no! The People will want to see me afterwards."

The People were disappointed: Princess Elizabeth was packed off home forthwith—by a side door!

Both Princesses owe much to their grandmother. She was untiring in taking them round museums, exhibitions, dockyards, and other places of interest. And her knowledge of such matters was remarkable. None knew better than Queen Mary the background necessary for a future Head of the Commonwealth.

In 1936, beloved "Grandpa", as the Princesses called George V, died. Then, in December, 1936, came a twist of fate—the abdication of King Edward VIII—which gave her overnight the title of "Heiress Presumptive". The first hint of her altered status came to Elizabeth through letters from children in the Commonwealth, promising their allegiance to her. She began to glimpse the future in which she must play a leading

part. It is said that the Coronation of her father deeply impressed her.

At this juncture, the education of the Princess became the concern of the State, as well as that of her immediate family. An Heiress Presumptive must learn many things outside the curriculum of a girls' school. Relations between Throne and State; Constitutional practice; political and economic developments; the Imperial Commonwealth: such subjects would need intensive study. Perhaps no less important was her training in how to appear "natural" while living in the searchlight of public gaze.

Since 1933 the Princesses had been tutored by a governess, Miss Crawford, a graduate of Edinburgh University. The future Queen now read with Mr. C. H. K. Marten, the historian, who was later Provost of Eton. Language tutors were also appointed; religious instruction and scriptural history were entrusted to Canon Crawley, of St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

Her first rehearsal for public service came in 1938, when the Princess became President of the Children's League, under the auspices of the Princess Elizabeth of York Hospital for Children. Then followed a public engagement, shared with Princess Margaret—the presentation of rosettes to child riders at the National Pony Society's Show. The governess reported to Their Majesties: "Very nicely done."

In the same year, 1,000 Girl Guides marched past the King and Queen in the quadrangle of Windsor Castle. A proud young figure stood beside the Queen, displaying the rank of Second-in-Command of her patrol. She had had to learn to cook, to sew, and to sweep, before she earned that rank.

An adventure in 1939 was a journey in the Tube by the two Princesses, accompanied

by their Governess and their mother's Lady-in-Waiting, Lady Helen Graham, from Green Park to Tottenham Court Road. It was as exciting for them as a visit to the Palace would be to other children.

Princess Elizabeth now began to meet Dominion and foreign statesmen; but the outbreak of war called an abrupt halt to all such activities.

After a few months' stay at Balmoral, the children spent the greater part of the war years at Windsor. Their own lives were uneventful. But news that came over the radio—of disasters and war-time suffering—never failed to touch the heart of Princess Elizabeth. Even at that age, her imagination gave her an insight into the lives of others.

Intensive schooling in the duties of a Sovereign continued; but apart from the King and Queen, who came for week-ends, visitors were few. On one occasion a guest at Windsor was a great-great-grandson of Queen Victoria, and a nephew of Lord Louis Mountbatten—Prince Philip.

On October 13th, 1940, the Princess made her first broadcast—to evacuee children. At the end came an unrehearsed incident, when she made way for Princess Margaret to come to the microphone and say "Good night."

During the years at Windsor, the two Princesses organized a series of pantomimes that were performed before British and Allied soldiers. These greatly helped the Princess Elizabeth to overcome a deep shyness with strangers.

Her sixteenth birthday was a severe test. She had been made Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, and was to carry out an inspection. An attack of "nerves" threatened to spoil the event, but her lady companion was equal to the emergency. A piece of barley sugar—the last of a sweet ration—restored the

composure of the Colonel and, as she walked between the lines of formidable Guardsmen, the small figure of the Princess appeared calm and unruffled!

That afternoon she danced with a drummer-boy at Windsor Barracks, and attended a Guards' Dance in the evening.

The war was still on when Princess Elizabeth reached her eighteenth birthday. No longer to be regarded as an "evacuated" schoolgirl, she became eligible to serve as a Councillor-of-State, when the King was away, entitled to receive invitations in her own right, and was now to meet and mingle with the great of many lands. In November, 1944, she officiated alone at the launching of the *Vanguard*, a battleship still on the "secret" list. She also made her first speech in public, when accepting the presidency of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital

for Children, and she took her first flight to Ulster with her parents.

At sixteen, the Princess had registered for National Service at a Labour Exchange; but the King and his Cabinet felt that her training left no time for joining one of the Services. In March, 1945, however, they yielded to her entreaties, and she joined the A.T.S. She was no resplendent commandant, but a humble second subaltern, and was found greasing a lorry when the King and Queen inspected the detachment. The Princess had by then learnt, to her surprise, of the vast amount of preparatory work demanded by a Royal inspection.

She passed her driving test and, in a sudden burst of exultation, she drove a lorry up to London, through Piccadilly and into Buckingham Palace!



A garden picture at Clarence House, London, of the Queen—when Princess Elizabeth—her husband and children



The Queen's childhood. Leaving a performance of the Royal Tournament, in 1936, with her parents—then the Duke and Duchess of York—and Princess Margaret, aged six.



Photographed at Buckingham Palace during the first year of her marriage. With her and the Duke of Edinburgh is the Princess Margaret.



A carefree group. King George VI, Queen Elizabeth and the two young Princesses at King George's Camp for Boys near Balmoral.



In 1945 the Heir to the Throne joined the Army. Her mother—now Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother—sees her under training.



In Washington with President Truman. The 1951 Royal Tour of Canada was extended by a 3-day visit to the capital of the U.S.A.

When the war ended, both Princesses shared a memorable experience. On V.E. night they were allowed, with two companions—Guards officers—to slip outside the Palace, where they mixed unnoticed with the crowds. Little did the people realize with whom they were rubbing shoulders.

Theatres, dances and restaurant parties, which had been impossible during the war, now returned, and Princess Elizabeth enjoyed them to the full.

On the first Remembrance Day for six years, the Princess laid a wreath at the foot of the Cenotaph.

In 1946, she flew over to Northern Ireland for the commissioning of H.M.S. *Vanguard*—the battleship she had launched two years earlier.

The following year was a full and exciting one for Princess Elizabeth. First, there was the visit to South Africa with the Royal Family in—once again—the *Vanguard*. While in Cape Town she came of age, and gave the famous broadcast in which she dedicated herself to the service of the Commonwealth, calling on all to work with her.

Soon after their return, she rode with her brother Colonels behind the King for the Trooping the Colour. The fact that she sat side-saddle with such dignity and grace, was due to long hours of previous practice, and that riding side-saddle had been part of her riding instruction since she began such lessons.

On July 10th, 1947, her engagement to Prince Philip was announced. How it happened is their secret. That it has been to her a source of strength and of great happiness is very evident. The Princess seemed to realize early the man with whom she wanted to share her life. Her parents, too, understood that if she was to carry

out her great responsibilities, their daughter must be allowed to have the husband of her choice. And all the Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth, whose consent also must be given, seem to have agreed.

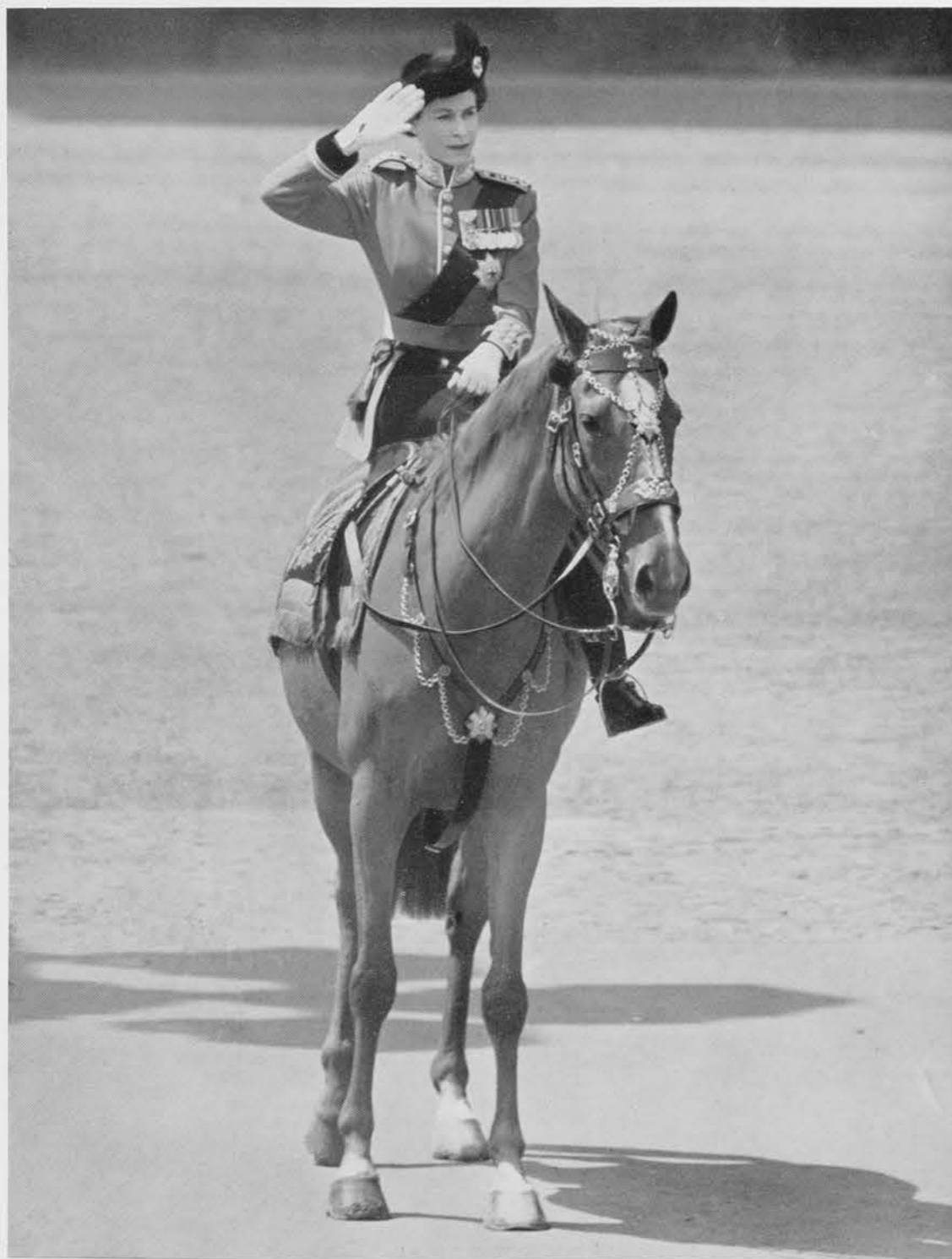
Her marriage to the Duke of Edinburgh, as he had now become, took place on November the 20th. Because of the recent war, there was an air of austerity about its celebration; but the rousing welcome of the crowds was ample compensation for whatever else may have been lacking. Six kings and seven queens attended the ceremony, and the Royal pair received 7,000 telegrams of congratulation.

Despite increasing public duties, the young couple found time to travel. France and the Channel Islands came first; and in France their reception was the forerunner of the warm welcome that has been accorded them whenever they have set foot on foreign soil.

News that an heir to the Throne had been born, Prince Charles, was announced on November 14th, 1948.

In 1949, the naval husband of the Princess became First Lieutenant in a destroyer, H.M.S. *Chequers*, and was posted to Malta. At such times as Princess Elizabeth could be spared from her duties, she would join him there.

In 1950-51 followed a number of State visits by important people to this country, in which Her Royal Highness took part. She was to meet M. Auriol, President of the French Republic, and Mme. Auriol; Queen Juliana of the Netherlands and Prince Bernhard; and many statesmen from overseas and the Commonwealth, including Pandit Nehru. In their turn, the Princess and the Duke of Edinburgh were to be private guests of the King and Queen of the Hellenes. But before the visit to Greece took place, Princess Anne was born on August 15th, 1950.



Queen Elizabeth II takes the salute

In December of that year Princess Elizabeth again joined her husband who was still in Malta, and this time they were joined by Princess Margaret who paid them a week's visit. The year of the Festival of Britain, 1951, opened with an informal visit to Italy; then came the State visit of the King and Queen of Denmark, in May, 1951.

The King's poor health increased the pressure of work upon the Princess, and in June she deputized for His Majesty at the Trooping the Colour. Wearing the scarlet-and-gold of the Grenadier Guards, crossed with the blue of the Garter, as she sat proud and erect on a superb mount, Her Royal Highness was a truly regal figure.

In September, the Commonwealth heard with great anxiety that the King must undergo a major operation. The Princess, deeply concerned—she has since said, “The anxiety of those two weeks was endless”—was faced with two important engagements. The first, on the eve of her father's operation, was the opening performance of *The Lady with a Lamp*, and the Princess showed her mettle by being present on that occasion.

The second engagement was the visit by herself and her husband to Canada. After only a week's delay, they left by air for Montreal. The six weeks' tour across that great Dominion was marked by the sympathy and loyalty of the people there, who often travelled hundreds of miles to greet them.

Her Royal Highness and the Duke left British territory for three days to meet the President of the U.S.A. Their welcome in America was as warm as it had been in Canada. In an informal address, Mr. Truman said: “I have heard that wherever you go people fall in love with you; now I know it is true.” They returned home in November.

Sir Winston Churchill said of the Princess at this time: “There's too much care on

that young brow.” The strain of hiding a heavy heart by a mask of serenity was severe.

Visits to Ceylon, Australia and New Zealand by the Princess and the Duke of Edinburgh, in place of the King, were planned for the early part of 1952. This just left time for her to spend Christmas at Sandringham with the rest of the Royal Family.

On January 31st the Royal couple left for Kenya *en route* for Australia with lighter hearts, by reason of the apparent improvement in the King's health. But seven short days later, a young woman in the Tree Tops Hotel, watching big game, suddenly became Queen and Head of the Commonwealth.

The hurried return, the dramatic picture of the young Queen stepping down from the aircraft to meet her Ministers; the Proclamation, the Acceptance, the funeral of a great King—these are vivid and poignant memories. From now on, Her Majesty was no longer deputizing: the full burden of Affairs of State was hers.

For many months past, the young Princess had been assuming ever-increasing responsibilities. She was already aware that devotion and self-sacrifice must be her destiny; but there is a world of difference between representing a monarch and donning the mantle of sovereignty itself. Without a single day's grace, its full weight fell on her young shoulders.

A British Sovereign has Constitutional powers that are not, in fact, exercised. Nevertheless, the Queen has the right to be kept informed on all State matters. As soon as Elizabeth began her reign, she inherited the famous red-leather dispatch boxes that follow the Sovereign everywhere. These contain State and other confidential papers, Cabinet minutes, Diplomatic reports, all of which must be read and signed by her.

They entail many hours of work each day, and this must be done no matter what her other duties may be.

The period of mourning might lessen the number of social functions; but the business of the Commonwealth must go on as usual. Even before the funeral of her father, the Queen was already giving Audiences to those who had come to attend the funeral. On one morning alone she received the Prime Minister of New Zealand, and other Commonwealth Ministers; the Irish Ambassador, the Crown Prince of Norway, and the President of the Turkish Republic.

Her first Investiture took place on February 27th, 1952, when she first presented Pte. Speakman of Korea fame with the Victoria Cross, and then decorated about 250 people with various honours. The heavy programme continued: Ambassadors were presented; Ministers consulted; other servants of the State formally thanked for their services; foreign visitors received.

May 5th saw Her Majesty take up official residence at Buckingham Palace. As the end of the period of mourning approached, there was a steady mounting of official engagements, including visits to different parts of the country. The Duke of Edinburgh also fulfilled many engagements, as did Princess Margaret and other members of the Royal Family. Nor must be overlooked the value of the Queen Mother's wisdom and experience when her help has been sought.

On June 5th came the first Birthday Honours list of the new Reign as well as Trooping the Colour, this being the Queen's official birthday. Once again on that day the slim, straight figure, so completely at ease, took the Salute.

When the period of mourning came to an end, the Queen resumed her social engagements. These included Ascot, a visit to

the Test Match against India, and an evening at the London Palladium for the Royal Variety Performance, as well as many other engagements.

On November 4th, Her Majesty opened the first Parliament of her reign. As yet uncrowned, she wore a circlet of diamonds and pearls. The first sentence of the Speech from the Throne gave a gentle glance backwards, when the Queen gratefully acknowledged the sympathy of her Peoples, and recalled the kingly example of her father—"Which it will be my constant endeavour to follow."

During December of last year, in honour of the statesmen attending the Commonwealth Economic Conference, Her Majesty gave a banquet at Buckingham Palace. In March of this year she received Marshal Tito at the Palace during his official visit to this country.

When disastrous floods overwhelmed the East Coast during February of this year, Her Majesty's thoughts at once turned to sending aid to the stricken, and she was among the first to visit the devastated areas.

It was an example of how, during the last year, she has endeared herself to the people by being at one with them in times of trouble. They will all join with her the more sincerely in this coming time of gladness.

This is the beginning of a new reign—possibly a new era of adventure and progress such as was ushered in by the crowning of Elizabeth I.

From the world's four corners, the loyal subjects of the second Elizabeth will echo these words:

*Happy and Glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God Save the Queen.*

The Royal Succession from Egbert to Elizabeth II

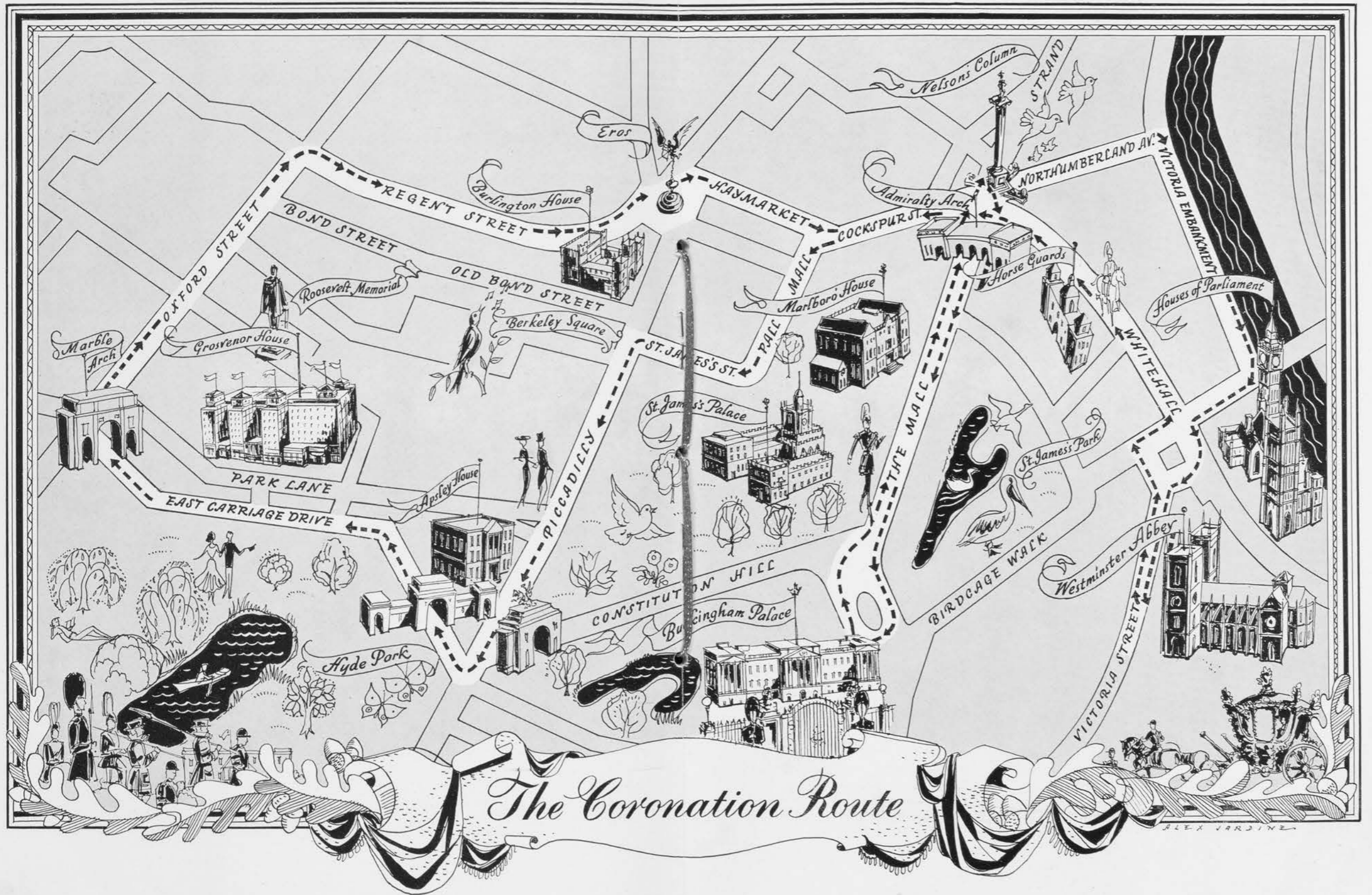
Queen Elizabeth II is not only a descendant of the ancient Royal House of England, but also of the monarchs of Scotland and Ireland. Her Welsh blood comes from her Tudor ancestors.

The ancestry of the Queen can be traced back to William the Conqueror, Alfred the Great, and Egbert—who reigned more than 1,100 years ago, from 802 to 839. It was

Egbert, as King of Wessex, who laid the foundation of the monarchy of a united England, and was the first sovereign to be known as the ruler of the English.

Written records give way to legend of earlier times, but it is true that Egbert's ancestry, in turn, can be traced to Cerdic, the Saxon founder of the Kingdom of Wessex, who died in 534.

		★	★	★
	Egbert Ethelwulf Alfred the Great Edward Edmund I Edgar Ethelred the Unready Edmund Ironside Edward Atheling		House of Tudor 1485-1603	Henry VII Henry VIII Edward VI Mary Elizabeth I
House of Cerdic 802-1066				
	William the Conqueror William Rufus Henry I Stephen		House of Stuart, and Orange 1603-1714	James I Charles I Charles II James II William and Mary Anne
House of Normandy 1066-1154				
	Henry II Richard I John Henry III Edward I Edward II Edward III Richard II		House of Hanover 1714-1901	George I George II George III George IV William IV Victoria
House of Anjou 1154-1399				
	Henry IV Henry V Henry VI		House of Saxony 1901-1917	Edward VII George V (assumed surname of Windsor in 1917)
House of Lancaster 1399-1471				
	Edward IV Edward V Richard III		House of Windsor 1917-	George V Edward VIII George VI Elizabeth II
House of York 1471-1485				



The Procession

Outline of Procession to and from the Abbey

More than 30,000 troops will take part in the ceremony—marching in the Procession, lining the streets or waiting in reserve. Their disposition, approximately, is:—

Royal Navy ..	3,500
Army ..	16,100
Royal Air Force ..	8,000
Commonwealth ..	2,000
Colonies ..	500

Fifteen thousand will line the streets, and more than 10,000 will march in the Procession.

The Procession is in two parts—the smaller will conduct the Queen to Westminster Abbey; the other—the return Procession—will take her back by a different route to Buckingham Palace.

The Services will line both routes thus—

FROM THE PALACE TO THE ABBEY

The Mall ..	Army
Northumberland Avenue ..	Navy
Victoria Embankment ..	Navy
Parliament Square ..	All (including RAF)

THE ABBEY

FROM THE ABBEY BACK TO THE PALACE

Parliament Square ..	All
Whitehall ..	Navy
Pall Mall ..	Army
St. James's Street ..	Army
Piccadilly ..	Army
Hyde Park Corner ..	Army
East Carriage Drive ..	Army
Marble Arch ..	Army
Oxford Street ..	Army and RAF
Regent Street ..	RAF
Haymarket ..	RAF
The Mall ..	Army

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

There will be 20 bands stationed along the route and 27 more bands in the Procession itself.

THE NINE PROCESSIONS TO THE ABBEY

The Procession to the Abbey is in nine sections. The arrival of each one is timed to the minute—

- 8.45 a.m. The Lord Mayor of London in his coach, with the Lady Mayoress, and accompanied by the Sword Bearer and the Common Crier.
- 8.55 a.m. Car procession of certain members of the Royal Family.
- 9.00 a.m. Car procession of Royal and other representatives of Foreign States. (70-80 cars.)
- 9.30 a.m. Coach of the Speaker of the House of Commons.
- 9.35 a.m. Carriages in which will ride the Queen of Tonga and the other Royal Guests from the overseas territories—the Queen of Tonga and the Sultans of Johore, Zanzibar, Selangor, Kelantan, Perak, Brunei and Lahej.
- 9.40 a.m. Carriage procession of the Prime Ministers of—United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Ireland.
- 10.14 a.m. Carriage procession of the Princes and Princesses of the Blood Royal.

First Carriage

The Princess Royal, the Duchess of Gloucester, Prince William, and Prince Richard.

Second Carriage

The Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Kent, Princess Alexandra, and Prince Michael.

Third Carriage

Lady Patricia Ramsay, Princess Alice Countess of Athlone, the Earl of Athlone, and Princess Marie Louise.

- 10.32 a.m. Procession of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother and the Princess Margaret. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother and the Princess Margaret will ride in the Glass Coach.

11.00 a.m. THE PROCESSION OF H.M. THE QUEEN

THE STATE COACH DRAWN BY EIGHT GREYS

H.M. the Queen, in traditional Parliament Robe of crimson velvet furred with ermine, and wearing a diadem.

The Duke of Edinburgh, on her left, in the full dress uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet.

The major units escorting the Sovereign will be from the Household Cavalry, the King's Troop, R.H.A., and 1,000 officers and men of the Brigade of Guards.

There will also be mounted escorts from the overseas countries of the Commonwealth and the Colonies.

The mounted band of the Royal Horse Guards (The Blues) and the bands of the Grenadier Guards, Irish Guards and Welsh Guards will march in the procession.

The composition of the Queen's Procession is given in greater detail under "The Return Journey".

* * *

THE RETURN JOURNEY FROM THE ABBEY TO THE PALACE

The return Procession is two miles long and will take 45 minutes to pass a given point. It sets forth at about 1.45 p.m. At 2.50 p.m. the Queen takes her place in the Procession. Its disposition is:—

Group of four Army Bands

The Colonies—detachments from the Armed Police Forces, Air Forces, Armies, Navies.

The Commonwealth—contingents from Southern Rhodesia, Ceylon, Pakistan, South Africa, New Zealand, Australia and Canada.

Group of four Bands
Royal Air Force Block

British Army Block

Royal Navy Block

Bands of the Welsh and Irish Guards

Carriage procession of the Queen of Tonga and the other Royal guests from the overseas territories.

Carriage procession of Prime Ministers and Commonwealth and Empire Representatives.

Seven representative units of the Armed Forces from the Commonwealth countries will escort the various carriages conveying the Prime Ministers of Northern Ireland, Southern Rhodesia, Ceylon, Pakistan, India, South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, and finally, the United Kingdom.

Carriage procession of Princes and Princesses of the Blood Royal.

Carriage procession of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother and the Princess Margaret.

THE PROCESSION OF H.M. THE QUEEN

The Foot Guards consisting of companies from the five Guards regiments—Grenadier Guards, Coldstream Guards, Scots Guards, Irish Guards, and Welsh Guards.

The King's Troop, Royal Horse Artillery

Chaplains and Honorary Chaplains

Honorary Physicians and Surgeons

Aides-de-Camp of the Armed Services

Members of the Staff of the Admiralty, War Office, and Air Ministry.

Senior Officers of the Armed Forces of the Commonwealth.

Commanders-in-Chief, Air Aides-de-Camp, and Aides-de-Camp General.

Admirals of the Fleet

Field-Marsals, and Marshals of the Royal Air Force

Chiefs of Staff of the United Kingdom

Members of the Board of Admiralty, the Army Council, and the Air Council.

Yeomen of the Guard

The Queen's Bargemaster and Watermen

Band of the Royal Horse Guards (The Blues)

1st and 2nd Divisions of the Sovereign's Escort of the Household Cavalry.

Deputy Commander of Coronation Troops

Commissioner of Metropolitan Police

THE STATE COACH DRAWN BY EIGHT GREYS

H.M. the Queen, now in her Robe of Purple Velvet and wearing the Imperial State Crown.

At her left, the Duke of Edinburgh.

The Lord High Constable, Commander of Coronation Troops

Master of the Horse

Gold Stick-in-Waiting

Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard

Field Officer in Brigade Waiting

Silver Stick-in-Waiting

THE STANDARD

Duke of Gloucester, and Earl Mountbatten of Burma (Personal Aides-de-Camp to the Queen).

Principal Services Aides-de-Camp

The Equerries to the Queen

Staff Officers of London District, and the Household Brigade.

Members of the Queen's Suite

Third and Fourth Divisions of the Sovereign's Escort.

The separate formations from the Commonwealth taking their place in the Procession will also include

bands from Canada, Australia and New Zealand, which will be marching at intervals in the Procession. There will also be a pipe band from the Pakistan Army. The Brigade of Gurkhas, which is now an integral part of the British Army, will be represented in the British Army Group. Their Pipe Bands will march with the Pipe Bands of the Scottish and Irish Regiments.

The Colonial contingents will be representative of almost all overseas dependent territories, including:—

Mauritius, Malaya, Hong Kong, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Leeward Islands, Falkland Islands, Singapore, Gibraltar, Jamaica, Somaliland, Fiji, Kenya, East Africa, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, Nigeria, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Aden Protectorate, Cyprus, Solomon Islands, Bahamas, Trinidad, Windward Islands, Sarawak, North Borneo.

The Royal Air Force, British Army and Royal Navy Blocks will include representatives of every branch and will march in the following order:—

ROYAL AIR FORCE BLOCK

Two Royal Air Force Bands

- No. 1 Wing* Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve
Royal Auxiliary Air Force
Royal Air Force Reserve of Officers
Women's Royal Air Force
Women's Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve.
Women's Royal Auxiliary Air Force
and
Women's Royal Air Force Reserve of Officers.
Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service.
Royal Air Force Police
Royal Air Force Regiment
- No. 2 Wing* Rhodesian Air Training Group
Second Tactical Air Force
Far East Air Force
Royal Air Force (Malaya), and Royal Air Force Regiment (Malaya).
Middle East Air Force
Royal Air Force, Malta
No. 90 (Signals) Group, Royal Air Force
Royal Air Force, Home Command, and Maintenance Command.
- No. 3 Wing* Royal Air Force Transport Command, Technical Training Command, and Flying Training Command.

No. 4 Wing Royal Air Force Coastal Command, Fighter Command, and Bomber Command.
Two Royal Air Force Bands.

BRITISH ARMY BLOCK

Home Guard
University Training Corps
and
Officer Cadets.
Women's Royal Army Corps
Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps
Specialist Corps and Services of the Regular and Territorial Armies and Army Emergency Reserve.
Representatives from Infantry Battalions of the Territorial Army.
Contingents representing each of the 75 regiments of the Regular Infantry. They will march in ranks of 10 with Regimental Colours in the centre of each rank.
Brigade of Gurkhas
Pipe Bands of the Scottish, Irish and Gurkha Regiments
Royal Corps of Signals
Royal Corps of Engineers
Royal Artillery
Royal Armoured Corps
Dismounted contingents of Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards.

ROYAL NAVY BLOCK

Two Royal Marine Bands
Royal Marines, and Royal Marines Forces Volunteer Reserve.
Women's Royal Naval Service
Women's Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve
Queen Alexandra's Royal Navy Nursing Service
Royal Naval Reserve
Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve
Contingents representing the Supply and Secretariat, Medical, Educational, Regulating and Shipwright Branches, and Chaplains.
Naval Aviation Branch
Unit representing Engineering and Electrical Branches
Executive Officers
Seaman Branch Ratings.

* * *

The Queen will reach Buckingham Palace at 4.30 p.m. With the Duke of Edinburgh she will appear on the balcony of the Palace for the Royal Air Force Fly Past, which will take place about 45 minutes after her return.

A Queen is Crowned

★

The Coronation Ceremony

This is a day of pomp and pageantry—but the Coronation ceremony also expresses spiritual values that are the basis of Christian living. It symbolizes the solemn acceptance of a new ruler, and the ruler's solemn undertaking to govern according to established law and custom.

The Coronation ritual has links with earliest times—the anointing of Hebrew kings, the spectacular enthronements of ancient emperors, the crowning of Saxon, Frank and Teuton rulers; and the sacramental rites of Europe in the Middle Ages.

Used only at coronations, the Regalia are deemed to be symbols of the Christian virtues. Most of the original pieces, valued then at less than £3,000, were destroyed between the reigns of Charles I and Charles II. Reproductions that were made for Charles II, and are still in use today, have an intrinsic worth estimated at 8,000,000 gold sovereigns; actually, they are beyond price.

Before the Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, arrives at Westminster Abbey, those taking part in the procession to the Altar are forming up under the direction of the Earl Marshal.

The Earl Marshal receives Her Majesty at the steps of the Annexe. Waiting in the entrance hall are the Great Officers of State, the Lords who carry the Regalia, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the attendant Bishops.

The procession enters by the West door of the Abbey. The Duke of Edinburgh precedes the Regalia; the Queen, in her crimson Parliament Robe, follows immediately after the Regalia. As she walks along

the aisle, the choir sings: "I was glad when they said unto me, We will go into the House of the Lord."

As the Queen enters the Choir, the Queen's Scholars of Westminster School greet her, by traditional privilege, with "Vivat, vivat Regina Elizabetha." This is the only Latin spoken during the ceremony.

The Queen is conducted to the Chair of Estate, on the south side of the Altar, and kneels in prayer at her faldstool.

The space between the four columns that mark the transept is reserved for the Throne, and is called The Theatre. Facing the High Altar, the Throne is on a platform reached by steps. But much has to take place before a Sovereign may ascend the Throne. Every stage of the ceremony is devotional and is accompanied by exhortation and prayer.

THE RECOGNITION

The Archbishop goes first to the east side of the Theatre, and then to each of the other sides, and each time addresses the congregation thus:—

Sirs, I here present unto you Queen Elizabeth, your undoubted Queen: Wherefore all you who are come this day to do your homage and service, are you willing to do the same?

Each time the people respond with "God Save Queen Elizabeth." In Saxon times this was more than a formality. It was not until the reign of Henry VIII that the word "undoubted" was substituted for "elected".

Then, to the sound of trumpets, the glittering Regalia are borne in procession by the Lords in their ceremonial robes to the High Altar. The Regalia are borne by the

Lords in this order:—

ST. EDWARD'S STAFF
Earl of Ancaster

A golden rod 4 ft. 7½ ins. long, with an orb and cross on top, "guides her footsteps in the path of righteousness". The original orb was said to contain a piece of the Cross.

THE SCEPTRE WITH THE CROSS
Viscount Portal

A 3 ft. shaft of burnished gold, richly encrusted with rubies, emeralds and diamonds. This most ancient emblem of kingly power is carried in the Queen's right hand as she leaves the Abbey after the crowning.

THE ROYAL SPURS

Lord Hastings and Lord Churston

Made of gold and "curiously wrought". Symbolic of knightly chivalry.

THE POINTED SWORDS OF TEMPORAL AND SPIRITUAL JUSTICE

Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry; and
Earl of Home

Representing Justice to Laity and Church.

CURTANA, THE SWORD OF MERCY

Duke of Northumberland

This sword has a blunted end. It was first mentioned in 1236, at the Coronation of Eleanor, wife of Henry III.

THE GREAT TWO-HANDED SWORD OF STATE
Marquess of Salisbury

Not strictly a part of the Regalia, although carried with them. A king is girt with it, before he is crowned; but the Queen, following the precedent of Queen Victoria, will touch it.

THE ROD WITH THE DOVE
Duke of Richmond and Gordon

The rod of mercy and equity, 3 ft. 7 ins. long; gold and adorned with diamonds. At the top is an orb, surmounted by a cross, on which is placed a dove with expanded wings. Placed in the left hand of the Queen during the investiture.

THE ORB
Earl Alexander

A symbol of the sovereignty of Christ and an emblem of sovereign power. A golden ball 6 ins. in diameter, covered with bands of sapphires, rubies, emeralds and diamonds. From the middle rises an amethyst with a richly adorned cross on top. The Queen carries it in the leaving procession.

ST. EDWARD'S CROWN
Viscount Cunningham

Insignia of supreme power, used for the actual crowning. Replica, made for Charles II, of the one worn by Edward the Confessor. The British crowns are closed, signifying a King by the Grace of God or Divine right. An open crown denotes a monarch by election.



The Rod with the Dove; the Orb; the Sceptre with the Cross; and St. Edward's Crown

THE OATH

The Queen having signified her willingness to take the Oath, replies in the affirmative to a series of questions put by the Archbishop of Canterbury. She promises to govern the People constitutionally; execute justice with mercy; and maintain the Protestant faith.

She then goes to the Altar, the Sword of State being carried before her, to take the Oath on the Bible.

Over continent and ocean, in cities and in hamlets, people will hear the solemn Dedication, given in strong, confident tones:—

*The things which I have here before promised,
I will perform and keep. So help me God.*

When the Queen is again seated, the Bible, on which she has taken the Oath, is now presented to her. The Archbishop goes to her chair, and the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, having received the Bible from the Dean of Westminster, gives it to the Queen. The Archbishop first addresses her, and then the Moderator. These words are said in conclusion:

*The most valuable thing that this world affords.
Here is Wisdom; This is the Royal Law; These
are the lively Oracles of God.*

The Queen delivers back the Bible to the Moderator, and it is returned to the Altar.

At this point the Communion Service, which forms the framework within which the Coronation rites are solemnized, is begun, and proceeds as far as the Creed.

Now comes the central act of the Coronation.

THE ANOINTING

For the anointing, the Queen removes her Parliament Robe and sits in King Edward's Chair facing the High Altar. This Coronation Chair is renowned for the Stone of Scone, which it was designed to contain. Tradition

credits this Stone with having been the pillow of Joseph, when he had the Vision of the Angels. Legend says it appeared in Ireland about 700 B.C., and that Irish kings received from it their authority. Certainly, Scottish kings down to John Balliol sat on it when crowned. In 1296 it was brought to England, and—save for one brief, unauthorized excursion!—has remained there ever since. Before the Stone was first brought from Scotland to the Abbey, a Latin inscription was supposed to have been engraved on it:—

*If fates go right where'er this stone is found,
the Scots shall Monarchs of that realm be
crowned.*

Through her mother, the Queen is descended from Robert II of Scotland.

As the Queen sits in King Edward's Chair, four Knights of the Garter hold over her a rich canopy of cloth-of-gold. The anointing used to take place veiled from the public gaze; this is now signified by the canopy.

The Dean of Westminster now takes the Ampulla and Spoon off the Altar.

A vessel in the form of a golden eagle, the Ampulla, nine inches high and weighing ten ounces, holds six ounces of precious oil. The Spoon, unique in that it alone escaped destruction, is of silver-gilt, nine and three quarters of an inch long with four pearls in the handle. It dates from the 12th or 13th century and is wearing very thin.

The Dean pours oil into the Spoon through the beak of the Ampulla, and hands the Spoon to the Archbishop, who anoints the Queen, moving his hands in the form of a cross.

After the Anointing come the successive stages of the Investiture. Arrayed in the vestments—the Colobium Sindonis, a sleeveless garment, and the sleeved Supertunica of cloth-of-gold—she receives the symbols of Sovereignty.

THE PRESENTING OF THE GOLDEN SPURS AND SWORD

When a king is crowned, the Lord Great Chamberlain touches the Monarch's heels with the Spurs; but the Queen will touch the Spurs with her hand. They are then returned to the Altar.

The Sword of State is delivered to the Lord Chamberlain of the Household by the Peer who carries it. As soon as the Queen receives the Sword she takes it to the Altar, surrendering it to God. It is redeemed by the Peer who carried it—for the sum of a hundred shillings—and carried before her for the rest of the ceremony.



The Orb, the Golden Spurs, and (bottom left), the Ring of Kingly Dignity

THE ORB

The Stole Royal and Robe Royal are now put upon her, and she is invested with the Bracelets of "sincerity and wisdom as a token of God's embrace." The Orb with the Cross is brought from the Altar by the Dean of Westminster, and delivered into the Queen's right hand by the Archbishop.

The Queen gives the Orb to the Dean to be laid on the Altar.

THE RING

The "Wedding Ring of England" is set, like the Cross of St. George, in rubies, diamonds and sapphires. This "Ensign of Kingly Dignity" is placed by the Archbishop on the fourth finger of the Queen's right hand.

THE SCEPTRE WITH THE CROSS AND THE ROD WITH THE DOVE

The Archbishop puts the Sceptre with the Cross in Her Majesty's right hand, and the Rod with the Dove in her left.

All is now ready for the act of crowning.

THE CROWNING

In earlier coronations the act of crowning merely indicated the acceptance of the Sceptre; but it has now become the most significant part of the ceremony. As the Archbishop places the Crown of St. Edward on the Queen's head, the people say repeatedly "God Save the Queen."

The Peers and Peeresses put on their Coronets or Caps of State, and the Kings of Arms their Crowns; there is a fanfare of massed trumpets; and simultaneously the guns at the Tower and in Hyde Park fire a royal salute.

When the acclamations have subsided, the Archbishop stands back and says:—

God crown you with a Crown of Glory and Righteousness, that by the ministry of this our benediction, having a right faith and manifold fruit of good works, you may obtain the Crown of an everlasting Kingdom by the gift of Him whose Kingdom endureth for ever.

During the Crowning, the three Royal Dukes, Edinburgh, Gloucester and Kent, will sit at the south side of the Theatre parallel to the Throne. The Duke of Edinburgh will be on the right.

THE ENTHRONING

The Queen is assisted by dignitaries up the steps to the Throne. Then follows the impressive scene when Church and Laity pay fealty and homage to their young ruler. First, the Archbishop on behalf of the Lords Spiritual kneels before the Queen and swears for the Church; then the Duke of Edinburgh and Dukes of the Blood Royal, the Dukes, Marquesses and Earls, the Viscounts and Barons, each in turn take the Oath through the senior member of their Order. The drums beat, the trumpets sound, and the people cry out:

*God Save Queen Elizabeth
Long Live Queen Elizabeth
May the Queen Live for Ever*

The Queen descends from the Throne and removes her Crown.

Kneeling before the Altar, she will be handed the bread and wine by the two

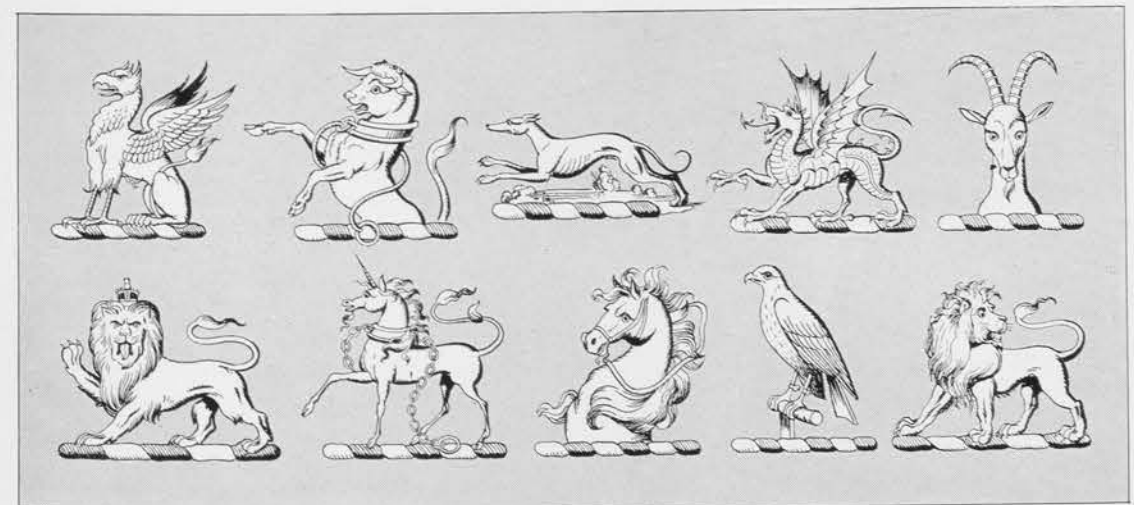
Bishops and will herself hand them to the Archbishop. She now gives her traditional offering of "an ingot or wedge of gold of a pound weight." Subsequently Her Majesty and the Duke of Edinburgh take the Communion as husband and wife. During the singing of the *Te Deum*, Her Majesty goes to St. Edward's Chapel.

Having exchanged the Robe Royal for her Robe of Purple Velvet, wearing the Imperial Crown and carrying the Sceptre and Orb, she walks slowly through the Abbey to the Annexe, where she has a short rest for refreshment, while the Great Procession is marshalling outside.

Finally, the Queen steps into the bright daylight, the guns fire a salute; the bells of St. Margaret's ring out, and the cheering crowds—many of whom have travelled thousands of miles for this moment—acclaim her.

A Queen goes forth to greet her subjects.

NOTE.—Minor amendments to the order of Service may be announced after this account has gone to press. Illustrations of Regalia reproduced by permission of the Comptroller of H.M. Stationery Office.



The "Queen's Beasts"

(Left to right) The Griffin, the Bull, the Greyhound, the Dragon, the Yale, the Lion of England, the Unicorn, the White Horse, the Falcon, and the White Lion of Mortimer.

Pomp and Pageantry

★

Up to the reign of Edward III, in the 14th century, people willingly paid one farthing for a good place to watch the Coronation spectacle. Then the price rose to a halfpenny, then to one penny, and by the time the first Elizabeth was crowned the price had soared to sixpence. Since then the sum has increased until it has become a matter of pounds.

Although essentially a religious ceremony, the Coronation is set amid great pomp and pageantry—a survival from earlier times.

The inception of the "Beasts" came in the 16th century. Modelled from heraldic designs used by former monarchs, they were introduced into Coronation ceremonial by Henry VIII—being named "The King's Beasts". Sculptures of ten of them, recently executed by James Woodford, will stand in line against the west wall of the Annexe to Westminster Abbey.

Each of the Queen's Beasts is 6 ft. tall, and supports a shield emblazoned with arms or badges. *The Times* described them as being as fine an assortment of animals, real and fabulous, as could be found outside the illustrations in a mediaeval bestiary. They are:—

- The Lion of England
- The Unicorn of Scotland
- The Falcon of the Plantagenets
- The Griffin of Edward III
- The Bull of Clarence
- The White Horse of Hanover
- The Greyhound of the Tudors
- The Dragon of the Tudors
- The Yale of the Beauforts
- The White Lion of Mortimer

The Lion was first used as a Royal Badge by Henry VI, and its adoption is believed to have coincided with the first appearance of a real lion in this country.

The Unicorn was a Scottish emblem, supposed to derive from a desert antelope and the rumoured form of a rhinoceros. Before the Stuarts, the Lion and the Unicorn were always represented as fighting:

Like as a Lyon, whose imperiall poure
A proud rebellious Unicorn defied.

There is a stained-glass window in Westminster Abbey depicting a falcon, imprisoned in a fetterlock. Thus Edmund of York, son of Edward III, indicated that he was "locked away" from the Throne. Later, Edward IV commanded his son to bear the fetterlock open, as he was locked away from the Throne no longer.

The Griffin of Edward III received this commendation:

A Griffoun hath the body more gret
and more strong than eight Lyons.

The Tudor Dragon was the ancient Welsh red dragon, and was restored to Royal status by Henry VIII.

* * *

The Coronation proceedings, rooted in the history of England, would have lost their traditional character had it not been for the College of Arms—at whose head is the Earl Marshal, a hereditary appointment held by the Dukes of Norfolk.

Months of preparation ensures smooth working; but there are sometimes unrehearsed incidents. At the Coronation banquet of William and Mary, for instance, the Earl

Marshal entered on horseback, according to custom, and was shot over the head of his steed—spoiling a number of tarts and jellies!

The Earl Marshal has a staff to aid him in his onerous, if colourful, task. First there are the Kings of Arms:

- The Garter Principal King of Arms;
- Norroy (North Roy or King) and Ulster King of Arms, covering all the land north of the River Trent;
- Clarenceux King of Arms, covering the land south of the River Trent.

The Kings of Arms, who used to tour their areas in order to deal with infringements of coats of arms, wear mantles of crimson satin, invested with the Sovereign's coat of arms.

Next are the Heralds: Windsor, Chester, Richmond, Somerset, York and Lancaster.

These must not be confused with the Trumpeters. The Herald was the personal emissary of the Sovereign, and it was his function to carry messages to the leader of an enemy force. His person was sacrosanct.

The Heralds wear tabards in satin, richly embroidered with coats of arms in blues and reds and gold. Heralds, assisted by Pursuivants, deal with such matters as seating, the summoning of Peers; music, ceremonial, reception and general inquiries. Romantic titles of the Middle Ages are still in use for the Pursuivants—Rouge Croix; Bluemantle; Rouge Dragon; Portcullis.

The Grand Procession up to the Altar is almost wholly mediaeval in character. There is probably nothing here that would seem strange to Henry VIII, save perhaps the occasional glimpse of a wristwatch.

Some old customs, it is true, have disappeared, notably—and to the regret of many—the King's Champion. At the Coronation banquet he entered on horseback and

challenged anyone who might deny the Monarch's right.

The last Champion challenged for George IV. The honour of being King's Champion has been held by the head of the Dymoke family since 1377; the present head, Captain John Dymoke, is now permitted to carry one of the Standards in the Procession within the Abbey.

* * *

As the centre-piece of the Procession, Cinderella's coach could not have been more magnificent than the golden State coach in which the newly crowned Sovereign will ride. Built for George III, at a cost of £7,518 4s. 3½d., the State coach is 24 ft. long, 8 ft. 3 ins. wide, 12 ft. high, and weighs 4 tons, and according to tradition, is drawn by eight "Windsor Greys", postilion-ridden. The mounted riders wear coats covered with cloth-of-gold, while the walking coachmen wear coats of red and gold.

The coach is supported by four tritons, and the leather braces are ornamented with gold buckles. The front tritons are blowing conch-shells (indicating the approach of a sea monarch); and over their shoulders are cables by which they appear to be dragging the coach. Those at the back are bearing the imperial fasces, topped with tridents. The wheels are ornamented with a pattern similar to those of ancient triumphal cars; and the panels of the coach are embellished with paintings by Cipriani.

A panel at the back bears the Royal Arms decorated with the floral emblems of Great Britain. The driver's footboard is in the form of a large scallop-shell ornamented with reeds, and on the roof stand three cherubs supporting the Crown. They hold the Sceptre, Sword of State and ensigns of knighthood.

Some outstanding events of the Coronation Season

- | | | | |
|-----------|--|--------------|--|
| June 2nd | CORONATION OF H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH II, London. | June 23rd | H.M. THE QUEEN, with the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, will visit Scotland (to June 29th) |
| „ 3rd-6th | EPSOM SUMMER RACE MEETING, Epsom, Surrey.
The Oaks, 4th
The Derby, 6th | „ 25th | SECOND CRICKET TEST MATCH, Australia v. England, Lord's, London
(to 30th June—provisional dates). |
| „ 7th | GLYNDEBOURNE OPERA FESTIVAL, Glyndebourne, Sussex
(to July 26th) | July 2nd-3rd | H.M. THE QUEEN, with the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, will visit Northern Ireland |
| „ 10th | THE ROYAL TOURNAMENT, Earls Court, London
(to June 27th) | „ 5th | H.M. THE QUEEN, with the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, will review Ex-Service men and women, Hyde Park, London |
| „ 10th | ANTIQUÉ DEALERS' FAIR, Grosvenor House, London
(to June 25th) | „ 9-10th | H.M. THE QUEEN, with the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, will visit Wales |
| „ 11th | H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH'S OFFICIAL BIRTHDAY,
Trooping the Colour Ceremony, Horse Guards Parade, London | „ 13th | CORONATION SEARCHLIGHT TATTOO, White City Stadium, London
(to July 17th) |
| „ 11th | RICHMOND ROYAL HORSE SHOW, Richmond, Surrey
(to June 13th) | „ 15th | CORONATION REVIEW OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE BY H.M. THE QUEEN, R.A.F. Station, Odiham, Hampshire |
| „ 15th | CORONATION REVIEW OF THE ROYAL NAVY BY H.M. THE QUEEN, Spithead, Southsea, Hampshire | „ 20th | INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW, White City Stadium, London
(to July 25th) |
| „ 22nd | ALL-ENGLAND LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS, Wimbledon, Surrey
(to July 4th) | | |

This Souvenir has been specially compiled and produced by Grosvenor House, London, for presentation to our patrons, to commemorate this great historic occasion.

