

The Anglophile

May 2023



Coronation Special
King Charles III Is Crowned



EDITOR'S LETTER

Dear all,

Welcome to this special, Coronation themed, edition of The Anglophile.

At 11am (London time) on May 6, King Charles III will be crowned in Westminster Abbey in front of 2,000 guests, and many 100s of millions on global TV.

Therefore to commemorate this great occasion, we've dedicated this May 2023 issue to everything Coronation related.

Our first feature gives you everything you need to know about Saturday's events. Where is it? What's the day's schedule of events? What preparations have been made? What happens during the ceremony itself? And much more.

Our quiz is, unsurprisingly, about the King himself. And our gallery is of the many sights and important places along the route of what is known as the 'King's Journey' - ie his route from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey and back again.

Our second feature looks in more detail at the history, regalia and symbols of the Coronation. And finally, our British Historical Figure featured this month is Edward The Confessor, who founded Westminster Abbey where the ceremony is to be held.

Anyway, as ever, I hope you enjoy the issue as much as i did putting it together.

Until next time.

Chris Young
Editor

THE CORONATION - THE KEY FACTS

EVERYTHING YOU NEED TO KNOW

Preparations for King Charles III's coronation are well underway. The coronation service will take place at Westminster Abbey in London, and it is expected to be a grand affair, steeped in tradition and pageantry.

One of the key tasks has been the preparation of the regalia that will be used during the ceremony. The regalia includes the crowns, sceptre, orb, and other items that symbolise the monarch's power and authority. St Edward's crown, in particular, is a highly significant part of the regalia, and it is expected to be one of the highlights of the ceremony.

Another important aspect of the preparations for the coronation is the selection of music and other performances.

The King has reportedly been involved in selecting the music that will be played during the ceremony. The music is expected to include 12 newly commissioned pieces, as well as some traditional hymns and other pieces.

The coronation will also involve a procession through the streets of London, which will be a major logistical undertaking.

The procession will include members of the royal family, as well as representatives from other countries and organizations.

Security will be tight, and extensive preparations are being made to ensure that the event goes smoothly and safely.



St. Edward's Crown

THE SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

On May 6, 2023, King Charles III will be crowned in the United Kingdom's highly traditional coronation ceremony. The coronation day is a significant event, and the schedule of events has been carefully planned to ensure that everything runs smoothly.

THE KING'S JOURNEY

The day will begin with King Charles and Camilla travelling from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey for the ceremony in a tradition known as "The King's Journey." The journey will be a grand procession, with the King and Queen travelling in a horse-drawn carriage.

THE CEREMONY

Once they arrive at the Abbey, the ceremony will begin at 11 a.m. London time, and it is expected to last for several hours. During the ceremony, the Archbishop of Canterbury will anoint the King with holy oil and present him with various symbols of his office, including the crown, sceptre, and orb.



The Coronation Ceremony



The former Queen at her Coronation

POST CEREMONY

After the ceremony, the King and Queen will return to Buckingham Palace for a reception. Later in the day, they will attend a banquet at the Guildhall hosted by the Lord Mayor of London.

The banquet is a formal affair and will be attended by various dignitaries from around the world.

AROUND THE COUNTRY

Throughout the day, there will be various other events and celebrations taking place across the country to mark the occasion. These events will include street parties, parades, and fireworks displays.

Overall, the coronation day promises to be a spectacular event, with thousands of people expected to line the streets to catch a glimpse of the King and Queen. It is a day that will go down in history and will be remembered for generations to come.

REGALIA AND SYMBOLS

The coronation regalia are a collection of objects that symbolize the King's authority and power.

The regalia includes the Crown Jewels, which consist of the St. Edward's Crown, the Imperial State Crown, the Sovereign's Sceptre, and the Sovereign's Orb.

The St. Edward's Crown is the most important of the Crown Jewels and is used during the actual crowning of the King.

In addition to the Crown Jewels, other symbols of the King's authority will be used during the coronation.

These include the Royal Standard, which is the official flag of the monarch, and the Sword of State, which symbolizes the King's role as defender of the faith.



Sovereign's Orb

THE OATH AND ANOINTING CEREMONY

The coronation ceremony includes an oath of allegiance that the King takes in front of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

During the oath, the King promises to uphold the laws and customs of the kingdom and to govern with justice and mercy. After the oath, the King is anointed with holy oil by the Archbishop.

This anointing symbolizes the King's consecration and is a reminder of the biblical tradition of anointing kings with oil. The King is anointed on his hands, head, and breast, and then is given a robe and the St. Edward's Crown.

Overall, the coronation of King Charles III is a highly symbolic and traditional ceremony that represents the continuity of the British monarchy. The use of regalia and symbols, along with the oath and anointing ceremony, all serve to reinforce the King's authority and legitimacy as the sovereign of the United Kingdom.

THE GUEST LIST AND ATTENDEES

Only around 2,000 attendees have been invited to the event, and they include members of the royal family, other dignitaries, and international guests.

THE ROYAL FAMILY

It is guaranteed that members of the House of Windsor will be in attendance, including Charles's sister, Princess Anne, his son, Prince William, and his wife, Kate Middleton.

Other members of the royal family are expected to attend as well.

UK DIGNITARIES

In addition to the royal family, other dignitaries invited to the coronation include the Prime Minister and representatives from the Church of England and the Commonwealth.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Justin Welby, will conduct the coronation ceremony.

INTERNATIONAL DIGNITARIES

Several international guests have been invited to the coronation as well, including representatives from countries with strong ties to the United Kingdom.

The guest list includes leaders and representatives from the Commonwealth countries, such as Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.



The Archbishop Of Canterbury



KING CHARLES QUIZ

How much do you know about King Charles? Find out by taking our quiz below. Answers on page 16.

1. Arrange these into the correct order of Charles' names: Arthur Charles George Philip
2. In what year was the then Prince Charles born?
3. How old was he when he was officially given the Prince of Wales title?
4. Where was the ceremony, the Investiture, held?
5. How many siblings does he have?
6. A new species of what was discovered and named "Hyloscirtus princecharlesi" after Prince Charles, in honour of his conservation work.
7. What instrument can Prince Charles play?
8. In his youth, Prince Charles was an avid magician, what prestigious group did he join after proving himself to be magically skilled?
9. Which US President tried to have Charles date his daughter?
10. What is his US Secret Service codename?
11. How big was his age gap with Princess Diana?
12. The ____ of Lochnagar is the name of the children's book he wrote that was adapted into a cartoon in 1980.
13. Which part of Charles' body stuck out as a young man causing much teasing?
14. In which church was Charles married to Diana?
15. In which town was Charles married to Camilla?
16. How many grandchildren does Charles have?
17. Until he became King, Charles was Duke of which English county?
18. What is the name of the town Charles built using traditional architecture and techniques?
19. In which country was Charles shot at (thankfully by a starter pistol)?
20. To what living organisms did Charles confess to talking to, to help them grow?

GALLERY: THE KING'S JOURNEY



Buckingham Palace



The Mall



Admiralty Arch



Trafalgar Square

**DOWNING
STREET SW1**

CITY OF WESTMINSTER

Downing Street, Whitehall



MCM
XIV



THE
GLORIOUS
DEAD

Cenotaph, Whitehall



Westminster Abbey

CROWNS, OILS & ORBS

THE HISTORY AND SYMBOLS OF THE ENGLISH CORONATION

The coronation ceremony has evolved over the centuries, with each monarch adding their own unique touch to the proceedings. The ceremony has remained largely unchanged for many years, but there have been some modifications to the proceedings over the years.

Here then is some of the history of this ancient ceremony, and its main symbols.

THE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH CORONATION

The English Coronation has been performed for over a thousand years. The earliest recorded ceremony was that of King Edgar in 973, which took place in Bath.

The ceremony has evolved over time, but the core elements have remained largely the same.

During the Middle Ages, the coronation was an elaborate affair that lasted for several days. The monarch would process through the streets of London, stopping at various churches and landmarks along the way. The actual coronation would take place at Westminster Abbey, where the monarch would be anointed with holy oil and crowned with the St. Edward's Crown.

Despite the changes in the ceremony over the years, many of the symbols and traditions associated with the coronation have remained the same.

The St. Edward's Crown, which was first used in the 13th century, is still the crown used to crown the monarch.

The coronation chair, which dates back to the 14th century, is still used as the throne for the monarch during the ceremony.

A newer crown. The Imperial State Crown is worn by the monarch as they leave Westminster Abbey.



Imperial State Crown



The Sovereign's Sceptre

SYMBOLS OF THE ENGLISH CORONATION

The coronation of a British monarch is steeped in tradition and is marked by a number of symbols that are rich in history and meaning. These symbols have remained largely unchanged for centuries and are an important part of the ceremony. In this section, we will explore three of the most important symbols of the English Coronation: The Crown Jewels, The Sceptre and the Orb, and The Anointing Spoon.

CROWN JEWELS & ST EDWARD'S CROWN

The Crown Jewels are a collection of ceremonial objects that are used in the coronation of a British monarch. The collection includes the crowns, sceptres, orbs, swords, and other objects that are used in the ceremony. The Crown Jewels are kept in the Tower of London and are on display for visitors to see.

The most important of the Crown Jewels is the St. Edward's Crown, which is used to crown the monarch. The crown is made of gold and is set with precious stones, including sapphires, rubies, emeralds, and diamonds. The crown was first made in 1661 for the coronation of King Charles II and has been used in every coronation since.

(Quiz Answers: 1. Charles Philip Arthur George 2. 1948; 3. 20; 4. Caernarfon Castle; 5. Three; 6. A Frog; 7. Cello; 8. Magic Circle; 9. Richard Nixon; 9. Henry VII, the first Tudor king; 10. Unicorn; 11. Twelve; 12. Old Man; 13. His ears; 14. St Pauls Cathedral; 15. Windsor; 16. Five; 17. Cornwall; 18. Poundbury; 19. Australia; 20. Plants)

THE SCEPTRE AND THE ORB

The Sceptre and the Orb are two other important symbols of the English Coronation. The Sceptre is a rod that represents the monarch's temporal power, while the Orb is a globe that represents the monarch's spiritual power. The Sceptre is topped with a cross and the Orb is topped with a cross and an amethyst.

The Sceptre and the Orb are both made of gold and are set with precious stones. The Sceptre was first used in the coronation of King Henry VII in 1485, while the Orb was first used in the coronation of King Charles II in 1661.

THE ANOINTING SPOON

The Anointing Spoon is a small silver-gilt spoon that is used to anoint the monarch with holy oil during the coronation ceremony. The spoon is part of the Crown Jewels and is kept in the Tower of London and is believed to date back to the 12th century and is one of the oldest objects used in the coronation ceremony.

The Anointing Spoon is used to anoint the monarch on the head, breast, and hands with holy oil, which symbolizes the monarch's divine right to rule.

The oil is made in Jerusalem from a mixture of olive oil, balsam, and other fragrant substances and held in the Ampulla, or flask. It was consecrated at The Church of the Holy Sepulchre by the Patriarch of Jerusalem, His Beatitude Patriarch Theophilos III, and the Anglican Archbishop in Jerusalem, The Most Reverend Hosam Naoum.



GREAT FIGURES FROM BRITISH HISTORY

EDWARD THE CONFESSOR

We continue our series on great British historical figures with a profile of Edward the Confessor, the last Anglo-Saxon King of England

Edward was the son of Æthelred the Unready and Emma of Normandy and ruled from 1042 to 1066. His reign was marked by relative peace and stability, despite the turbulent century in which he ruled. He was reliant on the powerful Godwine family to keep his kingdom together, but his achievements included the foundation of Westminster Abbey, which remains one of the most iconic landmarks in London to this day.

Edward's reign came to an end with his death in 1066, which marked the beginning of a period of political upheaval and conflict in England. Despite this, he remains an important figure in English history, and his legacy continues to be felt to this day.

BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE

Edward the Confessor was born between 1003 and 1005 in Islip, Oxfordshire. He was the seventh son of Æthelred the Unready and Emma of Normandy. Edward's mother, Emma, was the daughter of Richard I of Normandy.

Edward had two full siblings, a brother Alfred and a sister Godgifu. He also had several half-siblings from his father's previous marriages.

During his childhood, England was repeatedly attacked by Danish Vikings, and in 1013, Edward and his family were forced to flee to Normandy. They returned to England in 1016 after Æthelred's death and the accession of Edward's half-brother, Edmund Ironside, to the throne. However, following Edmund's death later that year, the Danish king, Cnut, became king of England.



Æthelred the Unready

EXILE FROM ENGLAND

After the Danish invasion of 1013, Edward and his family were exiled in Normandy, where he spent most of his childhood.

He returned to England in 1041 after the death of his half-brother, Harthacnut, and was appointed as the Earl of Wessex by Harthacnut's successor, Edward's other half-brother, King Harold.

However, Edward's position in England was not secure.

He faced opposition from powerful nobles, including Godwin, the Earl of Wessex, who had previously supported Harthacnut's claim to the throne.

This came a head in 1051.

Edward was forced to flee to Normandy.

He returned to England the following year, but tensions between him and Godwin's family continued to simmer.

Edward's exile in Normandy proved to be a formative experience for him. He was exposed to the culture and politics of the Norman court, which would later influence his reign as king of England.

He also formed close relationships with Norman nobles, including William, Duke of Normandy, who would later claim the English throne after Edward's death.



Edward The Confessor

RIVALRY WITH GODWIN BROTHERS

As we have seen Edward's reign was marked by a long-standing rivalry with the Godwin(e) brothers, who were powerful earls and held considerable influence in England.

The Godwin brothers were led by Earl Godwin, who had been a close advisor to Edward's father, King Ethelred the Unready. However, the relationship between Earl Godwin and Edward was strained from the beginning. In 1036, Earl Godwin was involved in the murder of Edward's brother Alfred, and Edward never forgave him for it.

The conflict between Edward and Earl Godwin came to a head in 1051 when Edward ordered the arrest of Earl Godwin and his family on charges of treason. Earl Godwin and his sons, including Harold Godwinson, who would later become king, fled to Flanders. However, they returned the following year with a large army, and Edward was forced to reinstate them.

The rivalry between Edward and the Godwin brothers continued for the rest of Edward's reign. Earl Godwin died in 1053, but his sons remained powerful and influential. The Godwin brothers were often at odds with Edward over issues such as the appointment of bishops and the treatment of Normans in England.



Harold Godwinson

BUILDING WESTMINSTER ABBEY

Edward began building Westminster Abbey in 1042, shortly after his coronation. The Abbey was built on the site of an earlier church, which was founded by King Sebert in the 7th century. The new Abbey was to be a grander and more impressive structure, one that would reflect Edward's power and authority.

It was a massive undertaking. Edward brought in skilled craftsmen and builders from all over England and Europe to work on the project. The Abbey was built in the Romanesque style, which was popular at the time, in a cruciform shape, with a central tower and two transepts.

Edward was personally involved in the construction of the Abbey, and he oversaw every aspect of the project. He was a pious man, and he wanted the Abbey to be a place of worship and prayer. He also wanted it to be a place of pilgrimage, where people could come to pay their respects to the saints and martyrs. To this end, he dedicated the Abbey to St. Peter, and he had the relics of several saints, including St. Edward the Martyr, transferred to the Abbey.

The construction of Westminster Abbey took many years, and it was not completed until after Edward's death. However, the Abbey was one of Edward's greatest achievements, and it remains one of the most important religious buildings in England. Over the centuries, it has been the site of many important events, including the coronations of almost every English monarch since William the Conqueror.



DEATH & SUCCESSION

Edward the Confessor died on January 5, 1066, after a long illness. His death left England without an heir, and several claimants vied for the throne, leading to the Norman Conquest of England later that year.

According to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, Edward was buried in his new church at Westminster Abbey, which he had built during his reign. The church was later rebuilt by Henry III in the 13th century, and Edward's tomb became a popular site of pilgrimage.



Edward's Tomb

Edward had no children, and his death marked the end of the House of Wessex, which had ruled England since the 9th century. His closest living relative was his nephew, Edward the Exile, who had been living in Hungary. However, Edward the Exile died shortly after his arrival in England, leaving his young son, Edgar the Ætheling, as the last surviving member of the royal family.

Edgar was only a boy at the time, and the Witan, a council of nobles and bishops, elected Harold Godwinson, the powerful Earl of Wessex, as king. Harold's reign was short-lived, as he was defeated and killed by William, Duke of Normandy, at the Battle of Hastings in October 1066.

CANONISATION

Edward the Confessor was called "the Confessor" because of his reputation for piety and his devotion to the Christian faith. He was known to spend many hours in prayer and meditation, and was said to have a particular devotion to St. John the Evangelist. The title "Confessor" is often given to saints who suffered for their faith but were not martyred, and Edward was seen as an exemplar of this type of holy person.



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