



CORONATION REGALIA

Which is Which? And Which will be used?

1. **Queen Consort Rod with dove:** If a sovereign is married at the time of his coronation, it is usual for the queen consort to be crowned with him. The coronation of the queen takes place in a short ceremony after the king has been enthroned and has received the homage of the congregation. The queen consort receives some of the same ornaments as her husband including a ring and two sceptres - one surmounted by a cross and one surmounted by a dove. The piece was created for as part of a set for the first Queen Consort after the Restoration, Mary of Modena. The sceptre is formed from an ivory rod in three sections, tapering towards the top, and is surmounted by a gold monde enamelled with the national emblems (rose, thistle, harp and fleur-de-lis) with a cross above on which perches an enamelled dove with wings folded. The sections of the rod are joined by gold collars chased with acanthus leaves. The gold pommel is enamelled like the monde with national emblems.
2. **Anointing oil:** Anointing is used in Christianity for baptism, confirmation and ordination, and links the role of monarch to that of a priest – serving God, committed for life. Like much of the coronation regalia, this gold ampulla, made in the shape of an eagle, was made for Charles II in 1661. It replaced an earlier eagle, destroyed during the English Civil War. The head is removed, allowing the oil to fill the container and, during the coronation ceremony, it is poured out via the eagle's beak. The eagle is frequently seen as a symbol of strength. The anointing oil for King Charles' coronation was made in Jerusalem, using oil pressed from olives growing on the Mount of Olives, where the king's paternal grandmother, Princess Alice of Greece, is buried.
3. **St Edward's Crown:** It was first made for Charles II in 1661 when the monarchy was restored following the republican years of Oliver Cromwell, who had the previous crown jewels melted down. It is made of solid gold and set with semi-precious stones. The 2.2 kg weight makes it difficult to wear and also explains why the monarch does not kneel during the crowning – there is a real risk that the person might struggle to get up or even break their neck! While to most people, the key message of St Edward's Crown is that the monarch has authority, it conveys a much more important theme of the whole coronation – the relationship of the sovereign to God, and that it is God who has dominion over the world. This is also signified by the cross which is the apex of the crown, and this sits atop the 'monde' – or orb – which represents the world, also below God.
4. **coronation chair:** The coronation chair, which was commissioned by King Edward I and finished around 1300, has served as the seat for 38 monarchs as they were crowned and is thought to be one of the oldest pieces of British furniture still in use. Made of gilded oak, it's been painstakingly preserved over centuries. The six-foot-nine-tall chair, which resides in Westminster Abbey's St. George's Chapel when it's not in use, was originally designed to hold the Stone of Scone, a Scottish symbol of monarchy that King Edward I captured and brought back to England. It was enclosed in a wood platform that served as the seat of the chair.
5. **Queen Mary II's Rod with dove:** A gold and silver sceptre in three sections, surmounted by a gold monde with applied gold zone and arc, set with blue pastes, garnets and table-, rose- and mixed-cut diamonds with a plain gold cross on which is perched the enamelled dove with outspread wings. This sceptre was made in 1689 for Mary II, who, as a joint sovereign with her husband William III, required her own full set of regalia. Although this was the only coronation in history where a second set of sovereign's regalia was supplied, the sceptre was restored for subsequent coronations, and it may have undergone some alterations in 1820 for the coronation of George IV, even though it was not in use in the official ceremony. It was originally set with hired stones, later replaced with false stones, and at some point after 1768, set with real stones.
6. **Stone of Scone**, also called **Stone of Destiny** is a rectangular block of pale yellow sandstone. According to one Celtic legend, the stone comes from the Holy Land it purportedly traveled to Egypt, Sicily, and Spain and reached Ireland about 700 AD to be set upon the hill of Tara, where the ancient kings of Ireland were crowned. Thence it was taken by the Celtic Scots who invaded and occupied Scotland. About 840 AD it was taken by Kenneth MacAlpin to the village of Scone. At Scone, historically, the stone came to be encased in the seat of a royal coronation chair. John de Balliol was the last Scottish king crowned on it, in 1292, before Edward I of England invaded Scotland in 1296 and moved the stone (and other Scottish regalia) to London. There, at Westminster Abbey in 1307, he had a special throne, called the Coronation Chair, built so that the stone fitted under it. This was to be a symbol that kings of England would be crowned as kings of Scotland also. While the stone was given back to Scotland in 1996, it will be sent from Edinburgh Castle to Westminster Abbey for the coronation.
7. **The Orb:** This gold sphere, decorated with 365 diamonds, nine sapphires, 18 rubies and 368 pearls has a cross placed above a fabulous amethyst. Like St Edward's Crown, the orb was made for the coronation of Charles II and every monarch has used it since. The orb is special to the coronation and is only ever in the presence of the sovereign on one other occasion – at the time of their death. At the end of the coronation, the monarch carries it

once more in procession, with the sceptre.

8. **Queen Mother's crown :** It's believed that this is the first time in recent history that a crown has been 'recycled' for a coronation. This crown was made in 1937 for Queen Elizabeth, consort of King George VI, using many stones already in the Collection. Most of the 2,800 diamonds set into its platinum frame were removed from Queen Victoria's Regal Circlet. The front cross meanwhile holds the Koh-i-nûr diamond, which had been mounted in the crowns of Queen Alexandra and Queen Mary. The large diamond at the front of the band was a gift from Sultan Abdul Medjid to Queen Victoria in 1856 - a gesture of gratitude for British support during the Crimean War. After the 1937 coronation, Queen Elizabeth wore this crown at State Openings of Parliament during her husband's reign, and again at the coronation of her daughter, Queen Elizabeth II, in 1953
9. **Queen Mary's crown:** It is a consort crown that was made in 1911 for the coronation of British queen consort Mary of Teck, the wife of King-Emperor George V. Mary bought the Art Deco-inspired crown from Garrard & Co. out of her own pocket hoping it would become an heirloom worn by future queens consort. It is somewhat unusual for a British crown in that it has eight half-arches instead of the more typical four half-arches or two arches. The silver-gilt crown has around 2,200 rose-cut and brilliant-cut diamonds and originally contained the Koh-i-Noor diamond which came from India's alluvial mines thousands of years ago, sifted from the sand. According to Hindu belief, it was revered by gods like Krishna. On the annexation of the Punjab in 1849, the Koh-i-noor was acquired by the British and was placed among the crown jewels of Queen Victoria. Queen Mary's crown contains as well the Cullinan III and Cullinan IV diamonds. In 1914, those diamonds were replaced with crystal replicas, and the crown's arches were made detachable so it could be worn as an open crown. Mary wore it like this after her husband, George V, died in 1936. In 1937, the year of George VI's coronation, Cullinan V was added to the crown. Following Queen Mary's death in 1953 the crown was put on display at the Tower of London
10. **coronation spoon:** The spoon is first recorded in 1349 as preserved among St Edward's Regalia in Westminster Abbey. It was used for anointing the sovereign during the coronation of James I in 1603, and at every subsequent coronation. The anointing is the most sacred part of the coronation ceremony, and takes place before the investiture and crowning. The Archbishop pours holy oil from the Ampulla into the spoon, and anoints the sovereign on the hands, breast and head. Anointing was one of the medieval holy sacraments and it emphasised the spiritual status of the sovereign. Until the seventeenth century the sovereign was considered to be appointed directly by God and this was confirmed by the ceremony of anointing. Although the monarch is no longer considered divine in the same way, the ceremony of Coronation also confirms the monarch as the Supreme Governor of the Church of England.
11. **sceptre with cross:** The sceptre with the cross is placed in the right hand of the Monarch during coronation. A sceptre has long been associated with rulers and is held as a symbol of sovereignty and linked to the kingship of God. As with St Edward's Crown and the orb, this symbol of the world is topped with a cross. The sceptre is one of the most expensive items in the coronation regalia, costing more than anything else, apart from the crowns. It became even more priceless when George V had it transformed for his 1910 coronation, replacing the original monde with the 530.2 carat Cullinan I diamond. In the world of gems, the Cullinan diamond (also known as the Star of Africa) boasts a captivating history, one that's not without its fair share of controversy. It was subsequently gifted to King Edward VII in 1907 as a "token of loyalty" and has been in the possession of the British royal family ever since. Before it was cut, the Cullinan weighed 3,106 carats making it the largest rough diamond to ever be found. It was intricately cut to produce nine separate gems. Cullinan I is worth £40.9 million.
12. **Queen Consort Rod with cross:** As the first Queen Consort to participate in the coronation ceremony since the Restoration of the monarchy, Mary of Modena required a set of regalia, which was supplied by the royal goldsmith in 1685. The commission included this Consort's Sceptre with Cross which would originally have been mounted with diamonds and other precious stones, which were hired for the coronation and later replaced with rock crystals. The sceptre has been used by every subsequent Queen Consort. The sceptre is formed from a gold rod in three sections, tapering towards the top, and is surmounted by a monde with a zone and arc of moulded gold set with table-cut stones with a cross above mounted with rose-cut and shaped quartzes. The monde sits in a bracket of quartz-set petals representing a fleur-de-lis. The sections of the rod are joined by collars similarly mounted with rose-cut stones; the lowest section with a silver openwork sleeve set with rose-cut stones arranged as scrolls. The gold pommel is mounted with a silver band set with table- and rose-cut quartzes.