Sir Harry Herald's

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

OF THE

DIGNITARIES OF ENGLAND;

SHEWING THE

Costume of different Ranks,

FROM

THE KING

TO

A COMMONER;

WITH THE

REGALIA USED AT THE CORONATION.

THE SECOND EDITION.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR J. HARRIS AND SON,

CORNER OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.

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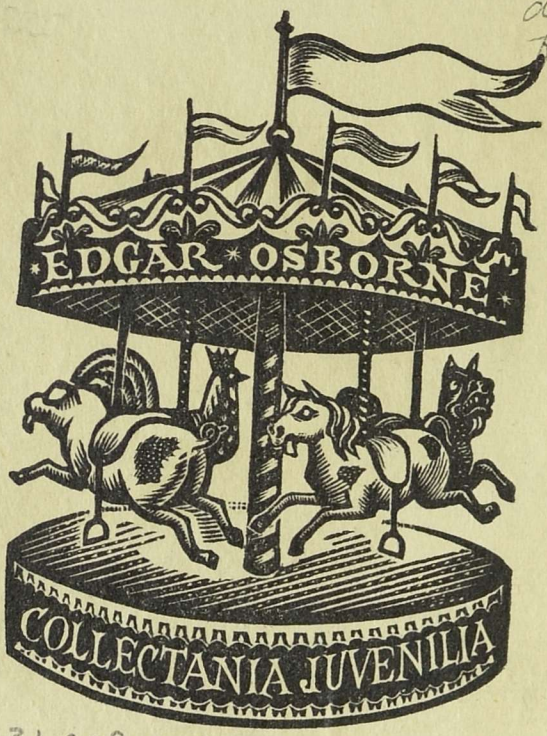

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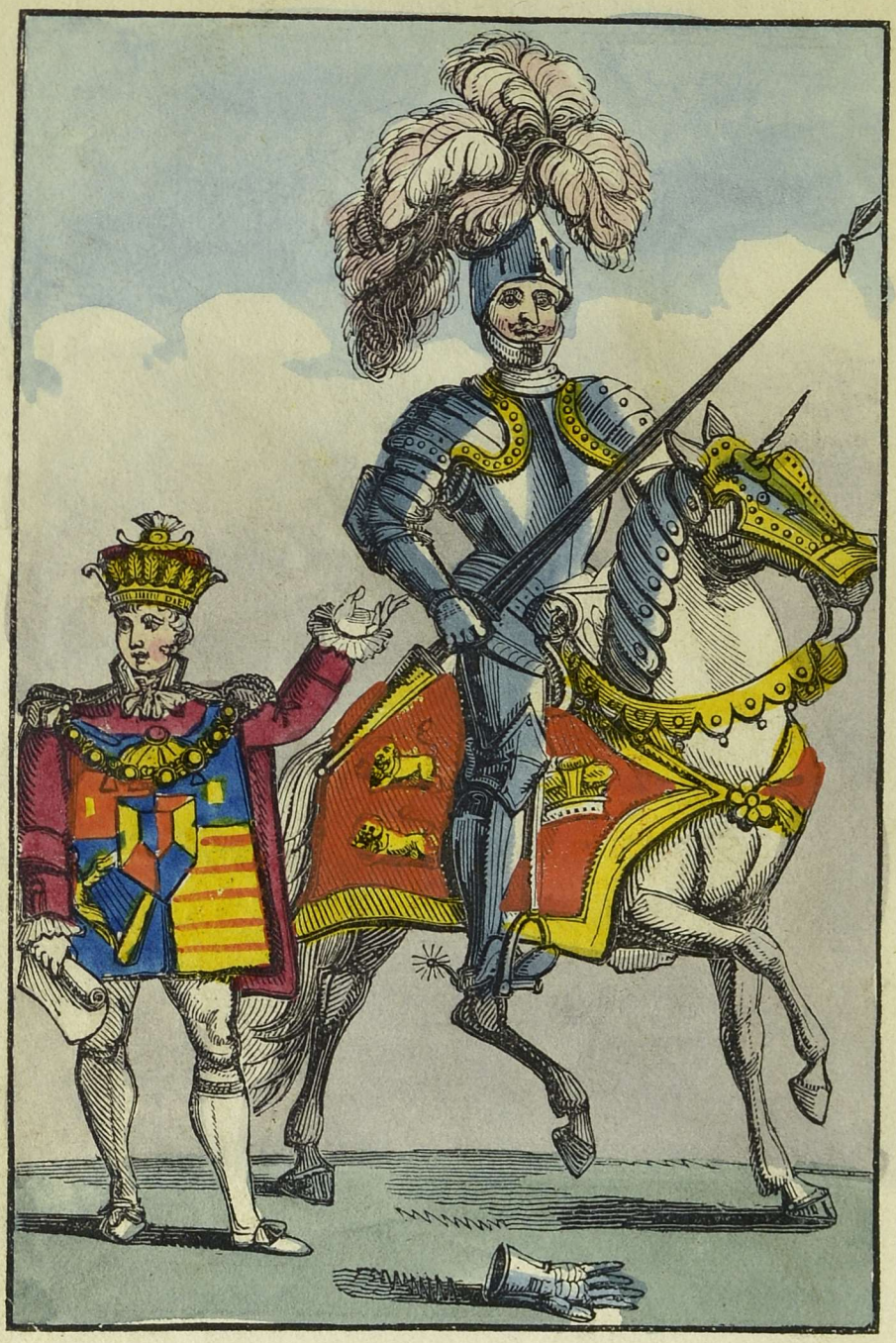
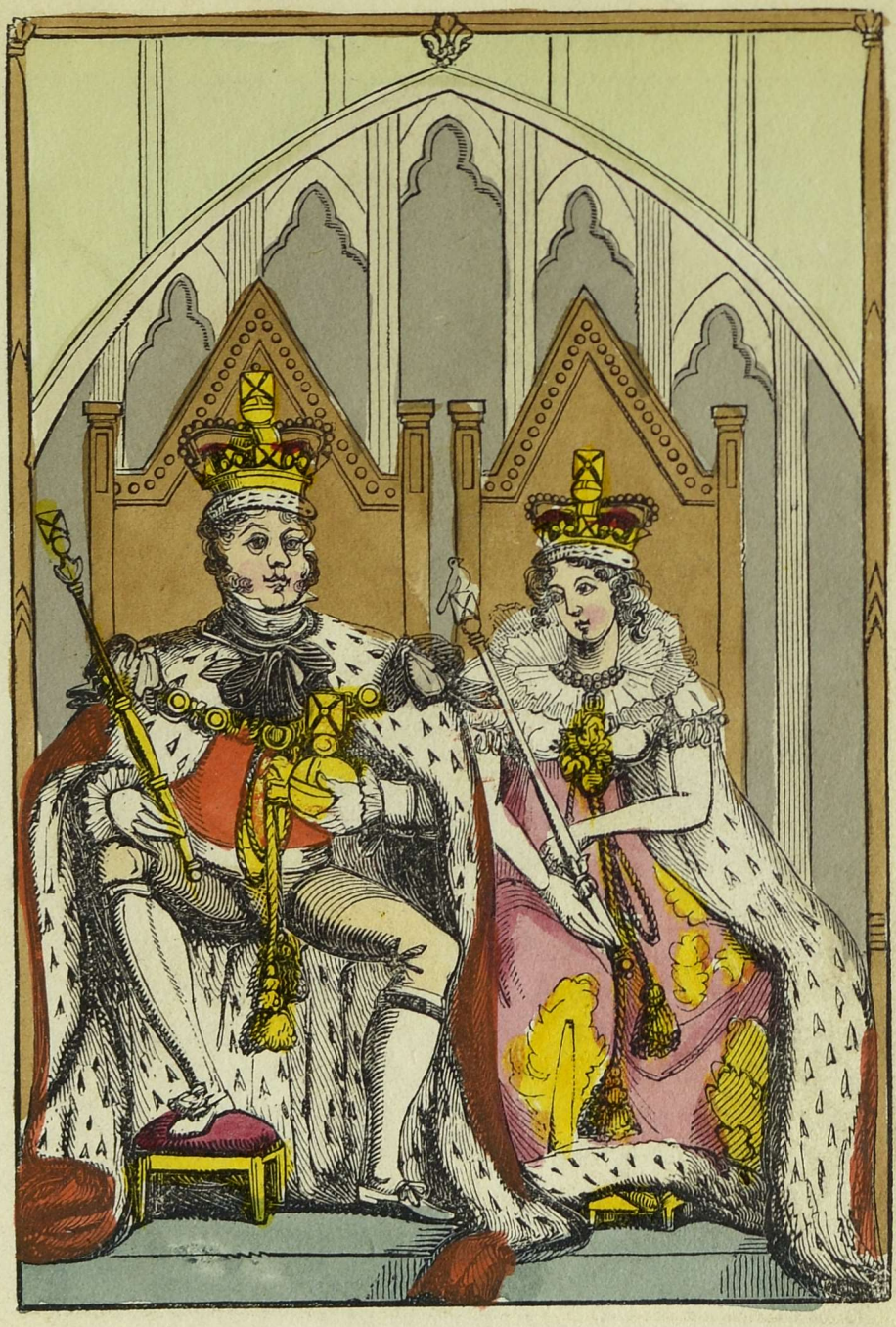
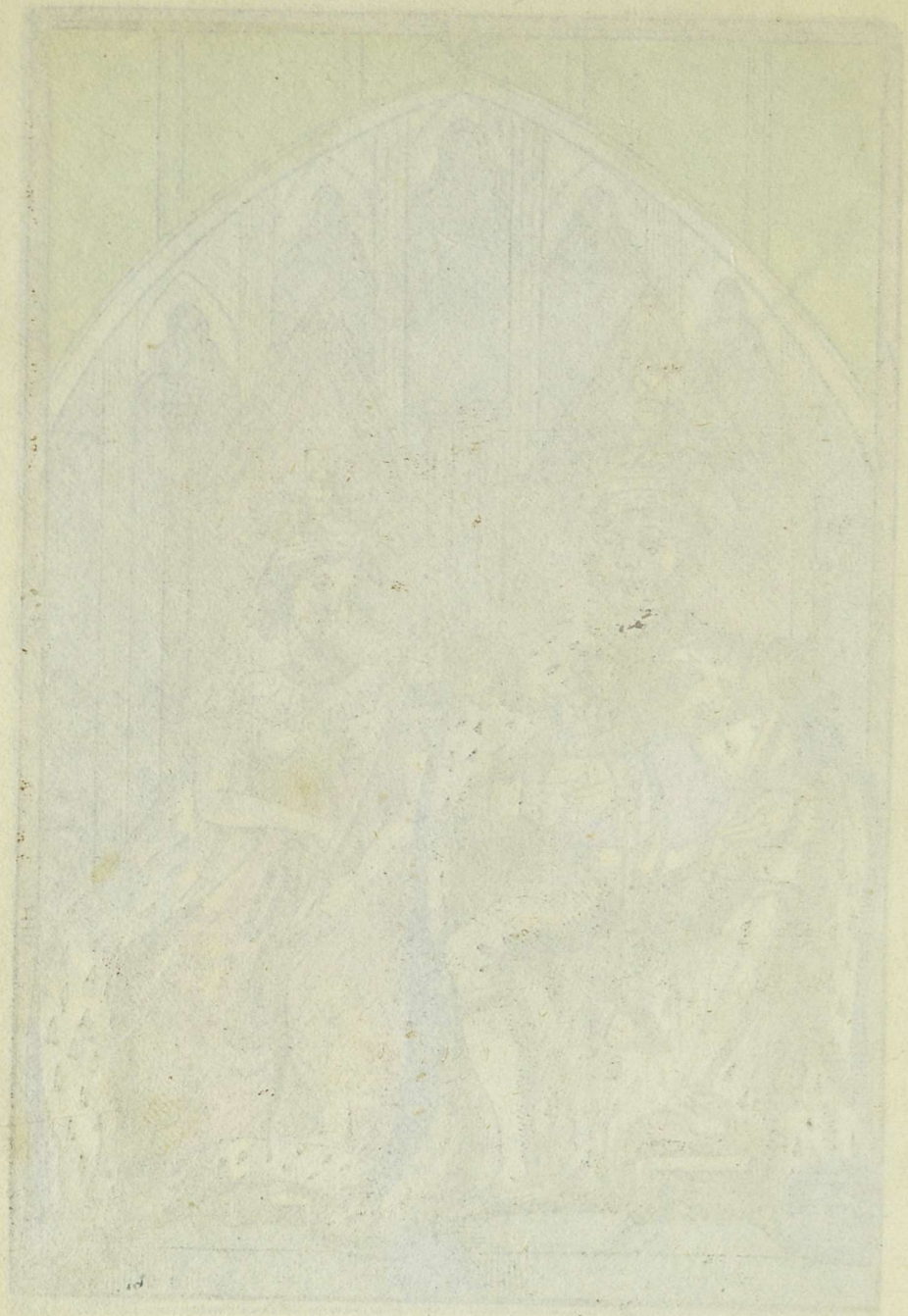


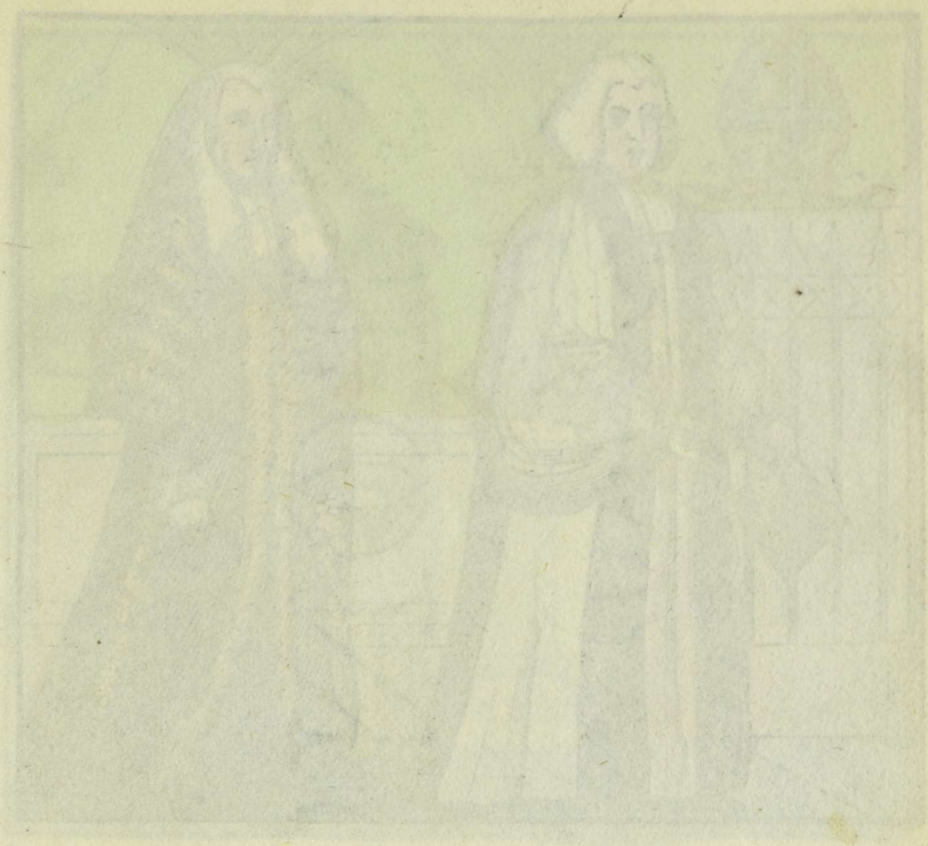
THE KING'S CHAMPION AND HERALD.



THE KING—THE QUEEN

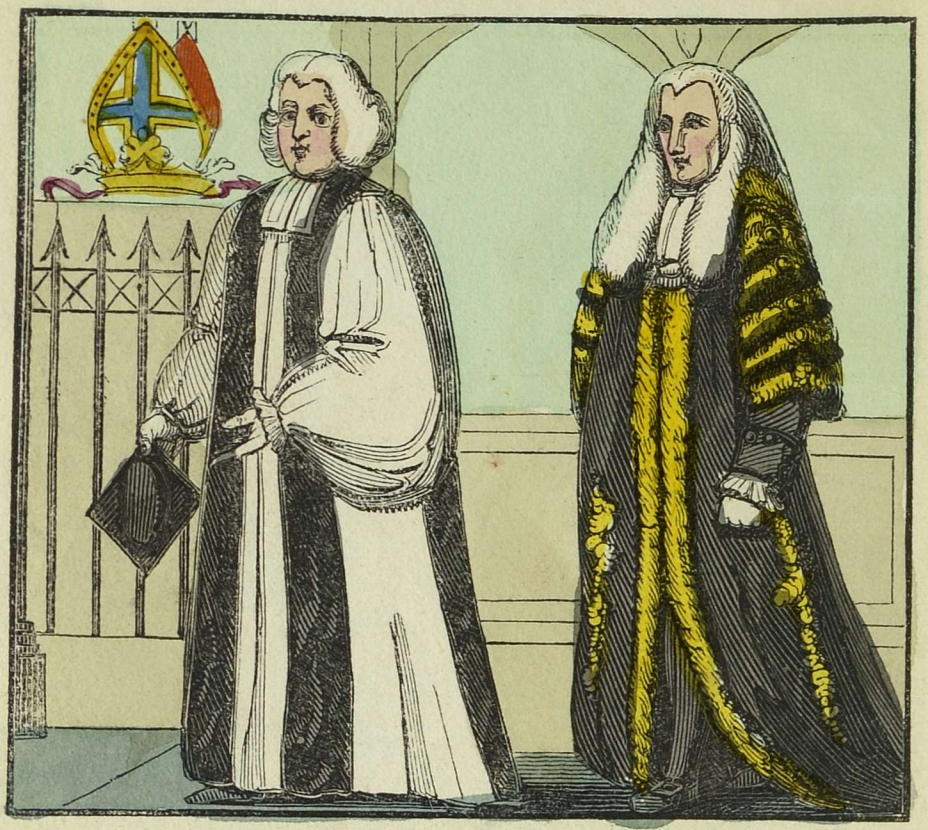
IN THEIR ROBES OF STATE.





The ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY is the first peer of Great Britain next the Royal Family. He is Primate and Metropolitan of all England, has the title of Grace given him, and is styled "Most Reverend Father in God." His robes are of black satin, with full lawn sleeves. His mitre, which is placed over his coat of arms, is a round cap, pointed and cleft at the top, rising out of a Ducal coronet. At a Coronation, the Archbishop of Canterbury crowns the King, and the Archbishop of York the Queen.

The LORD CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND is the first lay person of the realm in all Civil affairs, after the King and Princes of the Blood. He presides over the Court of Chancery, and is Speaker of the House of Lords. He takes precedency of every temporal peer—in writing the style of address to him is, "To the Right Honorable the Lord Chancellor," and in conversation he is called, "My Lord."



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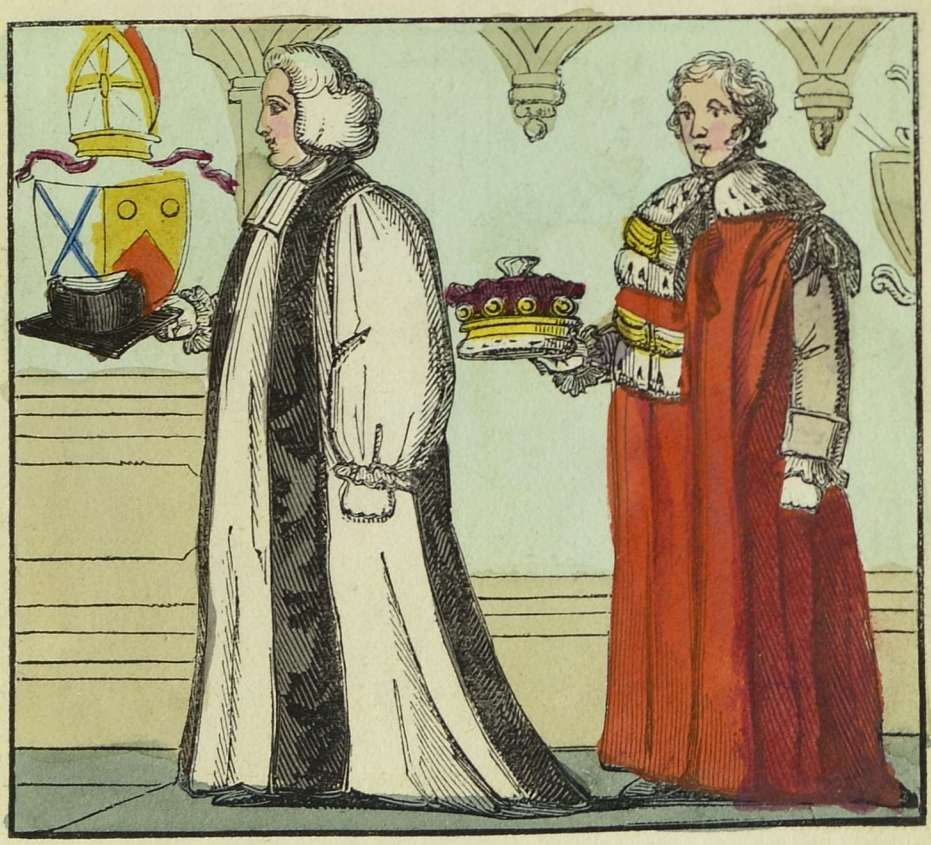
A DUKE is the highest degree of the British Peerage. His coronet is a circle of gold, bordered with ermine, and set round with *eight* strawberry-leaves above the rim. He is addressed, '*To his Grace the Duke of* ——;' and when spoken to, '*Your Grace*,' '*My Lord*,' or '*My Lord Duke*."

A MARQUESS is the next in dignity to a Duke. His coronet is a circle of gold, bordered with ermine, and set round with *four* strawberry-leaves, and as many pearls on points, of equal height, alternately. In writing, a letter is usually directed, '*To the Most Noble the Marquess of* ——;' and he is addressed in conversation, '*My Lord*.'

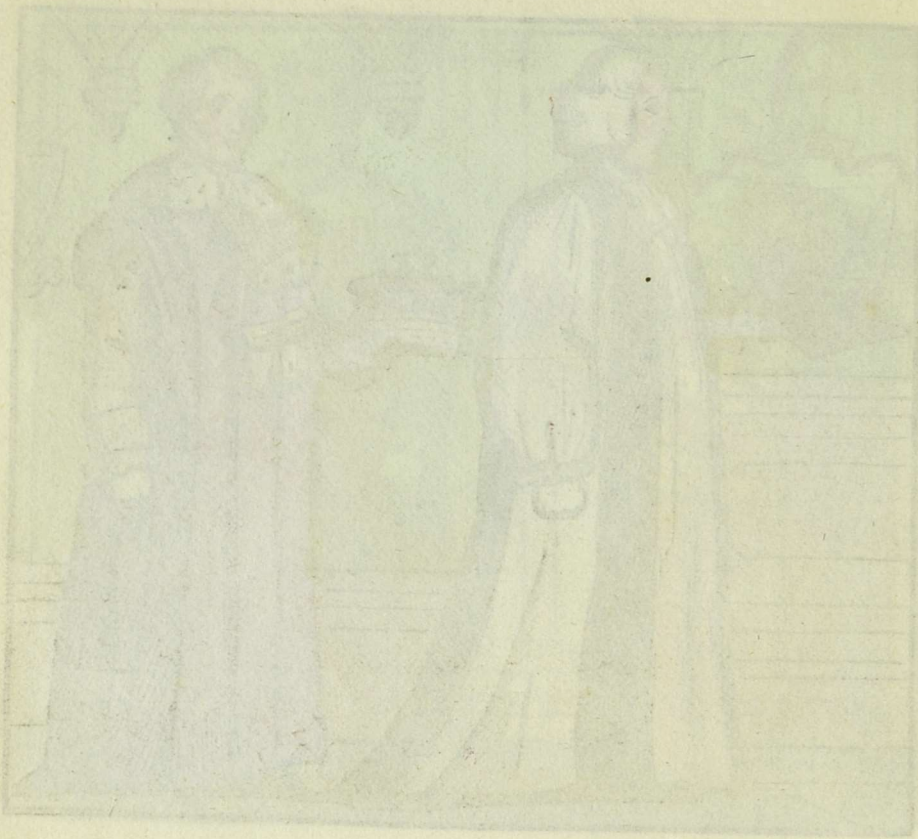
An EARL holds the third rank among our titles of nobility. His coronet is a circle of gold, bordered with ermine, heightened up with *eight* points, on the top of which are as many pearls, which are placed alternately on the rim below, with the same number of strawberry-leaves. A letter to him is usually directed, '*To the Right Honourable the Earl of* ——;' and when spoken to, he is called, '*My Lord.*'

The next degree of honour is a VISCOUNT. His coronet is a circle of gold, bordered with ermine, and having an unlimited number of pearls set close together on the rim. The written address is, '*To the Right Honourable Lord Viscount* ——;' in conversation, '*My Lord.*'



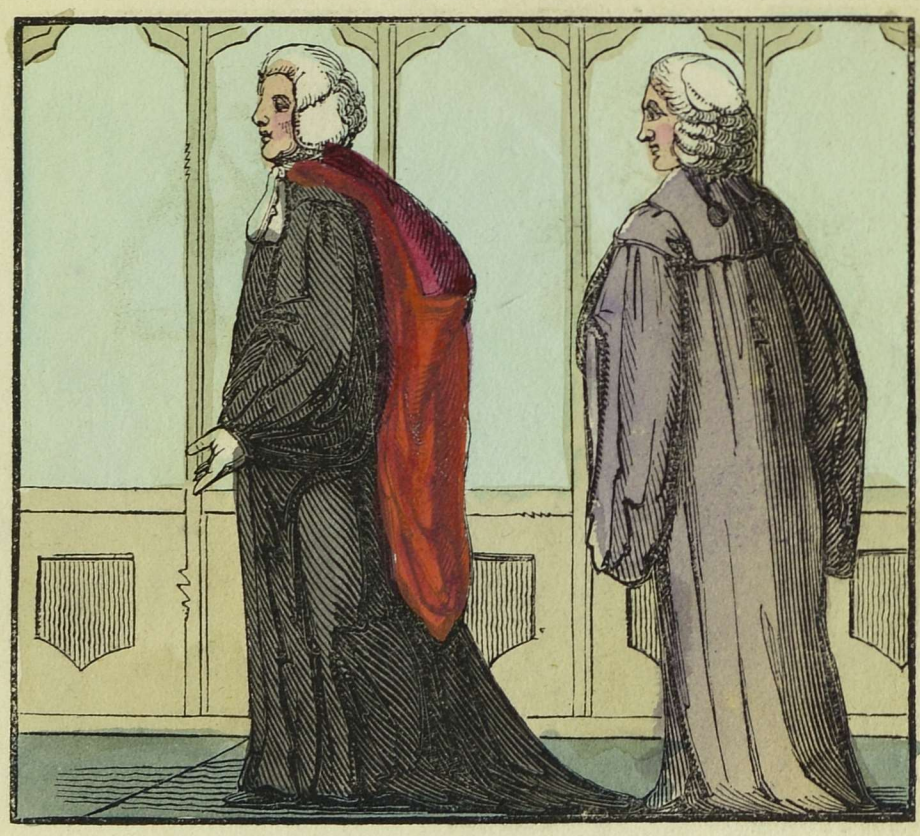
A BISHOP ranks next, as a Spiritual Baron. Those of London, Durham, and Winchester, have the precedency; the other Bishops, according to the date of their consecrations. His robes are similar to an Archbishop's. The mitre the same, except that it rises out of a circle of gold. In England they are not worn, but placed with their coat of arms. A Bishop is styled, '*Right Reverend Father in God*,' and addressed, '*My Lord*.'

A TEMPORAL BARON is a dignity next to a Bishop. His coronet is a circle of gold, bordered with ermine, having six pearls on the rim, four of which are generally seen in engravings. When a letter is sent, it is usually directed, '*To the Right Honourable Lord* ——;' and he is called, '*My Lord*.'



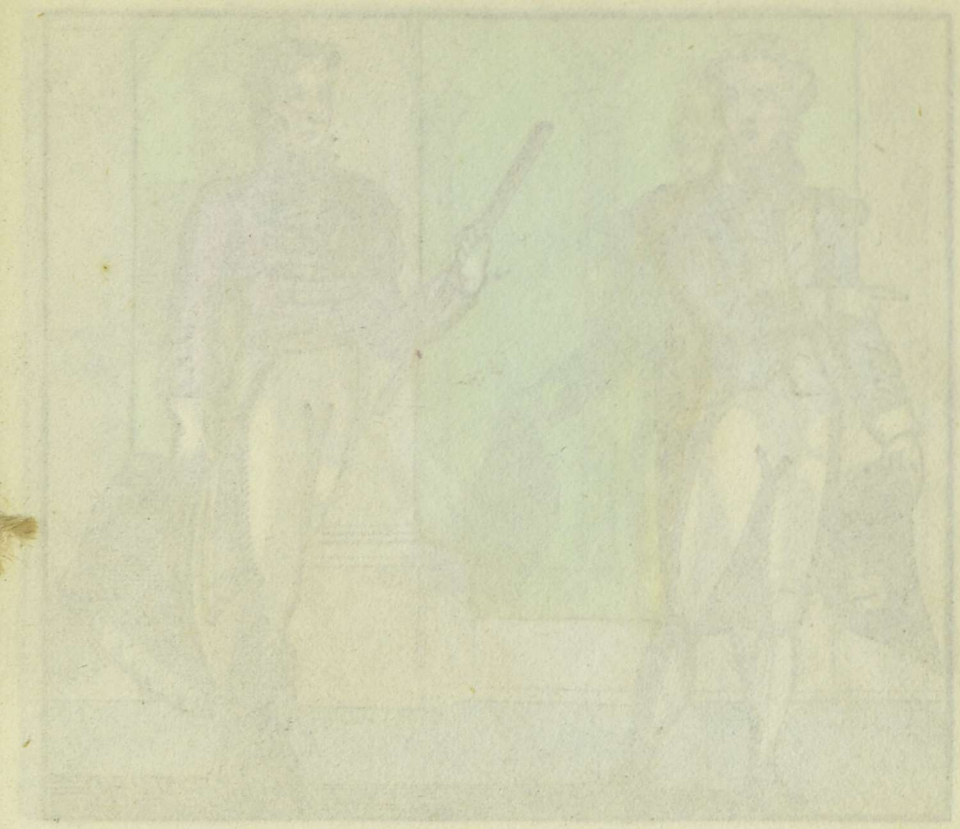
The habit of a KNIGHT OF THE GARTER consists of a surcoat of crimson velvet, lined with white taffata; a mantle of dark blue velvet; a cap of black velvet, adorned with a diamond band and plume of white feathers. The George is a jewel, containing the figure of St. George on horseback, and worn across the right shoulder, pendent to a garter blue riband. The collar of the order is of gold, and on the garter (which is of blue velvet, bordered with gold) and star, is the motto, '*Honi soit qui mal y pense.*'

A JUDGE is a chief magistrate of the Law, appointed to hear causes, explain the laws, and pass sentence.—They are chosen from the Serjeants at Law, and in their official capacity, are addressed '*My Lord.*'—Their robes are of scarlet cloth, with white fur cuffs and tippet.



A DOCTOR IN DIVINITY is a clergyman who has taken certain degrees at one of the Universities. His dress-grown is of scarlet cloth, with wide sleeves, which at Oxford are of black velvet, and a hood of scarlet cloth lined with silk. His ordinary gown is black, either of silk or Prince's stuff, with a scarlet hood as before.

A SERJEANT AT LAW is the highest degree taken in the common law. The coif, which is the Serjeant's badge, is of lawn, and worn under the cap. The Judges in addressing them call them '*Brothers*.'



AN ADMIRAL is the commander of a single fleet or squadron. His dress is a blue coat, faced with white lorsqu'ilnée, with four bars of gold lace on the sleeves, and button-holes regularly embroidered. White belcy-more waistcoat and breeches, and two epaulettes.

A FIELD-MARSHAL is the highest rank in the Army. His full dress coat is of scarlet cloth with blue facings, turned up on the skirts with white satin, richly embroidered round the collar, cuffs, and front. Instead of epaulets he wears what are termed aiguillettes, which are made of silk cord with gold tags. The truncheon or baton in his hand is the insignia of his rank.

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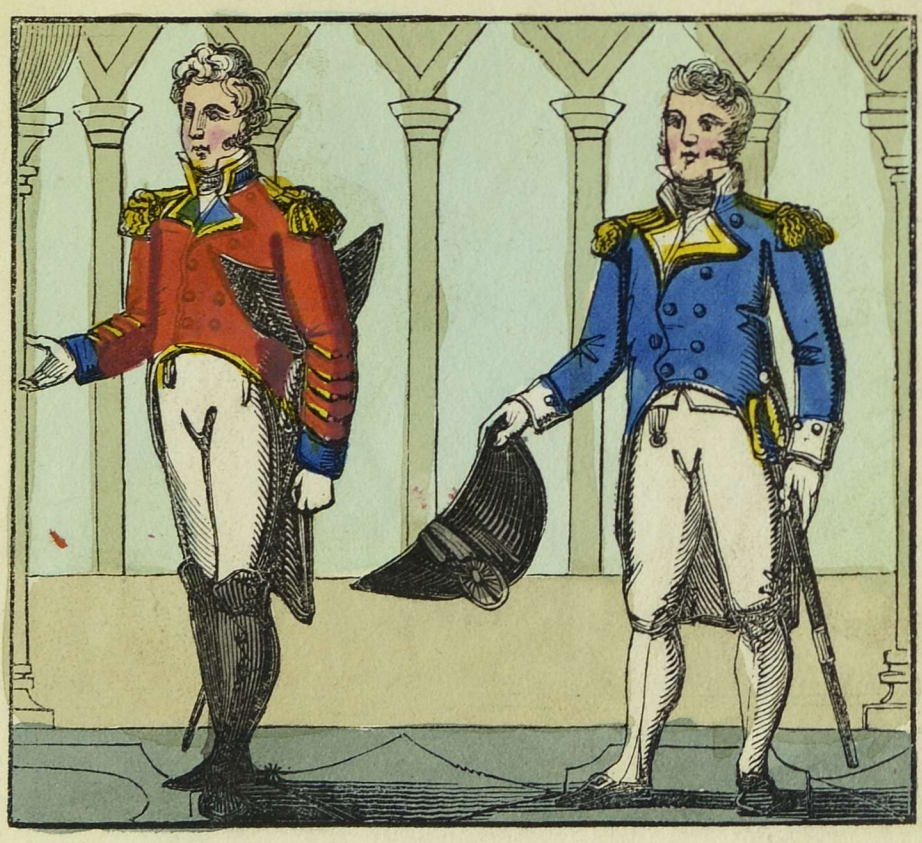
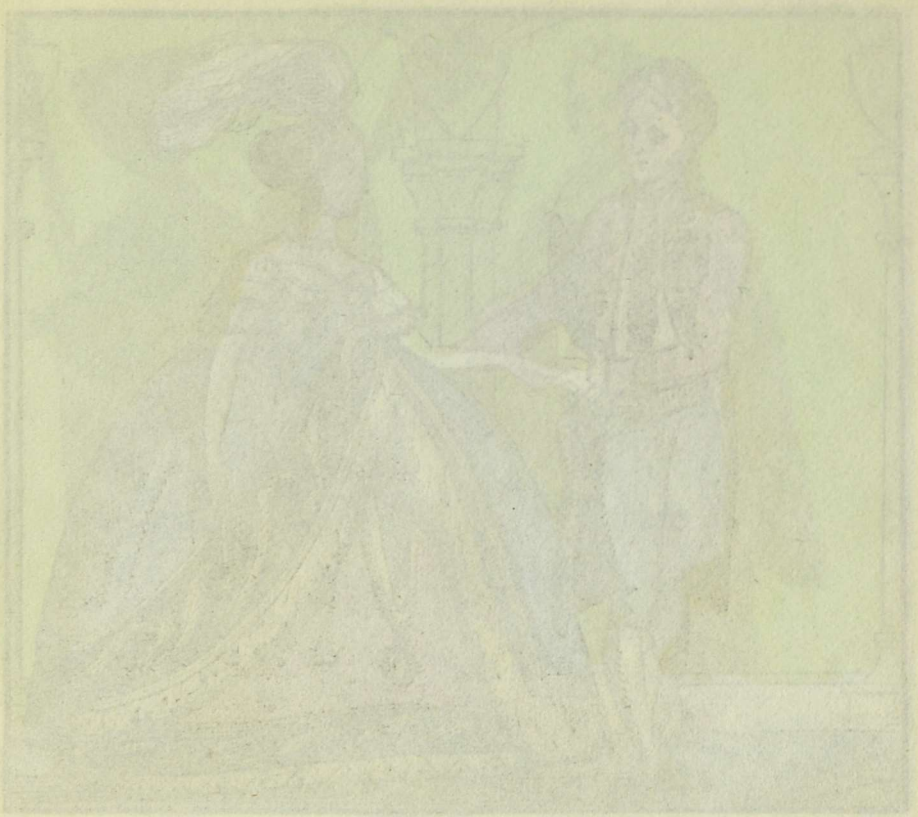


A GENERAL is the chief commanding officer of an Army. His dress is similar to the Field-Marshal's, only not so much embroidered. His duty is to regulate the march and encampment of the Army; on the day of battle to choose the most advantageous ground, and where he sees occasion, to send his orders by his aides-de-camp.

A NAVAL CAPTAIN is the commander of a ship. His rank is equal to that of a Colonel in the army. He is accountable for his ship if lost or taken through his misconduct. His province extends to the military government, navigation, and equipment of the vessel which he commands. His dress is nearly like the Admiral's, but he has only twisted button-holes, with slashed sleeves laced round.



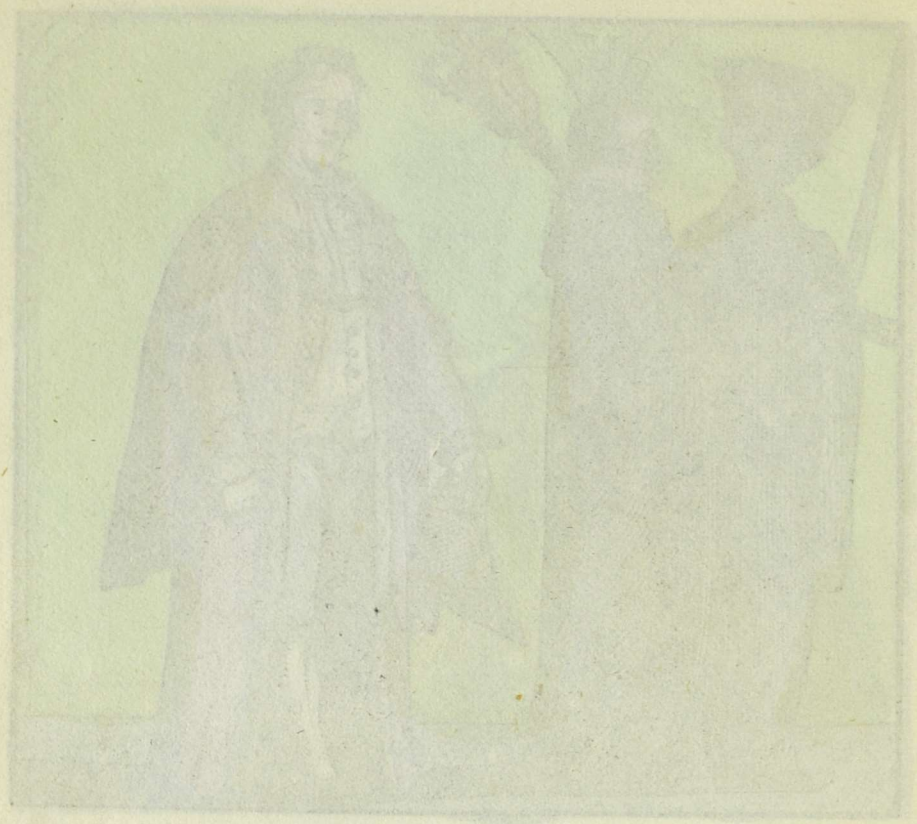
A GENTLEMAN'S Court dress is a full-dress coat without collar or lapels, made of silk, velvet, or cloth, often richly embroidered in gold and silver. He wears buckles and a sword. Any naval or military uniform is reckoned a full Court dress.

The Court dress for LADIES is chiefly distinguished by the hoop. The petticoat is plain or trimmed, according to the fancy of the wearer. Velvet, satin, silk, crape, or gauze, are the only materials allowed for Ladies' Court dresses. Court dresses are trimmed, and often embroidered with gold and silver. Artificial flowers are much used for ornamenting the petticoat.

N. B. A late Court regulation has dispensed with the wearing of the *Hoop*.

The LORD MAYOR is the chief Magistrate of London, and is addressed during the year of his office as '*My Lord.*' On state occasions he is superbly habited either in a gown knotted with gold tufts, like the Lord Chancellor's, or in one of crimson velvet when he precedes the King: on other occasions he wears a scarlet robe, richly furred, and a gold chain or collar, with a costly jewel appended. When on foot his train is supported by a page, and the Mace and Sword of State carried before him.

He is chosen by the Livery and Aldermen on Michaelmas-day, and enters into office the 8th of November. Being sworn in at Guildhall, the next day he goes in grand state by water to Westminster to be presented and sworn before the Barons of the Exchequer; after which he returns by water to Blackfriars Bridge, from whence a procession is made to Guildhall, where he entertains a numerous company with a sumptuous banquet.—He is addressed, '*To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor.*'



An ALDERMAN is the governor of his particular Ward, of which there are twenty-six in London.—From the Court of Aldermen are chosen the Lord Mayors: after they have filled that office, they are entitled to wear a gold chain. Their gown is of scarlet cloth, edged with brown fur.

The SHERIFFS are appointed to keep the courts of law, inspect the prisons, summon juries, and execute all writs and judgments. Their gowns are of scarlet cloth, trimmed with brown fur, and they wear a gold chain. They are chosen annually on Midsummer-day, and enter into office on the 28th of September.

The COMMON-COUNCILMEN consist of 236 members, who are chosen from the Wards of the City on St. Thomas's Day, by the householders who are Freemen. With the Lord Mayor and Aldermen they compose the Court of Common-Council, or City Parliament. Their gowns are mazarine blue silk, trimmed with brown fur.

The LIVERY is a numerous and respectable elective body. They choose the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Members of Parliament for the City, and other Officers. Their gowns are generally made of black cloth, trimmed with brown fur.

The COMMON-COUNCILMEN consist of 230 members, who are chosen from the Wards of the City on St. Thomas's Day, by the householders who are Freemen. With the Lord Mayor and Aldermen they compose the Court of Common-Council, or City Parliament. Their gowns are marine blue silk, trimmed with brown fur.

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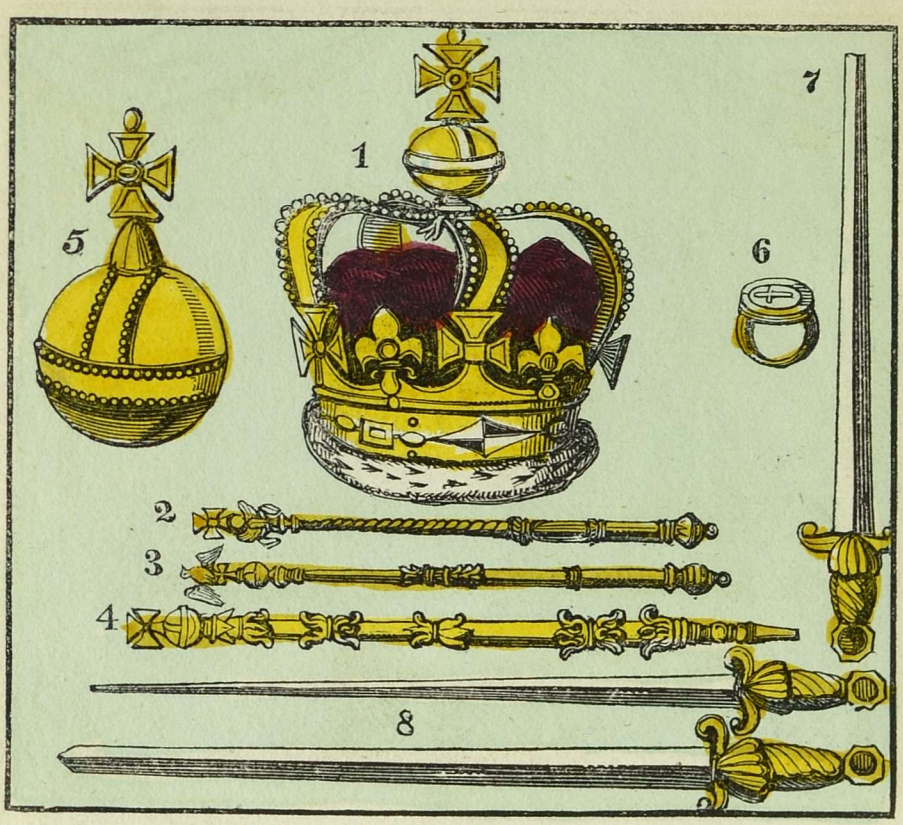
1. The Imperial Crown of Great Britain.
2. The Golden Sceptre with the Cross.
3. The Sceptre with the Dove, the Emblem of Peace.
4. St. Edward's Staff, carried before the King at his Coronation.
5. The Golden Orb, or Globe, put into the King's right hand before he is crowned.
6. The King's Coronation Ring.
7. The Curtana, or Pointless Sword, representing the Sword of Mercy.
8. The Swords of Justice, Spiritual and Temporal.



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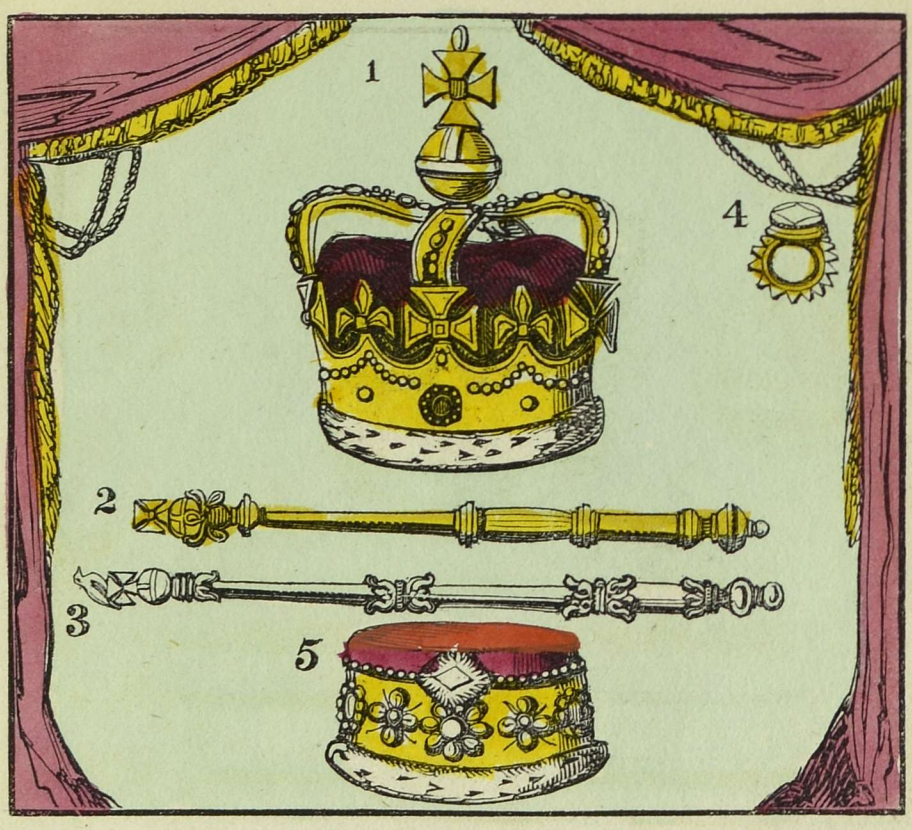

1. The Queen's Crown of State.

2. The Sceptre of Queen Mary.

3. The Ivory Sceptre, with a Dove.

4. The Queen's Coronation Ring.

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The KING'S YEOMEN OF THE GUARD are a band of 100 men on constant duty at the Palace. Their attendance is confined to the Sovereign's person, both at home and abroad. Their dress is the same as it was in the time of Henry VIII.

Their coats are of scarlet cloth, striped with blue velvet, edged with gold. On the breast is embroidered the King's cipher, G. R. with the Crown, surrounded by the Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock. They wear black velvet caps, with party-coloured ribands.

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