

APPENDIX A

TOUR OF WINDSOR CASTLE

- I. Castle layout and external tour (see Page # 4 for the State Apartment tour)
 - A. Main Lower Ward entrance to castle
 1. Built by King Henry VIII and named after him
 2. Completed in 1509 A.M.
 3. Over the archway are:
 - a) Carving of
 - (1) The King's arms
 - (2) A Tudor Rose
 - (3) A pomegranate, badge of Henry's first queen, Catherine of Aragon
 - b) The carvings are repeated above in the battlements
 4. St. George's Chapel stands on the opposite side of the Lower Ward from the Henry VIII gate
 - a) St. George's is the spiritual center of the Order of the Garter
 - b) Charles I, beheaded in 1649 during England's Civil War, is buried here
 5. The parade ground is to the left, where changing of the guard occurs in winter
 6. Between parade ground and St. George's Chapel is small gate leading to the Horseshoe Cloister
 - a) A row of houses built by King Edward IV in 15th century for lesser clergy
 - b) Now houses men singers of the choir and the sacristans
 - c) Was restored in 19th century
 7. The Curfew Tower stands just beyond the Cloister and at the castle's westerly extreme (where castle meets Thames Street)
 - a) Built in 13th century
 - b) Part of the last section of the outer wall to be constructed
 - c) Contains:
 - (1) Fine example of a medieval dungeon in basement
 - (2) One end of secret, underground exit from the castle, or "sally port," now sealed at its other entrance

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- (3) Upper story contains the eight bells of St. George's Chapel, which chime:
 - (a) Every three hours through a mechanism activated by a 17th century clock
 - (b) Tunes "St. David's" and "The King's Change," repeating sequence twice
 - (4) The conical roof was a 19th century addition
 - d) Through gateway at other end of cloister leads to Denton's Commons, which contains:
 - (1) Residences to do with St. George Chapel
 - (2) St. George's House, an international conference center
 - (3) Chapter Library
- B. Heading right from Henry VIII gate leads deeper into the castle and up an incline towards the Middle and Upper wards
- C. Just after passing the St. George's Chapel on the left, the next building is the Prince Albert Memorial Chapel
1. Built by King Henry VII on the site of an earlier chapel
 2. Built while St. George's Chapel was still under construction to be the resting place for King Henry VI and VII (for which it was never used)
 3. Queen Victoria converted it into a memorial to her late husband, Prince Consort Albert, who died in 1861
 4. Victoria laid to rest within the Memorial:
 - a) Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, her youngest son
 - b) Albert-Victor, Duke of Clarence, her grandson, who would have become King instead of George V had he lived
- D. Across from St. George's and the Albert Memorial, to the right as one faces towards the Middle Ward, stand the residences of the Military Knights
1. Military Knights foundation started by King Edward III in connection with the Order of the Garter
 2. Still provide lodgings for retired army officers who served with distinction
 3. The Military Knights wear scarlet uniforms conferred on the Order by King William IV in the 19th century
 4. They attend services at St. George's on Sundays and play important role on royal occasions involving the St. George Chapel
 5. The Governor of the castle resides in the nearby Mary Tudor Tower, which:
 - a) Was originally built as a belfry in the 14th century
 - b) Bears the arms of Mary Tudor and her husband, Philip II of Spain (it was Philip II who launched the ill-fated Armada against Mary Tudor's surviving sister, the last and one of the greatest in the Tudor line, Elizabeth I)
- E. Houses nearby were built during Mary Tudor's reign (1553-1558)
- F. At top of Lower Ward stands Round Tower
1. Built as castle's main stronghold by King Henry II in 12th century on a mound raised by William the Conqueror at the castle's founding

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2. The Round Tower is the heart and symbol of the Windsor line and, according to our guide, contains the family archives, including home movies, pictures and other royal keepsakes available to the public only on a case-by-case basis and with the royal family's approval
 3. The steep hill and ditch surrounding Round Tower contain the gardens of the castle Governor
 4. The Round Tower, its hill and ditch (or moat), basically comprise the Middle Ward
- G. To the left and across from the Round Tower is an opening leading to the North Terrace, which was:
1. Built by King Charles II in 17th century
 2. Affords great view of Thames Valley, with Eton College and Ciltern hills beyond
- H. As one walks along the North Terrace, to the left is the aforementioned view, to the right is the Royal Library comprised of:
1. One of the twin towers of the Norman Gate built by King Edward III in the 14th century to provide additional protection to the Lower Ward
 2. A gallery constructed by Queen Elizabeth I in 16th century, where tickets can be purchased to view the following attractions:
 - a) The State Apartments
 - b) Queen Mary's Dolls' House
 - c) Exhibition of Drawings (by Leonardo de Vinci, Holbein, etc.)
 3. An edifice built by Elizabeth I's grandfather, King Henry VII, as quarters for his queen and family
- I. Public entrance to the State Apartments is a few more yards up the North Terrace
- J. Exit from the State Apartments is through King John's Tower into a small courtyard from which the Quadrangle in the Upper Ward can be seen. The Quadrangle is flanked:
1. On the left by the State Apartments
 2. On the other two sides by the Private Apartments
- K. Continuing the exit from the castle, one:
1. Goes down the moat path past the equestrian statue of Charles II
 2. Finally leaves the castle grounds by exiting St. George Gate to Castle Hill
- L. Following is a list of all the towers and gates dotting the castle's external walls as one travels clockwise:
1. Lower Ward
 - a) King Henry VIII Gate
 - b) Salisbury Tower (where King Henry II kept his queen, Eleanor of Aquitaine, prisoner for many years)
 - c) Garter Tower
 - d) Curfew Tower
 2. Middle Ward
 3. Entrance to North Terrace
 - a) One tower of the two comprising the Norman Gate (which leads into the Upper Ward)

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4. Upper Ward
 - a) Entrance to the State Apartments
 - b) Brunswick Tower
 - c) Prince of Wales's Tower
 - d) Chester Tower
 - e) Clarence Tower
 - f) Queen's Tower
 - g) Sovereign's Entrance
 - h) Agusta Tower
 - i) York Tower
 - j) King George IV Gate
 - k) Lancaster Tower
 - l) King Edward III's Tower
5. Middle Ward
 - a) St. George's Gate (exits onto the road called Castle Hill)
6. Lower Ward
 - a) King Henry III Tower
 - b) Garter House
 - c) King Henry VIII Gate (full circle)

II. State Apartments Tour (or a Journey through the Royal Attic)

- A. After the purchase of tour tickets, entrance to the State Apartments was off the North Terrace
- B. The Grand Staircase to the Grand Vestibule
 1. The Grand Staircase is the first thing one sees upon entering from the North Terrace
 - a) Queen Victoria's primary contribution to the castle
 - b) Built in 1866
 - c) On the landing, just before ascent to the Grand Vestibule, is a tall, white-marble statue of King George IV
 - (1) George IV's touch is largely responsible for the current appearance of the castle
 - (2) The statue stands on the site of a former open courtyard surrounded by the apartments of King Charles II
 - (3) A complete suit of polished, pewter-colored armor stands before the statue's plinth
 - (4) Belonged to King Henry VIII
 - (5) Made by the Royal Armories at Greenwich in 1540
 2. On each side, at the head of the staircase, stands a replica of a fully armored war horse
 - a) The horses stand vis-a-vis across the stairs
 - b) In the saddles sit full suits of armor belonging to the sons of King James I
- C. The Grand Vestibule
 1. A lofty chamber that was once a landing to another staircase

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2. It is filled with military relics, including:
 - a) Rifles, pistols and knives of every vintage arranged in assorted patterns to decorate the walls and display cases
 - b) A gold tiger's head once part of the throne of Tipoo Sultan
 - c) Napoleonic artifacts, including the bullet that killed Admiral Nelson
 - d) Martial paintings
 - e) Many etceteras
- D. The Waterloo Chamber
 1. A long, somewhat narrow room built as part of King George IV's reconstruction of Windsor Castle begun in 1824
 2. Enclosure of what had once been an open courtyard in the midst of the State Apartments
 3. Conceived of as a gallery to commemorate the allied victory over Napoleon at Waterloo
 4. Displays portraits of the monarchs, statesmen and warriors who played a part in the Emperor's defeat, including among others Arthur, Duke of Wellington (the victor) and three kings of England:
 - a) King George IV, who died before the reconstruction work was completed
 - b) King George III (of American Revolutionary War Infamy), who was still alive at the time of the Battle at Waterloo, though an invalid
 - c) King William IV, succeeding king after George's death
 - d) A clerestory provides generous lighting for paintings
 5. A table that stretches the length of the room hosts the Waterloo Banquet, held on or near 18 June each year to commemorate the battle
 6. The room's carpet:
 - a) Made for Queen Victoria at Agra in India
 - b) Reputed to be largest seamless carpet in Europe
- E. The Garter Room (the Order of the Garter representing the epitome of English heraldic tradition)
 1. Caused to be constructed by King George IV in one of oldest parts of castle, where royal apartments had existed for six centuries
 2. At the far end, which used to be a separate room, King Charles II gave audience
 3. Knights of the Garter still meet here, with the Sovereign, to conduct business, including investiture of new knights
 4. Along the walls are portraits of sovereigns in their Garter robes from King George I (founder of the reigning house) through Queen Victoria
 5. The state portrait of Queen Elizabeth II is placed over the fireplace
 6. Two rows of chairs for the knights face each other down the center of the rather narrow chamber, with the Sovereign's chair at the far end
- F. The Grand Reception Room (could almost be called the French Room)
 1. Caused to be constructed by George IV as a place of assembly for guests prior to functions in the Waterloo Chamber

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2. Decorated in style of Louis XV, has:
 - a) Tapestry purchased in Paris in 1825 depicting Jason and the Golden Fleece based on paintings by Jean François de Troy
 - b) Assorted bronze busts by French sculptors, including one of King Charles I (Blysse family nemesis), a copy of an original by L'Sueur
 - c) A large green malachite vase centered on a table by a window was a gift from Nicholas I of Russia to Queen Victoria
 - d) The golden gilt chairs and settees are covered by 18th century French tapestry
 - e) Two large, beautiful crystal chandeliers shed much light on the surroundings
 - f) Much of walls covered in gild plasterwork depicting cherubs playing musical instruments and dancing
3. St George's Hall (reconstructed twice)
4. Originally built by King Edward III in 13625
5. Reconstructed in Baroque style for King Charles II in 1675-80, with the walls covered by paintings and frescoes
6. Second reconstruction was done in the gothic style for King George IV
 - a) The hall's length was doubled by incorporating a neighboring chapel
 - b) Portraits line the wall on one side of the hall and high windows line the opposite
 - c) Shields on ceiling and walls are the coats of arms of the Knights of the Garter since the Order's foundation in 1348
7. The hall is in regular use for ceremonial functions, including the State Banquet the Sovereign gives to visiting Heads of State
 - a) A fire began in the Queen's private chapel at St. George's Hall November 20, 1992
 - (1) The fire started when an electric light bulb ignited a curtain
 - (2) \$95 million blaze burned for an entire day
 - (3) St. George's structure was gutted
 - (4) The fire destroyed or badly damaged many irreplaceable historic artifacts and paintings
 - (5) The Queen and Prince Andrew were on hand to assist in the art rescue effort
 - b) It is safe to assume there will be a third reconstruction
- G. The smaller rooms of the State Apartments, built as living quarters for King Charles II and his Portuguese queen, Catherine of Braganza
 1. The Queen's Guard Chamber
 - a) This room housed the guard past which someone visiting the Queen would have to go
 - b) George IV reconstructed it to display more military relics
 - c) At center of one end stands an equestrian statue representing the King's Champion, who rides fully armed into the coronation banquet to challenge anyone who would deny title to the new sovereign

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- d) The busts of John, Duke of Marlborough (Winston Churchill's ancestor), and Arthur, Duke of Wellington, stand on either side of the chamber not far from the Champion, each surmounted by a standard:
 - (1) The former by the standard bearing arms of the kings of France
 - (2) The latter by the standard bearing the tricolors of the French Revolution and subsequent imperial conquests
 - (3) The standards are rendered annually by the present dukes of Marlborough and Wellington as token rent for their estates in commemoration of their ancestors' victories over the French
- H. The Queen's Presence Chamber
 - 1. One of only three rooms retaining their 17th-century interiors; the other two are:
 - a) The Queen's Audience Chamber
 - b) The King's Dining Room
 - 2. Ceilings in the Queen's Presence Chamber and Queens Audience Chamber depict Queen Catherine in allegorical scenes showing the conflict between vice and virtues, with virtues championed by the sword of Justice
 - 3. The white marble fireplace
 - a) Was brought here from Buckingham Palace by King William IV
 - b) Above it is a portrait of Elizabeth, Duchess of Orleans, (first cousin of George I) and her two children
 - 4. Among the busts lining the walls is one of Handel, whose music was often played in this room for King George III
 - 5. The several gorgeous tapestries, woven at the Gobelins factory in France in 1780s, tell the Biblical story of Esther
- I. The Queen's Audience Chamber
 - 1. Here, Catherine of Braganza gave audience after visitors were ushered in from the Presence Chamber
 - 2. The subject is thrones:
 - a) Catherine may have had a throne in this room
 - b) It is known for sure that Queen Anne, a queen regnant, had one in this room described as magnificent, with a canopy of fine velvet holding two plumes of feathers
 - 3. More allegorical pictures decorate the ceiling on the same topic as in the Presence Chamber, while the walls continue the Book of Esther
 - 4. A smaller, white marble fireplace
 - 5. Two fine Japanese lacquer cabinets mounted on English gilt wood
- J. The Queen's Ball Room
 - 1. The room's name sequence:
 - a) First it was Queen Catherine of Braganza's Ball Room
 - b) Then it was called the Van Dyck Room because of its collection of Van Dyck paintings

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- c) It once again became the Queen's Ball Room after George IV reconstructed it, and the Van Dyck paintings were moved to another room
 2. The Van Dycks were replaced by an assortment of pictures from the 18th century, including four portraits by the American artist Benjamin West, president of the Royal Academy of Arts, favorite artist of King George III, (and correspondence friend of America's Alexander Wilson the Ornithologist -- placed here as a personal note, since Alexander was the brother of Mary Wilson, one of my ancestors)
 3. Besides all the paintings, there are matching desks, padded chairs and a cabinet, all gilt
 4. A white marble fireplace
- K. The Queen's Drawing Room
1. King George IV converted this room and the next two, the King's Closet and the King's Dressing Room, into a suite for royal visitors, when George IV moved his personal apartments to the other side of the castle
 2. Built by Charles II for Queen Catherine, it was Catherine's "withdrawing" room, into which she could enter from the Audience Chamber beyond the Ball Room or from the King's Dining Room
 3. A white marble fireplace
 4. Opposite the fireplace is Van Dyck's painting of King Charles I's five eldest children, two of which would become king -- Charles and James (this originally hung above the table in the king's breakfast chamber at Whitehall Palace)
- L. The King's Closet
1. Was King Charles II's private sitting room
 2. Became a private bedroom for royal guests after its reconstruction
 3. Besides assorted furniture and other pictures it has three fine portraits by Holbein
- M. The King's Dressing Room
1. Originally was King Charles II's private bedroom
 2. Its size was reduced during construction and converted into a dressing room for royal visitors
 3. A white marble fireplace
 4. Has portraits by Holbein, Dürer, Rembrandt and Rubens, plus the triple portrait of King Charles I by Van Dyck
 - a) The portrait of Charles I's left and right profiles on either side of a frontal view was commissioned so that Bernini could carve a bust of the king without having to leave Rome
 - b) The portrait was returned to London in 1802 and sold to King George IV by a collector (incidentally, Charles I was wearing a Van Dyck -- goatee with mustache)

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- N. The King's State Bedchamber
1. The State Bedchamber, in days of old, was where trusted friends and advisors met with the king to discuss secret affairs of state, like the Cabinet Room of today
 2. King Charles actually slept in his dressing room (the previous room discussed), sometimes called the "king's constant bedchamber."
 3. With reconstruction, the room was changed into the bedroom of the royal visitor suite
 4. The French-made bed
 - a) Was installed by Queen Victoria for the State Visit by Napoleon III and Empress Eugénie in 1855
 - b) Is draped in green and purple, Napoleonic colors
 5. The walls hold a series of pictures by Canaletto
- O. The King's Drawing Room
1. Built by King Charles II, it was his "withdrawing room," to which he could withdraw from his Audience Chamber or his Dining Room.
 2. King George IV's reconstruction reassigned this room to be a Drawing Room for the visiting Sovereign
 3. Pictures are all by Rubens or his school
 4. It was in this room that the body of George IV lay in state after his death in 1830
 5. It has a brown marble fireplace and assorted gilt furnishings
- P. The King's Dining Room
1. The theme of the ceiling, painted by Verrio in 1678, is a banquet of the gods, who are seen at table and served with nectar by Ganymede
 2. Woodcarvings by Grinling Gibbons represent flowers, fruit, fish and game
 3. The walls are adorned by pictures and tapestries
 4. King Charles' principal meals were taken in this room