

**Chapter 1 : Windsor Castle - Windsor**

*Page - He resolved to celebrate his own obsequies before his death. He ordered his tomb to be erected in the chapel of the monastery. His domestics marched thither in funeral procession, with black tapers in their hands.*

It is built in the graceful architectural style of English Perpendicular Gothic with characteristically large windows with vertical tracery and fan vaulting. Their duty was to pray for the King and the Knights of the Order in return for food and lodging. Their number was later halved and in , they were renamed Military Knights. The banners of living Knights of the Garter hang in the choir. Work began under the supervision of Richard Beauchamp, Bishop of Salisbury and Chancellor of the Order, and the choir 1 was finished, with a wooden roof, in During the reign of Henry VII, the nave was finished, the huge stained glass West Window completed and the choir vault built. The chapel was finally completed in , during the reign of Henry VIII, with the building of the fan vaulting over the crossing. The chapel was fitted out with an organ, built by Samuel Green of Isleworth and paid for by the King, and an organ screen of Coade stone was designed to carry it. An history of Windsor summarised the development thus: The richness of the roof and carved work, the beautiful effect of the great painted window above the altar, and the banners of the knights surmounting their respective stalls combine to present to the eye an almost unrivalled union of sublimity and grandeur. The floor is paved with marble in alternate diamond-shaped squares of black and white, and the communion-table is approached by an ascent of four steps. The stalls of the knights are ranged on each side of the choir, and those of the sovereign and the princes of the blood-royal under the organ gallery; the foreign potentates, members of the order, are next in succession, the knights ranking according to the date of their investiture. Over each stall, under a canopy of carved work, is the sword, mantle, helmet, and crest of the knight; above these is the banner on which are his armorial bearings, and at the back of the seat an engraved brass plate records his name, style, and titles. The stall of the sovereign is distinguished from those of the other knights by a canopy and curtains of purple velvet, embroidered with rich gold fringe. On the pedestals of the stalls the history of the life of our Saviour is represented in uncommonly rich carved work, and on those under the organ-gallery are the adventures of St. George, the patron saint of the order. In an addition was made to the number of knights, and six new stalls were in consequence added, in front of which are carved the attempt of Margaret Nicholson to assassinate his late Majesty, the procession of the King to St. On the outside of the upper seat of the stalls a broad girth, continued on both sides of the chapel, is carved in Saxon characters with the twentieth psalm, supposed to be intended as a supplication for the sovereign of the order. The great painted window over the altar was designed by Mr. West and executed by Messrs. Jarvis and Forest between the years and The subject is the Resurrection of our Saviour. Conway was so struck with its Gothic beauties and taste, that he owned the Grecian style would not admit half the variety of its imagination. In the midst of all this solemnity, in a small angle over the lower stalls, is crammed a small bas-relief, in oak, with the story of Margaret Nicholson, the King, and the Coachman, as ridiculously added and as clumsily executed as if it were a monkish miracle. Some loyal zealot has broken away the blade of the knife, as if the sacred wooden personage would have been in danger still. An guide to Windsor said: From the metropolis of the empire to the remotest district under the sway of the British sceptre, the wish to erect a national tribute to the memory of her worth pervaded every class of society, and a subscription to carry this purpose into effect was speedily raised, and placed under the control of a highly respectable committee of management. A number of designs were submitted to their notice, and a monumental group in marble by Mr Wyatt was ultimately approved. Ritchie wrote in The principal figure is indelicate, and those reclining are formal, and in bad taste, as well as stiff and uninteresting. It is a pity that a curtain is not drawn over the whole. Its situation is appropriate, being in the beautiful Chapel of St. At each corner is an attendant female mourner. The apotheosis of the Princess forms the second division of the subject: The whole group is surmounted by an elegant canopy, enriched with point-work, and gilding, the arms of Great Britain and those of the house of Saxe-Cobourg being boldly emblazoned in the centre. In the upper division of the windows at the back of the monument, St. Peter and five other apostles are delineated in painted glass by Mr. Wyatt; and the light streaming through two side windows painted orange and purple,

upon the monument, produces a fine effect indeed, the broad beams of the sun through these tinged windows upon the gilded tracery and spotless white of the group produce a richness and brilliancy which are scarcely describable. The inscription reads thus: She died on the 19th of Feb. Plan your visit here.

## Chapter 2 : Windsor Castle - New World Encyclopedia

*Windsor Castle, and Its Environs [Edward Jesse, Leitch Ritchie] on calendrierdelascience.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. This book was originally published prior to , and represents a reproduction of an important historical work.*

What to see and do at Windsor Castle all included in your ticket price Visit the magnificent State Apartments furnished with some of the finest works of art from the Royal Collection, including paintings by Rembrandt, Rubens and Canaletto. Imagine being entertained by royalty in the Semi-State Rooms, the spectacular private apartments open to visitors from October to March each year. Richly decorated, they are used by The Queen for hosting her guests. Stand to attention whilst watching the Changing of the Guard! A colourful spectacle of British Pageantry see below for schedule. Celebrate Christmas at Windsor Castle. Wreaths and garlands decorated with gilded fruits and sparkling lights will transform the State Apartments and Semi-State Rooms. Windsor Castle is a working palace and can close fully or partly at short notice for any reason; always check the provisional closure dates below on a regular basis. The chapel is closed to visitors on Sundays but open to worshippers. With so much to see and do in Windsor Castle, visitors wishing to leave the Castle for refreshments and shopping in the town centre may obtain re-entry permits from the Castle shops or the audio return point. A special Royal Wedding exhibition will feature the wedding outfits worn by the couple at their wedding in May The exhibition runs from 26 October to 6 January and is included in the Windsor Castle ticket price. The Duchess added two of her favourite flowers to the embroidered decoration: See it on public display for the first time as part of this special exhibition. Please note it is not possible to see the special exhibition A Royal Wedding: Please see Provisional Closure information below to avoid any disappointment. Windsor Castle history Windsor Castle as it appears today is the result of almost a thousand years of development but four monarchs in particular have left their mark: William the Conqueror, who founded the castle and established its outline plan and extent; Edward III r. Changing the Guard at Windsor Castle The privilege of guarding the Sovereign has been carried out since Weather permitting, the ceremony begins at 11am and lasts approximately 30 minutes. Please check the Royal Collection Trust website for latest information. There is a link to the British Army website from here too with confirmation of the full schedule. Windsor Castle offers an exciting family programme every Saturday throughout the year, linked to the amazing history of the Castle, the magnificent art on display and the royal residents past and present who have lived here. The programme includes storytelling and dressing up in replica historic costume and armour, and art and craft workshops where families can get creative together. For more details and a full list of family activities visit <https://www.royalcollection.org.uk/visiting-windsor-castle>: Wreaths and garlands decorated with gilded fruits and sparkling lights will transform the State Apartments and Semi-State Apartments, the private rooms of George IV that are only open to visitors during the winter months. The tours are led by an expert guide and offer a special behind-the-ropes experience. Adult learning There is more to Windsor Castle than just a visit! To avoid the disappointment of finding part or all of Windsor Castle closed, please check before planning a visit by checking the Provisional Closure Dates below, by visiting <http://www.royalcollection.org.uk/visiting-windsor-castle>: March to October State Apartments last entry at 4.30pm From March until October and exclusively available to groups, this special talk will show how royal weddings at Windsor Castle have evolved into the moving ceremonies followed by magnificent celebrations which have been shared throughout the country and across the world. On sale 1 November The tour ends with a glass of champagne. The visit continues with a self-guided multimedia tour around the State Apartments.

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The Round Tower Valley Gardens in Windsor Great Park The highly visible landmark of the castle, the Round Tower "A" , is in reality far from cylindrical, its shape being dictated by the irregular, but seemingly round, man-made hill on which it sits. The Round Tower divides the castle into two distinct sections known as wards. The Lower Ward "F" is home to St. Park and gardens The immediate environs of the castle, known as "The Home Park," comprise parkland and two working farms along with many estate cottages mainly occupied by employees. The estate of Frogmore also lies within the Home Park, Frogmore House and Gardens are open to the public on certain days of the year the remainder of the Home Park is private. The Home Park forms the northern part of the more extensive "though now sadly depleted Windsor Great Park. In the town of Windsor at the foot of the castle stands a private school "St. Eton College is located about a mile to its north. History " Windsor Castle was first built by William the Conqueror , who reigned from until his death in His original wooden castle stood on the site of the present Round Tower "A". The castle formed part of his defensive ring of fortifications surrounding London, the site chosen in part because of its easily defensible position. At this time the castle was defended by a wooden palisade rather than the thick stone walls seen today. Concerned for his own safety due to the instabilities of his reign, he and his wife, Matilda of Scotland, took up residence there and celebrated Whitsuntide [2] at the castle in His second marriage, to Adela , the daughter of Godfrey of Louvain, took place in the castle in The earliest surviving buildings at Windsor date from the reign of Henry II who came to the throne in He replaced the wooden palisade surrounding the old fortress with a stone wall interspersed with square towers. A much-altered part of this defensive wall can be seen on what is today the east terrace. Henry II also built the first stone keep on the irregular mound at the center of the castle. The oldest existing parts of the castle include the curfew tower "T" , constructed in The interior of the tower contains the former castle prison , and also the remnants of a "Sally port," a secret exit for the occupants in a time of siege. The upper story contains the castle bells placed there in , and the castle clock of The French-style conical roof is, however, a nineteenth-century addition. The fortifications too were further increased. Also dating from this time is the Norman Gate "M". This large and imposing gate at the foot of the Round Tower is the last bastion of defense before the Upper Ward "B" where the Royal Apartments are situated. In reality the chapel, begun in , is more a miniature cathedral and royal mausoleum than a chapel. Its architecture is an exercise in the Perpendicular Gothic style. The building was one of the first truly grand pieces of architecture within the castle precincts. The construction of the chapel marked a turning point in the architecture at Windsor. The more stable political climate following the end of the Wars of the Roses meant that future building tended to be more considerate of comfort and style than of fortification. One example of this is the "Horseshoe Cloister" "H" from , built near the chapel to house its clergy. This curved brick building is said to be in the shape of a fetlock: Restoration work in was heavy, and little of the original building materials remain. The Tudors Despite these improvements, Windsor remained a very bleak residence. Henry VIII " rebuilt the principal castle gateway in about , siting it in such a place that, should the gateway fall in an attack, further invasion into the castle would involve an uphill battle. She would retire there in moments of anxiety, "knowing it could stand a siege if need be. This building has survived relatively unaltered. Still containing an enormous Tudor fireplace, it today houses the Royal Library. Prince Rupert of the Rhine arrived to retake the town and castle a few days later, but though he severely battered the town, he was unable to retake the castle. For the duration of the Commonwealth period, the castle remained a military headquarters, and a prison for more important Royalists captured. Charles II did much to restore and refurnish the castle from the damage suffered during the civil war. Running south from the castle, this avenue runs for three miles and is feet wide. The original elms the King planted have since been replaced with chestnuts and planes sycamores. The Long Walk was not the only part of Windsor to be inspired by Versailles. May replaced the original Plantagenet apartments on the north terrace with the cube-like Star Building. The interiors of these new apartments were decorated with ceilings by Antonio Verrio and carving by Grinling Gibbons. The King

also acquired tapestries and paintings to furnish the rooms. These artworks were to form the core of what was to become known as the Royal Collection. Three of these rooms survive relatively unchanged: Originally there were 20 rooms in this style. The eighteenth and nineteenth centuries An early eighteenth-century view of Windsor Castle by Kip and Knyff Drawing by Wyattville showing his Gothic transformation to the buildings of the upper ward of Windsor Castle Following the death of Charles II in , the Castle fell slowly into a state of neglect. Needless to say, while the precincts and park remained a complex of inhabited royal mansions, the sovereigns themselves preferred to live elsewhere. During the reign of William and Mary " , Hampton Court Palace was enlarged and transformed into a huge, modern palace. Later, Queen Anne preferred to live in a small house close to the walls of the castle. It was not until " when King George III , and his wife, Duchess Sophia Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, parents of 15 children, needed a larger residence than could be found elsewhere " that the castle was once again fully inhabited. The work carried out by Charles II had been on the contemporary, more classical, style of architecture popular at the time. During this period Windsor Castle was once again to become a place of royal confinement. In , King George III became permanently deranged and was confined to the castle for his own safety. During the last nine years of his life, he seldom left his apartments at Windsor. The architect Jeffry Wyattville was selected, and work commenced in The work took 12 years to complete and included a complete remodeling of the Upper Ward "B" , private apartments "D" , Round Tower "A" , and the exterior facade of the South Wing "E" which gave the castle its near symmetrical facade seen from the Long Walk. Wyattville was the first architect to view the castle as one composition, rather than a collection of buildings of various ages and in differing styles. As an architect he had a preference for imposing symmetry in architecture, whereas the castle which had evolved piecemeal over the previous centuries had no symmetry at all. The Round Tower had always been a squat structure, and now this was further accentuated by the new height of the buildings in the Upper Ward. Wyattville surmounted this problem by building on top of the Round Tower a hollow stone crown, basically a false upper story. Some 33 feet high, this crown gives the entire castle its dramatic silhouette from many miles away. Wyattville also roofed over a courtyard to create the Waterloo Chamber. This vast hall lit by a clerestory was designed to celebrate the victors of the Battle of Waterloo and was hung with portraits of the allied sovereigns and commanders who vanquished Napoleon. The large dining table at the center of the chamber seats people. The Victorian era The lower ward in the s. Many of their changes were to the surrounding parklands rather than the buildings. In particular, the "Windsor Castle and Town Approaches Act," passed by Parliament in , permitted the closing and re-routing of the old roads which previously ran through the park from Windsor to Datchet and Old Windsor. These changes allowed the Royal Family to undertake the enclosure of a large area of parkland to form the private "Home Park" with no public roads passing through it. Queen Victoria had retreated to the castle for privacy following the death in of Prince Albert, who had in fact died at the castle. Albert was buried in a Mausoleum built at Frogmore, within the Home Park of the Castle and eventually Victoria was buried beside him. This great stone staircase in the Gothic style rises to a double-height hall lit by a vaulted lantern tower. The top of the stairs are flanked by life-size equestrian statues mounted by knights in armor. Salvin also added the chateau-style conical roof to the Curfew Tower "T" at this time. Twentieth century Following the accession of King Edward VII in , the castle often remained empty for long periods, the new King preferring his other homes elsewhere. The King visited for Ascot week and Easter. However, his wife Queen Mary was a great connoisseur of the arts, and not only sought out and reacquired long-dispersed items of furniture from the castle, but also acquired many new works of art to furnish the state rooms. She also rearranged the fashion in which the castle was used, abandoning the baroque idea of a large suite of state rooms reserved just for important guests on the principal floor. New, more comfortable bedrooms with modern bathrooms were installed on the upper floors, allowing the formerly reserved state rooms below to be used for entertaining and court functions. The state bedroom itself was retained, but more as a historical curiosity. It has not been used as a bedroom since Its furniture and picture were created by the great craftsmen and designers of the s. George VI came to the throne in following the abdication of his brother Edward VIII ; on December 11 Edward had broadcast his abdication speech to the British Empire from the castle, but had preferred during his short reign to live at his home Fort Belvedere in Windsor Great Park. The King and Queen drove daily to

London, returning to Windsor to sleep, although at the time this was a well-kept secret, as for propaganda and morale purposes it was reported that the king was still residing full-time at Buckingham Palace. Queen Elizabeth II decided in the year she ascended the throne to make Windsor her principal weekend retreat. The private apartments "D" which had not been properly occupied since the era of Queen Mary were renovated and further modernized, and the Queen, Prince Philip and their two children at that time, Charles and Anne, took up residence. This arrangement has continued to the present day. The fire raged for 15 hours until it had destroyed nine of the principal state rooms, and severely damaged over moreâ€”in all the larger part of the upper ward. One-fifth of the floor space of the castle was damagedâ€”an area of 10, square yards. The restoration program took five years to complete, 70 percent funded by the decision to open to the public for the first time the state rooms of Buckingham Palace. The restoration was undertaken at no additional cost to the British taxpayer. In latter years, the Queen has increasingly used the castle as a royal palace as well as her weekend home. It is as often used for state banquets and official entertaining as is Buckingham Palace. The story speculated that the Prince may be attempting to gain more independence from the traditional court at Buckingham Palace. So far, the Palace has not commented on the story, but Prince Charles, along with the rest of the royal family, is said to be fond of Windsor Castle.

Chapter 4 : Windsor Castle, and its environs - Leitch Ritchie, Edward Jesse - Google Books

*Windsor Castle, and its environs [Leitch Ritchie] on calendrierdelascience.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. This book was digitized and reprinted from the collections of the University of California Libraries.*

Windsor Castle is in Windsor in Berkshire. Early history Windsor Castle dates from the time of William the Conqueror who built a defensive motte and bailey castle on the site around Windsor Castle The Order of the Garter established Over the years, successive monarchs modified and expanded the castle. Henry II largely rebuilt the castle in stone in the s. The existing round arched windows were changed into pointed Gothic ones. Oak panelling was removed and replaced with fabric to lighten the rooms and a new Gothic staircase was built. However, he found the existing accommodations inadequate and planned an extensive redevelopment of the castle with the help of his artistic advisor, Sir Charles Long. Jeffry Wyatt was knighted for his endeavours and changed his name to Wyatville. Lower Ward, Windsor Castle Wyatville built new towers and a range of new State Apartments for the King on the east and south sides of the castle, adding the Grand Corridor along two sides of the Quadrangle to make moving about the castle easier. Glittering decorations and recycling George IV liked to mix up his styles. Some of his rooms were very Gothic, such as the State Dining Room, whereas others were more classical, influenced by his Francophile taste, such as the Crimson Drawing Room. A surprising number of items were brought from Carlton House and reused in the castle including a number of chimney pieces and doors. George IV moved into the castle in , just two years before his death, and with the work unfinished. A few alterations have been made, such as Queen Victoria rebuilding the Grand Staircase, but the most significant changes have been the result of a devastating fire in Thankfully, the rooms were largely empty at the time as the castle was in the process of being rewired. Windsor Castle has now been restored to its former glory. What can you see today? As this is an active royal residence, the castle may be closed on certain days. Check on the website here. Given to Queen Mary in , it is made on a scale of one to twelve and housed in a separate room to the left of the entrance to the State Apartments. This is situated at the top of the stairs leading into the State Apartments. This has a selection of prints and drawings from the Royal Collection on display, currently on the theme of Waterloo. There are two chairs which were both made for Queen Charlotte. Each has a crown on the roof, but one is highly decorated and the other is quite plain except for the base which is decorated by a lion on one side and a unicorn on the other. On the wall next to the ornate chair are the poles that were used to carry it. Both chairs are quite small – I imagine they must have been quite claustrophobic! This room still has its ceiling by Verrio and wood carvings by Grinling Gibbons. It is rather dark as all the windows are internal. Full of Van Dyck paintings. The Gobelins tapestries were acquired by George IV. This room was remodelled in the Gothic style for George IV. On display are the rent flags of the Dukes of Wellington and Marlborough, hanging over marble busts of the two men. These rent flags must be presented annually to the crown in lieu of rent for their estates. It was built by Wyatville for George IV but has a completely new ceiling to replace the one damaged by the fire. There are shields all over the walls and ceiling representing the knights of the Order of the Garter. A new room to replace the chapel destroyed by the fire. Perpendicular Gothic architecture with a monument to Princess Charlotte inside. Plan your visit here.

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

The materials of the original garter are not known, but those sent to sovereign princes by Philip and Mary, and later sovereigns, were richly wrought with gold and precious stones. That of Gustavus Adolphus, contained four hundred and eleven diamonds, the motto being traced in small diamonds; such likewise was the case with the garter worn by Charles I, at his execution. This latter, subsequently to the tragedy, was sold to Ireton, lord mayor of London; but after the restoration, recovered by the crown by a process at law. The mantle was originally of woollen cloth, and probably continued so till the reign of Henry VI, when velvet first appears. The colour was originally blue, but seems to have been changed at the fancy of different sovereigns. The surcoat was a tunic, fastened round the body with a girdle, and reaching a little below the knee. The hood, intended at first to defend the head and shoulders from the weather, was still retained, hanging upon the back, after a cap or hat came to be worn. The hood was of the same stuff as the surcoat; the hat of black velvet, adorned with white feathers. In this commendable custom was reestablished. The collar was ordered to contain thirty ounces of gold, troy weight, neither more nor less; but a slight difference was made in the case of some of the later sovereigns. It is expressly prohibited by the laws of the order that the collar should be ornamented with precious stones. Not so the George, a figure hanging from the middle of the collar, representing Saint George in his conflict with the dragon, which is allowed to be adorned in as costly a manner as the owner chooses. The lesser George was a model of the saint, worn on the breast within the ennobled garter, to distinguish the knights-companions from other gentlemen, who wore gold chains, the ordinary ensigns of knighthood. This George was suspended round the neck by a blue ribbon. We have now to describe, as briefly as may be, from the verbose Ashmole, the ceremonies of installation. Corresponding to this pompous show was the feast, which contained in it all manner of stateliness and plenty, as well of provision, as other incidents that might increase its glory, in which the elect knights, who kept it at their own expense, strove not only to out-vie their predecessors, but to excel one another, so that all ambassadors and strangers esteemed it one of the goodliest and noblest sights that were to be seen in Christendom. But to make the splendour of the cavalcade no less conspicuous to the city of London, than to the town and castle of Windsor, the knights elect took up their lodgings, sometimes in the Strand, sometimes in Salisbury Court, in Holborn, or within the city; and took care to pass through some great thoroughfares, that the people might the better see the show. King James I, observing the excesses the elect knights ran into upon this occasion, and willing to check the growing inconveniences, at the installation of Francis, Earl of Rutland, Sir George Villars, knight afterwards Duke of Buckingham, and the Viscount Lisle, anno 14 of his reign, forbade livery coats, for saving charge, and avoiding emulation; and shortly after, in a chapter at Whitehall, anno 16, with the consent of the knights-companions then assembled, in order to put some restraint upon the number of attendants, he decreed that each of the knights-companions should have fifty persons to attend him to the annual solemnities of the order, and no more. The offering of the knights-commissioners, coming to the castle on the eve of the installation, is founded upon an article of Edward III, which runs to this effect: This offering was made in gold or silver. The knight elect proceeds from the chapter-house along the north aisle, and enters the west door of the choir in solemn order; but his place in this procession is changed, for here he is led between two knights-companions. Whilst the oath is administering, the elect knight holds his right hand on the holy evangelists; and when the register has pronounced the words, he immediately responds, "I will, so help me God," and then takes of his hand reverently, kissing the book; and by this ceremony, seals his obligation to the statutes of this most noble order. The form of the ancient oath appointed by the statutes of institution, to be taken by a knight-subject, was very short, but comprehensive: George, within the castle of Windsor, as well in its possessions, as in all other things whatsoever;" which being drawn in form, was entered in the black book, but has since received many alterations. As soon as the knight elect has taken the oath, he is led to his

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appointed stall, and placed before it. In the interim, Garter advancing into the lower row of stalls, to the place where the elect knight stood when he took the oath, presents from thence the mantle, collar, and book of statutes, to those who led him, who invest the knight elect first with the mantle, by putting it on his shoulders.

### Chapter 6 : London and Its Environs, 57 From London To Windsor State Apartments in Windsor Castle 1

*This authoritative history, the first to be published in years, will draw upon new research and primary sources to present a general account of Windsor Castle and its immediate environs from around AD to the present day, setting this iconic building against the background of wider social, political and cultural events in the life of the.*

### Chapter 7 : Regency History: Windsor Castle - a Regency History guide

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*Ritchie, Leitch Esq, Windsor Castle and its environs, 2nd edition with additions by Edward Jesse () Robinson, John Martin, Windsor Castle, the official guidebook (, Royal Collection Enterprises Ltd).*