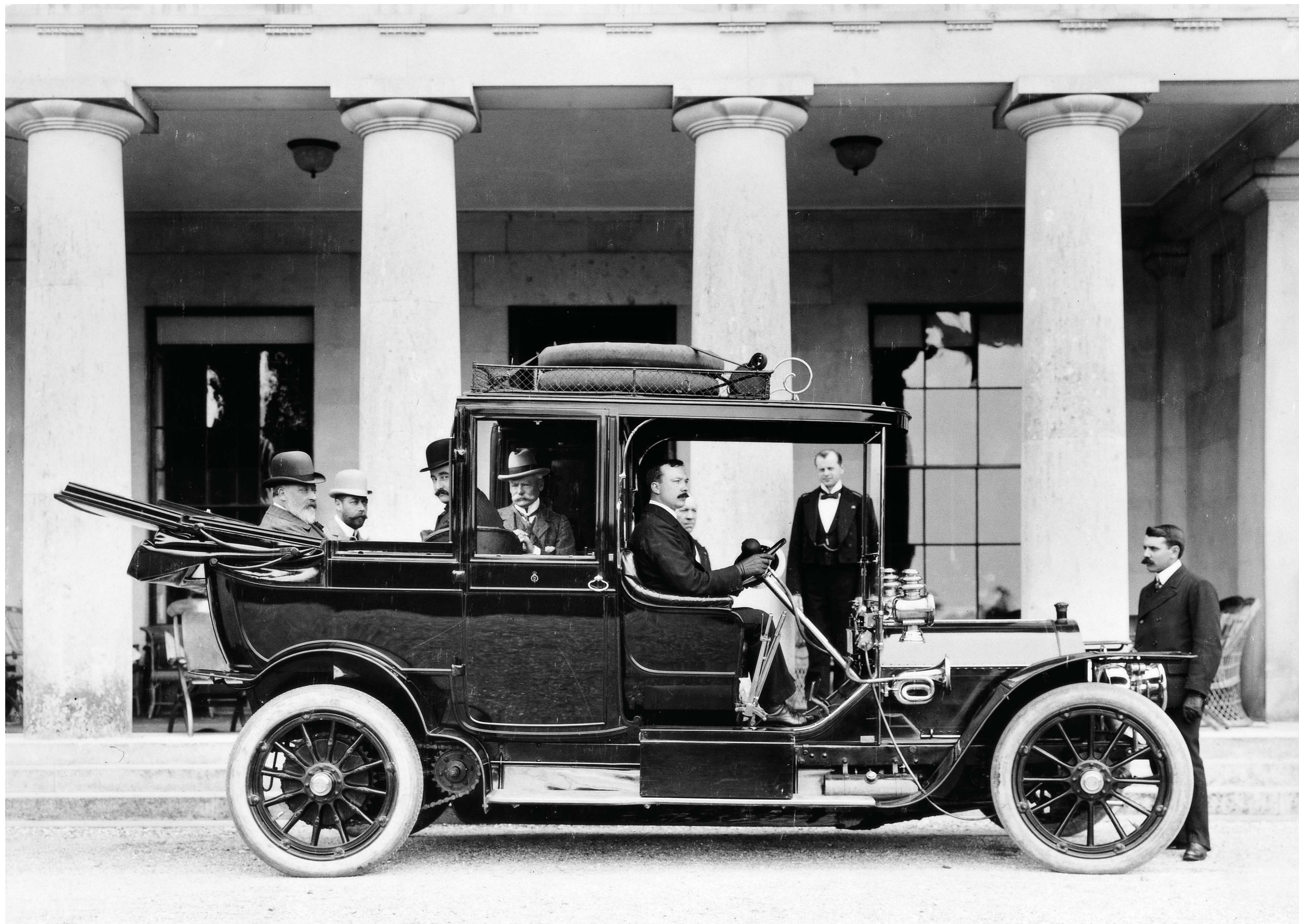


ROYAL GOODWOOD

Summer Exhibition 2012

INTRODUCTION



Edward VII, the Prince of Wales, the 7th Duke of Richmond & Gordon and the Marquis de Soveral leaving Goodwood House for a days racing.

In celebration of Her Majesty The Queen's Diamond Jubilee, this exhibition looks at Goodwood's Royal heritage and how it is represented in the art collection. The 1st Duke of Richmond, natural son of King Charles II by his beautiful French mistress Louise de Keroualle, bought Goodwood in 1697 as a hunting lodge. Over the following three centuries, ten generations of the family have filled it with magnificent treasures, including Royal portraits, such as Sir Anthony Van Dyck's famous 'Greate Peece' of King Charles I and his family; it was bought by the 3rd Duke of Richmond during the French Revolution and smuggled out of Paris by being rolled up and sailed down the Seine, concealed in a barge. A ravishing portrait by Sir Peter Lely of Princess Henrietta, Duchess of Orléans, Charles II's youngest sister, hangs in the Ballroom, a reminder that Louise de Keroualle was originally her maid of honour before passing to the English court after Henrietta's untimely death aged twenty-six.

King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra were both regular visitors, throughout their lives, for the annual Glorious Goodwood Raceweek. Her Majesty The Queen has stayed at Goodwood on a number of occasions for Raceweek and her horses have won several races.



Raceweek house party with The Queen, The Duke of Edinburgh, the 9th Duke of Richmond & Gordon and his family.

LOUISE DE KEROUALLE



Charles II by Samuel Cooper.



Louise de Keroualle by Henri Gascars.

FRENCH MAID OF HONOUR

The Dukes of Richmond (of the present creation) are descended from Louise René de Penancoët de Keroualle (1649-1734), a young French aristocrat, who had been the maid of honour to Princess Henrietta, Charles II's youngest sister. Henrietta was married to Philippe, Duke of Orléans, the younger brother of Louis XIV of France, and was sent by the French king to negotiate on his behalf at the Treaty of Dover in 1670. As Henrietta's maid of honour, Louise accompanied her mistress and immediately caught Charles II's eye. When the French party were leaving, Louise was asked to offer Charles a jewel from her mistress's jewel box as a parting gift; the king gestured to Louise and said to his sister, 'This is the jewel that I covet'. Tragically, Henrietta died three weeks later, probably of peritonitis, leaving Louise without employment.



Princess Henrietta by Sir Peter Lely

THE ENGLISH COURT

Charles II was quick to invite Louise to join the English court, a situation that suited both monarchs; Charles could woo the pretty Louise at home, while Louis could plant a spy in the bedchamber to make sure Charles did what he had promised to do at the Treaty of Dover (become a Roman Catholic and not hinder Louis in his aggression against Holland). After a year of pursuing her, Louise finally fell for the king's charms when both of them were cast in a play as peasants, the final act seeing them in bed together. Nine months later, a son was born, the future Duke of Richmond and Lennox.

As well as giving Louise's son a plethora of titles (Duke of Richmond and Lennox, Earl of March, Earl of Darnley, Baron Settrington and Baron Torboulton), Charles made her Duchess of Portsmouth, Countess of Fareham and Baroness Petersfield.

SUMPTUOUS APARTMENT

Her apartment in Whitehall Palace was magnificently furnished with gifts from the king, including the beautiful marquetry furniture attributed to Gerrit Jensen. The diarist, John Evelyn recorded in 1675 how he 'was Casually showed the Dutchesse of Portsmouths splendid Apartment at Whitehall, luxuriously furnished, & with ten times the richnesse & glory beyond the Queenes, such massy pieces of plate, whole Tables, Stands, &c: of incredible value &c:'



Marquetry cabinet and candle-stands attributed to Gerrit Jensen.



Charles II at Court by Henri Gascars.

In 1683, Evelyn accompanied the king to the Duchess of Portsmouth's levée in her dressing room, which was hung with some 'of His Majesties best paintings'. Many of the pictures at Goodwood today were probably originally in Louise's collection, including the painting by Henri Gascars of Charles II at Court, the only known image to show Charles and one of his mistresses in the same picture (she can be glimpsed in the background with her maid of honour).

Using her natural charms, Louise was able to maintain Charles's attention. She even appears to have got on well with his other mistresses, including the redoubtable Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland, of whom there is a portrait at Goodwood that belonged to Louise. Charles named his Royal yacht Fubbs, which was his affectionate nickname for Louise.

LOUISE DE KEROUALLE



Château de La Verrerie, Aubigny.

BACK TO FRANCE

When Charles II died in 1685, Louise set sail for France, with two ships laden with the many treasures she kept in her Whitehall apartment. She made her homes in both Paris and at Aubigny, which lies in the centre of France. Twelve years earlier, Louise had been granted the ancient Stuart estates at Aubigny which included the Château of La Verrerie and the chateau in the town. The year before Louise had fled England, Louis XIV had made her Duchess of Aubigny, a title that is still held by the present Duke of Richmond.

A large narrative painting now at Goodwood, known as *The Icon* by Livinus de Volgelaare, was a Stuart heirloom from Aubigny. It is an early piece of propaganda, a mourning picture for Henry, Earl of Darnley who in 1565 had married Mary, Queen of Scots and was later murdered. It shows his parents, the 4th Earl and Countess of Lennox, and his younger brother Charles kneeling in the foreground, in front of whom is Darnley's son by Mary, Queen of Scots, the future King James VI of Scotland and I of England. In the left foreground is a



The Icon by Livinus de Volgelaare.

painting of the surrender of Mary, Queen of Scots at Carberry Hill. An inscription on a paper above suggests that she was partially responsible for his murder. Another, signed, version is in the Royal Collection at Holyrood Palace and was, according to one of the inscriptions, painted for the Earl and Countess of Lennox in London in January 1567-8. George Vertue, who saw the Goodwood picture in 1737, states that this one was brought from France by the Duke of Richmond.



Louise de Keroualle's emerald ring.

Among the other treasures at Goodwood that once belonged to Louise de Keroualle, is a beautiful emerald and diamond ring, given by Charles II to his mistress. It is engraved with the monogram 'CL' (for Charles and Louise) below a crown.

ROYAL GOODWOOD
GOODWOOD HOUSE EXHIBITION

ENTERTAINING ROYALTY



House party at Goodwood, 1866, with the Prince and Princess of Wales.

GEORGE IV & WILLIAM IV

Goodwood has played host to many members of the Royal Family over the last 300 years, usually for Raceweek. It was only by a whisker that George IV did not make the first public race meeting held at Goodwood. However, by the 1820s, he was a regular at the meeting and won the Goodwood Cup in 1829 with his horse Fleur de Lis. His brother, William IV, also enjoyed racing at Goodwood, having inherited George IV's horses. Naively entering them all in the 1830 Goodwood Cup, he took home first, second and third prizes!



The Allied Sovereigns Arrival at Petworth by Thomas Phillips (Courtesy of the National Trust).

Following the Treaty of Paris in 1814, the heads of state of the four great powers, Great Britain, Russia, Austria and Prussia, arranged to meet in London, prior to the Congress of Vienna. On Friday 25th June the Prince Regent, the King of Prussia and his sons, the Emperor of Russia and his sister the Grand Duchess of Oldenburgh came from Portsmouth with their suite to Goodwood for breakfast, which was served in the Egyptian Dining Room. They continued to Petworth and a painting there commemorates this visit. No-one could have ever imagined that the peace in Europe would be interrupted by Napoleon's escape from Elba the following year.

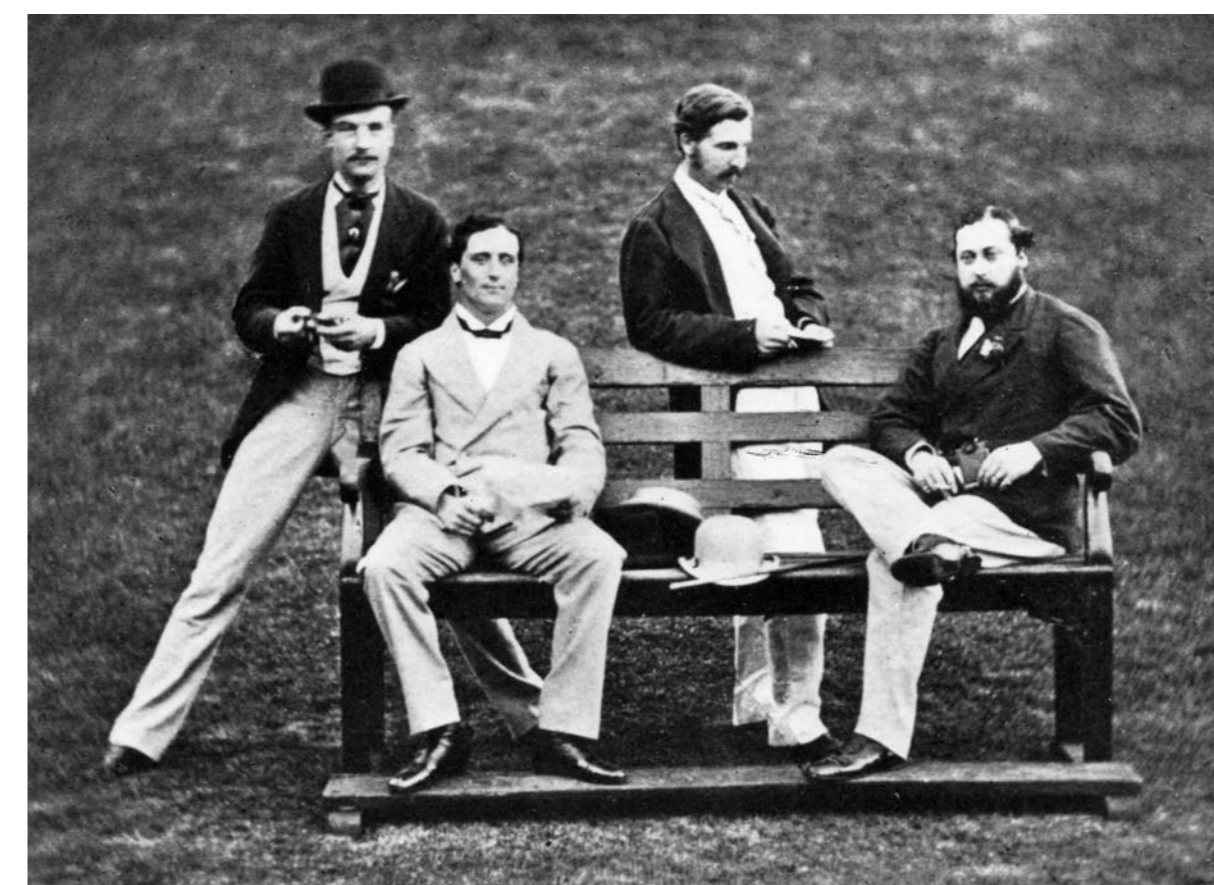


The drawing room at Glenfiddich by Lady Louisa Tighe.

QUEEN VICTORIA

Although Queen Victoria never came to Goodwood she did visit Glenfiddich, one of the shooting lodges on the Gordon Castle estate in 1887. Gordon Castle was the Scottish seat of the Dukes of Richmond & Gordon.

EDWARD VII & QUEEN ALEXANDRA



The Prince of Wales (later Edward VII) and friends at Goodwood, 1868.

Edward VII adored coming to Goodwood and came almost every year until his death. Photographs show him as a young man sitting on the library steps along with his wife. They would arrive on the 'Royal Special' train, where they were greeted by the Duke of Richmond and conveyed to the house by carriage. The Duke used to have the roads watered just beforehand to ensure none of his Royal guests suffered from dust. In 1905 when Edward VII and Queen Alexandra came to Goodwood, the *Chichester Observer* reporter at Drayton Station recorded:

'King Edward, attired in a grey lounge suit with a light grey bowler hat, looked remarkably well, and as usual, was very genial. Queen Alexandra, too, wearing a lovely dove coloured coat, a toque trimmed in white and grey ostrich feathers, and a white stole, looked radiantly beautiful.'

STATE APARTMENTS



The King's Bedroom at Goodwood, photographed circa 1905.

The Royal couple was given apartments in the north wing, which included the Tapestry Drawing Room. The King's bed was a magnificent affair with the Royal arms embroidered on the back and bed hangings. Each morning, the Royal family did not join the rest of the house party for breakfast but dined privately in their rooms.

ENTERTAINING ROYALTY



The Prince of Wales (later George V) and Edward VII at Goodwood.



The Ballroom laid up for a Raceweek banquet when Edward VII was staying, circa 1905.

TURTLE SOUP

Edward VII loved rich food and the ballroom was the scene of enormous banquets. One delicacy served up by Monsieur Jean Jacques, the French chef, was Turtle soup. *The Ladies Realm*, an Edwardian magazine reported in an article entitled ‘Entertaining Their Majesties’: ‘*The meal is never unduly prolonged, the King being a rapid eater, and having a dislike to lingering at the table. The exit from the dining-room, then, is generally made within one hour of entering it, the ladies going to the drawing-room, the gentlemen to the smoking-rooms.*’

CROQUET

After a day’s racing, Edward VII liked nothing better than to have a game of croquet. On one occasion his partner was the young Lady Muriel Gordon Lennox; she described his kind cries of ‘Well tried’, each time she missed a good shot and how he was full of little jokes.

ROYAL DOGS

When Edward VII stayed at Goodwood, he was accompanied by his dog Caesar, while the Queen brought her toy spaniels. One evening one of the spaniels jumped on a violin belonging to a member of the band which played every evening. Unfortunately, it broke two of the strings, whereupon the Queen asked the dog to apologize.

OTHER ROYAL GUESTS

Prince Henry of Prussia stayed at Goodwood shortly before World War I, and the Empress Marie of Russia was a guest of the 6th Duke of Richmond. Edward VII’s daughters, Princesses Victoria and Maud (later the Queen of Norway) often accompanied their parents to Goodwood, as did George V.

Like his father, George V was a regular guest for Raceweek. Each morning, before breakfast, he would go for a ride along the course with the Earl of Lonsdale. One of the servants remembers that ‘when the Queen came, the King shared her room and was called with tea, but when he came alone, he slept in a little iron bedstead in his dressing room and was called with whisky’. After breakfast, the King would spend the morning working with his private secretary.



House party at Molecomb with the late Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother.

George V and Queen Mary’s daughter, Mary, the Princess Royal and her husband the 6th Earl of Harewood were regular guests at Goodwood for Raceweek and the late Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother stayed at Molecomb in the 1920s as a friend of the 8th Duke’s daughter, Lady Doris.



The present Duke of Richmond & Gordon with The Queen at the Racecourse.

Her Majesty The Queen has also been a regular visitor to Goodwood, staying alternately at Goodwood or with the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk at Arundel Castle. The Duke of Edinburgh would combine a day’s racing with polo at Cowdray. At the end of the week he would organise a game of cricket: the Duke of Edinburgh’s XI versus the Duke of Norfolk’s.

PRIVY COUNCIL MEETINGS

Edward VII, George V and The Queen have all called Privy Council meetings in the Tapestry Drawing Room while staying at Goodwood. As such, it has had the most Privy Council meetings of any non-Royal residence in the country. Five generations of Dukes of Richmond were all Privy Counsellors.

GREAT HOUSE PARTIES



Raceweek house party at Goodwood, 1907, with Edward VII and the Prince of Wales.

Great house parties have always been held at Goodwood, principally for Raceweek, which takes place at the end of July and beginning of August. Traditionally, the whole house was filled with leading members of society and the house party usually included members of the Royal Family. Edward VII would always approve the guest list which invariably included personal friends of his and his mistress, The Hon. Mrs George Keppel.

HOSTING THE ROYAL FAMILY

Both the 6th and 7th Dukes of Richmond regularly hosted members of the Royal Family at Goodwood, during their lifetimes. The 7th Duke of Richmond, great grandfather of the present Duke, was a good friend of Edward VII. A widower for forty years, he lived at Goodwood from 1903-1928. Initially his sister, Lady Caroline, acted as hostess until his daughter, Lady Helen, was old enough to assume responsibilities. She was to become the Duchess of Northumberland.

THE DAY'S ACTIVITIES



Playing tennis on the lawn at Goodwood, circa 1905.

Victorian and Edwardian house parties were predominantly centred on sport. At Goodwood, there was horseracing, cricket, tennis and croquet in the summer; fox hunting and game shooting took place in the autumn and winter. Amateur theatricals were put on during the evening with members of the family and guests taking part. A ball was usually held during Raceweek to which guests in local house parties were invited. The Duke would hire an orchestra to provide the music.

Eating took up much of the time, with a hearty breakfast at 9.15 following prayers at 9 o'clock. Lady Muriel, the 7th Duke's daughter wrote afterwards in her book *When I Remember* (1936) that they ate: 'tea and coffee, bacon, grilled kidneys on toast, fish, kedgerree, eggs poached, boiled, and fried, scrambled and done up in every form – were the hot basis. For those who preferred a solid and appetizing second course, there were

devilled bones, chicken and game, cold game pies, colossal York hams, pickled fish, and potted game, or any other sort of spiced delicacy the chef might consider likely to tempt the appetites of the bold cavaliers and the delicate ladies who thronged the festive board'.

A solid lunch was often taken outside, even during the winter, when a fully laden table could be laid up in the middle of a wood. Tea, described by Lady Muriel as 'the hour of flirtation', was often taken outside in the



Shooting lunch in the open air at Goodwood.

summer, overlooking a game of croquet or tennis.

Dinner was a formal affair, sometimes in the Ballroom, with the hostess pairing up her guests according to precedence. Again, Lady Muriel described the repast:

'There were invariably two soups and, if salmon was in season, a choice of fish. A bird followed, high (if game was in season), if not chicken or duck, with attendant etceteras to efface the absence of succulent putridity.' Champagne, wine and port were drunk in large quantities, gentlemen being known by the quantity they drank, for example a 'two-bottle or three-bottle man'.



The Ballroom laid up for a banquet during Raceweek, circa 1906, when Edward VII was a guest.

After dinner, the ladies withdrew to the drawing-room while the gentlemen remained at the table to drink port. When they rejoined them in the drawing-room, cards were played (the Card Room at Goodwood got its name because Edward VII used it for cards) and songs were sung. Billiards was played by the gentlemen when the ladies had gone to bed.



The Yellow Drawing Room at Goodwood in Edwardian times.

G R E A T H O U S E P A R T I E S



The Princess of Wales (later Queen Alexandra) at Goodwood.



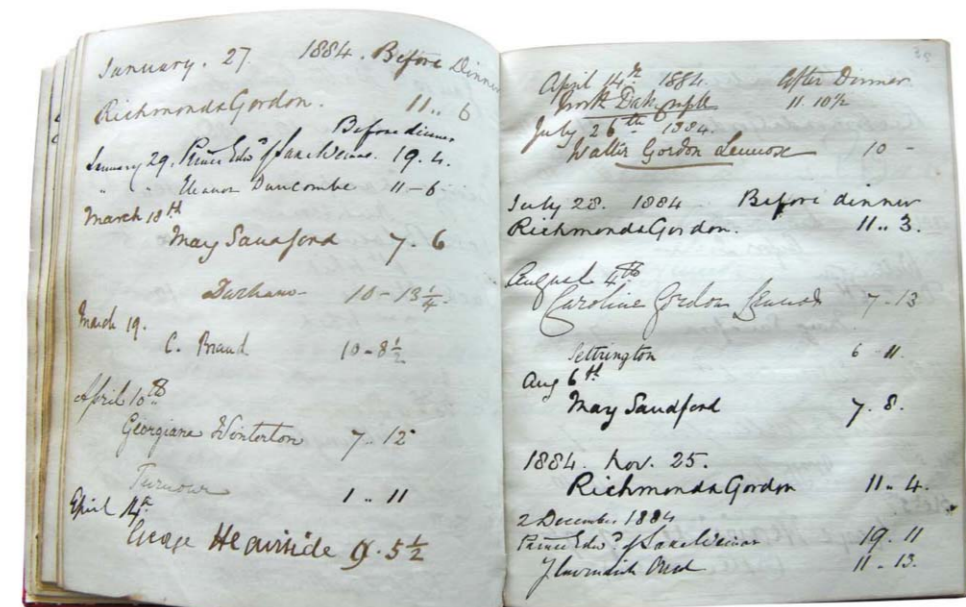
Prince George, Duke of Cambridge, who weighed 16 stone 11 lb when he dined at Goodwood on April 17th 1871. He was a grandson of George III.



The 5th Earl of Lonsdale (1857-1944), known as the 'Yellow Earl' because of his yellow carriages and livery, was a regular guest at Goodwood.

F A M O U S G U E S T S

As well as members of the family, Goodwood house parties always included leading figures from society, politics and the racing world. These included people such as Henry Chaplin, a great friend of the Prince of Wales from his Oxford days, who was one of the Turf's larger-than-life patrons in the 1860s and 1870s. Another friend of the Prince of Wales was the Marquis de Soveral, Portuguese Minister at the Court of St. James's and the darling of society. He was known by his nickname, the Blue Monkey. The 5th Earl of Lonsdale, known as the 'Yellow Earl' because of his yellow carriages and livery, was a regular guest. Their elegant signatures, penned with bravura, fill the visitors' book.



One of the Goodwood weighing books.

W E I G H I N G B O O K

An amusing tradition that seems to have passed away was the weighing of guests, usually before or after dinner. Occasionally there are comments such as 'shoes after Dinner' or 'Boot whip & cap'. Three weighing books survive at Goodwood. The prize for the heaviest guest goes to Prince Edward of Saxe-

Weimar who married Lady Augusta Gordon Lennox, daughter of the 5th Duke of Richmond. On January 27th, 1884, he weighed a colossal 19 stone 4 lb before dinner and by the end of the year he had increased to 19 stone 11 lb! On several occasions he fell through the floorboards in the Yellow Drawing Room which buckled under his weight. Edward VII, as Prince of Wales, weighed a modest 12 stone 6 lb as a young man (July 27th, 1864) and thereafter manages to avoid being weighed. However, Queen Alexandra appears quite regularly. For example on August 1st, 1889, she weighed 9 stone 3 lb after dinner, and her daughter, Princess Maud (later Queen of Norway) weighed exactly the same.



P H O T O G R A P H A L B U M S

Many photograph albums survive with evocative images of Goodwood house parties. Two albums by the professional photographers J. Russell & Sons of 73 Baker Street, London contain perhaps the most evocative images of Goodwood both inside and out and formal group portraits. Mr. Russell was a local Chichester man who had come to Edward VII's (then the Prince of Wales) attention after he had taken a portrait of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. Shortly afterwards he started taking photographs for the Prince of Wales that ended in a career photographing many of the crowned heads of Europe. He later recalled how Edward VII had 'a most precise knowledge of how people should be grouped for a portrait and many of my most successful groups at Goodwood and other places have been arranged by the King.'

H O R S E R A C I N G



The Lawn at Goodwood by Walter Wilson and Frank Walton, 1886, with the Prince of Wales at the centre.

The first race meeting at Goodwood took place in 1801. After the success of that private race meeting, the 3rd Duke of Richmond held a public race meeting the following year, held over three days. Racing has continued ever since, the highlight of the season being Raceweek which takes place at the end of July.

R O Y A L P A T R O N A G E

George IV and William IV both enjoyed racing at Goodwood. George IV narrowly missed the first race meeting in 1801; he was staying nearby at Uppark but was summoned away last minute. The following year, his horse Rebel beat the 3rd Duke of Richmond's horse, Cedar, for 100 guineas. He loved racing and was a successful owner. In 1829 he won the Goodwood Cup with Fleur de Lis, a fitting end to his racing career, as it was the last one he was able to race. During Raceweek the following year, he was at Windsor Castle on what he thought was his deathbed. He was so keen to know the results of the racing at Goodwood that a relay of post boys ran between Windsor and Goodwood to convey the results as they came through. William IV also failed to make the first Goodwood meeting he wanted to attend as his father-in-law, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Meiningen, dropped in unannounced at Windsor. He had inherited his brother, George IV's, impressive stables, but not the accompanying knowledge, so when his racing manager asked him which horses he would like to run in the Goodwood Cup, he naively replied 'all of them'! Fortunately, the Royal horses came in first, second and third in 1830, the same year a new stand was opened.

As the racecourse developed, especially during the 5th Duke's tenure, Raceweek became an integral part of the aristocratic social season. From the 1830s about forty people would stay at Goodwood. The Prince of Wales (later Edward VII) regularly attended Goodwood from the 1860s until his death in 1910. His patronage of the racecourse greatly increased its popularity.

Edward VII was a very keen racing man (in 1890 he attended twenty-eight race meetings) and had a successful stable which included three Derby winners. His best horse, Persimmon, won the Richmond Stakes in 1895 and went on to win the Derby and St Leger the following season and the Gold Cup at Ascot in 1897. Another of his Derby winners, Minoru, won the Sussex Stakes at Goodwood in 1909 and to celebrate the victory, the king gave the 7th Duke of Richmond a silver inkstand.



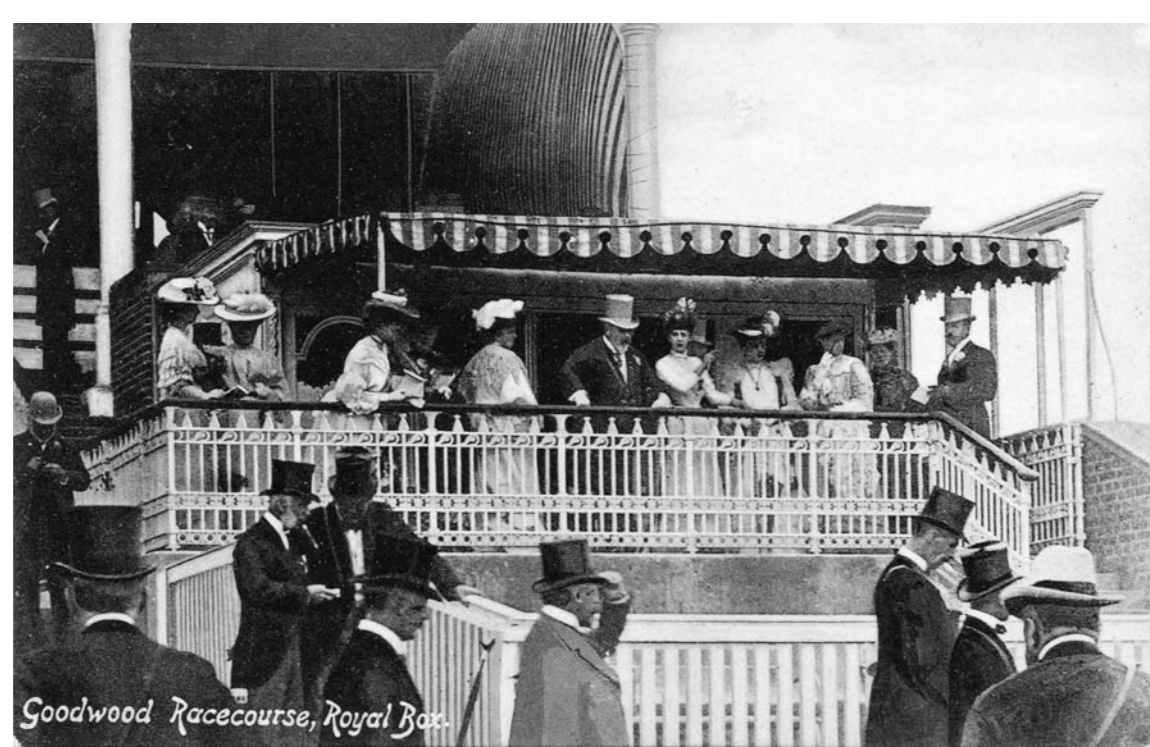
The Lawn at Goodwood by Lowes Cato Dickinson, now at Waddesdon Manor (Courtesy of the Rothschild Collection, Rothschild Family Trusts).

H O R S E R A C I N G



Raceweek house party at Goodwood, 1904, showing Edward VII wearing a white top hat. Some gentlemen in the back row are still wearing black top hats as they have been unable to get hold of white ones in time.

T H E R O Y A L B O X



The Royal Box built in 1903.

A new stand was built in 1903 with a Royal pavilion attached at the paddock end for the King. At the other end, Queen Alexandra had a box with a private underground passage connecting the two. No expense was spared for either box: the King's lavatory was made of monogrammed marble.

G E O R G E V

Like his father, Edward VII, George V came to Goodwood regularly for Raceweek both as Prince of Wales and as King. Letters from him to the 7th Duke of Richmond show how much he enjoyed his annual visits where he was able to relax and enjoy the sport.

One particular letter stands out: dated July 26th, 1914 from Buckingham Palace:

*'My dear March [although he was by now Duke, George affectionately called him 'March']
I very much regret to say that I find it is quite impossible for me to leave London tomorrow to pay you my promised visit at Goodwood which I had been so much looking forward to. The political crisis is so acute with regard to the Irish question & now the probability of a general European war necessitates my remaining in London for the present & I much fear I should not be able to leave until the end of the week, if then. I am sure you will understand how disappointed I am. I hope you will have fine weather & that the racing will [be] good. Believe me very sincerely yours
George R. I.'*

George V took a great interest in the racing and it was not unheard of for the King to win £25 on one race. In 1911, the King George Stakes was named in his honour, with the King sending a message to the Duke that he 'not only approves of your proposal but thinks it is very kind of you to wish to connect his name with such an important addition to future Goodwood programmes'.

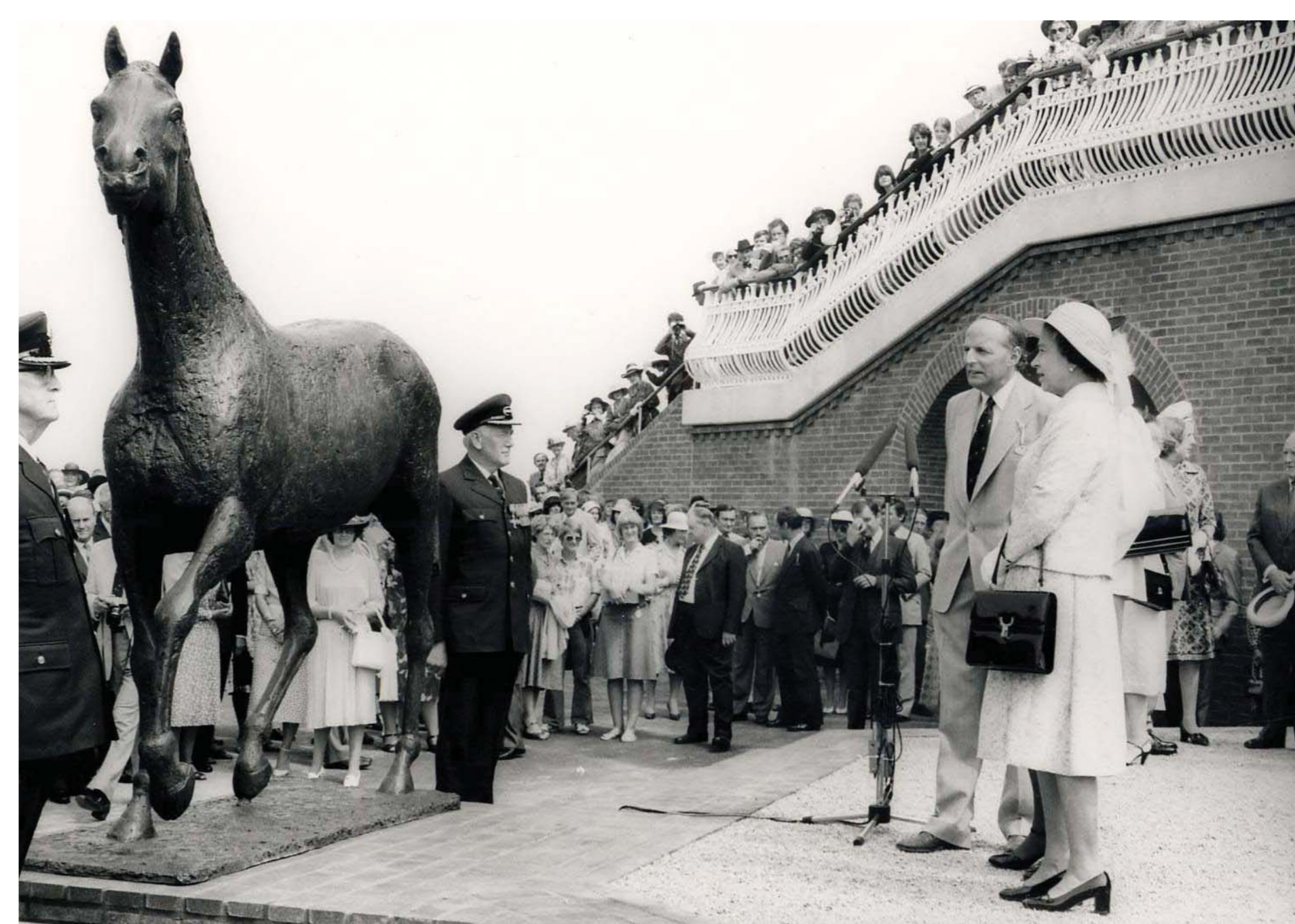


The Queen and the 9th Duke of Richmond & Gordon at Goodwood Racecourse.

T H E Q U E E N

Her Majesty The Queen was such a frequent visitor during the 1950s that Goodwood began to be known as 'the sport of Queens'. Her Majesty had had several winners at Goodwood including Apprentice in 1965 and Gaulois in 1966, both of whom won the Goodwood Cup.

The Princess Royal actually rode at Goodwood in 1985 when she finished sixth on Little Sloop in the Oxo Stakes.



The Queen unveiling the Dame Elizabeth Frink bronze of a racehorse at the opening of the March Stand in 1980, accompanied by the present Duke of Richmond & Gordon.

ROYAL GOODWOOD
GOODWOOD HOUSE EXHIBITION

C O U R T A P P O I N T M E N T S I



The 1st Duke of Richmond by Willem Wissing.

Many members of the Gordon Lennox family have held, and continue to hold, positions in the Royal Court.

1ST D U K E O F R I C H M O N D

The 1st Duke was made a Knight of the Garter, the highest order of chivalry in England, at the tender age of eight. It is said that when his mother presented him to the King with his blue ribbon over his left shoulder instead of round his neck, Charles II was so pleased that he commanded all the knights of the order to wear it the same way.

The Duke was Master of the Horse for four years until his father died and James II removed him from his post. He then went to France where he converted to Catholicism in 1685 at James II's insistence. After James II escaped to France in 1688, the Duke swore allegiance to him on New Year's Day, 1689. On the Duke's return to England, however, in 1692, he converted back to Anglicanism to prove his allegiance to William III for whom he was ADC from 1693-1702. At Queen Anne's coronation, he carried the Sceptre with the Dove. At the accession of George I in 1714, he became a Lord of the Bedchamber. There are some clues that he may still have been a closet Catholic.



George II by Thomas Hudson.

2ND D U K E O F R I C H M O N D

Like his father, the 2nd Duke was a Lord of the Bedchamber to George I. In 1725, the King revived the Order of the Bath which he awarded to the Duke. The following year he was appointed to the Order of the Garter. When George II succeeded to the throne, the 2nd Duke of Richmond was Lord High Constable at the Coronation. He continued as ADC to the King until 1732 and was a Lord of the Bedchamber, as he had been to George I. He was appointed Master of the Horse in 1735, a position he held until his death in 1750, making him the longest serving Master of the eighteenth century. As Master of the Horse, he accompanied the King to the Battle of Dettingen in June 1743 organising the huge transport train required by the monarch. It was the last time a British monarch led his army into battle.



Frederick, Prince of Wales, by Jean-Baptiste van Loo.

In 1737 there was a great falling out between the King and his eldest son, Frederick, Prince of Wales. Without his father's permission, Frederick had removed his wife from court when the birth of their first child was imminent. His father had therefore dismissed his son from court and used the poor Duke of Richmond as his messenger.



The 2nd Duke and Duchess of Richmond by Jonathan Richardson. The Duke is wearing the chain of the Order of the Garter and the frame is carved with the Garter badge in the corners.

COURT APPOINTMENTS I



The Indian Emperor or The Conquest of Mexico by William Hogarth, 1732, showing Lady Caroline Lennox speaking her lines. The play was repeated before George II and Queen Caroline at St. James's Palace.

THE (2ND) DUCHESS OF RICHMOND

The Duchess of Richmond was made a Lady of the Bedchamber which meant being in constant attendance on the Queen for about a week at a time. Ladies were not allowed to sit in the presence of royalty unless invited, or to leave the room unless dismissed. The 2nd Duke's family was on very good terms with the Royal family. His daughter, Lady Caroline Lennox took part in a performance of *The Indian Emperor or The Conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards*, a play written by John Dryden. It was first performed at the Master of the Mint's (John Conduitt) house and was such a success they were asked to repeat it at St James's Palace in front of the King and Queen.



Lady Sarah Lennox by Francis Cotes.

3RD DUKE OF RICHMOND

The 3rd Duke was very briefly a Lord of the Bedchamber (November to December 1760). He bore the Sceptre with the Dove at the coronation of George III. However, when it came to politics, he was a Whig politician and quarreled bitterly with the King. He regarded the King as a threat to British constitutional monarchy. The Duke was passionate about liberty, so took up the cause of the American colonists, the Irish, Catholics or voters.



The 3rd Duke of Richmond by George Romney.

4TH DUKE OF RICHMOND



The 4th Duke of Richmond by William Cuming.

The 4th Duke (nephew of the 3rd Duke) had an unfortunate run-in with a member of the Royal Family. His rash nature led to a duel with Prince Frederick Augustus, Duke of York, George III's second son. Richmond felt that the Prince had slighted his honour, both of whom were serving in the Coldstream Guards with the Prince as Colonel and Richmond a young captain. The duel took place on Wimbledon Common in May 1789; Richmond's bullet grazed the Prince's hair, but the Prince did not fire at all. Later they made up and two years later, the Prince helped extinguish the fire at Richmond House. As well as being Lord Lieutenant of Ireland from 1807-1813, the 4th Duke was made a Knight of the Garter in 1812.

In the mid-1770s he dared to sail in a yacht through the fleet flying the American colours, right under the nose of the King! When the Duke did eventually side with the King in politics, George III is reported to have said: 'There was no man by whom he has been so offended, and no-one to whom he was so much indebted, as the Duke of Richmond.' The 3rd Duke was made a Knight of the Garter in 1782.

COURT APPOINTMENTS II



The 5th Duke of Richmond by Samuel Lane.

5TH DUKE OF RICHMOND

The 5th Duke bore the Sceptre with the Dove at the Coronations of William IV and Queen Victoria and was made a Knight of the Garter in 1829. He was Postmaster General from 1830-1834 for William IV and a member of Lord Grey's cabinet. He was ADC to William IV in 1832 and Queen Victoria between 1837 and 1841. His principal legacy was the development of the Goodwood racecourse. He had a string of successful racehorses and was a senior steward of the Jockey Club. In this capacity, he sat next door to George IV at a dinner given for the Jockey Club in 1828. The following year he also sat next to the king although the king was suffering from gout! During his lifetime, Goodwood Raceweek became an integral part of the aristocratic social season.

6TH DUKE OF RICHMOND

The 6th Duke was an important Tory politician, becoming President of the Board of Trade and Leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords. Continuing in the family tradition, he was made a Knight of the Garter in 1867. He became Lord President of the Council in Disraeli's 1874 administration and was the first Secretary of State for Scotland.

The 6th Duke corresponded regularly with the Queen and other members of the Royal Family, inviting them to Goodwood and Gordon Castle and sending congratulations on Royal anniversaries and engagements. The Queen also made him Duke of Gordon of the new creation.

One very poignant letter was written from The Queen to the 6th Duke following the death of his wife:



The 6th Duke of Richmond & Gordon by Sir Francis Grant.



A signed photograph of Queen Victoria given by her to the 6th Duke of Richmond in 1884.

'Windsor Castle, March 8 1887

The Queen can hardly find words to express her warm & true sympathy with the Duke of Richmond in this his hour of terrible grief & bereavement, which has seemd to come so suddenly upon him and his family. The Queen not having heard for some time was in hopes that the Duchess had entirely recovered her severe accident last Nov: & was therefore greatly surprised & shocked when she heard on Wednesday last in London of her alarming illness.

The Queen does not attempt to offer any comfort to the Duke for there is none to give in a grief so great & a loss so irreparable as the one the Duke has now to endure-no loss can equal that of the partner of your life-the sharer of all your joys, trials, sorrows! The Queen knows too well what this is & she prays God to support the Duke & give him strength to bear this terrible blow. She would ask him to express her sympathy to his children & accept the sincere condolences of Princess Beatrice & Prince Henry. The Duchess looked so strong & well always, that it is difficult to realize the sad truth. The Duke has always been so kind to the Queen & so ready to help her on all occasions, that she feels doubly for him in his affliction.'

A few years later she was asking is he could recommend a forester: 'Steadiness & sobriety are essential qualities'.

ROYAL GOODWOOD
GOODWOOD HOUSE EXHIBITION

COURT APPOINTMENTS II

7TH DUKE OF RICHMOND

Edward VII made the 7th Duke of Richmond a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order and a Knight of the Order of the Garter (1905). He was militia ADC to Queen Victoria between 1896 and 1901 and to Edward VII between 1901 and 1910. He carried the Sceptre with the Dove at the Coronation of George V in 1911. A great friend of Edward VII's, the 7th Duke was on familiar terms with many members of the Royal Family and attended several Royal weddings.



The 7th Duke of Richmond & Gordon by Sir Arthur Stockdale Cope.

9TH DUKE OF RICHMOND

Like his ancestor, the 5th Duke of Richmond, the 9th Duke carried the Sceptre with the Dove at two Coronations: those of George VI and The Queen.



The 9th Duke and Duchess of Richmond & Gordon in their Coronation Robes for George VI's Coronation with their nephew Charles Vyner (who was later killed in World War II).



The 9th Duke of Richmond & Gordon (far right) at the Coronation of The Queen.