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1
1, CAMBRIDGE GATE,
REGENT'S PARK,
N.W.1.

The Poem "The Defence of Guenevere" was one of the shorter works of William Morris - a very important figure & one of the most prolific writers of the last century. He was born in 1834 & died in 1896. Besides devoting his life to art & literature he became equally well known as a painter & a poet. ~~At a later~~ He established various businesses for an artistic purpose. For instance he founded a press for producing books in the same beautiful way as the early Italian & Venetian printers had done - He established a factory & designed & made furniture equal to anything in the past. This undertaking was so successful

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M.W.I.

That it changed the whole fashion
of English house furnishing.
He ~~designed~~ made beautiful
designs for glass windows of stained
glass & besides this did
considerable work as a decorative
artist. ~~etc~~

All this would appear almost
too much for any one person to attempt
but it was rendered easy to a point by
the simple fact that the whole of
his ^{various} activities happened to be influenced
by exactly the same spirit & motive -
the artistic feeling of the Middle Ages
& to reproduce the change Beauty
of the Middle Ages -
He was

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Nutley, Sussex.

Same feeling for the middle ages
poem of the Guinevere

It was this picture of the Middle Ages that inspired
that inspired the composer to write the music to "G -"
He felt the simplicity & the starkly truth of this character
the love of the Queens for the great knight of the Arthur -
two human beings tortured by their ^{their love for each other} ~~own~~ ~~destinies~~ &
yet by their destinies condemned to ~~utterable~~
~~loneliness~~ ~~isolation~~ ~~apart~~ ~~loneliness~~ ~~isolation~~ ~~apart~~ ~~loneliness~~ ~~isolation~~ ~~apart~~
Guinevere tells her story to the
He scored it for dramatic voice & large orchestra.

In the movement we visualize Queen Guinevere
in the great hall of the Castle ^{defendly} ^{purify} before the per-
accused ^{the King of the Round Table} ^{& especially the} ^{seeing} ^{Guinevere} accused of Infidelity
to the King & is there awaiting her sentence ^{by a jury of knights} ~~infidelity~~
She admits her love for Lancelot ~~but denies~~
~~infidelity~~ - William Morris ~~at the end of his poem~~
~~has her life saved~~ ~~Lancelot~~ ~~it does not~~
follow the way where Tristram died, the
original account of Malloy who had the Queen
burnt at the stake. In the real story she is
about to be burnt when Lancelot comes &
Saves her -

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~~In the 1st movement~~

In the 2nd movement, we have the portrayal of the ~~we have the~~ O. describe the fight which took place between L. + M. - the intent of the Queen occurs, whom L. had challenged in defence of the Queen's honour. She then

She continues her defence in recalling the battle at which they had all been present in the past -

3rd movement. The Queen meditates on her love for Lancelot. Thus love when she tried so hard to stop & when completely lost hold of her - possessed her

~~In the 4th movement~~ She tells of how ^{in further} upon the accusation that L. was found in her apartment. She explains the fact that she had been ~~to~~ Lancelot, with which ^{means} her supplication ~~to~~ Lancelot, which would ^{be} OK here a ~~the 4th movement of an~~ ~~that~~