The stained glass windows

The stained glass windows are from three different periods, each with its own distinctive style. The windows in the narthex and main body of the church are Victorian (installed between 1887 and 1903), the windows in the side aisle – the Alexandra Memorial windows – are from the late 1920s, and the window in the Lady Chapel is from 1971. The Victorian windows came from Heaton Butler and Bayne, one of the principal stained glass studios in London in the second half of the 19th century. Bayne drew on a Gothic style heavily influenced by Rossetti and became "one of the finest artists involved in high Victorian stained glass".

The narthex
The three windows portraying *St Peter, St James and St John* were dedicated in June 1901.

The west wall
Above the entrance to the church are four windows from 1885–1888 depicting English and Danish saints. From left to right they are:

St Alban, the first English martyr: supposedly a soldier in the Roman army, he gave shelter to a Christian priest, was captured and killed in 303;

Canute the Holy, King of Denmark 1080–1086: he supposedly took the relics of St Alban from England to the Church of St Mary and Alban in Odense where, in 1086, he himself was murdered before the altar;

Edward the Confessor, King of England 1042–1066, whose greatest achievement was the building of Westminster Abbey;

St George, patron saint of England, a Roman soldier put to death for his faith in 303, he became the patron saint of leprosy hospitals and of knights and soldiers.

The south wall
The four windows in the south wall of the nave form a connected series of illustrations from the life of Christ, beginning with his birth and ending with the Cross.

The Ellis Memorial window was given by the congregation in memory of the Rev Robert Stevenson Ellis, chaplain 1834–1883 and English tutor to Queen Alexandra. The subject is the *Nunc dimittis*. The left light depicts Mary and Joseph, the right light shows Anna and the aged Simeon holding Jesus, and in the cinquefoil is the Archangel Gabriel.

The Duke of Clarence window was erected by the congregation in memory of the Duke of Clarence, the eldest son of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra, who died in 1892. The window, depicting *the finding of Christ in the temple*, shows the young boy Jesus found by Mary and Joseph talking with the elders in the temple.

The Queen Victoria Jubilee Memorial window, called *Home at Bethany*, was erected by the congregation to commemorate the sixtieth year of Queen Victoria's reign in 1898. It shows Jesus teaching a group, including Martha and Mary.

The Stephens Memorial window was dedicated in 1898 in memory of Professor George Stephens and his wife. Professor Stephens was Professor of English at Copenhagen University and the driving force behind the building of the church. The window, *Bearing the Cross*, depicts Christ's way to his crucifixion followed by the sorrowing Mary and John.

The north wall of the transept

The two windows and the tablet between them form the *Queen Alexandra Memorial*. Princess Alexandra of Denmark married the Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII – see his memorial on the south wall opposite), who played a prominent part in raising the funds to build the church. The memorial was unveiled by King Christian X and dedicated by the Bishop of Fulham in 1929.

St Hilda (died 680) is the central figure in the east window. A princess and niece of the first Christian king of Northumbria, she founded a monastery at Whitby (on the North Sea coast opposite Denmark). She carries a church in her right hand and a crozier in the left. Above her is the shield of the Diocese of London, as the church was originally in that diocese. On the left of the abbess are the arms of King George V, Queen Alexandra's son, and on the right the arms of King Christian X, Queen Alexandra's nephew. Beneath these arms are, on the left the shield and supporters of the city of London, and on the right the shield and supporters of the city of Copenhagen, representing Alexandra's native city and her city by adoption. The choice of St Hilda for this window perhaps reflects Alexandra's strong role in the foundation of this church: as Abbess of Whitby, St Hilda was revered for her wisdom and leadership.

St Elizabeth of Hungary (1206–1230) is the central figure in the west window, in the robes of a royal princess. The rose above the figure refers to a legend telling how her husband, who disapproved of her charitable work, one day demanded to see what she was hiding in her apron. But as she opened her bundle, the bread there, destined for the poor, was miraculously turned into roses. On the left of the figure are the arms of Alexandra as Queen of England with the shield of St Alban underneath. On the right are the arms of Alexandra as Princess of Wales with the shield of the Dannebrog underneath. Why is St Elizabeth here? Possibly because she was something of a cult figure in Edwardian England, with poems written about her.

The memorial was designed by Geoffrey Webb, a student of the famous stained-glass artist Sir Ninian Comper. Having a fine sense of colour and beautiful detail, he was also well known for his work with heraldry. He made good use of white glass in his designs, allowing in much light and giving a richness of colour to his work. His signature spider's web can be seen in the bottom right corner of the window nearest the Lady Chapel.

The Lady Chapel

This chapel contains a window dedicated to Princess Viggo of Denmark (1894–1966). An American, Eleanor Green, she married Prince Viggo in 1924. Always known as Princess Viggo, she became a regular member of the congregation and a great benefactor of the church. The window depicts *Compassion and St Alban*. It was made in the local workshop of Frese & Sønner.

The eastern wall

Above the altar, giving height to the church, is the east window from 1885. The centre panel represents the *Crucifixion* and below it the *Last Supper*. On the left is the *Virgin Mary* with the *Annunciation* below, and on the right *St John* with the *Tomb* below.