

# St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle

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THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF ST. GEORGE'S  
with which is amalgamated  
THE ASSOCIATION OF THE DESCENDANTS  
OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER

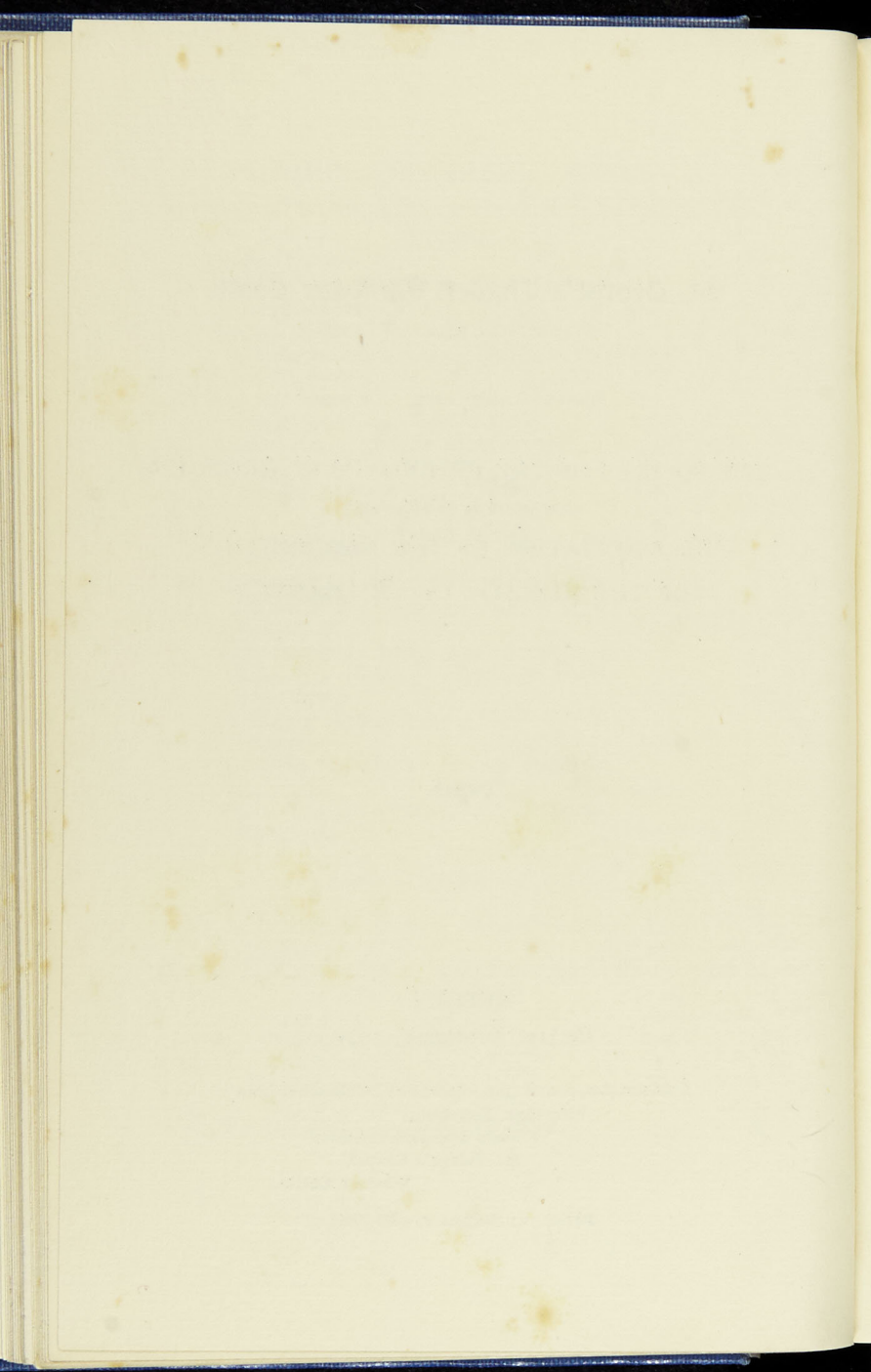


REPORT  
to 31st December, 1937

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The Hon. Secretary,  
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St. George's Chapel,  
Windsor Castle.

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THE SOCIETY OF  
THE FRIENDS OF ST. GEORGE'S  
with which is amalgamated  
THE ASSOCIATION OF THE DESCENDANTS  
OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER

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OBJECTS :

The Beautifying of the Chapel  
The Preservation of its Fabric  
and of  
Other Buildings in the charge of the Dean and Canons

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Patron :

HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

COMMITTEE :

*Chairman :*

The Very Rev. the DEAN OF WINDSOR.

*Vice-Chairman :*

A MEMBER OF THE CHAPTER.

*Representatives of :*

The Minor Canons—Rev. E. H. FELLOWES, M.A., Mus.Doc., M.V.O.

The Lay Clerks—Mr. BELL KEMPTON.

The Military Knights of Windsor—The GOVERNOR.

The St. George's School Old Boys Club—Mr. M. TAPPER.

Eton College—The VICE-PROVOST.

The Mayor and Corporation of Windsor—The MAYOR.

*Representatives of the Members :*

Miss M. CURTIS, M.A.

Mr. H. F. GOODFORD, B.A.

Mrs. MONTGOMERY

Mr. S. F. OXLEY

Captain G. PARRATT

Mr. A. P. SHAW, J.P.

Mr. A. WIGAN

*Hon. Secretary :*

Canon A. S. CRAWLEY, M.C., M.A.,

4 The Cloisters, Windsor Castle.

*Assistant Secretary :*

Mrs. CARTERET CAREY, O.B.E.,

6 Lower Ward, Windsor Castle.

*Hon. Registrar :*

Captain MITFORD RENSHAW,

4 Royal Avenue, London, S.W.3.

*Hon. Treasurer :*

Mr. J. LONGSTAFF, Barclays Bank Ltd., Windsor.

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## THE DEAN'S REPORT

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MY DEAR FRIENDS,

During the year 1937 149 new members have joined, sixty-nine as Descendants and eighty as Friends, twenty of them as life members. The donations of the latter which are put to the Capital Account amount to £113. Five Friends and two Descendants have, alas! passed away. Among them Brig.-General W. G. L. Green, who from the beginning acted as Hon. Treasurer for the Descendants, and who by his personal character won the affection of all who worked with him. Twenty Friends and forty-five Descendants have lapsed. Thus the membership has been increased during the year by seventy-seven, which is very satisfactory.

As we have no proper body of people to apply to, it is very difficult to gain new members unless the Friends help us by inviting their friends, which we most earnestly ask them to do.

The Statement of Accounts printed in this Report shows an income for the year from subscriptions of £347. During the year a further £225 Capital was invested and there was a nice balance from the sale of the "Romance" and Guide Books.

We cannot be too grateful to Mr. S. F. Oxley for another generous gift of 2000 copies of the German edition of my Guide Book to the Chapel.

In the Suspense Account there is £300, a donation earmarked towards the repairs to the Canons' Cloisters.

The painting of the Organ Pipes was carried out by Mr. Laurence A. Turner and cost £375. I think every one

must feel what an immense improvement this was. It seems to have reduced the size of the organ and brought it more into harmony with its surroundings. I certainly never expected the improvement to be as great as it has been.

There was a further expense in the scaffolding which had to be kept in position for six weeks and adjusted from time to time. This cost £93 7s. 8d., which was also defrayed by our Association.

We have been able to carry out repairs to the Dean's Cloisters for a smaller sum than was expected, only £180 14s. in all, as we came to the conclusion that the original proposal was unnecessary, and a more modest scheme would answer all our requirements. As £115 11s. 5d. of this had already been paid in 1936, the work was completed by the Friends in the last year. A special donation of £100 was made by Dame Violet Wills towards this object.

You will read with interest the two articles by Canon Ollard, one on a page of the old registers, another on the treasures which used to belong to St. George's, of which there are fortunately several inventories in existence. The other article on the plate now in the possession of the Chapter by Mr. E. A. Jones. Mr. Jones is the foremost writer to-day on the subject of old plate. In addition to his great book on the *Gold and Silver of Windsor Castle*, he has catalogued the plate belonging to the Cambridge Colleges, as well as Eton and other collections throughout the world, ranging from Russia to the United States. We are indeed fortunate in securing his services for St. George's, for which he has generously refused any remuneration.

Last year we all enjoyed the musical programme given us by Dr. Harris with Madame Jelli D'Aranyi and her sister, Madame Adila Fachiri. This year we are to have other music from Dr. Harris, assisted

by members of our Choir, illustrating some of the older Church music.

Members who pay their subscription at the Annual Meeting are asked to hand it to the Secretary or Assistant Secretary in an envelope with their names and addresses carefully written upon it, so that a receipt may be sent to them.

The Secretary has leaflets explaining the objects and terms of the membership, similar to that printed on pages 39 and 40, which he is always ready to send. It would be a great saving of trouble and expense if those who do not now pay their subscriptions by Banker's Order would do so and use the form in the Annual Report.

ALBERT BAILLIE,

*Dean.*



THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF ST. GEORGE'S  
*with which is amalgamated*  
 THE ASSOCIATION OF DESCENDANTS OF THE KNIGHTS  
 OF THE GARTER

*Statement of Receipts and Payments for the year to  
 31st December, 1937*

<i>Capital Account</i>				£	s.	d.
BALANCE at 1st January, 1937 .. ..	..	..	..	115	6	7
RECEIPTS :						
Life Membership Fees .. ..	£	s.	d.	113	16	4
Bank Interest .. ..	..	..	..	0	17	3
				<hr/>		
				114	13	7
PAYMENTS :						
Purchase of 234 National Savings Certificates	175	10	0	230	0	2
Purchase of £50 3½ per cent War Loan						
Bearer Bonds .. ..	..	..	..	51	7	1
				<hr/>		
				226	17	1
BALANCE at 31st December, 1937 .. ..	..	..	..	£3	3	1

(NOTE.—At 31st December, 1937, the Society held £350 3½ per cent War Loan Bearer Bonds, the market value of which at that date was £356 2s. 6d., and 500 National Savings Certificates, the realizable value of which was £380 10s. 10d.)

General Account									
BALANCE at 1st January, 1937 :				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
At Bank	..	..	..	287	13	2			
In Hand	..	..	..	4	4	4			
RECEIPTS :							291	17	6
Donations and Subscriptions ..	..	..	..	347	2	3			
Bank and War Loan Interest ..	..	..	..	9	7	8			
Refund of Income Tax ..	..	..	..	2	4	10			
Festival Tea ..	..	..	..	1	19	7			
Amount transferred from "Romance" and Publications Account ..	..	..	..	100	0	0			
Amount transferred from Suspense Account				13	3	0			
							473	17	4
PAYMENTS :							£765	14	10
Painting Organ Pipes ..	..	..	..	468	7	8			
Assistant Secretary ..	..	..	..	55	0	0			
Printing and Stationery ..	..	..	..	80	9	9			
Members' Book Expenses ..	..	..	..	12	0	6			
Translations ..	..	..	..	5	5	0			
Photographs ..	..	..	..	3	7	6			
Picture Frames, Mounts, etc. ..	..	..	..	3	3	6			
Postages and Sundries ..	..	..	..	16	2	4			
							£643	16	3
BALANCE at 31st December, 1937 :									
At Bank	..	..	..	117	1	5			
In Hand	..	..	..	4	17	2			
							£121	18	7

*"Romance" and Publications Account*

			£	s.	d.
BALANCE at 1st January, 1937	..	..	143	15	8
RECEIPTS :			£	s.	d.
Sale of Publications	..	..	70	12	6
Sale of Badges	..	..	15	6	6
				85	19 0
				229	14 8
PAYMENTS :					
Purchase of Publications	..	..	41	13	4
Amount transferred to General Account	..	..	100	0	0
				141	13 4
BALANCE at 31st December, 1937	..	..	£88	1	4

*Suspense Account*

			£	s.	d.
BALANCE at 1st January, 1937	..	..	312	2	0
RECEIPTS :			£	s.	d.
Donation for Painting Organ Pipes	..	..	1	1	0
Interest	..	..	0	15	8
				1	16 8
				313	18 8
PAYMENT :					
Amount transferred to General Account towards the cost of painting the Organ	..	..		13	3 0
BALANCE at 31st December, 1937	..	..	£300	15	8

JOHN LONGSTAFF,  
*Hon. Treasurer.*

LAYTON-BENNETT & CO.,  
*Hon. Auditors.*

*February, 1938.*



# DOMUS AND FABRIC FUNDS

## Summary for the Year ended 31st December, 1937

INCOME.		£	s.	d.
(a) "DOMUS" FUND:				
To Payment received from Ecclesiastical Commissioners .. .. .	6,400	0	0	
„ Amount received from other sources, including income of a suspended Canonry ..	2,246	4	11	
(b) "FABRIC" FUND:				
To Amount received from the Windsor Castle State Apartments Fund ..	1,000	0	0	
„ Amount received from other sources ..	514	9	8	
Total Income for the Year ..	£10,160	14	7	

EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.
By Salaries—Minor Canons, Organists, Chapter Clerk and Surveyor, Lay Clerks, Verger, &c. .. .. .	5,290	16	6	
„ Maintenance—Chapel and Services—Lighting, Heating, Cleaning, Rates and Taxes .. .. .	1,667	18	10½	
„ Choristers' Scholarships, Choir School Expenses .. .. .	1,126	10	5	
„ Statutory Payments—Ancient Stipends, Charities .. .. .	454	18	10	
„ Fabric Charges—Chapel and Collegiate Buildings .. .. .	1,501	0	5	
Total Expenditure for the Year ..	£10,041	5	0½	
Balance Surplus for the Year ..	£119	9	6¾	

Summary of Reduction of Deficit Brought Forward 1931-32 to 1936-37.		£	s.	d.
1931-32. Deficit brought forward ..	1,459	11	11½	
1932-33. Deficit reduced to .. .. .	900	0	10	
1933-34. Deficit reduced to .. .. .	325	16	9	
1934-35. Deficit reduced to .. .. .	91	16	10½	
1935-36. Deficit converted to Surplus of ..	448	9	2¾	
1936-37. Surplus increased to .. .. .	567	18	9½	

A. C. DEANE

Canon and Steward.

## A PAGE FROM AN OLD ATTENDANCE REGISTER

By CANON OLLARD.

THE illustration on the inset sheet shows a page from one of the most interesting and rarest of our MSS.—a Register of the attendance of the members of the College at the Chapel services. This sheet is for December 1384. Unhappily we have such sheets only from October 1384 to May 1386, and they are not quite continuous. Then there is a break until June 1468, but that is a splendid MS. and goes on to July 1479. Then there is another break until 1667, and that series lasts till 1711. It begins again in June 1762 and continues to the present day. For our attendances at all services in the choir are still marked, though our incomes no longer depend on them. That was why these records were made at first, for by the Statutes of our Founder, King Edward III, the Warden, each of the twelve Canons, and each of the Military Knights received 1s. a day if he attended the required services.

The thirteen Priest Vicars (or Minor Canons) were obliged to attend every service (unless excused), for which they were paid £8 a year. Of this, 8s. was paid to them each month and the balance of 16s. at the end of each quarter. For missing Mattins or the High Mass they were fined 2d., for missing any other service 1d. These fines (mulcts, *multae*) were divided among the other Priest Vicars; the mulcts are duly noted on this sheet.

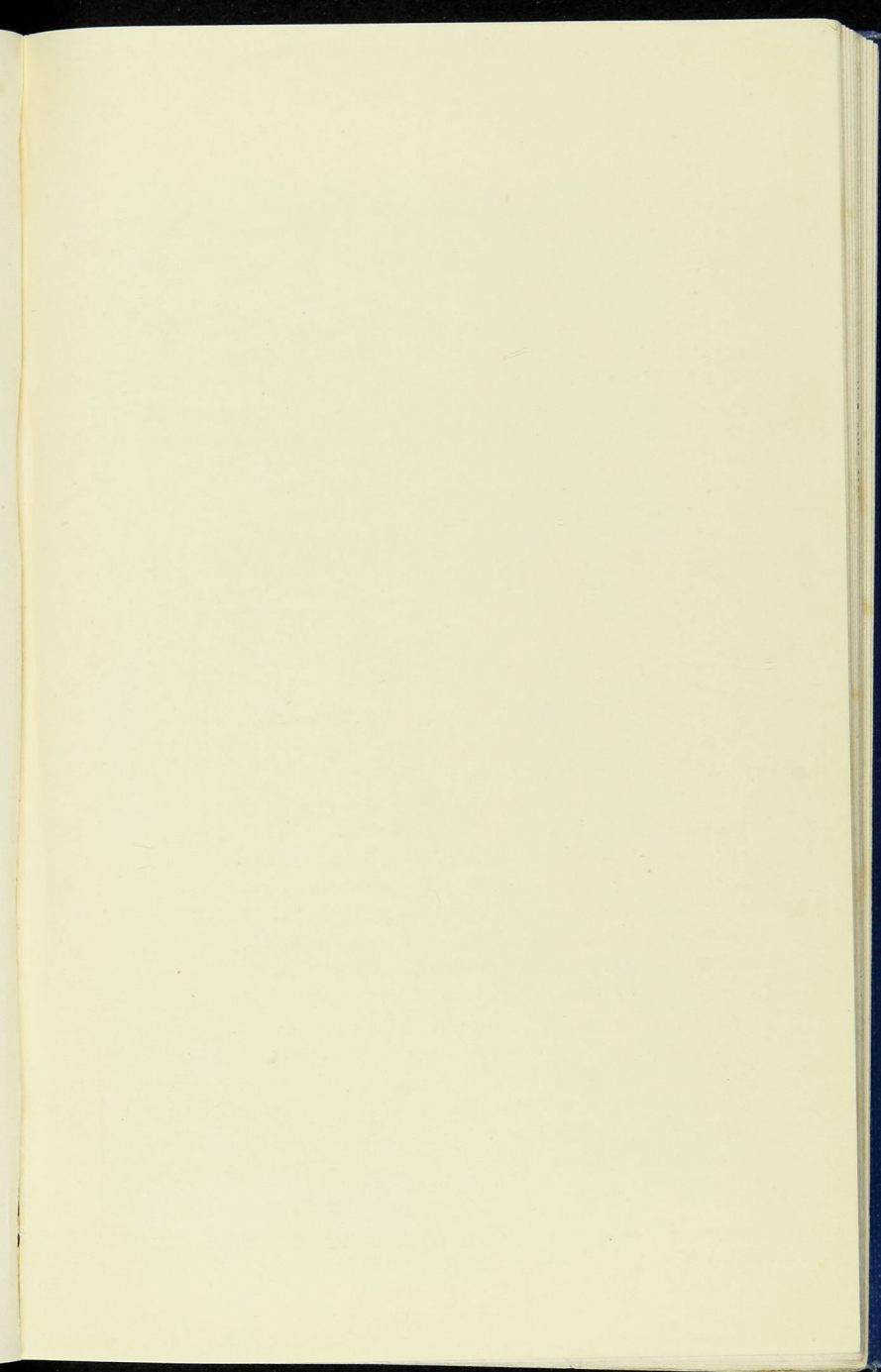
After the Priest Vicars come the four Clerks. The two seniors of them were in Deacon's and Sub-Deacon's Orders respectively and received each 8 marks, i.e., £5 6s. 8d. a year. The two juniors were paid 6 marks each, i.e., £4 a year. These Clerks, if they were suitable, were promoted to be Priest Vicars.

There were also six Choristers, who were paid yearly 5 marks each, i.e., £3 6s. 8d. In this list it will be noticed that there were only twelve Priest Vicars and only five Choristers, one of whom, John Denby, had been admitted on 13th December.

Last on the list are the three Bellringers, who were paid 5s. 2d. each, and the Hostiarius or Door-keeper, who received thrice as much, viz., 15s. 6d. It will be noticed that a cross is prefixed to the names of those to whom payments were made. That is probably a receipt by the payee.

Two other points need explanation. First, the smallness of the sums of money. Most probably it is necessary to multiply these by twenty to bring them up to the modern standard, i.e., 1s. then is equal to £1 now, though it is held by a great scholar, Dr. Coulton, that the sums should be multiplied by forty, in that 1s. then equals in purchasing power £2 to-day. Secondly, the services in the Chapel, at which attendance was required. The Warden and Canons to earn their daily allowance had to attend twice, viz., Mattins, the High Mass, or Evensong. Each Knight had to attend thrice, for the Knights were to be specially men of prayer. They had to attend the Mass of the Blessed Virgin, the High Mass and Evensong, each attendance being marked by a disc. In this month it will be noticed that neither of the Knights—there were then only two—missed a service. And the services were far more frequent then than now. The day began with Mattins sung at dawn from March to Michaelmas; during the rest of the year it had to be finished by daybreak. This rather vague direction was interpreted by the Royal Commissioners in November 1547 to mean 6 a.m. all the year round and Evensong at 4 p.m., but the Minor Canons and Lay Clerks at once petitioned that Mattins should begin at the accustomed hour of 7 a.m.; and the petition was granted. After Mattins followed various celebrations





## 2

Qui est le 2<sup>e</sup>

$\overline{S_m} = \overline{S_{m+1}} + \overline{S_{m+2}}$

Sm. 4846

$$P_{11}^2 + P_{12}^2 + P_{22}^2$$

Foot again to 85 yds.



The following is the transcript of the page, with the contracted words written in full :

Postell (11). December xxxi dies.	
Custos (1) . . . . .	xxxjs
Dole (2). . . . .	xxvs
Boulond (3).	
Massyngham (4) . . . . .	v <sup>s</sup>
Lynton (5) . . . . .	vi <sup>s</sup>
Slake (6) . . . . .	v <sup>s</sup>
Shawe (7) . . . . .	xix <sup>s</sup>
Raundes (8) . . . . .	xiiijs
Prust (9) . . . . .	xx <sup>s</sup>
Clovile (10). . . . .	xxxjs
Postell (11). . . . .	xxxjs
Medeford (12) . . . . .	viiijs
Lorynge (13) . . . . .	xiiijs
Brauncester . . . . .	xxxjs
Biterle . . . . .	xxxjs
Summa xiii libræ x solidi. (Total £13 10s. od.)	
Acton . . . . .	xxiiijs
Bolton . . . . .	xxiiijs
Yonge . . . . .	xxiiijs
Berforde . . . . .	xxiiijs
Burton . . . . .	xxiiijs
Gloucester . . . . .	xxiiijs
Adam . . . . .	xxiiijs
Ayno . . . . .	xxiiijs
Chapman . . . . .	xxiiijs
More. . . . .	xxiiijs
Walpole . . . . .	xxiiijs
Jones . . . . .	xxiiijs
Summa xiii libræ viijs. (Total £14 8s. od.)	
Stanford . . . . .	xviiijs viiid
Bernewell . . . . .	xviiijs viiid
Lankton . . . . .	vijs viiid
Andrew . . . . .	xiijs
Summa lvis. (Total 56s.)	
v Choristæ quorum Johannes Denby	
receptus fuit xiii <sup>o</sup> die istius mensis xxvs xd	
(Five choristers, of whom John	
Denby was admitted on the	
13th day of that month).	
iii Campanistræ . . . . .	xvs viid
(Bell-ringers).	
Hostiarius . . . . .	xvs viid
Summa lvis xd. (Total 56s. 10d.)	
Summa totalis . . . . . xxxiii libræ xs xd	
(Sum total £33 10s. 10d.)	
Multæ { Acton xd } Vicariis solutæ	
(Fines) { More iid } (Paid to the Vicars.)	
{ Jones iiiid }	

- (1) This was WALTER ALMALY, who was Warden 1381-89. He had previously been Canon from 26th November, 1380. The title of Warden (*Custos*) was changed for that of Dean in 1417. AlmalY was Rector of Rosily, Glamorgan, in 1366, and Rector of Northmolton, Devon. He became a Prebendary of Chichester in 1386.
- (2) WILLIAM DOLE. Canon from 1377 to 1403.
- (3) JOHN BOULOND. Canon from 1381 to 1400, also Archdeacon of S. David's in 1399.
- (4) JOHN MASSYNGHAM. Canon from 1376 to 1408.
- (5) THOMAS LYNTON. Canon from 1378 to 1387. Also Prebendary of S. Paul's, 1381-87, and Treasurer of Wells, 1383-84.
- (6) NICOLAS SLAKE. Canon from 1382 to 1388. Also Archdeacon of Chester 1385-87, and later held a bewildering number of preferments, usually for a very short time. These included prebends of S. Paul's and of York, the Deanery, and later the Archdeaconry, of Wells, and concluded with the Deanery of S. Stephen's, Westminster, in 1396.
- (7) RICHARD SHAWEL. Canon from 1376 to 1403. Previously Rector of Littlebury, Essex, 1361-68; Warden of S. Margaret's Hospital, Huntingdon, to 1371; Rector of Farnham (diocese of Lincoln), 1371; and Prebendary of S. Stephen's, Westminster, 1368-76.
- (8) RICHARD RAUNDES. Canon from 1372 to 1400. Also Rector of Northmolton, 1374-1400. Warned to reside at his rectory, 1384.
- (9) JOHN PRUST. Canon from 1379 to 1403. Previously the Vicar of Paignton, which he exchanged for the rectory of Silverton, Devon, 1373. Warned to reside at Silverton 1384. Exchanged Silverton for the rectory of Shepperton (Middlesex), 1394.
- (10) EDMUND CLOVILE. Canon from at least 1358 to 1387. First mentioned as Canon when he was pardoned for poaching deer on Whitsun Eve, 1358. At the Visitation of 1378 he received a very scandalous character. But he was evidently a man of business and served the Chapter as Precentor, Treasurer and Steward in various years. He resigned for a prebend of S. Crantock (Cornwall) in 1387. In the earliest list of the Chapel service books, 1385, one of the two Breviaries had a direction that it was to be placed "in front of Edmund Clovile".
- (11) RICHARD POSTELL. Canon from 1373 to 1400. Having held various rectories he became, in 1373, Dean of Wolverhampton. In 1379 he was given also a prebend at Salisbury, which he held till his death in 1400. His name appears at the head of the page, as he was Treasurer of the College in that month.
- (12) RICHARD MEDEFORD. Canon from 1381 to 1390. Having held various rectories he became Rector of S. Magnus, London Bridge, 1381-83; Archdeacon of Norfolk, 1385; Dean of S. Martin-le-Grand, 1385; Prebendary of York, 1386. He was consecrated Bishop of Chichester 1389, when he vacated these other offices. Thence he was translated to Salisbury 1395, where he died 1407.
- (13) JOHN LORYNGE. Canon from at least 1362, when he became Treasurer. Died 1387. In 1360 he was Rector of Walsoken, Norfolk.

of Holy Communion then commonly called Mass. Two of these, the Mass of the Blessed Virgin and the Mass of *Requiem*, were "with note" (*cum nota*), which means that they were partly sung; the High Mass was, of course, entirely sung. Besides these the Priest Vicars were each, unless lawfully hindered, to celebrate Holy Communion daily. Further, the six Hour Services which marked the various stages in Our Lord's Passion were sung daily, beginning with Mattins and including Terce (probably at 9 a.m.), Sext at noon, None a little later and Evensong (Vespers) at 4 p.m. And the day would end with Compline at bedtime, though probably Vespers and Compline were said together and the two made one service as they do in our present Evensong in the Prayer Book. The whole day, from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m., if long and exacting, was a great offering of praise and worship; this Register shows how carefully it was observed.



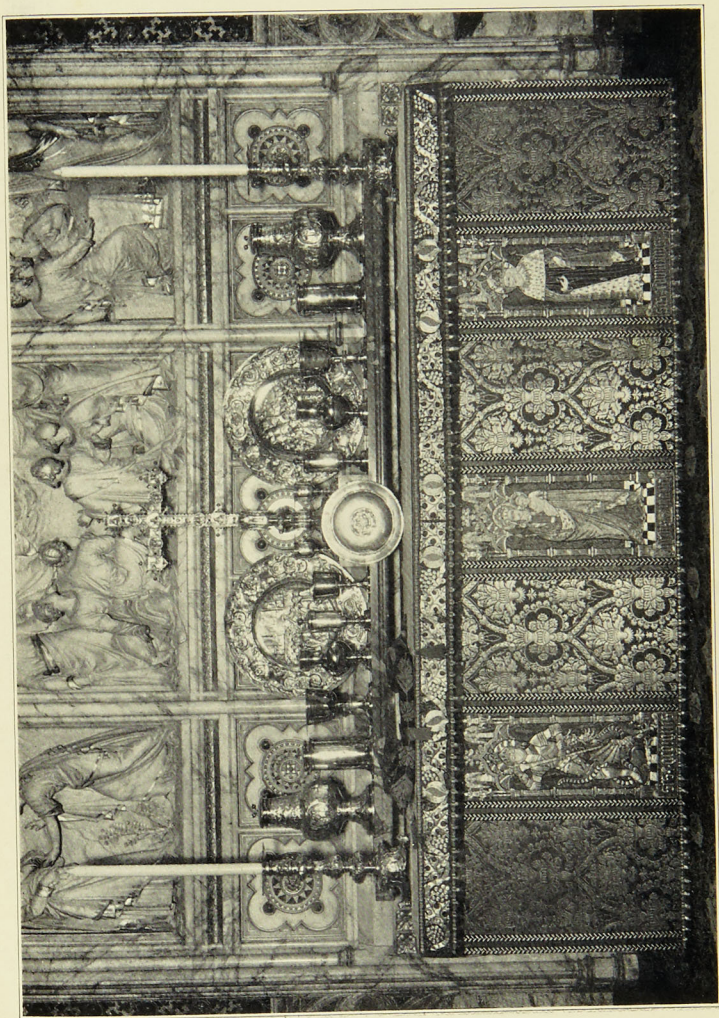
## A DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE AT ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR

By E. ALFRED JONES, M.A., F.S.A.

*(The numbers in parenthesis refer to the numbers on the photograph of the plate which is reprinted in this report for reference.)*

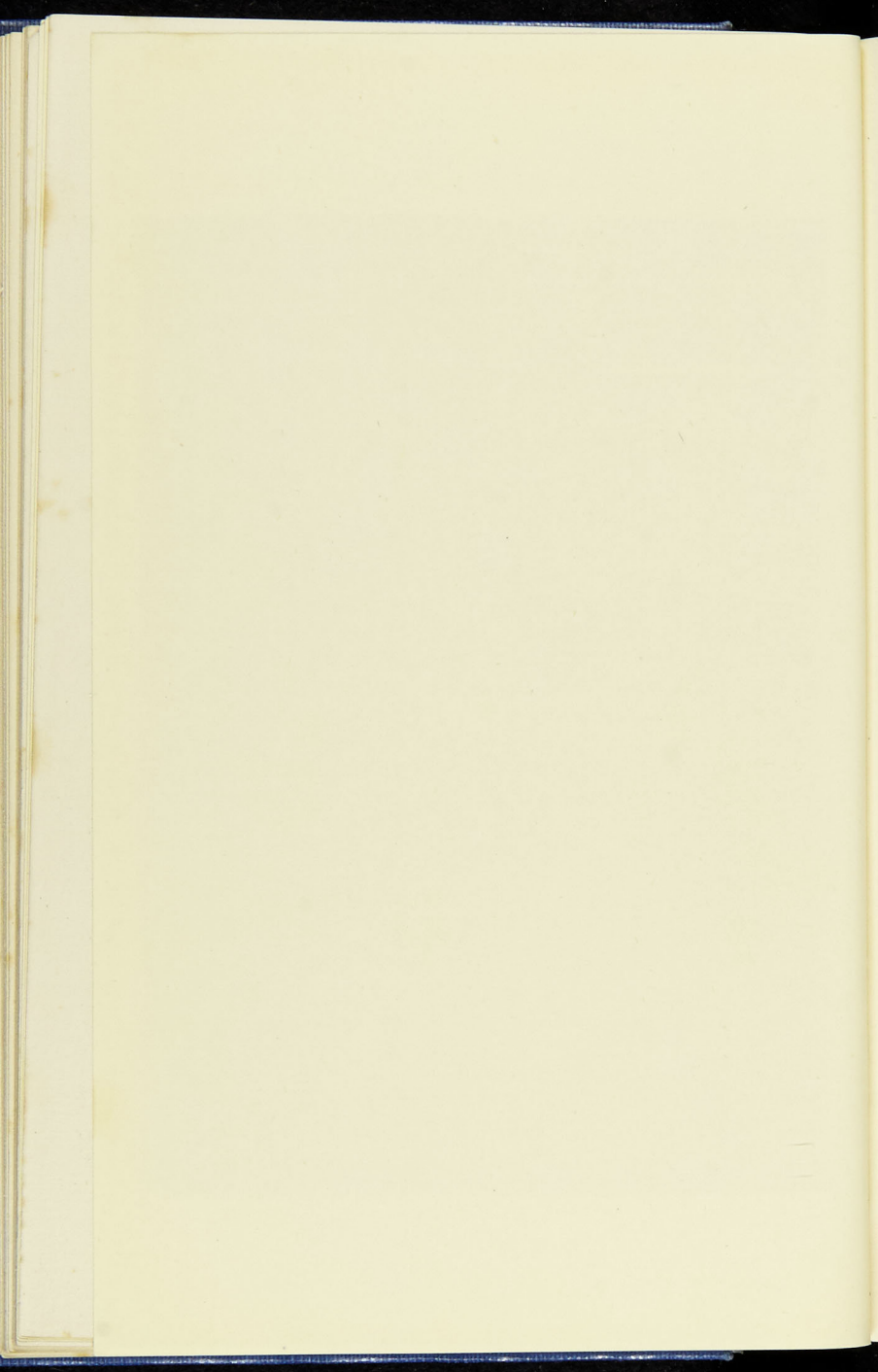
OF the rich display of costly silver-gilt vessels—most of the Royal plate, both ecclesiastical and domestic, is of silver-gilt—in St. George's Chapel, the first in date is a circular basin (No. 4), plain except for the large embossed rose in the centre, dating from 1548-49. Would that it could speak and reveal its long history of 390 years. One fact seems to be clear, namely, that it is not ecclesiastical, but a rosewater basin, and not improbably was part of Edward VI's plate from Windsor Castle. Presumably it was accompanied originally by a stately ewer, which stood in the middle of the basin covering the rose, in the manner of Archbishop Matthew Parker's noble pair of the year 1545-46 at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, which are the earliest complete pair in existence to-day. The basin is also of importance in the history of the "art and mystery" of the goldsmith as one of the very few pieces of plate of the short reign of Edward VI.

It is not inappropriate to recall that one of the earliest surviving rosewater basins is at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, wrought in 1493-94 and engraved with the arms of the See of Winchester and of Bishop Foxe, the founder and great benefactor of the College, who was also the donor of a second basin, of the date 1514-15, noteworthy for its early date. Another early basin, made in 1524-25,



THE HIGH ALTAR WITH SOME OF THE PLATE DISPLAYED.





has been transferred from the defunct Church of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, to St. Magnus, London Bridge, and to judge from the inscription it was a piece of family plate given "for the ewse of the poor, 1564". Another, of the date 1518-19, is to be seen in Wren's Church of St. Mary Woolnoth, but is a later gift by a pious parishioner.

We must turn to the reign of Queen Elizabeth for the next vessel (No. 6), a plain flagon of the tall globular form, so popular in Elizabethan and Jacobean times not only for ecclesiastical but also for domestic use. The flagon came from the London workshop in 1583-84 of a worthy goldsmith using the initials F R as his stamp, the maker of two charming little tankards of 1570-71 given by that great benefactor of plate to Cambridge, Archbishop Parker, to Gonville and Caius College and Trinity Hall. The companion flagon (No. 8) was made twenty years later and is stamped with the initials of a London goldsmith, I V, possibly John Vaughton or Joseph Vaughan, who died about 1656 or 1657. By the same craftsman is the Harris chalice (No. 5), to be described below, and of the very fine ewer and basin of 1617-18 of the Corporation of Norwich. Both flagons have lost their thumbpieces, which were probably in the form of winged cherubs, such as those on the very early pair, 1576-77, in Cirencester Parish Church, or those on Lady Savile's flagons of the same globular shape, dated 1598-99, removed from Eton College Chapel about 1800 to the Churches of two Eton livings, Mapledurham and Worplesdon.

Among the noteworthy flagons of the same shape are the decorated pair, 1598-99, presented by the foundress, Dorothy Wadham, to Wadham College, Oxford; the plain pair, 1605-06, at St. John's College, Oxford; and the ornate pair, 1607-08, given to Trinity College, Cambridge, by Lords John and Bernard Stuart, sons

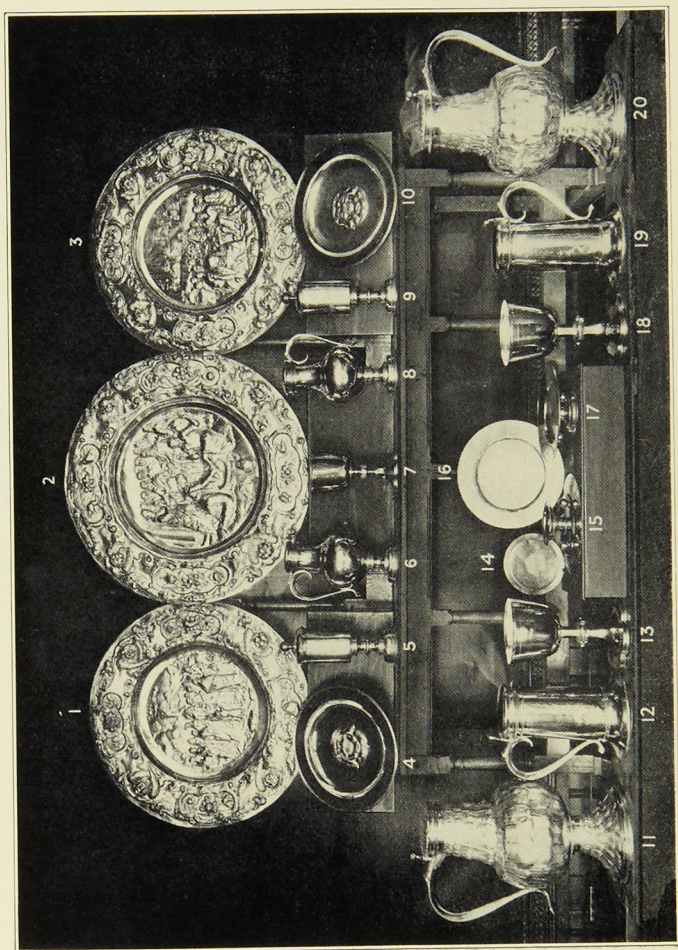
of Esme, third Duke of Lennox. For the study of the finest single collection of these costly vessels a visit to Moscow is necessary, incomprehensible as it may seem. There may be seen in the great and historic collection of English plate sent by Sovereigns of England to the Tsars and the Court of Russia, as well as to the Patriarchs of Moscow, two flagons of Elizabethan date and four Jacobean, while in the Treasury of the Patriarch are, or were, three of the years 1596-97 and 1606-07.

Such vessels, it is superfluous to add, were made of precious metal in earlier times, as may be seen, for example, in the wonderful wall painting of about 1310 in Croughton Church, Northamptonshire, and in the picture of the Meeting of Henry VIII and Francis I on the Field of the Cloth of Gold.

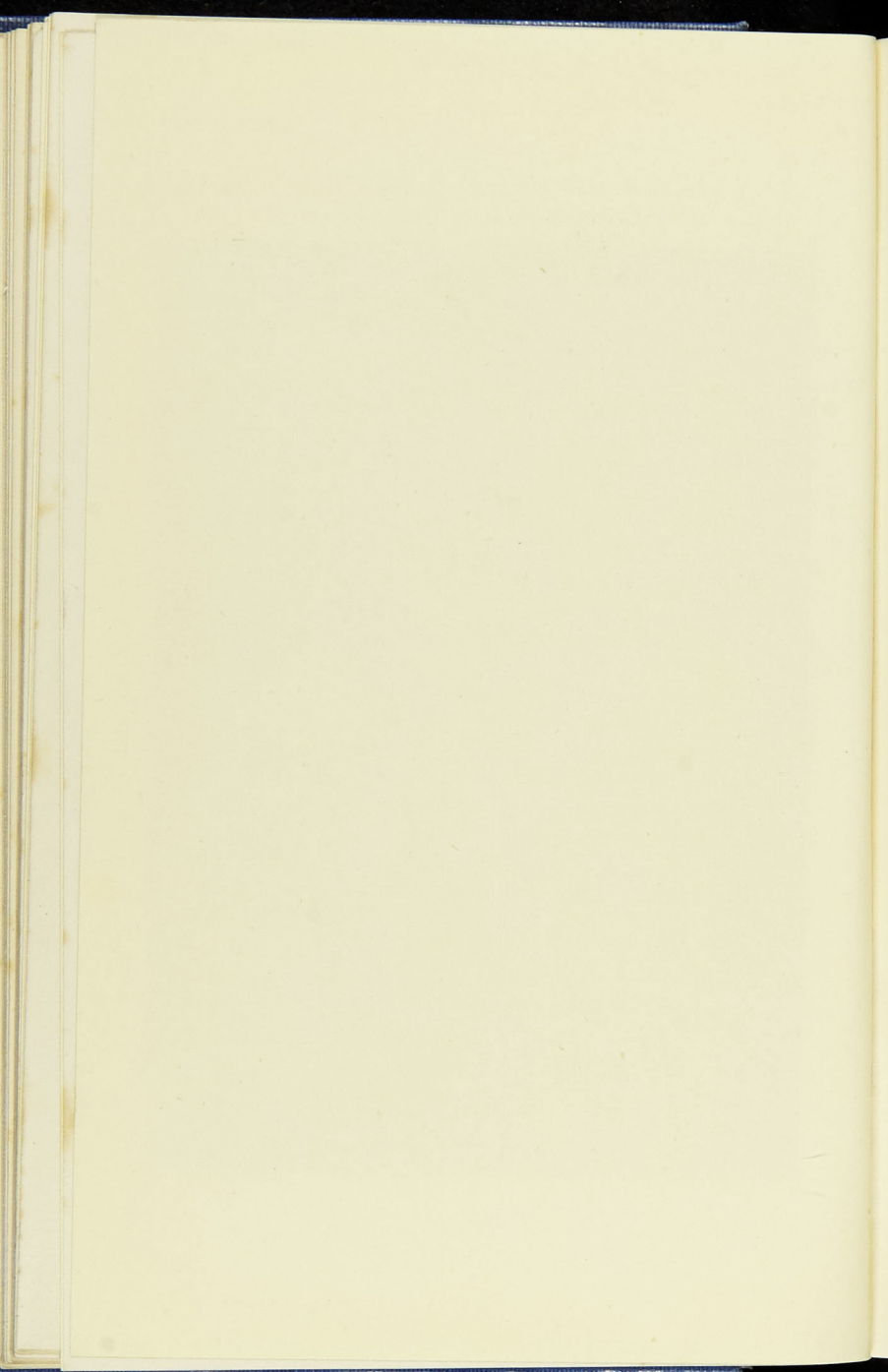
The first chalice of St. George's Chapel is plain and of conventional form, with a cover and ball finial, and is inscribed with the arms and name of Henry Harris (No. 5), of whom nothing is known except that he was of a Windsor family. By an interesting coincidence it is by the same goldsmith as the flagon of 1613-14 but a year earlier. The second chalice (No. 9) is a copy of four years later by the same maker, but is without arms or inscription.

As would be expected, the Chapel is rich in vessels of the reign of Charles II, provided to replace those plundered during the Civil War. Beginning with chalices, there are the plain pair (Nos. 13 and 18) of quasi-medieval form, enriched with the purely secular decoration of "cut-card" work, probably introduced from France about 1660, which was much favoured by London goldsmiths of this reign. Their paten-covers (Nos. 15 and 17) are unusual in having three ball feet and a single trumpet-shaped foot, one of which bears a mark of the time of George IV. A goldsmith using the mark WM was the maker in 1661-62—a mark to be seen on the pair





PART OF THE CHAPEL PLATE.





of flagons of the same date in St. George's Chapel. These were bought with money collected from the Knights Companions of the Order of the Garter. Another plain chalice (No. 7) of about the same date, also of quasi-medieval form, embellished with three cherubs' heads on the short baluster stem, and fitted with a paten-cover, is of pathetic interest as the gift of Lady Mary Heveningham, wife of the regicide, William Heveningham, a prisoner at Windsor Castle from 1660 until his death in 1678, perhaps as an act of propitiation for his disloyalty. The only mark is that of the goldsmith, A M, attributed to Andrew Moore, the maker of a pair of flagons, 1660-61, in the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace. Engraved upon the chalice and paten-cover is a cross patonce, not, as might be supposed, the Heveningham crest or that of her own family.

Another interesting gift is the simple paten (No. 14) of 1661-62, described as "a plain gilt corporas, the gift of Sir Richard Fanshaw, weighing 24 ounces". It is pleasantly engraved with the arms of the donor, a distinguished diplomatist and author (1608-66), and was taken by him to Windsor in 1662 on his way to Lisbon. For the use of the uncommon word "corporas" the Book of Common Prayer, Communion Rubric, 1549, may be quoted: "Then shall the minister take so much Bread and Wine, as shall suffice . . . laying the bread upon the corporas".

A pair of early flagons (Nos. 6 and 8) of globular shape have been described. Another pair (Nos. 11 and 20), very different in style and of great and massive proportions, measuring no less than  $21\frac{1}{4}$  inches in height, may now be described. They are covered with a most unusual and exotic decoration of boldly-embossed feathers, not to be seen on any plate other than Royal; in front is a representation of the Good Shepherd, on the neck a crowned rose and on the foot a plain cross; on the cover is St. George slaying the Dragon. They are without a

London date-letter, but they were undoubtedly made about 1662, the date of their purchase, by a London goldsmith using the punch T B in script, as on a chalice and patens of 1640-41 at Oriel College, Oxford. A pair with the same peculiar decoration of feathers, but without the figures of the Good Shepherd and St. George, wrought in 1664-65 by Charles Shelley, goldsmith to Charles II, and engraved with the arms and cipher of the Duke of York, are said to have come from the Old Chapel at Whitehall Palace and are now at Windsor Castle. A third pair, dated 1660-61, by the same unknown goldsmith as the above pair in St. George's Chapel, are in the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, and are illustrated with other plate in the late Canon Edgar Sheppard's book on the Palace. In the same Royal Chapel are a pair of cylindrical form, also covered with the same remarkable feather decoration, made in 1660-61 by the same craftsman as the Heveningham chalice.

Little may be said of the third pair of flagons (Nos. 12 and 19), dated 1661-62, in St. George's Chapel, except that they are plain and conform to the more common cylindrical shape so popular for sacred and secular purposes from Elizabethan times. A fact of some interest is that they are by the same unknown maker as a pair of the same shape, 1664-65, now at Windsor Castle, with other plate from Whitehall Palace, and of the pair of chalices of 1661-62, already described. They and the feathered flagons "with great bellies" and the pair of chalices were bought with subscriptions of the Knights Companions of the Order of the Garter.

The large dishes, characteristic of goldsmiths' work of Charles II, may now be considered. First there (No. 2) is the great one measuring over 28 inches in diameter, embossed and chased in the centre with Christ washing the feet of St. Peter and with panels of flowers on the rim. No marks have been found upon it, but



it was obtained late in 1660 by the royalist divine, Dr. Thomas Brown, from Princess Mary as a gift to the Chapel, but she dying before Christmas the cost was borne by the College. It is smaller than the dish, enriched with a representation of the Last Supper, dated 1660-61, and measuring 38 inches, in the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, and slightly larger than the dish, 1664-65, also embossed with a different representation of the same subject, from the old Chapel in Whitehall Palace, now at Windsor Castle.

In the pair of smaller dishes (Nos. 3 and 1), 26 inches in diameter, the conspicuous features are the Last Supper and Christ blessing the little child, embossed and chased in the characteristic manner of the time. These again bear no complete marks, only that of the maker, F L, to be seen with slight variation on several imposing pieces of plate, including the four salts made for the Coronation banquet of Charles II, now exhibited that all may see in the Tower of London ; on a pair of great standing cups sent as a gift of the King with other most valuable plate to the Tsar Alexis of Russia in 1663 ; and on the Stradling and Leche tankards of 1672 at Magdalen College, Oxford. The dishes were a gift in 1662 to the Chapel by Anne Hyde, Duchess of York, and are imposing memorials of a lady reputed to be extravagant. In their ornate embossed work they are in marked contrast to the Duke of York's plain and simple basin of about the same date, by the royal goldsmith, Charles Shelley, in Marlborough House Chapel.

The last of the early plate are the candlesticks. One pair by the above Charles II goldsmith, F L, are decorated with Biblical subjects on the high tripod bases ; and the larger pair are adorned with the Badge of the Garter, St. George's Cross and the Garter, and St. George slaying the Dragon, and were paid for by the Dean and Canons. Unfortunately, the marks are defaced, but they would



seem to have been made in 1694 just before the death of Queen Mary by Anthony Nelme (*fl.* 1679-1728), a country lad who migrated to London from Much Marcle, Herefordshire, and was apprenticed to Richard Rowley for seven years from 1672 and became a conspicuous and prosperous goldsmith.

Two fine pairs of Charles II candlesticks, impressive in size and in decoration, belong to the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace. One pair, made in 1661-62, are engraved with the arms and cipher of the Duke of York. The maker's mark is a seated greyhound—a mark recorded in 1649-50 and found on a pair of tripod candlesticks of 1653-54 in Rochester Cathedral which are somewhat ornate for the time; on the Sacramental service of Matthew Wren, Bishop of Ely (formerly Dean of Windsor) in the Chapel of Pembroke College, Cambridge; and on the Duke of York's pair of flagons, now in Marlborough House Chapel.

The later plate consists of a small knife with a steel blade of the eighteenth century; a knife and spoon with a figure of St. George and the Dragon forming the handles, made in 1843-44 and given by Dean Hobart in 1844; a pair of small chalices, 1850-51, the gift of William Canning (Canon 1828-60); a private Communion set, 1867-68, presented by Bishop Alfred Barry, Canon of Windsor, to Dean Eliot, who presented it to the Chapel; and a copy (No. 10) of the early basin of 1548-49, made in 1893-94 and given by the Rev. Bernard Everett, minor canon (1901-32) and his wife, Mary.

Lastly, there is the large silver cross, wrought in 1887-88, a thank-offering from Queen Victoria in commemoration of her Jubilee.

## THE TREASURES OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

By CANON OLLARD.

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TO tell at full length the complete story of the treasures of the Chapel since its foundation as a College since 1352 would require six or seven of these Annual Reports. All that can be done now is to give a very short outline. For the Chapel was very richly furnished indeed, as the lists which survive make plain. Only two of those lists are now among our MSS., one a rather composite affair extending apparently from 1548 to 1552, the other of 1600. The other inventories are in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, or the British Museum. The two oldest are in the Bodleian among the MSS. of Elias Ashmole, the historian of the Order of the Garter. It seems reasonably likely that Ashmole was lent these inventories by one of the Canons and that they got mixed up with his own MSS., which he left to the Bodleian in 1692. Anyhow they are in safe keeping there and accessible to researchers. The Dean and Canons have had all these Oxford MSS. rotographed, and by the courtesy of the Librarian and the Curators of the Bodleian the rotographs (which usually have to be deposited in a public library) are to be allowed to remain in our Library here.

The list of inventories is as follows :

1. A Register of all the books, vestments, relics, chalices, etc. 1385.
2. A similar Register. 1410.
3. An inventory made in July 1552.

(The original MS. of this is in the British Museum. Additional MSS 5498, but a copy is in the Bodleian.)

4. Lists of plate and jewels sold by the Dean and Canons between 1545 and 1552.  
(The originals are in the B. Mus. as above.)
5. A Note of all such things as are in the Vestry.  
4th February 1600.  
(The original is here.)
6. An Inventory of Plate, Copes, etc. 9th November 1619.
7. An Inventory of Plate, Copes, Robes, etc.  
12th December 1638.
8. A List of new plate given since December 1638.  
21st September 1641.
9. A List of the Plate and other Altar Furniture.  
1667.

Of these nine Lists three, and those the most important, have been printed. That of 1385 is in Dugdale's *Monasticon* (1673), iii, Part 2, p. 79, and covers eight printed pages; and the various Lists of 1545-52 (numbered 3 and 4 above) are in *Archaeologia* xlii (1869), pp. 77-98, with an admirable commentary by the Rev. G. F. Townsend. The reader who desires full information should consult those authorities. But the 1385 List as printed by Dugdale in 1673 needs a certain amount of correction. And here I express my most grateful thanks to two distinguished scholars, Professor Hilda Johnstone, M.A., and Miss Deanesly, M.A., of the Royal Holloway College, who in the thick of their University and College work during a busy term went through the two oldest MSS. and solved puzzles which, but for their generous help, I must have left unexplained.

The Inventory of 1385 begins with a list of books; service-books in the choir and others, chiefly law books, chained elsewhere in the Chapel. A most interesting monograph on these by the late Provost of Eton, Dr. M. R. James, was published in 1932, *The Manuscripts of St. George's Chapel, Windsor*. Then follow complete lists



of the vestments, the copes, the hangings, the jewels and relics, the morses (i.e. the large brooches which fastened the copes), the chalices and various other altar furniture, candlesticks, censers, crosses, pyxes, etc. Then textile fabrics again; apparels, kneelers, cushions, albs, amices, carpets, jewels and relics in the Aerary, crowns (for decorating some of the statues), and last of all banners. To take them in order, first come the sets of Eucharistic vestments, i.e. a chasuble, stole and maniple for the celebrant, tunics, etc., for the Deacon and Sub-deacon, and often altar cloths, etc., as well. Of these sets there were some twenty-five of various colours, chiefly red and blue; but there were two Lenten sets, two white sets, one black set, one purple, and one yellow for feasts of Confessors. Some must have been very lovely, e.g. a red velvet set with figures of saints embroidered with pearls, one of blue velvet with golden eagles, one of red cloth of gold embroidered with birds, made of the robe "in which the Princess was married"; another of red cloth of gold embroidered with archangels; yet another of blue cloth of gold with golden flowers and diverse other red flowers. There was another of red cloth of gold embroidered with stars and eagles, and with this went eighteen copes "with their lining rather worn". One set (it has been added to the list later) given by Henry IV was of blue woven with white dogs.

Then come the copes, twenty-three of them. The best was of cloth of gold with various figures on it and leopards' heads made with pearls. Another, given by an Earl of Warwick, was of black velvet embroidered with bears and ragged staffs (the family badge) in silver. Space fails to describe others equally rich. Last upon the list come three copes given by the Duke of Gloucester, two of blue cloth of gold embroidered with dragons fighting with lions, and the third also of blue cloth of gold but embroidered with baskets filled with flowers.

After the copes come the hangings : a large one of purple velvet embroidered with " Boterflies " ; another of red samite embroidered with the Holy Trinity in majesty and with the four Evangelists standing round. There were four red staves for carrying it (it was evidently a canopy).

Then follow the jewels and relics that were kept within the reredos (as we call it) of the high altar. First on the list is " a noble Cross called *Gneth* ". This was famous ; it had belonged to the Princes of Wales and was given to Edward I in 1283. It was believed to be a piece of the true Cross. Next was another prized relic, a cross made of the wood of Our Lord's Cross, adorned with sapphires and with three ivory figures. The stand was of gold and the base was the figure of One rising from the dead ; it was ornamented also with a beryl and enamelled with three figures. Then comes a bewildering list of jewelled and enamelled gold or silver-gilt, coffers and other devices. Taking this collection almost at random there is an Angel silver-gilt and with a crown of gold and precious stones, with two thorns from Our Lord's crown of thorns. Next to it are two angels bearing a shrine of beryl into which could be put the consecrated Host ; on the top was a silver-gilt cross enamelled with three figures—one angel was genuflecting before the shrine holding in his hands a little vessel of beryl for relics. And the relics contained in the jewelled cases were some of them very strange ; there was a silver-gilt cup which had belonged to St. Martin with an enamel of St. Martin on its base, while in it was part of the skull of St. Bartholomew. Another cup " made of a Griffin's egg " (evidently an ostrich's), mounted in silver and silver-gilt, held part of the skull of St. Thomas the Apostle. Two gifts by King Henry IV come at the end of the list : an image of Blessed Mary, silver and silver-gilt, holding in her right arm her Son playing with a bird, and two cruets of silver and silver-gilt made in the form of angels.



Then follows a list of the jewels and relics which were above the high altar : two were jewelled silver arms, one containing a bone of the arm of St. William of York, the other a bone from the arm of St. George. And apart from these, in a case of wood and silver-gilt, were all sorts of other relics, some no doubt genuine, like a chest bone of St. Edmund of Canterbury, and a fragment from the shirt of St. Thomas of Canterbury ; others wildly improbable, like a fragment of the table on which the Last Supper was celebrated, one of the stones with which St. Stephen was stoned, a white girdle of St. John the Evangelist which he gave to the Blessed Virgin, and a bit of a candle which had belonged to her.

Then come five morses (fastenings) for copes, silver gilt, jewelled, carved and enamelled. Eight chalices and patens follow, one of gold, jewelled with rubies, a sapphire and pearls ; the other seven silver-gilt.

There were four sets of candlesticks, two silver, one silver-gilt, and one of latten for ordinary days. There were four censers of silver-gilt, one very rich silver cross and two processional crosses ; three sets of cruets, one jewelled ; silver-gilt basons ; four pyxes, i.e. vessels for holding the Sacrament Reserved—one of ivory and silver-gilt with a border of sapphires and garnished with pearls, but some of the pearls were missing.

Another long list of treasures, cushions, and carpets mentions five swords, one of King Edward, i.e. the Founder. Then comes a list of the jewels and relics kept in the Aerary, crosses and cups and the like, and, almost at the end, three silver-gilt crowns adorned with various precious stones, one crown for Blessed Mary, another for her Son, and a third for St. Edward ; some of the stones and some bits of the wrought work were missing.

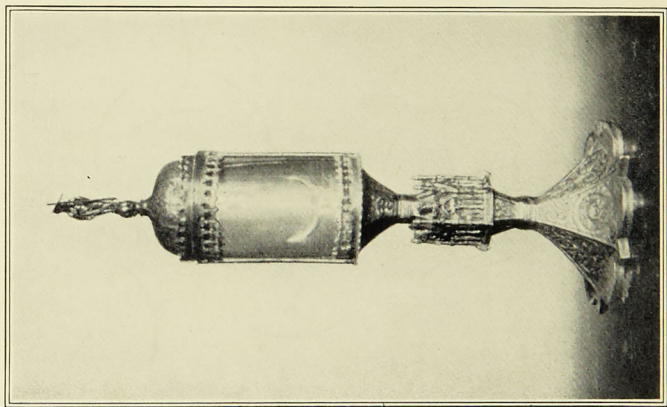
Last come the banners : two embroidered with the royal arms ; a dragon and a lion for the Rogationtide



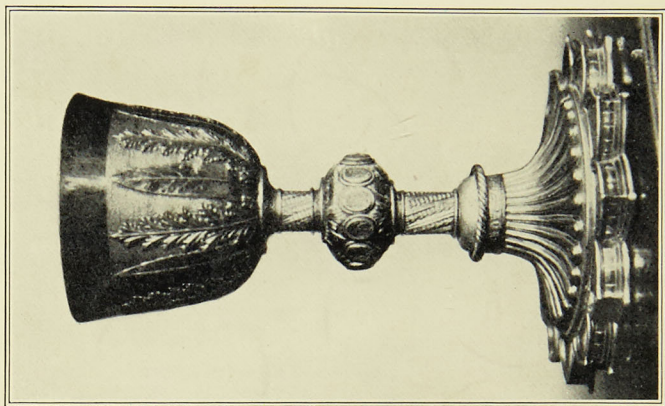
procession ; six spears (i.e. banner poles), and four new banners with figures pounced (i.e. stencilled) on them.

The List of 1410 records a few additions to the magnificent sets of vestments described above. The Duke of Norfolk had presented a very complete set for Lent, and Edward, Duke of York, had given a black set. There had been some additions to the jewelled ornaments, but none to the relics. Geoffrey Melton had given a silk girdle for the figure of the Blessed Virgin with a locket or buckle, silver-gilt. The set of episcopal robes, mitre, etc., recorded in the earlier list, is noted to be "for the boy-bishop" whom the choristers used to elect each Christmas. One of the "pillows", i.e. against which the altar book rested, is embroidered with the motto : "Jesu is my love" (*Jhesus est amor meus*). A few of the lesser ornaments are omitted, and one more banner has been given, otherwise the list remains practically the same.

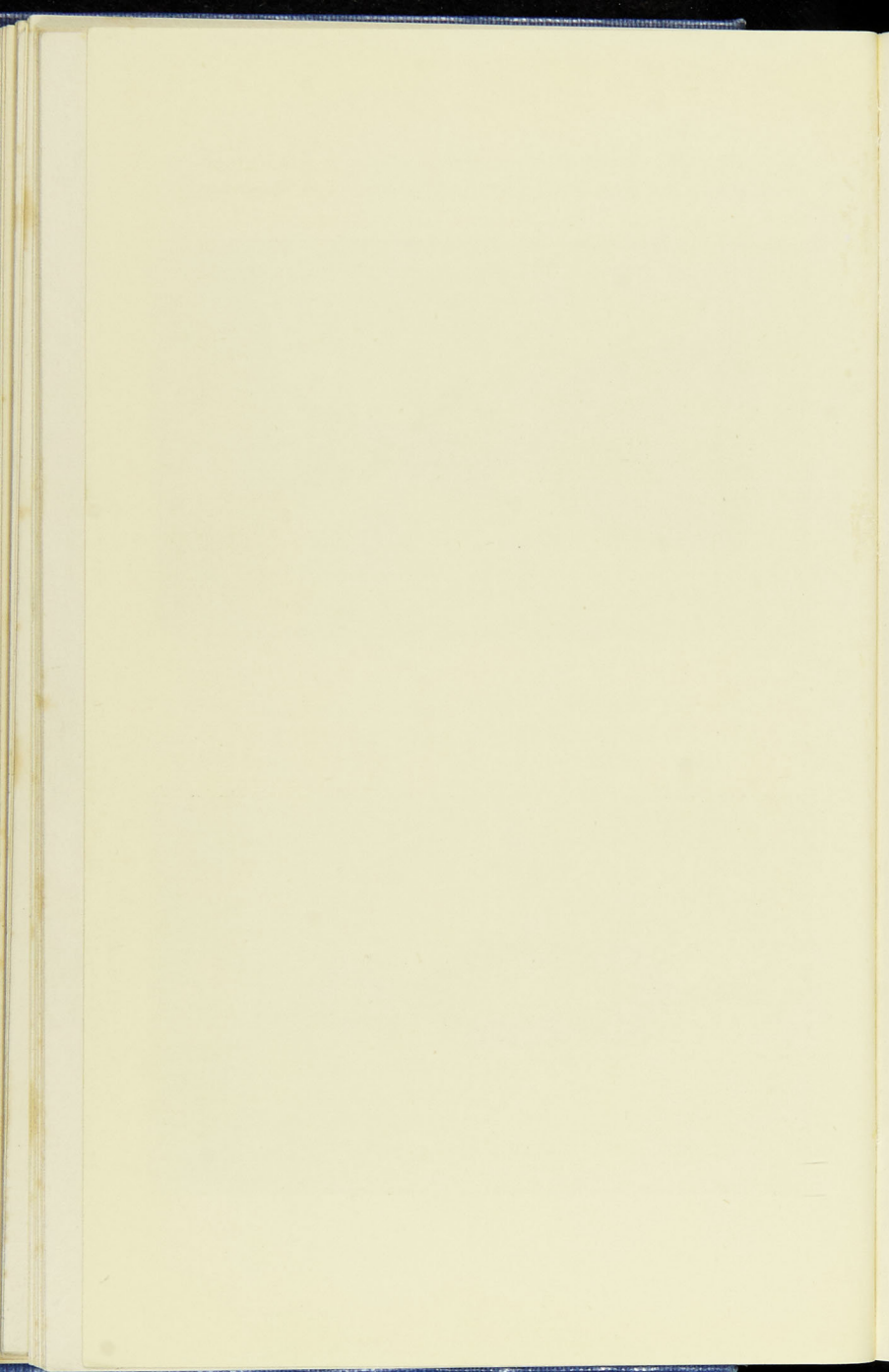
Then the story of the treasures is hidden for more than a century to open again in the latter years of Henry VIII. There is indeed in the Record Office a List of jewels, made under Henry VIII, but I have no note of it. (It is P.R.O. E36/113, No. 13.) There is a provoking note, apparently by Ashmole, at the end of the List of 1667, which says that at the end of Dr. Evans's book of *Collections* is a statement "that there is in the Aerary at Windsor in a box of private notes, an Account of the Vestments and Ornaments of the Chapelle a°. 17 H. 7", i.e. 1501-02. But no such list is known now. Two ornaments of that period, if the tradition be correct, are illustrated here, a chalice and a monstrance (i.e. a vessel for holding the consecrated Sacrament of our Lord's Body). The originals, in 1912, were in the parish church of Levanto near Spezia ; according to a letter enclosing the photographs from which our print is taken they



THE MONSTRANCE.  
(See page 26.)



THE CHALICE.  
(See page 26.)





had belonged to St. George's Chapel and were given or sold by Henry VIII to the Marchese Da Passano. So far I have seen no documentary evidence to confirm this story: the photographs and the correspondence are preserved in the Royal Library in the Castle. Personally I should have thought it more likely that the two ornaments were bought by this Italian nobleman from one of the London goldsmiths to whom the Dean and Canons were beginning to sell part of the plate at the end of Henry VIII's reign. For from 1536, on the dissolution of the lesser religious houses, had begun what a modern historian has justly called the Great Pillage, and English churches were robbed of their treasures as they had not been robbed since the days of the heathen Danes. Henry VIII seized the religious houses and their treasures and certain very rich shrines. The Council under Edward VI went further, and under pretence of zeal for religion stripped the parish churches of priceless works of art in plate and fabrics. But St. George's Chapel had escaped the pillagers until July 1552, when the Privy Council, having heard that the Dean and Canons were selling their plate and other church ornaments, sent down a Commission to visit the College, and on 21st July the Dean and Canons presented an inventory of what they had.

It begins with three chalices and patens, two great basins, two great candlesticks, two little candlesticks and two other great candlesticks. These are all "all gilt", as are one of the two censers, a "monster" (monstrance), a Cross, and pair of cruets. There are two great candlesticks "parcel gilt", two pairs of other cruets and "a square Olgate (? agate) stone garnished with silver" (possibly a relic.) Then follow the copes and vestments in the vestry in the Church—eight full sets, i.e. cope, chasuble and two tunics; one set lacks a cope. One set is of cloth of silver with cloth of gold orphreys, another is "of white

damaske embroidered with angels", another is of red velvet upon velvet with flowers of gold with blue velvet orphreys, another of blue velvet "with Aungells displayed", and there is an altar cloth of blue velvet embroidered with roses.

In "the vestry without the Church" was an even more splendid array of ornaments: forty-six copes, two of them of needlework set with pearls, twenty-three of blue "cloth of Tissew"; i.e. blue and gold, and eighteen of red "cloth of Tissew"; six sets of eucharistic vestments of various coloured "Tissew", red, white, blue, and purple among them. There were hangings of red "cloth of Tissew" and blue sarcenet (a fine silken stuff), two pieces embroidered to hang behind the high altar, and two pieces of red baudekyn (a rich brocade) "for hanging of the Choir in summer". There were three Hersecloths, two of black cloth of Tissew, and one of gold lined with satin. Further, there was a canopy to bear over the King, and another over the high altar, hangings for the Dean's stall and twelve cushions, ten of Tissew; two more altar cloths, one embroidered with the life and martyrdom of St. George, the other of red velvet, embroidered; two frontlets, one of red velvet with gold flowers and images of pearl, gold and Garters. And there was the coat armour and banner of Henry VIII.

Last came the jewels in the Aerary. First a pyx of gold with pearls and other jewels, and amongst the rest two tablets of gold, one with the image of the Trinity, the other set with diamonds: presumably these held, or had held, relics; but of relics there is no mention. There was also "St. George's head with a helmet" which was no doubt the great gold figure of St. George garnished with rubies, pearls, sapphires and diamonds, which Henry VII had left to be set upon the high altar at great feasts "while the world shall endure". There was also "a great Image of our Lady", cruets of beryl;



and "the foot of the Crosse", presumably a stand to hold the Cross itself. But the famous "cross Gneith" had evidently gone.

Here was rich spoil for the Commissioners, but they were concerned first to discover how many of the ornaments had been sold. The Dean was a sick man, and he and the Canons concerned were rather evasive in their replies. They presented a detailed account to show the heavy charges they had been put to in recent years, amounting to £1965 3s. 1½d.; and they made a statement about the plate sold to meet these charges in the previous five years. They had received for it £1489 8s.

They admitted dividing between them a certain number of the ornaments because the goods were theirs, also "because the use of such things was abolished by the King's Majesty godly proceedings", and because "the things did daily decay for lack of occupying". Each man present got one of the sapphires or "a Balist" that were set in gold. "The little sparks of emeralds" they thought of no value. One Canon furnished a very detailed list of the plate and jewels sold in January 1548-49 for £547 11s.; another stated that the Dean and Canons had turned certain copes and other like things into cushions within their houses. The two sextons added to the tale. The reply of the Privy Council was swift: they ordered the Dean and Canons to surrender all the remaining treasures, and the long list of the plate appears once more in the deed of 3rd October, 1552. These things were weighed in the Jewel-house in the Tower on 25th October, and on 9th November an order was made that they were to be melted down for coin. The weight of the treasures was recorded next day:

Crystal and wood	..	..	..	20½ oz.
Silver gilt	..	..	..	2989 oz.
Parcel gilt	..	..	..	<u>540</u> oz.
Total	..	..	..	3549½ oz.



How far the conservative reaction under Queen Mary I brought new treasures to the Chapel there is no inventory to tell ; there is evidence however that in the early years of Queen Elizabeth, under a particularly bad Dean, some of the treasures which still survived were sold. The next inventory " of all such things as are in the Vestry ", taken on 4th February 1600 (1601 as reckoned now), is a pitiful record after the splendours of fifty years before. There were but four pieces of plate, viz., " a silver bason, a standing cup parcell gilt w<sup>th</sup> a Cover ", a little flagon pot of silver, and " a vergerer's rod of silver ". There was indeed " a cloth of Gold for the communion table " and " three vestments or copes ", an old canopy, and " one cloth of gold and Damaske imbroider'd w<sup>t</sup> ye rose and Crowne and perculis ". But the rest are chiefly cushions and hangings, though there is " a great bason for Christening " and " a Lampe ".

On 19th November 1619 the next inventory was made, and the old glory is beginning to revive. The plate however is still meagre. There are " two fayre gilt Chalices w<sup>t</sup> Covers and crosse on the toppe ", two " faire gilt potts with covers ", and one " bason parcell gilt with a faire gilt rose in the middle ", which seems to be the Edward VI rose-water dish to which Mr. Jones refers in his article in this number on the Plate. Thirty-one cushions of various costly stuffs are recorded and there are " fifteen faire Copes of cloth of gould ". There are " two brasse candlesticks gilded to sett tapers on ", and in the choir " a Communion Cloth of Gould " and " a long cushion of the same stuff ". The various seats in the choir are carefully enumerated ; " two seats with doore for the Maior and Aldermen ", and different forms and desks, among the latter " an olde Deske of wood like a faulcon ". There is, too, " one great brasse bason to christen children in w<sup>t</sup> a wooden

frame", as well as "an old carpett of gold for the communion table", followed immediately by "a large cloth of Gould behind the Altar".

On 12th December 1638 nineteen years later, another inventory was taken. It is much shorter but very significant. For the Caroline Revival under Bishop Andrewes, Hooker, and Archbishop Laud, was at work, and once again men were trying to make the public worship of Almighty God rich and splendid. The plate has increased: there are "three gilt basons" (alms-dishes, I take it), "whereof one very large, and the other two of a lesser size, the three basons containing the whole history of Christ". There follows "one payre of greate candlesticks, gilt, for tapers; one smaller payre of candlestickes, for wax-candles; two greate gilt flower pots, w<sup>t</sup> historyes on them", and "two gilt challices, w<sup>t</sup> fowre gilt plates belonging to them". Then, under the heading "Old Plate", are the ornaments from the earlier list, viz.: "Two gilt flagons with covers, two challices gilt with covers and crosses on them", and "one small bason parcell gilt, with a rose in the middle". There are the "Fifteene Copes of cloth of gold" and cushions of various sorts, from cloth of gold downwards, thirty-nine in all. Then follows a very odd list of what is "In Mr. Deane's house", including "in the yard behinde the kitchine a Cubb for Capons", in "the little Dyninge Chambere all the paynted Clothes", and concluding with "two surplisses given for the use of the singing men". Practically a list of what are now called "fixtures".

Three years later, on 21st September 1641, a survey was taken "of all the Particulars above written, by Dr. Brough then Chanter" (Precentor), "and noe one was found missing of them all", save that fifteen pearls were missing from the King of Sweden's Garter Badge. Then follows a note of the new plate given since 12th



December 1638 : " Two faire gilt Flagons with scripture stories engraven on them, viz., the storie of the passion and of Christ's Agonie, etc. These weigh one of them 135 ounces, and the other 133 ". Then there was a bible with a silver-gilt cover engraved with scenes from Holy Scripture, and a prayer book " of the same cover and worke, w<sup>th</sup> the Angell of incense on the one side, and the King Healing, and the manner of o<sup>r</sup> preaching and Christening engraven on the other ". There were also " one paire of Gilt Taper candlestickes smaller than the greatest, w<sup>th</sup> the stories of Christ preaching on the Mount engraven at the foot of the one, and the lost groat and sheep on the other, etc.". " These weigh ", the scribe adds, " one of them 238 ounces and 13 d. The other 233 ounces and 15 dwights ". These were all of the work of Van Vianen of Nuremburg. The total number of pieces made by him was seventeen, weighing 3580 ounces and 7 dwts., and they cost £1564 6s.

This attempt to build up afresh the treasure of the Chapel was soon to be overwhelmed. On 23rd October 1642 the Castle was seized by the Roundheads, and immediately a Captain Fog had the Treasury broken open and carried off all the " rich chased and other plate made sacred and set apart for the service of God ; except two double gilt chalices weighing 62 ounces, and two double gilt flagons, weighing 98 ounces one half ". Once again the treasures of the Chapel were almost entirely swept away.

At the Restoration in 1660 the Dean and Canons, helped by the Royal Family and the Knights of the Garter, set to work once more to restore something of the old splendour of God's worship in the Chapel. An inventory (taken by Dr. Brown, Precentor, and Dr. Evans, Steward) of " The Plate and other Furniture Belonging to the Altar and Church of Windsor " was made on 20th July 1667. It is a list of the plate the



Chapel has now, which is so accurately described by Mr. Alfred Jones elsewhere in this Report. But the textile fabrics have gone, excepting "a Peice of Tapestry (to hang before the Altar) of Christ and the two Disciples at Emmaus, made after the originall of Titiano" given by Lady Mordaunt, the inventory says "at the Instance of Dr. Brown". Yet in 1667 there were still left some relics of former days. "Two and twenty panes of cloth of gold and purple Damask wrought, Given us by his Ma<sup>tie</sup> in 1660. To hang the East end of the Chappell behind the Altar". There is no trace to-day of the "Covering for the Altar consisting of seven panes of cloth of gold and purple velvet, with a faire broad gold fringe towards the front and a narrow gold fringe on the two sides, and the other end". Two other ornaments deserve notice. "Two fine holland clothes, with great Buttons, and red crosses in the middle, to cover the consecrated Elements, in ye time of the Communion". There are besides hangings of purple velvet and gold for the Dean's stall, a number of rich cushions, some "to ly before the Canons' stalls and strangers upon occasion". One item in the list suggests that it was a survival: "A pulpit cloth of crimson silk with small flowers of gold and a percullice, flower de luce and rose, w<sup>t</sup> a crown upon each of them". And the list ends with that beautiful ornament which has survived so many crises, "A verge of silver, to be caryed before the Dean and Canons, in the keeping of the verger". This inventory of 1667 is the last of the series. Since it was made there have been other gifts, notably the Altar Cross; and there is a cope, the solitary representative of a long series of predecessors, which was given in the present century.

## THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER

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The Banners of the Knights hang in the Choir in the following order :

### *Decani :*

H.M. The King.  
H.M. The Queen.  
H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester.  
H.R.H. The Duke of Windsor.

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H.M. The King of Italy.  
H.M. The King of Sweden.  
H.M. The King of Denmark.

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The Duke of Portland.  
The Marquess of Crewe.  
The Earl Beauchamp.  
The Duke of Devonshire.  
The Marquess of Bath.  
The Marquess of Londonderry.  
The Viscount

Fitz-Alan of Derwent.  
The Earl of Athlone.  
The Lord Desborough.  
The Earl of Scarborough.  
The Earl of Lytton.  
The Duke of Norfolk.  
The Earl Baldwin of Bewdley.

### *Cantoris :*

H.M. Queen Mary.  
H.R.H. The Duke of Kent.  
H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught.  
H.R.H. Prince  
Arthur of Connaught.

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H.M. King Alfonso XIII.  
H.M. The King of Norway.  
H.I.M. The Emperor of Japan.  
H.M. The King of the Belgians.

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The Duke of Bedford.  
The Earl of Selborne.  
The Earl of Derby.  
The Lord Hardinge of Penshurst.  
The Marquess of Salisbury.  
The Earl of Harewood.  
The Earl of Clarendon.  
The Duke of Abercorn.  
The Earl of Lonsdale.  
The Viscount Halifax.  
The Earl Stanhope.  
The Marquess of Exeter.

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### *Additional Members :*

The Duke of Beaufort.

The Earl of Strathmore.

THE SOCIETY OF THE  
FRIENDS OF ST. GEORGE'S

with which is amalgamated

THE ASSOCIATION OF THE DESCENDANTS  
OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER

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THE Society exists to unite friends and admirers of St. George's and descendants of Knights of the Garter in helping the Dean and Canons to beautify the Chapel and to preserve it and the other buildings in their charge.

His Majesty the King is Patron of the Society.

The Dean of Windsor is Chairman of the Committee, which includes representatives of the Chapter, the Military Knights, the Lay Clerks, St. George's School, Eton College, and the Mayor and Corporation of Windsor.

The Hon. Secretary is Canon A. S. Crawley, of the Cloisters, Windsor Castle.

The Society has a membership of over a thousand Friends or Descendants, who pay an annual subscription of not less than 5s., or give a donation for life membership of not less than £5 5s.

Donations are used to build up a Capital Fund to provide income towards the upkeep of fabric. The subscriptions are devoted to various purposes connected with the Chapel, the Library, the Cloisters, and the twenty-four ancient houses for which the Dean and Canons are responsible.



St. George's Chapel is famous throughout the world for its beauty of design, its treasures of craftsmanship, its great tradition of Church music, and its unique historic associations. It shares with Westminster Abbey the dignity of being the burial place of many Kings. St. George's has, further, the peculiar and varied interest which belongs to it as the Chapel of the Noble Order of the Garter, the oldest order of English chivalry.

The buildings of St. George's are not maintained by the Board of Works, which has charge of the fabric of Windsor Castle, because, though within the walls, these buildings are the freehold of the Dean and Canons. For their upkeep the Chapter are alone responsible. They have also, of course, the burden of the expenses of the staff, and choir and services.

In 1867 the valuable property owned by the Dean and Canons, and bequeathed to them by past benefactors, was taken over by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in return for a fixed income supposed to represent the normal annual expenses at the time. The rise in expenses and the fall in the purchasing power of the pound have made this income inadequate for modern needs. Hence the value of help such as this Society can give.

The Friends and Descendants have defrayed the cost of cleaning, under the supervision of Professor Tristram, the early sixteenth-century panels in two Chantry Chapels, as well as four other sixteenth-century paintings. They have also repaired the beautiful Mortlake tapestry presented to the Chapel in 1662. They have contributed towards the cost of the heating apparatus, and have paid for the installation of an amplifying system, whereby the preacher and reader are audible throughout the Chapel. Further, they have replaced the candlesticks in the Quire, now adapted for electric light. They have defrayed the cost of painting the newly arranged organ pipes, and have contributed towards the restoration of the decayed stonework in the Dean's Cloister.

#### MEMBERSHIP OF THE SOCIETY.

Although large gifts or subscriptions are as welcome as they are needed, an annual subscription of 5s. or a donation of £5 5s. sent to the Hon. Secretary will place the applicants among the Friends or Descendants. (The latter are persons who can claim to be descended from Edward III or from any of the Knights of the Garter.) A certificate of enrolment is supplied, and the member's name is inscribed in the beautiful "roll" book, which is kept on view in the Chapel. An enamel badge can be procured (price 2s.) which can be worn by members visiting St. George's, which will secure the special attention of the Sacrists. Members receive an Annual Report of all that the Society is doing, and they are invited to the Annual Meeting held as near St. George's Day (23rd April) as possible, at which the officers are elected, accounts presented, and future plans discussed.

