

St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle

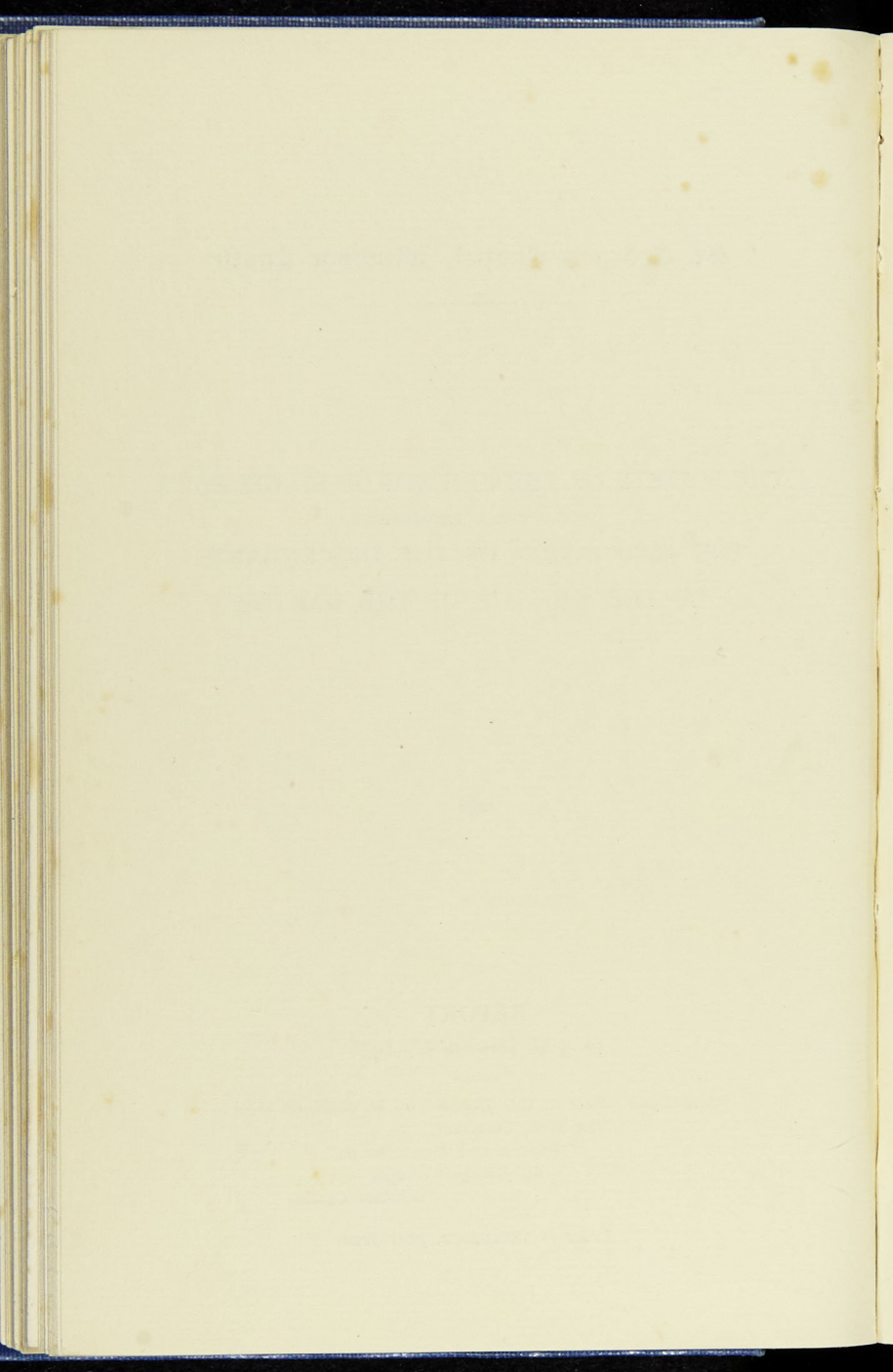
THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF ST. GEORGE'S
with which is amalgamated
THE ASSOCIATION OF THE DESCENDANTS
OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER



REPORT
to 31st December, 1938

Additional copies of this Report can be obtained from
The Hon. Secretary,
"Friends and Descendants,"
St. George's Chapel,
Windsor Castle.

Price - Sixpence, post free



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

OBJECTS :

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

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.

Captain G. PARRATT

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

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

Mrs. MONTGOMERY

Mr. A. WIGAN

Mr. S. F. OXLEY

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.

THE DEAN'S REPORT

MY DEAR FRIENDS,

This last year has been uneventful, because we had to finish paying for the work of the previous years done in the Dean's Cloister. That being now completed, we are free to go forward again.

We have added to our Endowment Fund by the donations for Life Membership, which, as you know, are always invested and become capital. Our investments now amount to £732 and bring in a growing income. The Annual Donations and Subscriptions amounted to £297 7s. 2d.

The number of members increases slowly but steadily. There have been fifteen new Friends and eight new Descendants during the year, though, of course, there has been a loss too through those who have died or lapsed in their membership. The latest figures show that we have now 544 Friends and 472 Descendants.

We have had a small change made in the Plate. We had a small secular gold cup given by the late Duke of Marlborough: it was modern and of no special interest, and useless for our purpose. With the sanction of the present Duke, we sold this cup, and some extremely beautiful cruets were made from the designs of Mr. Randall Blacking, F.R.I.B.A. I think they are a real addition to the beauty of the Plate of the Chapel, and they replace very unworthy cruets which we had to use before.

There is one side of the work which does not directly affect the Friends at present, but about which I think they would like to know. We have a body of workers, members of the Chapter and others, who are steadily investigating the remarkable documents which we possess and have never been brought into a state in which they

can be consulted by historians. We are finding a great many things of interest and have several pamphlets or monographs ready for publication. The arrangements for their production have involved some financial difficulties. In part, these have been overcome, but I have always hoped that some day the Friends would realize that this is very important work to which they might give assistance. But it lies outside the scope of our Society as at present defined.

The Committee have considered carefully what work they would recommend to be begun in the coming year, and they propose the restoration and refurnishing of the two Chantry Chapels in the North and South aisles of the Choir, the paintings in which have already been restored. You will see photographs of the inside and outside of the Hastings and Oxenbridge Chapels in this report, and a description of them by Mr. Blacking. In restoring such Chapels we shall be following the example of many cathedrals and parish churches.

Mrs. Montgomery, I regret to say, desires to retire from the Committee and I hope you will find some one to take her place. All the rest of the Committee are ready to serve again if you wish them to do so, and I am glad to say that Mr. Owen Morshead is ready to become a member if you will elect him.

The leaflet explaining the purposes for which the Society exists is again printed in this Report, and it is hoped that you will use it to obtain new members.

ALBERT BAILLIE, *Dean.*

DOMUS AND FABRIC FUNDS

Summary for the Year ended 31st December, 1938

INCOME.

	£	s.	d.
(a) "DOMUS" FUND :			
To Balance brought forward	567	18	9½
„ Payment received from Ecclesiastical Commissioners	6,400	0	0
„ Amount received from other sources, including income of a suspended Canonry	2,067	8	3
(b) "FABRIC" FUND :			
To Amount received from the Windsor Castle State Apartments Fund..	1,000	0	0
„ Amount received from other sources	451	6	4
Total Income for the Year ..	10,486	13	4½
To Balance Deficit for the Year ..	783	16	7¾
	£11,270	10	0¼

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
By Salaries—Minor Canons, Organists, Chapter Clerk and Surveyor, Lay Clerks, Verger, &c.	5,237	5	10
„ Maintenance—Chapel and Services—Lighting, Heating, Cleaning, Rates and Taxes	1,637	10	8¼
„ Choristers' School Expenses ..	1,717	9	9½
„ Repairs—School Buildings ..	312	16	0
„ Statutory Payments—Ancient Stipends, Charities.. ..	454	15	8½
„ Fabric Charges—Chapel and Collegiate Buildings	1,910	12	0
Total Expenditure for the Year .	£11,270	10	0¼

A. C. DEANE,
Canon and Steward.

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, 1938*

Capital Account

BALANCE at 1st January, 1938	£	s.	d.
	3	3	1
RECEIPTS :			
Life Membership Fees	£	s.	d.
Bank Interest	25	15	0
	0	1	8
		25	16 8
BALANCE at 31st December, 1938	£28	19	9

(NOTE.—At 31st December, 1938, the Society held £350 War Loan 3½ per cent Bearer Bonds, the market value of which at that date was £343, and 500 National Savings Certificates, the realizable value of which was £389 11s. 3d.)

General Account

BALANCE at 1st January, 1938 :	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
At Bank.. .. .	117	1	5			
In Hand.. .. .	4	17	2			
				121	18	7
RECEIPTS :						
Donations and Subscriptions	297	7	2			
War Loan Interest	8	17	8			
Refund of Income Tax	5	9	10			
Festival Tea	0	10	6			
				312	5	2
				£434	3	9
PAYMENTS :						
Assistant Secretary	60	0	0			
Printing and Stationery	67	1	0			
Postages and Sundries	16	3	9			
Work executed in the Dean's Cloister	180	14	0			
				323	18	9
BALANCE at 31st December, 1938 :						
At Bank.. .. .	109	6	5			
In Hand.. .. .	0	18	7			
				£110	5	0

"Romance" and Publications Account

BALANCE at 1st January, 1938	..	..	..	£	s.	d.
				88	1	4
RECEIPTS :				£	s.	d.
Sale of Publications..	..	..	..	42	0	0
Sale of Badges ..	..	..	..	4	10	0
					46	10 0
					134	11 4
PAYMENTS :						
Purchase of Publications	..	..	..	37	10	0
Purchase of Badges..	..	..	..	2	2	3
					39	12 3
BALANCE at 31st December, 1938..	..	..	..	£94	19	1

Suspense Account

BALANCE at 1st January, 1938	..	..	..	£	s.	d.
				300	15	8
RECEIPTS :						
Bank Interest ..	..	..	..	..	1	10 2
BALANCE at 31st December, 1938..	..	..	..	£302	5	10

JOHN LONGSTAFF,

Hon. Treasurer.

LAYTON-BENNETT & CO.,

Hon. Auditors.

February 1939.

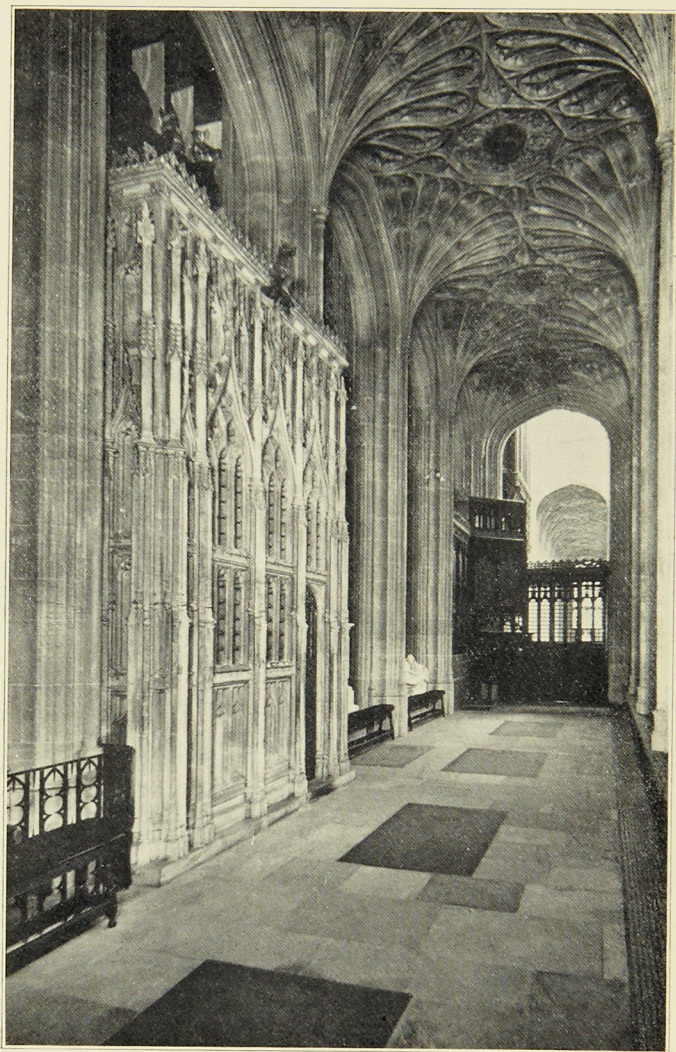
THE CHANTRY CHAPELS

By W. H. RANDOLL BLACKING, F.R.I.B.A.

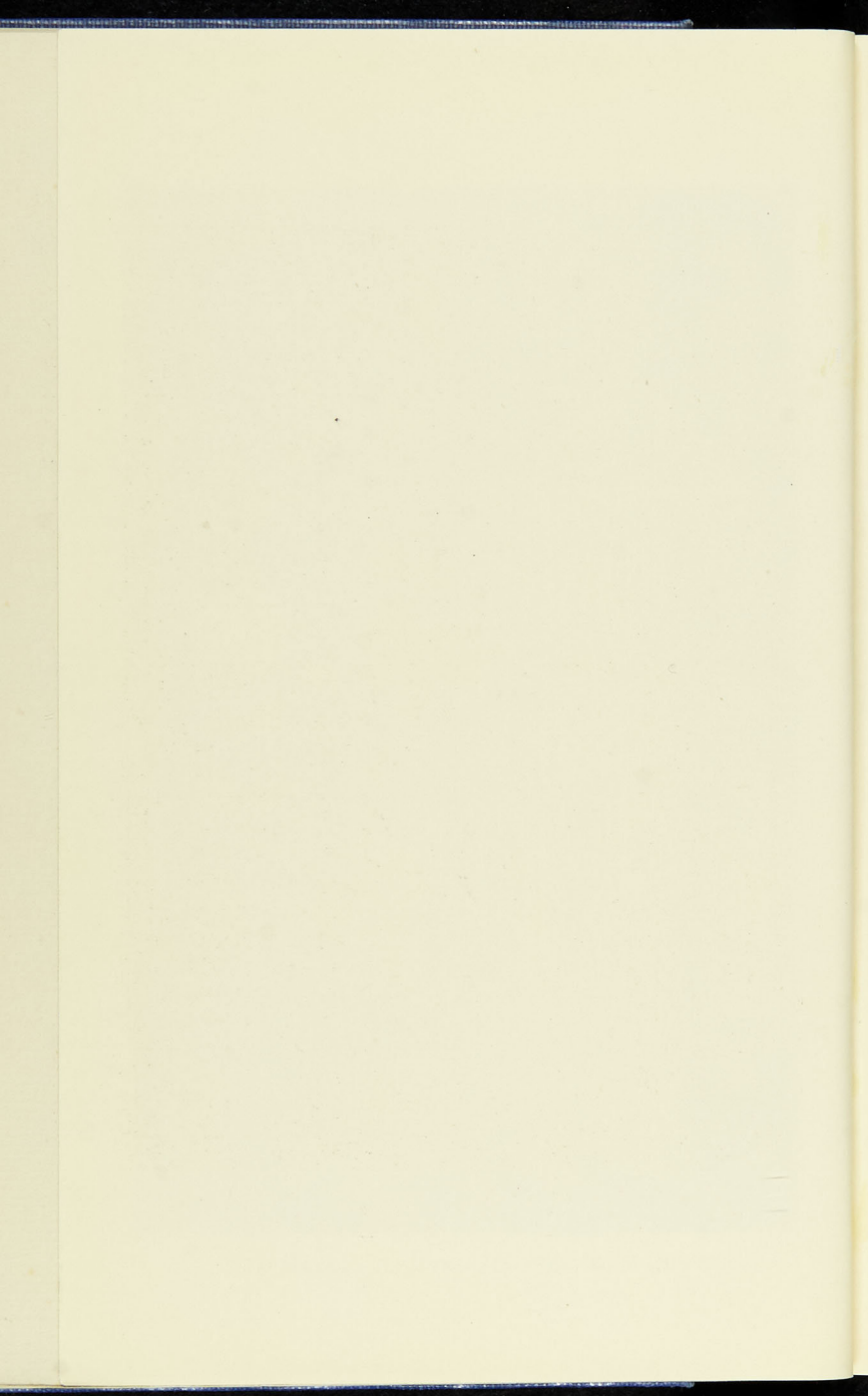
These very beautiful little chapels—the Hastings on the North side and the Oxenbridge on the South of the Quire aisles—were built towards the close of the fifteenth century, and in design and architectural treatment they rank with the best work of their period.

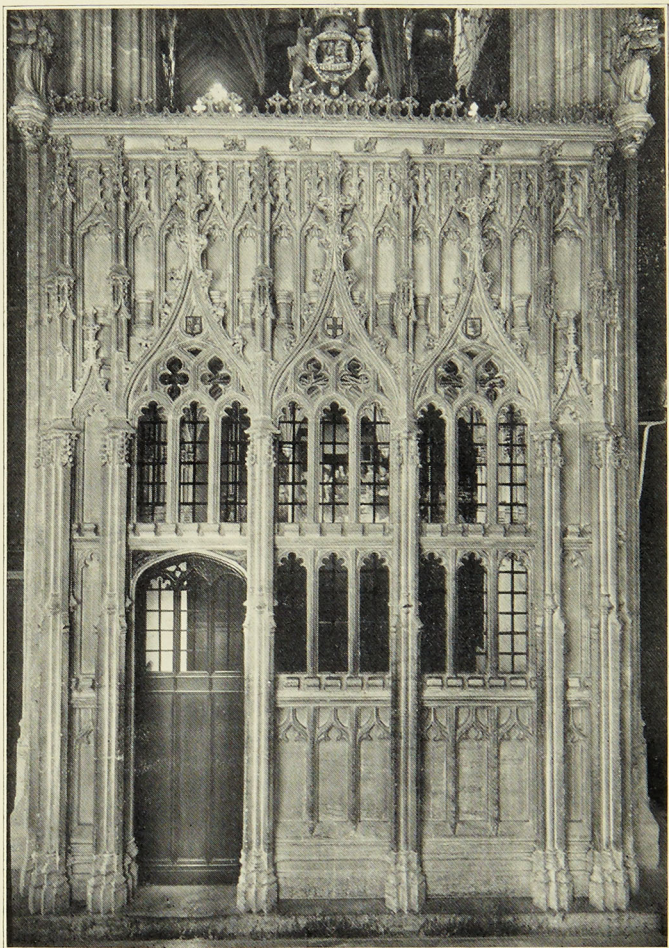
With the general revival of ecclesiastical art that succeeded the Black Death in this country we may associate the growth of the popularity of the Chantry Chapel—a small building within a larger one, invariably dedicated to some particular saint or mystery, wherein services were performed with the special intention of commemorating the founder and his family. To this period, that is to say from about the middle of the fourteenth century until the early years of the sixteenth, belong such lovely works as the Warwick Chantry at Tewkesbury; the Wykeham Chantry at Winchester; the Chantry of King Henry V at Westminster, and a host of others. It is perhaps true to say that the development and perfection of English Gothic Architecture as it is exemplified in such great buildings as St. George's Chapel; King's College, Cambridge, and in King Henry VII's Chapel at Westminster, was due in no small degree to the popularity of the Chantry Chapel and to the scope as regards the design of details which these smaller works offered to the craftsmen and masons.

The two chapels under discussion are practically identical in size and as regards general treatment, although one is a few years older than the other. Both

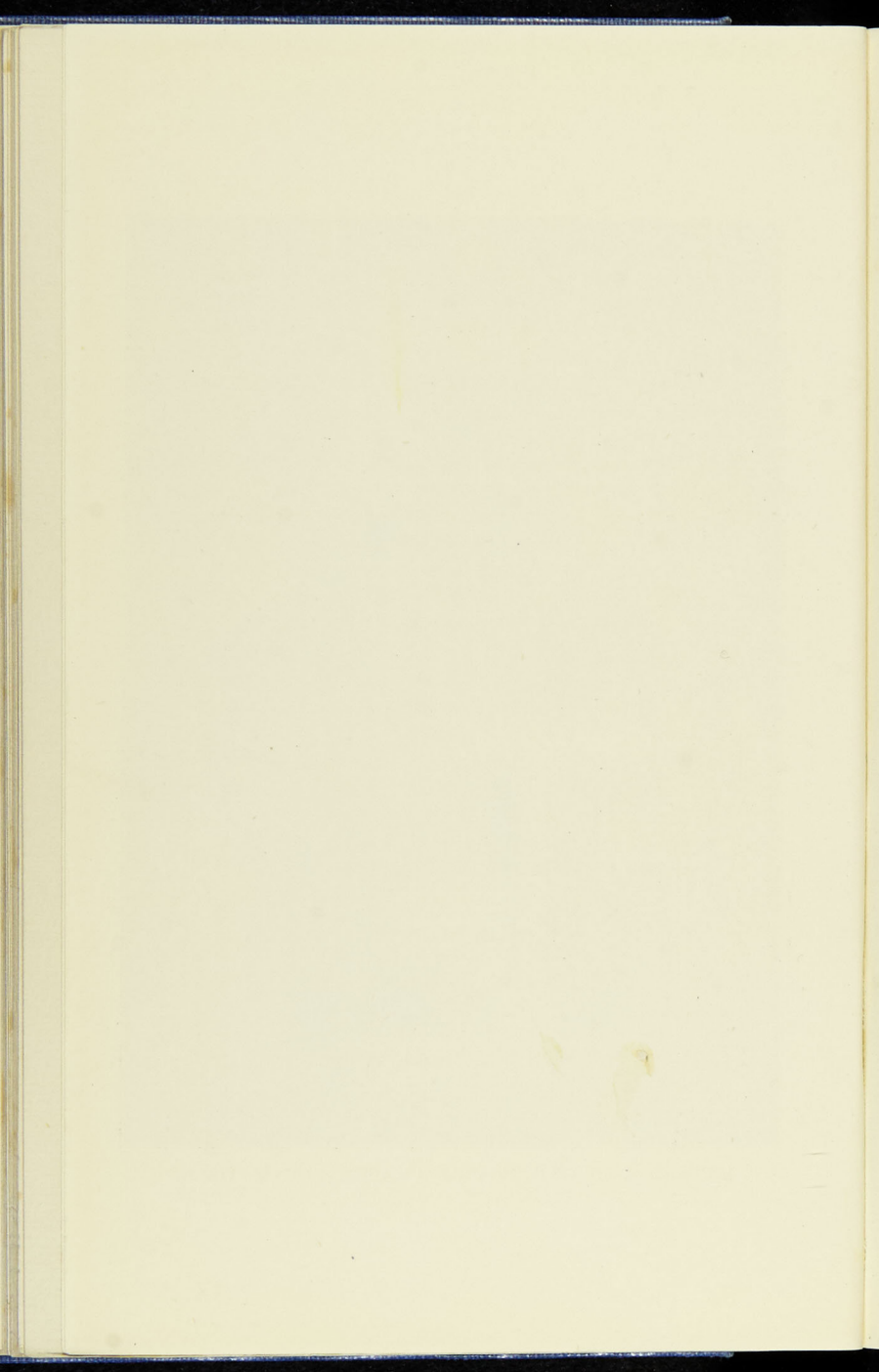


EXTERIOR OF HASTINGS CHAPEL, NORTH AISLE.





EXTERIOR OF OXENBRIDGE CHAPEL, SOUTH AISLE.

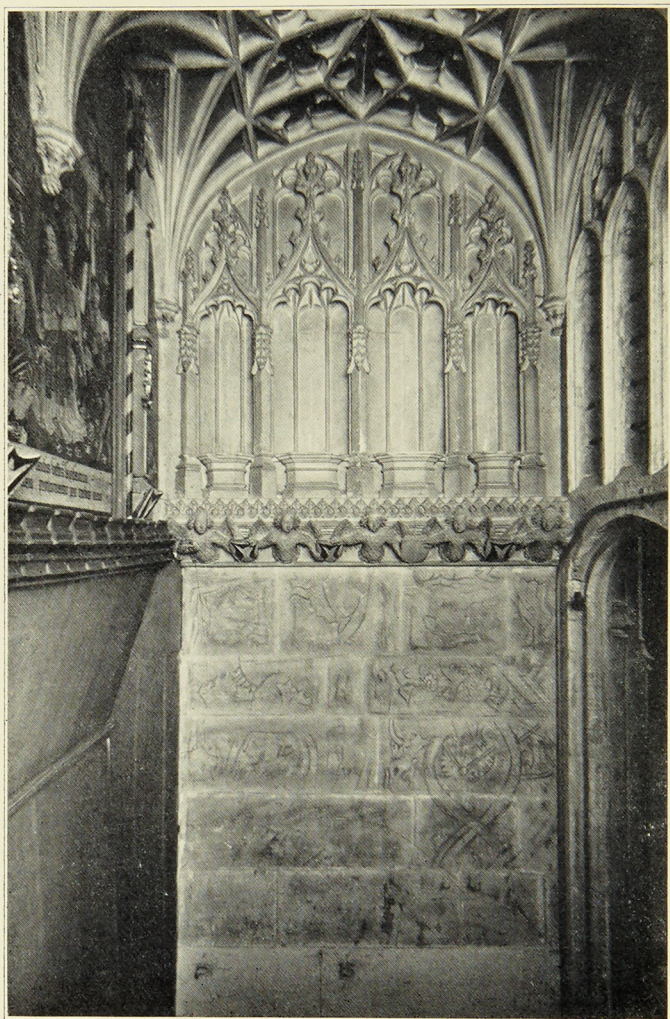


chapels take the form of a small vaulted stone enclosure occupying the middle bay at the back of the choir stalls and carefully devised so that they do not project unduly into the side aisles. One side of the enclosed rectangle of about 8 ft. by 5 ft. is, therefore, the back of the oak stalls. The outer wall consists of traceried screenwork in three bays, with a small entrance door in the westernmost bay; the cornice and cresting is embellished with heraldry.

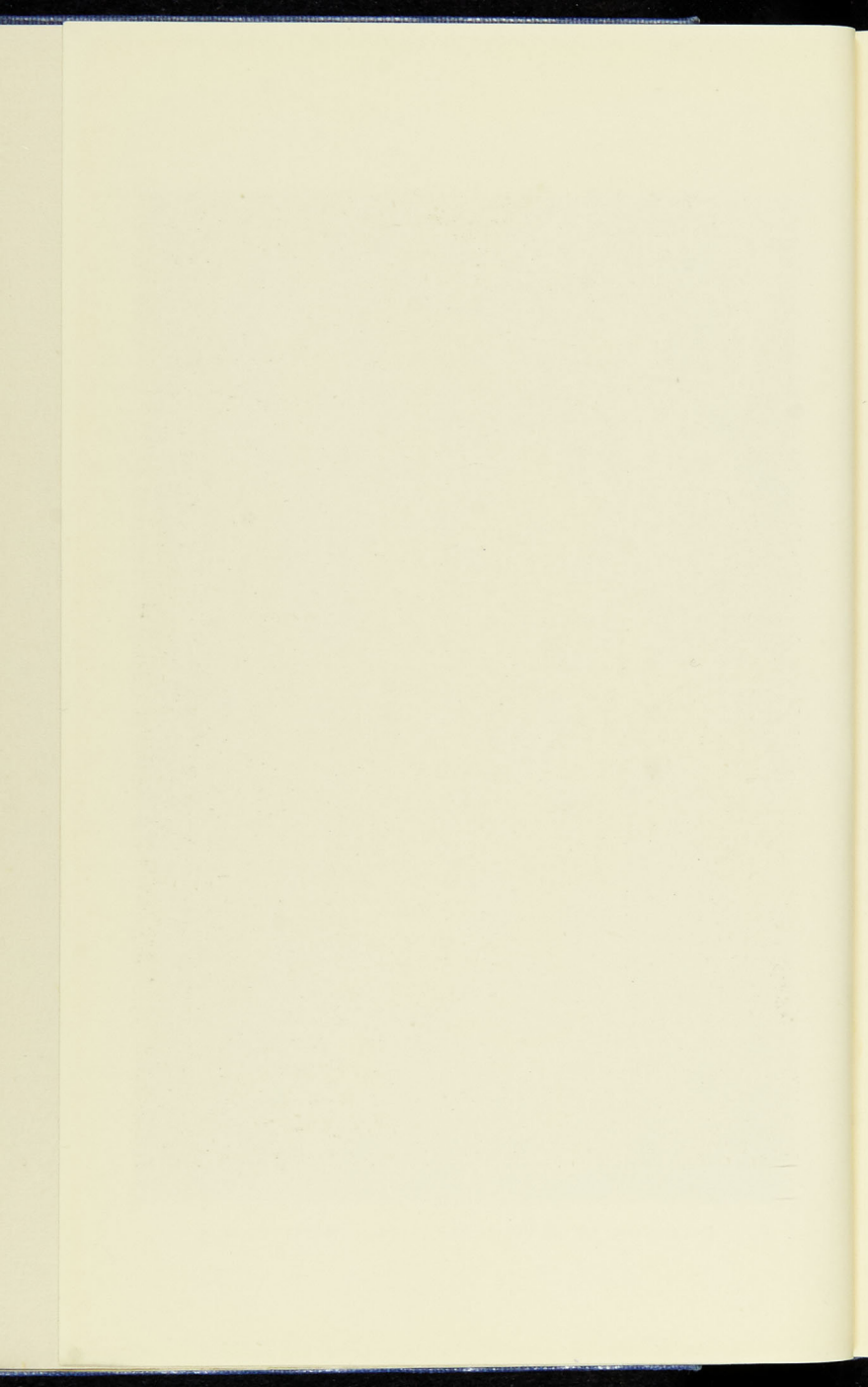
In both chapels there are, at the eastern end, Reredoses of three canopied niches above a carved cornice or band with angels issuing out of clouds and bearing small shields. At the western end there is a similar series of niches but of plainer sort. Doubtless the niches formerly were provided with carved and decorated imagery in wood or alabaster, but there are no traces of these to-day. Below the reredos and above the top of the former stone altar there is a blank space of wall against which was fixed a carved and decorated retable or, with greater probability in my opinion, a dorsal or upper-frontal of silk. The small stone altars have disappeared, but their height and length is plainly indicated in both chapels. There seems to have been no footpace. In the North chapel there is a small recess in the stall-back with grooves for a sliding panel, and at the west end of the Oxenbridge chapel there is a similar recess in the stonework; no doubt these little "aumbries" were used for keeping the altar vessels or cruets that belonged to the chantries, for every chantry chapel was furnished with its own vessels, vestments, and hangings.

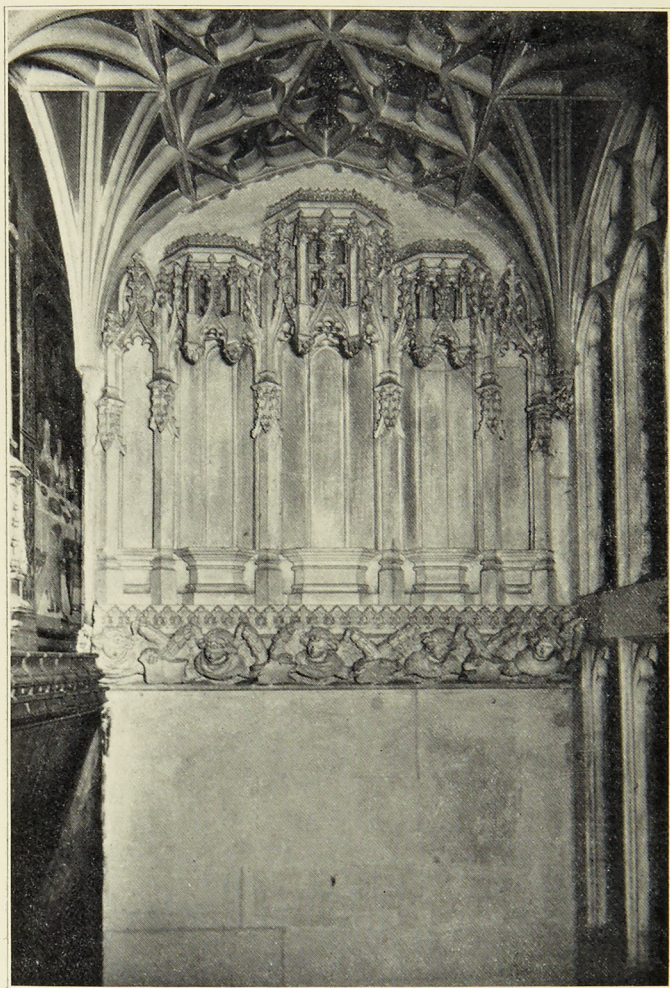
There can be no doubt that the tabernacle work inside the chapels, as well as the traceried vaulting, was decorated in gold and colour, and I found traces of this on the angels below the reredos. The plain wall surfaces were diapered as may be seen in the faded traces of painting on the west wall and elsewhere in the Hastings

Chapel. But the most remarkable feature in both chapels is the painting on the exposed back of the oak stalls. The constructional members that divide the panels at the back of the stalls are not symmetrical with the three bays into which the chapel is divided, and the painting has been carried out straightforwardly on areas of different size. The paintings have been restored (or rather, cleaned) under the direction of Professor Tristram, and they are almost as perfect as when they were carried out. The subjects of both leave no room for doubt as to the dedication of the chapels: that in the North chapel represents the martyrdom of St. Stephen, and that in the South chapel is of the beheading of St. John Baptist. I know of no finer painting of its period and kind in the country than that in St. John Baptist's Chapel, and notwithstanding the marked Flemish influence I consider it to be English work.

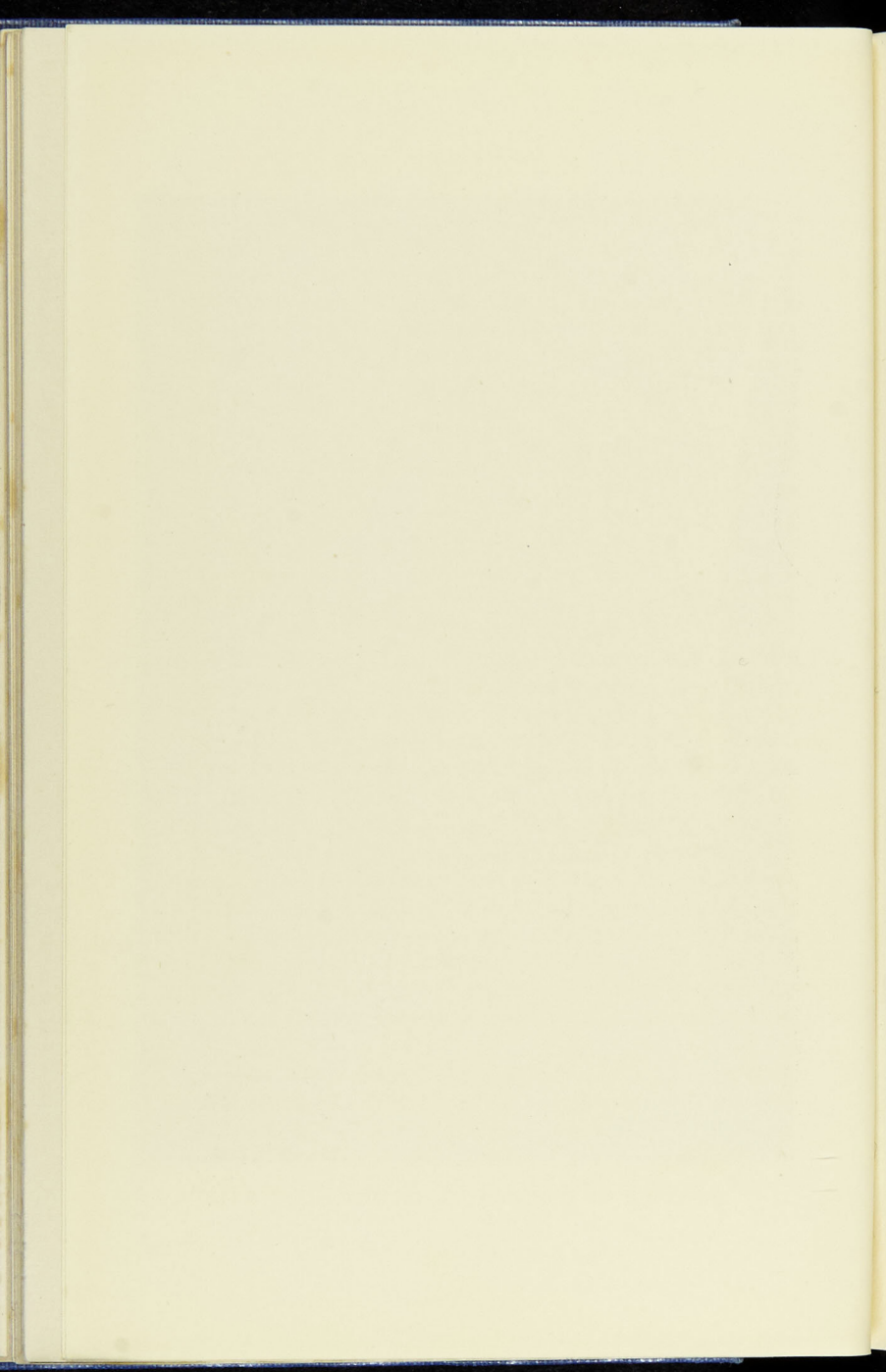


INTERIOR OF HASTINGS CHAPEL, WEST END.





INTERIOR OF OXENBRIDGE CHAPEL, EAST END.



THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE CHAPEL AND THE COLLEGE

By CANON CRAWLEY.

THE connexion between the Church and the Castle goes back to very early days. The Manor of Windsor belonged to Saxon Kings, and Edward the Confessor had a residence in Old Windsor. By a Charter of the fifth of January 1066 he bestowed the manor upon the Monastery of St. Peter at Westminster. The land was restored to William the Conqueror in the first year of his reign in exchange for lands at Wokendune and Feringes (Feering in Essex), and he built a fortress on the mound where the Castle now stands. From what is known of the plans of other Castles of the period and from the corresponding places of structures of later date, it may be conjectured that a Chapel, a great hall with its kitchen, and offices, etc., for the garrison were built in the lower bailey, and mostly on the North side, and that the royal lodging, with its own hall, kitchen and Chapel, were placed in the inner bailey. The Castle was built before the Domesday Survey, which was completed in 1086.

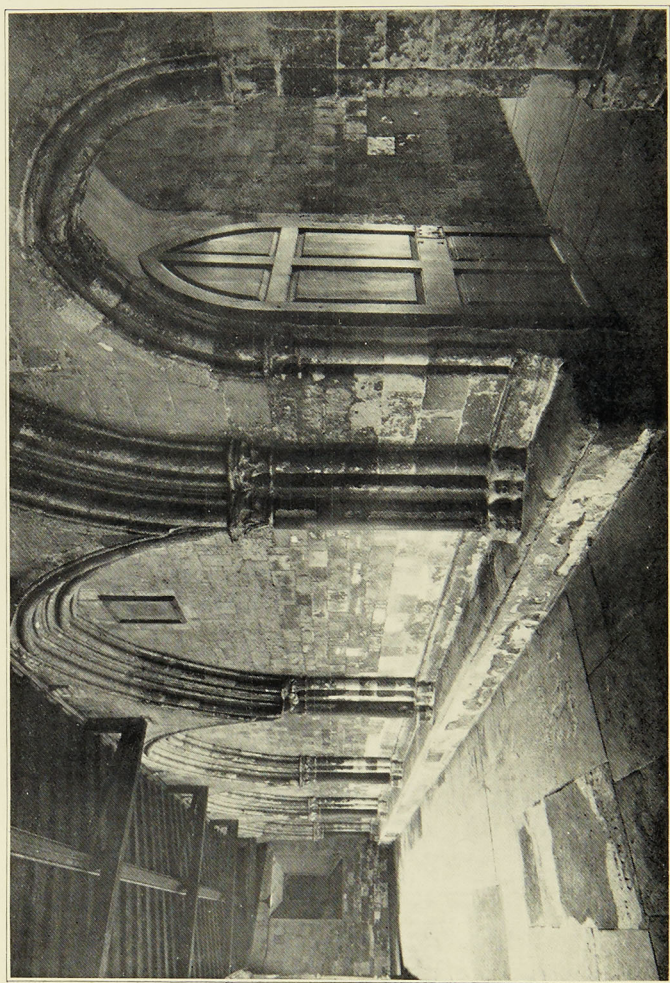
Henry I was the first King to make his home in the Castle, and he held his Court there for the first time at Whitsuntide in 1110. Ashmole and other writers ascribe to this Henry the building of a Chapel dedicated in honour of St. Edward the Confessor, and served by a College of eight Canons, maintained by an annual pension out of the Exchequer. This, says Sir W. St. John Hope, is based on an unsupported statement of Leland.

In 1121 Henry married his second Queen, when the Bishop of Salisbury claimed unsuccessfully the right to perform the ceremony, because Windsor was in his diocese. This is evidence for the existence of the Chapel at this time. The marriage was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the presence of the whole

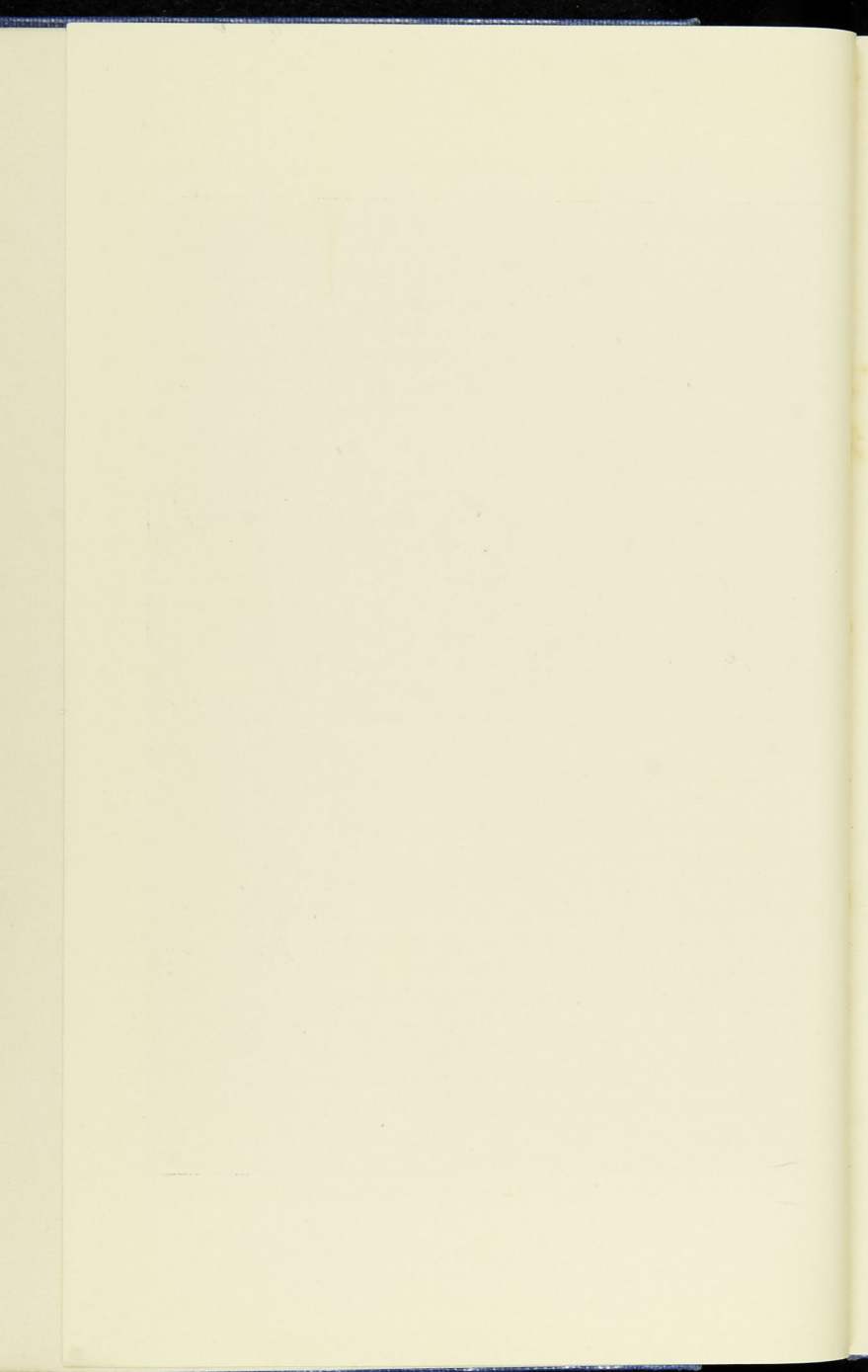
Council of England assembled at Windsor. This marriage gave rise to a further dispute. Thurstan, Archbishop of York, wished to crown the King to the prejudice of the Archbishop of Canterbury, but he was prevented by unanimous consent. His Cross-bearer, who had carried his Cross into the Chapel, was turned out. The two Archbishops subsequently went to Rome to obtain a decision on the point.

The Pipe Rolls and Close Rolls and other registers supply a good deal of information. We learn that in 1155-56 the salary of a Chaplain, which was continued yearly, was 1d. a day, and that in 1161-62 his name was Moses. During most of the reign of Henry II the Castle was in the custody of the Chief Justiciar. In Richard de Lucy's term of office, one of the three surveyors was Geoffrey the Chaplain, or Master Geoffrey of Windsor, as he came to be known.

In 1235 a payment is recorded to a certain Chaplain ministering in the Chapel of the King's hall, and in 1236-37 2½ marks were paid for a vestment with towels to be placed in "the Chapel of our hall" and 21s. 7d. was paid for a silver gilt Chalice. In the reign of Henry III extensive repairs were carried out in the Castle, which in the last year of King John had been besieged by King Louis of France and his English supporters. The great hall, which occupied a portion of the site of the present Chapel, and the ground to the north of it, had to be practically rebuilt. In 1239-40 Henry issued a writ to Walter of Burgh for the building of a Chapel 70 feet long and 28 feet wide, close to his own lodging and the lodging of the Queen, with a Galilee or Ante-Chapel at the West end. It stood on the site of the present Albert Memorial Chapel, and had a stone turret with three or four bells, and was dedicated to Edward the Confessor. The north wall can still be seen in the Dean's Cloister, and the west wall, with its original doors, is incorporated in the Eastern Wall of the present



THE NORTH WALL OF KING HENRY III'S CHAPEL.



Chapel of St. George's. In 1243 the Archbishop of York was enjoined to cause work to go on both in winter and summer till the Chapel be finished, and to have a high wooden roof made, to cause the Chapel to be covered with lead and four gilt images to be fashioned in the same Chapel. Brother William, a monk of Westminster, a notable craftsman, was paid 10 marks for the painting, and 10 marks were paid to Thomas the Painter, of Chertsey, who was making the King's images for the Chapel.

The Chapel was ready in 1248, when Godfrey of Liston was directed to find four Chaplains to celebrate in it, each of them to have 50s. for his stipend until the Feast of S. Michael next, and on the 19th December Godfrey was further directed to find "£200 for finishing the works of our Chapel". In 1249 Edward Fitz Odo, of Westminster, was ordered to buy two anthem books with a hymnar, a Capitular (a book containing short lessons) and a Collectar (book of Collects), two Grails (book containing anthems sung after the Epistle at Holy Communion), with a troper (book containing hymns sung before the Gospel), a Missal, Psalters and a Porthos of Sarum Use (breviary containing daily services, i.e., Mattins, etc.) for the use of the Chaplains. A little later Fitz Odo had to provide an alb (a long linen surplice with tight sleeves) and an amice (white linen collar worn over the alb) with embroidered apparels (pieces of rich material attached to the edge of the amice, to the front and back of the bottom of the alb and to the cuffs of its sleeves), a chasuble of samite and a decent Chalice silver gilt. More books and ornaments were ordered in May and October 1251, and in May 1256 an Almery (Cupboard) for the vestments was made under the Altar. At one time there seems to have been some difficulty in meeting the payments due to the officials of Henry III's Chapel. For this purpose John Mansel was ordered to pawn the valuable image of the Blessed Virgin Mary, under special condition that the hallowed pledge be deposited in a decent place.

There were several lesser chapels in and about the Castle. In 1246-47 payments were made to the Chaplain of the outer bailey, to the one in the King's Chapel of the great tower, to the one in the King's Chapel in the park, and to the Chaplain of the Queen's Chapel in the Castle. The names of three Chaplains are given, John, Simon and Laurence, and the next year the names of four appear as serving in the new Chapel, William of Stawell, Hugh of Hatfield, Ralph of St. Albans and Laurence of London. Simon is again mentioned. In 1250-51 the names of six Chaplains are given in the Liberate Roll, and the usual 50s. was paid to them, as to a seventh for Celebrating for the Soul of Hugh le Brun. In 1251 an eighth was added, and Simon and other Masters of the Works were ordered to have the Cloister paved and the Apostles painted.

The Chaplains lived in a half-timbered house or houses covered with shingles, built in 1247 and enlarged when their number was increased. These lodgings were against the bailey wall on the south side of the Chapel on the site now occupied by the houses of the Military Knights. In 1259-60 directions were given that one Augustine, Bishop of Laodicea, should be given a lodging in the Castle in the Apartments of the domestic Chaplains and Clerks of the Chapel, and the position of the apartments is specified. This Bishop was originally a Franciscan Friar of Nottingham, and is described as having been driven from his see by Saracens. He was given a pension of sixty marks. He was a friend of Pope Innocent IV and brother to the Provincial of the Franciscans. Professor Hamilton Thompson says : "I see that Eubel, *Hierarchia Catholica*, appears to be sceptical about the existence of Augustine, Bishop of Laodicea in the thirteenth century, but I do not understand why. Possibly the statement that he was driven from his see by the Saracens is merely a conventional explanation of his purely titular dignity, for I cannot imagine any one attempting to exercise episcopal functions at Laodicea about 1260."

In these buildings the Treasurer had a room, a hall and a kitchen and a tower. The latter was probably that which is now called Henry III Tower. No alternative accommodation seems to have been at once provided for the Chaplains, but in 1337, when their number had been further increased, new and improved lodgings were built for them. In 1312 the baby Prince, afterwards Edward III, was christened in the Chapel by Arnaldus Noveli.

In 1313 King Edward II ordained that the Chapel of St. Edward in the Castle should be served by four Chaplains, of whom one was to be chief, and receive 10 marks a year and the other three secondary 100s. each. They were to be prudent and of "good family". There were also to be two clerks to assist them, each of whom was to have 50s. a year. Each Chaplain was to celebrate the Holy Communion daily unless prevented by sufficient cause. Each day there were to be two celebrations with music, the one of our Lady and the other of the day ; other two Requiem Eucharists were to be celebrated for the souls of the King's ancestors.

In 1314-15 certain Carmelite Friars were by the King's orders maintained as guests in the Castle.

In 1330 Edward III ordained that the Chaplains of the Chapel in the Great Park should live in the Castle with the other Chaplains already there and assist in the services of St. Edward's Chapel, for which they were to be paid the same yearly wages as the Castle Chaplains. Four of them are named, John de Melton, Andrew de Bodekisham, Peter de Wylde and Edmund de London. In 1331 Robert de Sutlington is mentioned.

It is not easy to form a very clear idea of the life of these Chaplains before the time of Edward III. It does not seem that there was any regular incorporation of them as a College. They were probably dependent upon the King's will, appointed and removable without reference to any corporate body. The Chaplains of the Chapels must have had their regular work, and Chantry

Priests, if any, no doubt performed various duties over and above the service of their Chantry Chapel, helping in neighbouring parishes, teaching children and doing literary work of different kinds. Their life must have been to some extent a common life, resembling that of many early bodies of priests of the time. Professor Hamilton Thompson says that rules for governing such bodies were not very common before the fourteenth century.

Edward II granted to all ecclesiastics the privilege of having meals at the table of the royal hall, whenever the King and Queen were at Windsor, Edward III gave the same privilege to the Chaplains removed into the Castle from the Park.

In January 1343-44 the tournament (hastiludes) was held, to which a great number of noblemen, knights, burgesses and ladies were summoned together with Knights gentlemen and esquires from abroad. At the close of the festivities they attended service in the Chapel, and an Order of the Round Table was conceived after the manner of King Arthur, from which was in due course derived the Order of the Knights of the Garter. An account of this was given by Adam Murimuth, some time Canon of Hereford and Precentor of Exeter. This office he resigned in 1331 for the rectory of Wraysbury, near Windsor.

The information here given has been extracted mainly from St. John Hope's big book *Windsor Castle* and Tighe & Davis' *Annals of Windsor* and the Berkshire volumes of the *Victoria County History*. The story of the Chapel and the Chaplains is thus traced to the time when, at the foundation of the Order of the Garter, the College was formed and its history began to be recorded in the Rolls of Rents from 1355, the Treasurer's Rolls from 1362, the Precentors' Rolls from 1363 and the Steward's Rolls from 1369. The Chapter Acts have been preserved since 1596 with a break between 1638 and 1660.

THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER

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.

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

The Duke of Portland.
The Marquess of Crewe.
The Duke of Beaufort.
The Earl of Strathmore.
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.M. King Alfonso XIII.
H.M. The King of Norway.
H.I.M. The Emperor of Japan.

Romania
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.

Newly appointed :

The King of Greece.

The King of Roumania.

WILLIAM LORD HASTINGS, K.G.

By CANON CRAWLEY.

WILLIAM LORD HASTINGS was born in 1430, and was the son of Sir Leonard Hastings, a descendant of William Hastings, steward of Henry II. He succeeded to the family estates in Leicestershire and Warwickshire and was sheriff in both counties. He was a faithful adherent of Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, who was captured at the battle of Wakefield and beheaded in 1460 and by whom he was commended to his son, afterwards Edward IV. On the latter's accession he was rewarded for his services in the Civil War by being made a Baron and appointed Master of the Mint in 1461. He introduced the coinage of gold nobles worth rood. and two other gold pieces worth 50d. and 25d. In the same year he was made grand chamberlain of the royal household, an office which he held until his death. In 1463 he became receiver of the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, and in 1471 lieutenant of Calais. Through his wife, Katherine, daughter of Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury, and widow of Lord Bonville, he received estates in Yorkshire, Northamptonshire and Suffolk, and he also received grants of estates forfeited by Lancastrians. After the King's Coronation which he attended, he took part with the Earls of Warwick and Northumberland in commissions to treat for a truce with James III of Scotland, and he was sent on diplomatic missions to Burgundy, Brittany and France. He was one of the ambassadors who negotiated the marriage between Margaret, sister of Edward IV and Charles the Bold, whose fine coat of arms as K.G. is in his stall. On the brief restoration of King Henry by the fickle King Maker after the bloody battle of Towton, Hastings continued loyally to rally the

supporters of the house of York and won over to his side George, Duke of Clarence, while Edward took refuge with his brother-in-law in Burgundy. He commanded a division at the battle of Barnet, where Warwick was defeated and killed, and he was with Edward at Tewkesbury where Queen Margaret's forces were annihilated. He must share the blame for the murder of Henry's son, the Prince of Wales, and the massacre in cold blood of Lancastrian leaders. Hastings was at Edward's side with George Duke of Clarence and Richard Duke of Gloucester, when the boy of eighteen was brought up during the battle or just after it, a captive. On his giving a spirited answer to interrogations, Edward struck him with his gauntlet across the face and his attendants dispatched him with their swords.

In 1475 Hastings accompanied the King with the largest army that had ever left the English shore, when he asserted claim to the French throne. He helped to persuade Edward to come to terms and was present at the meeting with Louis XI at Picquigny. This event is recorded in the carving of the King's seat in the Chapel. The subtle Louis had to pay heavily for his diplomatic victory, for the return of the English army without a fight was not popular, he gave pensions of 16,000 crowns a year to Edward's followers and to Hastings' 2000 of them, but he was the only nobleman who made difficulty about taking the money. Though he had made no scruple about receiving a pension from the Duke of Burgundy, he would give no receipt for what he called a free gift involving no obligation. He told the French messenger that if he meant him to have it, he must put it in his sleeve! In 1482 he went with Richard Duke of Gloucester to attack James of Scotland, when the town of Berwick was taken. As Edward IV approached his end, Hastings swore fealty to his eldest son and with others besides the King's two brothers was appointed a member of the Prince's Council, though he seems to have been on bad terms with the Queen, who wanted the governor-

ship of Calais for her brother Lord Rivers. Edward died on the 4th of April, 1483 and Hastings' position on the Council at once became difficult. At first he seems to have believed in the good faith of Richard, even after he had appointed himself Protector of the thirteen-year-old King. When Queen Elizabeth proposed that her son should be escorted from Ludlow to London for his Coronation by a strong army, he protested and asked whether it was "intended against the people of England and the good Duke of Gloucester". The Queen gave way and the escort was limited to 2000. It converged at Northampton with Richard's company travelling from Yorkshire. From Stony Stratford the latter carried the King back to Northampton and arrested his uncle, Lord Rivers, and his half-brother, Lord Grey, who were later on beheaded at Pontefract. The King was brought to London on the 4th of May, the day which had been fixed for his Coronation and was lodged at the Bishop of London's palace at St. Paul's, and subsequently in the Tower. When the Queen's party rose in arms, Hastings and the other lords of the Council allayed excitement and prevented a violent outbreak. The Queen dowager took sanctuary with her younger son at Westminster, she showed distrust both of Hastings and Richard. The Archbishop of York, a member of the Council, tried to reassure her, "if they crowned any other King than your son", he promised, "we shall on the morrow crown his brother whom you have with you". Hastings must have detected the treacherous designs of Richard, for, hoping to curtail his power, he made overtures for a reconciliation with the Queen's party. Rival sections of the Council held separate meetings, Richard planning to secure for himself the throne. Hastings employed a spy in Richard's circle, Catesby, who betrayed his master. On the 13th of June the full Council met to arrange the Coronation. The facts are related by Sir Thomas More and Shakespeare and strange as they are, there is reason to believe them true, for they were reported by an eye witness,

Morton, then Bishop of Ely. The Protector appeared at 9 a.m. amiably apologizing for not being earlier, and complimenting Bishop Morton on the merits of the strawberries in his garden in Holborn. Presently he withdrew and returned in an altered mood, biting his lips with anger. He wore a suit of stained armour, which he said he had donned for safety's sake. He had discovered a plot. What punishment, he asked Hastings, did they deserve who had conspired against the life of one so near the King as himself, entrusted with the government of the realm. They deserved, replied Hastings, the punishment of traitors. Richard accused his brother's wife and others of sorcery. "See how they have wasted my body with witchcraft", he said, and showed his left arm shrunk and withered. Hastings was not at first displeased, for such a charge was not in those days preposterous. Then Richard denounced Jane Shore as principal accomplice, the late King's mistress, now under the protection of Hastings. "Certainly my Lord", replied Hastings, "if they have done so heinously they are worthy of heinous punishment." "What ! dost thou serve me with ifs and ands", said Richard, "I tell thee they have done it and that I will make good on thy body, traitor !" He struck the table, armed men rushed in. Hastings, the Bishop of Ely, the Archbishop of York and others were arrested, and Richard swore by St. Paul, that he would not dine until he had seen Hastings' head struck off. The first priest that could be found heard his confession. A log of timber prepared for repairs served as a block, and in front of the Chapel on Tower Green he was beheaded.

It is not altogether easy to estimate his character, nothing is here said about his private life, for little apparently is known. He lived in stormy times, when rough things were done and loyalty was hard to keep. In France Commynes had found him "of single wisdom and virtue and in great authority with his master, whom he served faithfully". Sir Thomas More, a good judge of

men, describes him as "plain and open to his enemies and secret to his friend, easy to beguile, as he, of good heart and courage, forestudied no perils, a loving man and passing well beloved, very faithful and trusting enough, trusting too much". Those who love St. George's Chapel must respect his memory, for he loved his master, its founder. He desired to be buried near his grave; and in founding his own chantry enjoined that prayer should be offered there also for the late King and for his Queen.

It may be that the college owes to him one of its most treasured possessions. Edward IV gave William Caxton £20 when he set up his presses in London. The Chapter Library contains a fine copy of the *Mirroure of the World* printed by him in 1480. The preface states that the book is "now at this tyme rudely translated out of Frenche by me, simple person, William Caxton", at the expense of Hugh Bryer, Alderman and Citizen of London "entendyng to present the same unto the vertuous, noble and puissant Lord, William Lord Hastynges, Lord Chamberlayn unto the most Crysten Kynge, Kynge Edward the fourthe . . ." It seems possible, therefore, though it is no more than a possibility, that this copy of the book was given to the Dean and Canons by Lord Hastings or his executors.

The chief authorities for this sketch are the *Dictionary of National Biography* and Gairdner's *Richard III.*

THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF ST. GEORGE'S

with which is amalgamated

THE ASSOCIATION OF THE DESCENDANTS OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER

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 nearly eleven hundred 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 contributed towards the repair of the Dean's Cloister, and defrayed the cost of painting the newly-arranged organ pipes.

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 applicant 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.) The form of application must be signed personally by the subscriber. 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.