

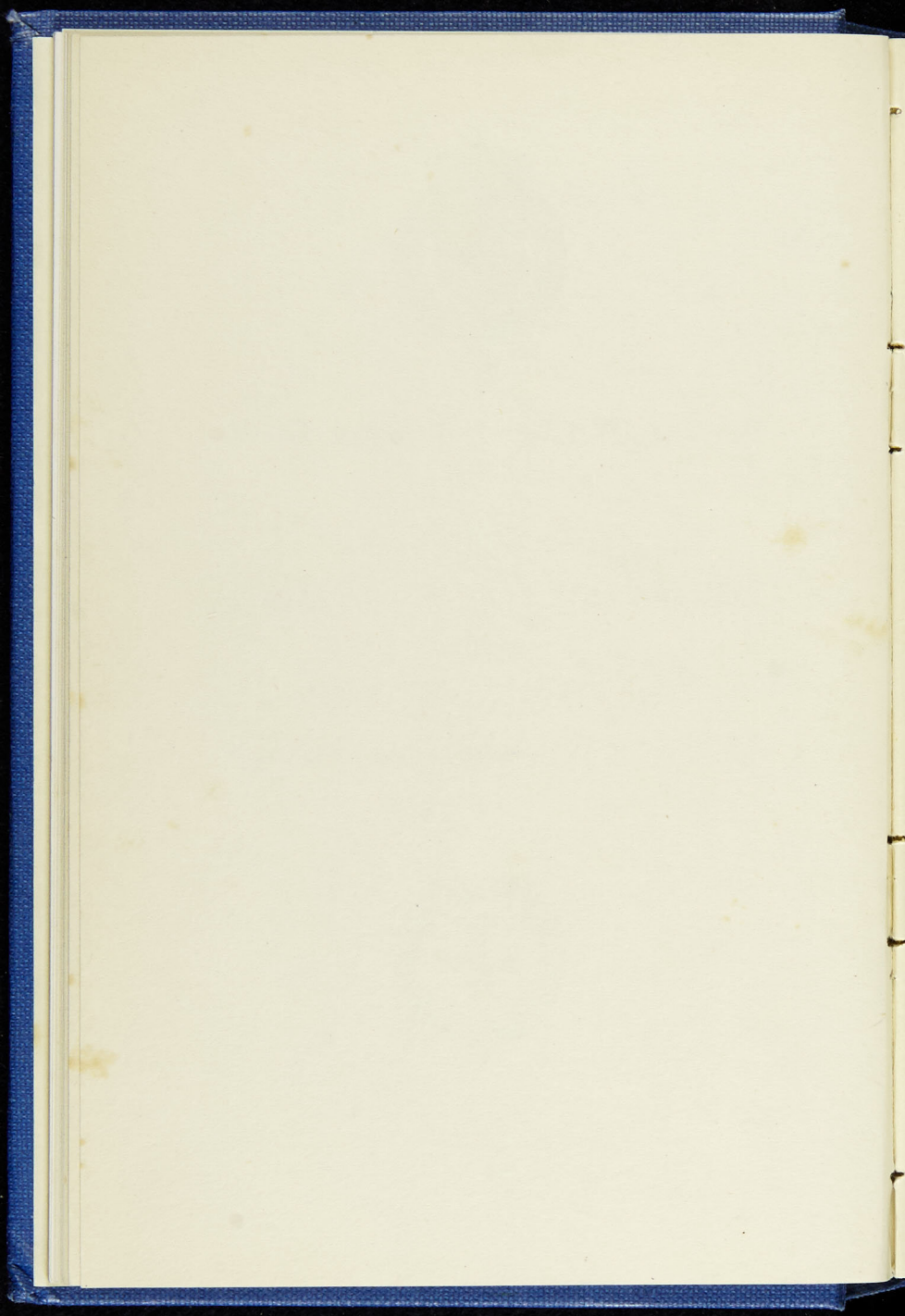


St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle

THE SOCIETY OF
THE FRIENDS OF ST GEORGE'S
AND
THE DESCENDANTS OF
THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER



1952





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THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER



REPORT

to 31st December, 1952

Price - Two Shillings and Sixpence, post free
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2 THE CLOISTERS, WINDSOR CASTLE

(to which all correspondence should be addressed):

THE DEAN'S LETTER

THE DEANERY,
WINDSOR CASTLE.
February 1953.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,

That the Queen should have become our Patron we regard as no mere formality. Her Majesty, like her father before her, takes a keen personal interest in Saint George's Chapel and the work you do for it.

Not only do the Sovereign and members of the Royal Family occupy their stalls from time to time to join in our worship, but it is my privilege occasionally to welcome them when they visit the Chapel privately—notably in Ascot week, when the Queen and all her guests spent a couple of hours before midnight enjoying its peace and beauty while Dr. Harris at the organ lifted us into the heavenlies. Incidentally, you will be glad to know that the Duke of Edinburgh noticed and much admired the new cushions in the Garter stalls.

The entrance charge for visitors not only brings back some measure of the order and dignity which we were in danger of losing, but enables the Chapter at long last to undertake two most desirable and overdue tasks: namely, to subsidize the poorer livings in their gift and to restore the priceless Cloister buildings for which we are trustees.

Instead of looking in desperation to your generosity to provide new drainage or to rewire both Chapel and houses at the urgent bidding of the Fire Insurance, we can now see you enrich and beautify the place you love—the Beaufort Chapel, for example, with its clean walls and Flemish railings with the grime of centuries removed, and the fifteenth-century figure of Our Lady and the Child, which you with the Duke himself in equal shares have most generously given. These are things I know you delight to do for the glory of God and for the welfare of the Chapel which draws us all together.

Much is already in hand and still more remains to be done, and with your help we look to see great things achieved; of such things I will say no more, for Lord Mottistone, our architect, will speak of them at our Annual Meeting.

General Pelly died early in the year—few have done more than he to earn our gratitude; and quite lately Colonel Harry Pryce-Jones, the very embodiment of happy Christian courtesy, Mrs. Naylor and Mr. G. Evans, as faithful and steadfast "Friends" as we could desire, have left us. The stone memorial to General Sir Charles Kavanagh, whom we still remember with affection, was unveiled by H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester in December and subsequently dedicated. Unlike many of its kind it decorates the niche in the North Choir aisle in which it is set.

As the unworthy head and servant of this College, which now and always looks for your support and for your true prayers, I once more sign myself

ERIC HAMILTON, Bishop,
Dean of Windsor.

REPAIRS AND RESTORATIONS

A GREAT deal of work has been undertaken during the past year and good progress made, though we are nowhere near the end of all that still remains to be done. Restoration of the Horseshoe Cloister, which was begun in the spring of 1951, goes steadily on, but progress can only be slow since the decay which has been going on for so many years past is often not apparent until adjacent repair work reveals it. The work was begun at the north-east corner of the Cloister, where the depth of building is at its greatest, and therefore visible progress most slow. The builders have now reached and completed all the work up to and including the Curfew Tower; when spring comes, and major work will begin again, they will make a start on the houses immediately upon the outer wall. Progress then ought to be a good deal quicker, but it would be folly to prophesy a date for completion of the whole work because no one can tell what difficulties may arise as the work proceeds.

It was a great joy to hear the bells ring out once more in the middle of September, after a silence of almost exactly a year. The four great timbers which carry the weight of the bell frame have been renewed, and it was fascinating to watch the work in progress. Access to the Tower is difficult and there is none too much room inside to manoeuvre the long, heavy beams which were to replace the old ones; but the work was done with marvellous skill and ought to last now, all being well, for many a long year.

When Mrs. Fellowes vacated No. 23 in July we began an inspection of the house with considerable apprehension, for we had been told that it was full of dry rot, and was barely holding together. Happily it was in better condition than had been expected, though there was much to be done. Modern man has not the same regard for his eyesight as had Dr. Fellowes, who used the light of two candles for his transcriptions and compositions; so, in addition to structural repairs, electric light has been installed, some more up-to-date plumbing undertaken, and the consequential painting and decorating. All this is necessary and, indeed, excellent work, but it is costly, and it was unfortunate that it had to be done in the middle of all the expenditure on the Curfew Tower, the Horseshoe Cloisters, and the general renewal of electrical services, about which a word must now be said.

Our consulting lighting and heating engineers told us, in January of last year, that the whole of our electrical installation, in both

Chapel and domestic buildings, was in a bad state of repair, and, indeed, in some places positively dangerous. While plans were being drawn up for a new installation throughout, there was feverish activity here and there in cutting out dangerous parts, and making all temporarily safe. There were nights when members of Chapter hardly dared to go to bed for fear lest the morning should find the whole place in ashes; but mercifully we were spared so terrible a tragedy. The new plans and estimates were prepared as quickly as might be, and the work begun in August. The Chapel and every dwelling house is to be completely rewired, and we hope the work will be finished by the end of this year, or early in next. The cost is very heavy, between twenty and twenty-five thousand pounds, but it is absolutely unavoidable if our buildings are to be reasonably free from the risk of fire, and the inhabitants of our houses from electric shocks. New schemes are being considered for the lighting of the Nave of St. George's, and we confidently expect an enormous improvement in this respect.

This brief report is sufficient to show how much building and repair work is going on just now. It is very costly, and, as so often happens, all falls to be done at the same time. It must be said that were it not for the contribution made by visitors desirous of viewing the Chapel the work could not be undertaken without a public appeal for funds. The Dean and Canons are trustees for the future and have no option but to spend the money as it comes in order to preserve this most precious heritage. There is still much to be done, and we are likely to see scaffolding and workmen about the place for several years yet; but we are glad that progress is being made, arrears overtaken, and the future assured so far as man can foresee.

D. A.

PHILIP AND MARY ARMS

HALF-WAY up the Lower Ward is the square tower built by King Edward III in 1360 as a detached *campanile* to what is now the "Albert Memorial" Chapel: the chapel which then occupied that site served the purposes of his newly-created College of St. George during the first 135 years of its existence, and this was its bell tower. But when St. George's Chapel was built the bells were moved down to their present location in the Curfew Tower, and their former belfry was adapted, under Queen Mary Tudor, as the residence of the Governor of the Poor Knights. For a long time now it has been known as Governor's Tower; but the name was misleading and inconvenient, since it was not inhabited by the Governor of the Castle. During this past summer (1952) the Queen has accordingly authorized its renaming as Mary Tudor Tower.

Plate I shows the carved representation of the arms of Philip and Mary inset upon its north wall, over the front door; the panel,

having just been cleaned, has re-emerged into prominence. It is thus described by Thomas Willement, in his authoritative book, "Regal Heraldry", published in 1821:—

"On a tower of Windsor Castle, appropriate to the Governor of the Poor Knights of St. George, is a stone compartment, surrounded by ornamental mouldings; within which have been sculptured the arms of Philip and Mary, impaled, within the garter, and crowned; supported on the dexter side by an eagle, with wings endorsed; and on the sinister by a lion. Under the eagle is a slip of pomegranates, and under the lion a rose branch. The whole of the achievement is so much defaced that there remain but mere indications of the heraldic ornaments; the supporters are entirely destroyed, the outline only being discernible. At the top of the compartment appears to have been written Philip's motto, "Colit Ardua Virtus"; and at the bottom, "Veritas Temporis Filia", which latter sentence was used by Mary on her great seal, previous to her marriage."

Queen Mary Tudor's motto means "Truth, Daughter of Time". Ashmole tells us the name of the craftsman, Henry Carrant, who first carved it in 1558 (Tighe and Davis I.608). But the information is irrelevant, for Willement makes it plain that by 1821 Time (the mother of Truth) had almost entirely obliterated the whole achievement. This is confirmed by St. John Hope (p. 532), who, writing in 1913, says that the carving, having become decayed, "has been renewed in recent times".

If carved representations of the arms of Philip and Mary are rare the reason is not far to seek. They were married at Winchester in July 1554, and in August 1555 the husband returned to his own realms on the Continent. He came back in March 1557, but only for fourteen weeks, to involve us in his war with France. His forsaken queen died shortly afterwards, in November 1558. They were thus married for four and a half years, out of which they only spent one and a quarter years together.

OWEN MORSHEAD.

EDITOR'S NOTES

Obituaries

The Society has sustained the loss during the year of two members who served it actively, General Pelly and Mr. George Evans. Sir Owen Morshead, who served with General Pelly in Italy, has contributed the following appreciation of him:—

"Our Society in general, and the Castle community in particular, has suffered a loss in the death of Brigadier-General R. T. Pelly, on 28th June, 1952. His distinctions in the First World War included the C.B., the C.M.G., and two D.S.O.s; to these may be added another, perhaps unique, that a viola formed part of his baggage in the field. As his brigade-major I will not say that it was always convenient, but at any rate it was not a 'cello.

Those who knew him as a Military Knight during the past ten years may call to mind a rack of musical instruments, some of them made by himself, in his meticulously-kept flat over King Henry VIII's Gate. A parson's son, he took an informed delight in the services of St. George's; and not the services only, but also the history of the foundation, the structure of the Chapel, and the ordering of its ceremonial. He was an active committee member of our Society; he assisted the late Canon Crawley with the secretarial work, and for a short while (until his health failed) became our Honorary Secretary himself. Being by nature of an enviable orderliness he did this exacting work well.

Few realize that the Chapel and Cloisters contain 240 inscribed memorials; and a further 90 are recorded in Ashmole and Pote, although the tablets themselves are no more. Of the whole 330 General Pelly devotedly transcribed the inscriptions, and then annotated them. This useful work of reference will presently be published in our Historical Monographs series. It will recall to his friends its gifted, gallant and retiring compiler."

Mr. George Evans, who was elected as Committee member at the last Annual General Meeting, died on 22nd December, 1952. His great interest in the Society took the tangible form of the generous gift of eight plates for the illustrations which helped to make the last issue of the Report so attractive. A year ago, when Mr. Evans made the offer, he arranged with his firm that it should be renewed annually, and we are much indebted to Mrs. Evans that she has confirmed this since his death. We mourn the loss of this generous member. He has made his own memorial, which, by enriching our Report each year, will keep his memory alive among us all.

Memorial to Sir Charles Kavanagh

On 11th December the plaque in the North Choir Aisle to General Sir Charles Kavanagh, late Governor of the Military Knights, was unveiled before evensong by His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, K.G. Beautiful in design, this latest addition to the memorials of the Chapel is in complete harmony with its surroundings, while it pays tribute to one who was for so many years a prominent member of the College of St. George's and of our Society.

Treasurer and Assistant Secretary

The resignations of Mr. Smelt, Honorary Treasurer, on his retirement from Barclays Bank at the end of January, and of Mr. Key, the Assistant Secretary, in May owing to other demands on his time, were received with regret, as their work had been of great value to the Society.

We were fortunate in that Mr. Smelt's successor as manager of the Windsor branch of Barclays Bank, Windsor, Mr. E. L. Shephard, at once took over the work of Honorary Treasurer, and

carried through the reinvestment in $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds in the Capital Account which had matured, while Mrs. Watkins replaced Mr. Key in the office. Both have identified themselves with the Society and are a great source of strength.

The Report and the Year's Work

The account of the membership of the Society can be brief, which allows extra space for our valuable articles: that on John Hales, which those who attended the Annual General Meeting in 1952 were privileged to hear the Head Master of Eton deliver, and the articles on the Beaufort Chapel, which are of special interest, since the Society has undertaken to pay for the restoration and for the purchase of the statue of the Virgin and Child. Half the cost of the latter has been contributed by the Duke of Beaufort, one of our Vice-Presidents. Canon Venables is to be thanked for initiating and superintending the restoration and purchase, and for contributing the article on the Chapel which appears so opportunely, and also Mr. Bond, the Honorary Keeper of the Muniments of the Chapter, for bringing forward and analysing the deed of foundation, which has not appeared in print previously.

Membership

The number of members of the Society has grown by 102 during the year, since there have been 152 new members, of whom 132 are Friends and twenty are Descendants, while fifty have been lost through resignation or death. Total membership is nearly 1500.

The growth of membership is largely due to members interesting their friends in the work of the Society, while the appeal of the Chapel to visitors plays its part. The display of certificates and badges with the Roll Book in the North Aisle always includes application forms.

Several members have raised their subscriptions, or taken out seven-year covenants, while practically all members whose covenants expired this year have agreed to renew them. The return of income tax has yielded £145 this year. A covenant form appears at the end of the Report for any who wish to use it, whereby the value of a subscription would be nearly doubled.

An anonymous donor presented to the Society £60 from an award made to him for very valuable national service. It was decided with his consent to use this gift to restore the Fitz-Williams arms and inscription in the Bray Chapel. The cleaning has revealed the beauty of design and colour which had been long obscured by dirt. This donor has also paid for the expense of the photograph and block of the illustration which appears in the Report, Plate VIII.

A new and pleasing feature of our finances has arisen from the sale of a 2d. sheet in the Chapel, which has brought in £143

during the year. This gives on one side a very brief guide of the Chapel and, on the reverse, a plan. Its cheapness and clarity have appealed to many of the thousands who have flocked to the Chapel, the number being increased this year by those whose main purpose has been a pilgrimage to the burial-place of their late beloved Sovereign.

The sale of leaflets has this satisfactory result: that it more than covers the office expenses, so that members can feel in future that their subscriptions go in entirety to the objects of the Society, apart from the cost of the Report and its postage.

The Clock Tower leaflet kindly supplied by Mr. Dyson brought in £10 during the early months of the year before being withdrawn. Mr. Hole, the custodian of the Curfew Tower, continues to supply the leaflet to visitors on behalf of our funds.

Garter Stall Cushions

The embroidered cushions for the Garter Knight stalls were on view at the last Annual General Meeting and were much admired. Mrs. Venables had carried through the great undertaking, and had the help of more than forty people. On the back of each cushion there is the name of the embroiderer inconspicuously worked. A brigadier-general, a naval captain, two undergraduates, friends in America, South Africa, and Guernsey, have taken part. Mrs. Venables worked the cushion for the Sovereign's Stall, and Mrs. G. Crawley that of the Prince of Wales' Stall. Mr. Randolph Blacking designed the cushion of the Royal Stalls, and Miss Blunt that of the fifty-four others.

Dr. Fellowes Memorial Fund

It is thought that many members would like to associate themselves with a fund that was opened in April 1952 for a memorial to the late Dr. E. H. Fellowes in recognition of his half-century of service as Minor Canon of Windsor. The Dean and Canons of Windsor launched the fund with a gift of 100 guineas. Three organ recitals were given in St. George's during the summer—two by Dr. Harris and one by Mr. Dakers—to raise money for the fund.

A committee representing the institutions with which Dr. Fellowes was connected was set up, and the Honorary Treasurer is Mr. Cedric H. Glover, The Aldermoor, Holmbury St. Mary's, near Dorking, Surrey, who would welcome subscriptions. The exact nature of the memorial will not be decided till the amount of money raised is known.

Nominations for Committee

Mr. Manley, Sir Owen Morshead and Miss Price-Hill are due to retire from the Committee this year. The Society is very much indebted to them for invaluable help. Two more vacancies have arisen owing to the deaths of General Pelly and Mr. George Evans.

The Committee suggests that Mr. M. F. Bond and Sir Owen

Morshead should be appointed to fill the two latter vacancies, and nominates Mr. W. A. Johnson, Miss N. Lloyd and Mr. R. V. Ollard to fill the vacancies occurring this year in the normal way. All have consented to stand if elected at the Annual General Meeting. If members wish to make nominations they should obtain the consent of the nominees and send their names to the Honorary Secretary at 2 The Cloisters, at least a fortnight before the Annual General Meeting on 16th May.

Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting has been arranged for Saturday, 16th May, 1953, at 2 o'clock, in the Chapter Library. A lecture will follow in the Chapel, at 2.55, by Lord Mottistone, architect to the Chapter, on the Restoration of Ancient Buildings, which will have special reference to St George's and the precincts. Full particulars and arrangements for tea and after evensong are enclosed on a leaflet.

MEDIAEVAL PLURALISTS

THE first part of the Register of Simon de Langham, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1366-8, recently published by the Canterbury and York Society, has just been added to the Chapter Library. It consists in the main of the Plurality returns of 1366, and among them are the remainder of the returns from St. George's Chapel (three of which had already appeared in the Register of Simon de Sudbury, Bishop of London, 1362-75). The returns confirm the lessons to be drawn from Dr. Ollard's monograph on *The Deans and Canons*: that the Windsor Canons, like many other distinguished mediaeval priests, used to hold a number of important posts in plurality—part reward for distinguished secular service, part attempt to build up a reasonable income from a number of under-paid posts, part simple abuse. Thus the returns show that in 1366 Dean Mugge (whose seal was published in the last Report) was also archdeacon of Barnstaple and rector of Lynton and Cotesbury, while canon Hugh Bridham was also rector of Sutton Courtenay, canon of Exeter, prebend or "portioner" of Chulmelegh and Master of St. John Baptist's hospital at Wycombe. The Dean earned £86 p.a., according to his return, but this was a minimum, for members of chapters did not make any return of variable income, in this case of the shilling a day received for residence, or of obit distributions, chapel offerings and dividends, which together might easily add another £18 p.a. to the income, making in all for the Dean £104 or so p.a., say £2600 in modern currency;¹ the richest canon, de Mulsho,

¹ It is difficult to give the exact modern equivalents of mediaeval monies. Corn to-day costs perhaps twenty times what it did 600 years ago, but a cow costs 50 times as much. The stipend of a thirteenth-century parochial vicar was less than 1/75th of that of a modern curate. The Beaufort chantry priest was paid £9 a year in 1506 (see p. 14). As a general rule, to multiply by 25 is probably safe.

held the high administrative post of Chamberlain of the Exchequer, and received from his clerical appointments £109 p.a., while seven other canons earned between £24 and £75 (say from £600 to £1800); the remaining four canons presumably were content with their Windsor income, averaging something over £20. All this suggests that the Windsor clergy were not in the front rank of mediaeval pluralists: none earned as much as the then papal Nuncio, who received £293 p.a. (say £7500), or the great Bishop William de Wykeham, the mighty pluralist, with his £873 (or £21,000). The Plurality returns, incidentally, give us the name of a new priest-vicar of Windsor, John Fifhide, rector of Hinton Martel, who is not included in the Monograph on the Minor Canons.

M. F. B.

THE FOUNDATION OF THE BEAUFORT CHANTRY

FROM time to time various aspects of the Christian faith appear to dominate the minds of Church people. In the thirteenth century generally, on the Continent in the seventeenth, and again in England in the nineteenth, devotion to Our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament seems to have been the prevailing Christian emotion. In the fifteenth century—that in which the present St. George's Chapel was built—the thought of death had come greatly to occupy people's minds, perhaps as a natural result of the crises and wars of the age. And beyond death for all but the impenitent were the cleansing fires of purgatory, both welcome and dreaded. Souls could be speeded in their journey through this state by the prayers of those on earth, and therefore each man in his degree before death might seek to ensure the continual presentation of such prayers. Their form might vary from a daily collect or a commemoration once a year to the complete hourly round of regular worship of the Church, offered with the single intention of the salvation of the souls of one or more Christians. The more elaborate provision for prayer involved the setting aside of an altar or even of a special building or section of a building in which a specially appointed priest would year after year sing (*cantare*) mass and say his daily offices for the salvation of the souls of the founder and his family. Here at St. George's Chapel nine such complete "chantry chapels" were founded between 1475 and 1522—a remarkable record; but the chance of a new building, and one so consecrated by the presence of the Cross Gneth and the shrines of John Schorn and Henry VI, must have reinforced the natural attraction of a Royal Chapel associated with the Order of the Garter.

In erecting these foundations the noble and priestly benefactors had to proceed with care and due legal ceremony. Considerable capital was needed to pay the salary of a priest annually for ever and to construct and equip the chapel in which he served, as well as to build him a house in which to live. And, since these

services were to endure long after the death of the founders, careful specification was needed of the exact duties the chantry priest was to perform. Therefore a lengthy foundation deed would be engrossed and sealed, one copy being held by the founding family, the other by the chantry priest or by the Church authorities who were allowing him to live among them.

We have in the Aery the original deeds for the Rutland and Hastings chantries, but although the deed of the Chantry in which at the moment we are most interested—the Beaufort—has been lost, luckily Canon James Denton copied it into the second of his two great Black Books, or cartularies, in 1517, where it remains accessible to us to-day.¹ The deed is so long that it takes up sixteen pages there, but since it has never been printed, except for one sentence quoted by Hope,² I have summarized its main clauses below, both to provide a starting-point for the further account of the chantry given by Canon Venables, and also to present some sort of picture of the busy religious life going on at nine different places within the Chapel in its early days, quite apart from the worship of the College which was being offered in the Quire.

As Canon Venables explains below, the Chantry was founded by the ancestor of the Dukes of Beaufort, Charles Somerset, K.G., Lord Herbert, the Lord Chamberlain to the first Tudor monarchs. The Chantry was consequently known as the Herbert Chantry until 1699. The foundation took place on the 30th of July, 1506, on which day, according to the Black Book, Lord Herbert and Lady Elizabeth Herbert agreed with the Dean and Canons of Windsor to establish and maintain the chapel already built and dedicated to Our Lady at the lower end of the south (nave) aisle in St. George's. This chapel was to be their burial-place and a priest was to be appointed to say daily service within it. The priest was to be provided with lodgings by the Dean and Canons—"a Chamber with a Chimney and draught and another lodging . . . to be called the Lord Herbert Chantry Priest's Chamber".³ The priest was to eat and drink with the other chantry priests in the Castle, and was not "to haunt or to use taverns, congregations, places suspect" in the town of Windsor. And so he was to live all the year round, except that by licence of the Dean he might have twelve days' holiday in every quarter. He was to hold no other living or duty elsewhere, except that he was eligible for a Canonry of Windsor. If he were "of wilfull disposition" and disobeyed these and the other ordinances he could be deprived by the Dean and Canons, who were the ecclesiastical "visitors" of the chantry.

The work of the priest was almost entirely to be performed within the chantry at the altar set up there. He was to say mass

¹ W.R. IV, B.3, ff. 233 v. - 240 v.

² Windsor Castle, II, 457.

³ A little house was built for Lord Herbert's priest, according to Ashmole, on the north side of St. George's Chapel. (*Order of the Garter*, p. 150.)

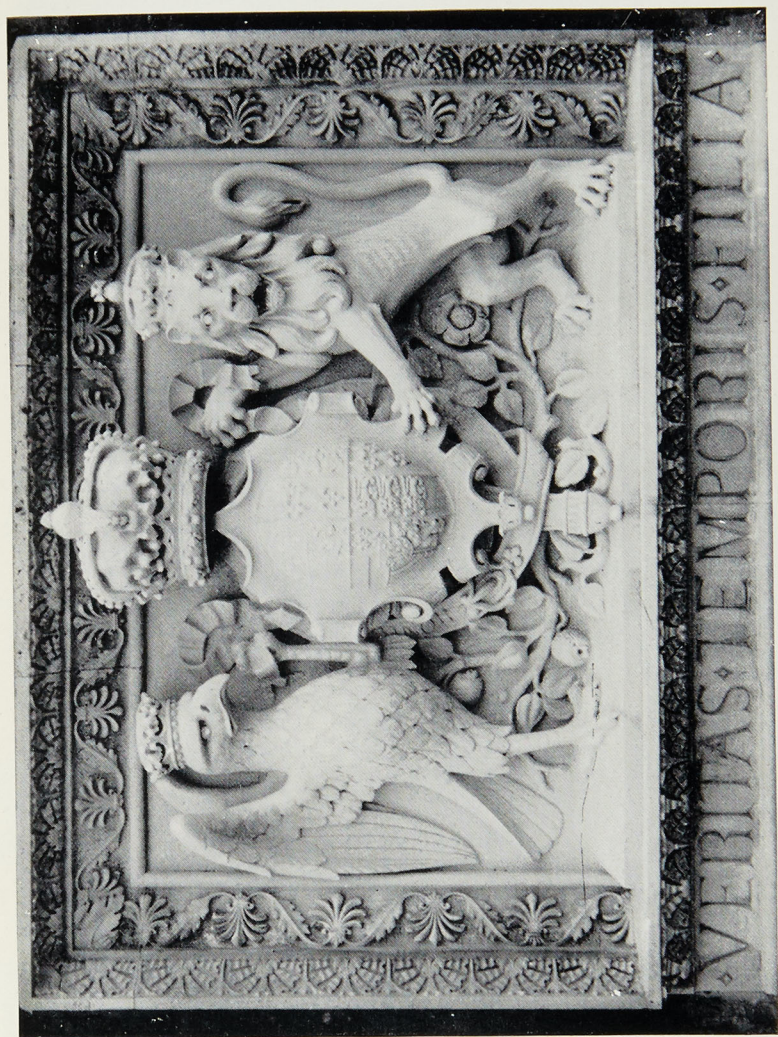


PLATE I.

Philip and Mary Arms on the Mary Tudor Tower.

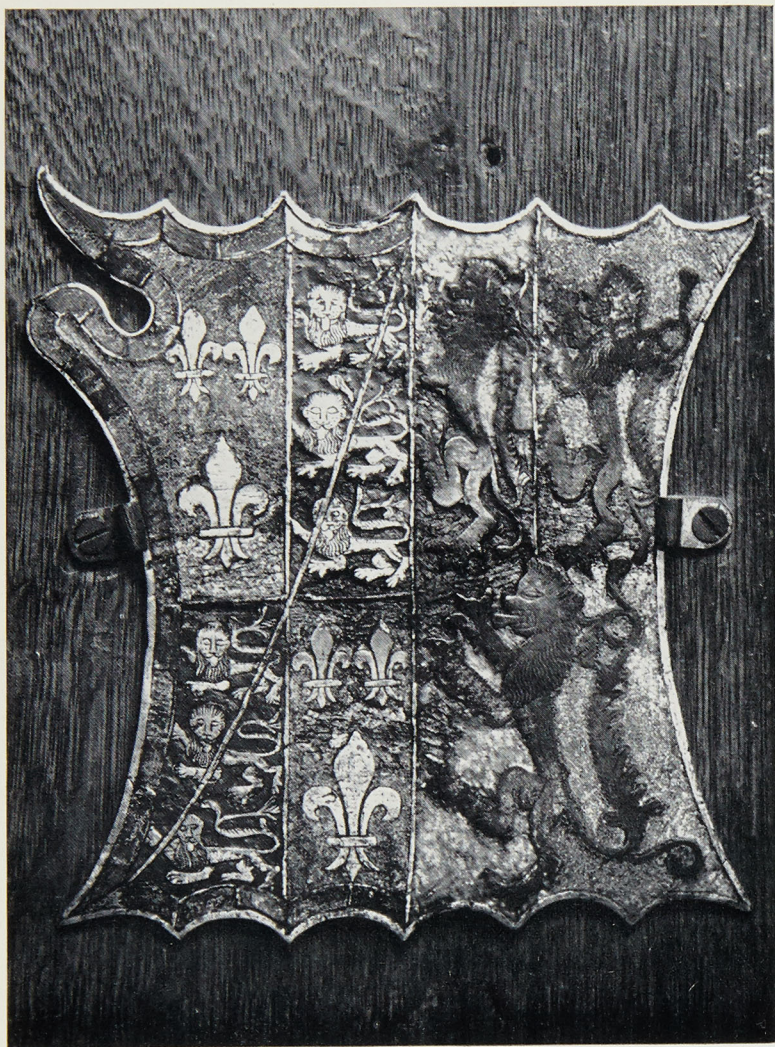


PLATE II.

Plaque (not a Garter stall-plate) of Charles Somerset, 1st Earl of Worcester, with Beaufort arms differenced with silver bendlet sinister, impaling Herbert.

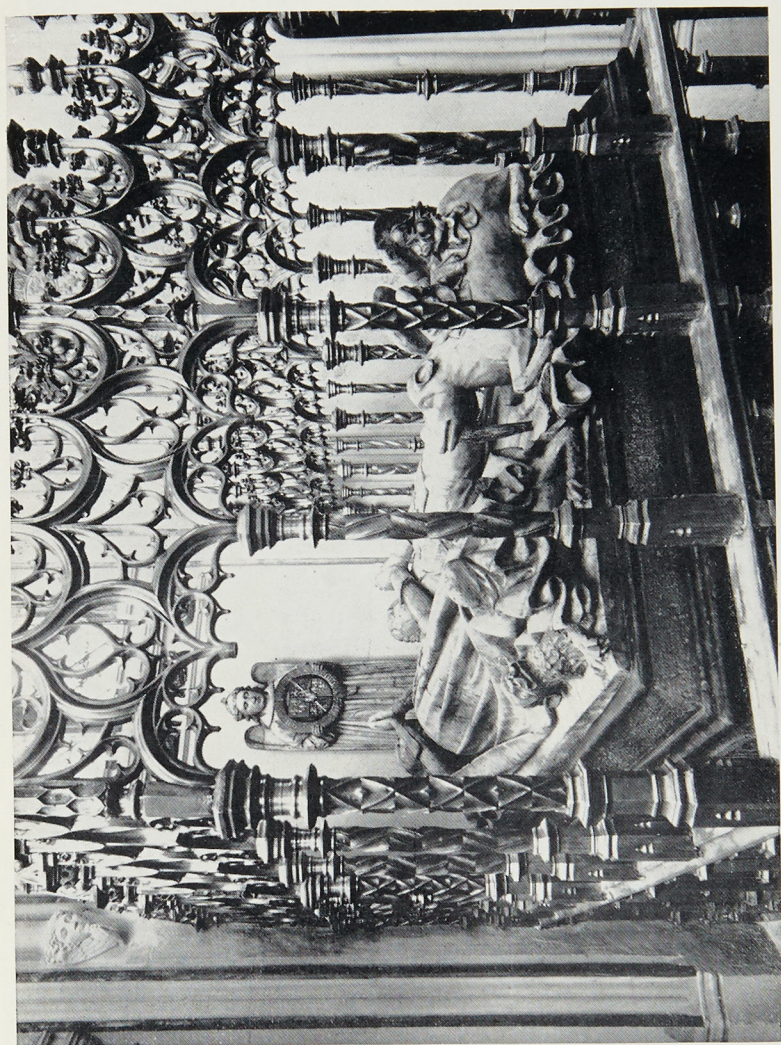


PLATE III.

Tomb of Charles Somerset and his wife in the Beaufort Chapel.



PLATE IV. BEAUFORT CHAPEL
Statue of Madonna and Child; Spanish, c. 1400-40, wood with original colouring.

daily: on Sunday, mass of the Day with commemoration of the Holy Ghost; on Monday, of the Trinity; on Tuesday, of the Holy Ghost; on Wednesday, of Requiem with Memorial of Our Lady; on Thursday, of the Day; on Friday, of the Name of Jesus, with Memorial of the Cross; on Saturday, of Our Lady. Three times a week he was to say *Placebo* and *Dirige*; on Tuesdays and Fridays, the seven Psalms, the fifteen Psalms, the Litany and other prayers. Whenever he said Mass, then "at the first ablutions . . . [he was] to turn his back to the Altar" and say "Of your charity pray for the prosperous estate and long lives of Charles Somerset, Knight, Lord Herbert and of Gower and of Dame Elizabeth, his wife, during their lives and after their decease for their souls and for the souls of their fathers and mothers and their ancestors and for the soul of Henry, late Duke of Somerset and William Herbert, late Earl of Huntingdon, and for all Christian souls, every man and woman here present, of your charity say a *Pater*, *Ave* and *Credo*". The priest concluded by himself saying the Psalm *De Profundis* and the prayer *Inclina Domine*, and these were to be again said after Evensong daily in the Chantry.

The ornaments required for these services were to be provided by Lord and Lady Herbert and then to be maintained by the Dean and Canons. They comprised a chalice and paten, two cruets, a super-altar, two missals, one breviary in two volumes, a psalter ("goodly and written in fine vellum, well limmed"), two candlesticks, a sacring bell and a holy water stock. All the vestments were to have the Herbert arms worked on them—the priest was indeed to be in livery like so many other retainers of the day—and there were three sets of vestments provided: one of "crimson velvet with a cross of white cloth of gold", another "of russet velvet", and a third, the most splendid, "of crimson cloth of gold of tissue, the cross of cloth of gold of damask blue, with a Garter and the said lord's arms in it". There was a change of altar hangings: the ferial was of crimson velvet and russet "paly embroidered with the image of Our Lady and with the arms and badges of the said lord", the festal "of cloth of gold of tissue, blue, and crimson impaled, the hanging above the altar with the image of Our Lady embroidered and the hanging beneath with the arms of the said lord embroidered with the Garter above the said arms". The tomb was to be covered in "satin of Bruges, red and blue, lined with buckram, embroidered with the arms and badges". There were also a carpet and two cushions.

The chantry priest emerged from the seclusion of his chantry to join in the general worship of the Chapel on certain occasions. Every Sunday and on certain other holy days he was to appear in the choir wearing surplice and amess ("an honest surplice") and to take part in the great processions around the Chapel in his cope. His great day in the year, however, was 10th June, the day appointed as the memorial or obit day for Lord and Lady Herbert. Vigils and lauds of the dead were to sung by the

whole College on behalf of Lord and Lady Herbert, in choir the night before, and Commendation and Requiem Mass in the morning. The hearse set up in the Quire was to have lights around it "as at a Baron's Obit". After service twenty shillings were to be given away to the poor of Windsor, who had attended the service, the Dean was to receive 3s. 4d., each Canon present twenty pence, each Vicar and Virger eightpence, each Clerk sixpence, each Chorister fourpence, the ringers twenty pence and the Chantry Priest himself two shillings (after he had made an offering of fourpence).

The whole of this round of service and prayer was established by an annual payment of £15 by Lord Herbert and his heirs, made from the profits of the Manor of Wysshams in his Lordship of Monmouth, and out of this £15 the Dean and Canons were to pay a yearly salary to the priest (Thomas Pety had already been installed in 1506) of £9 in two instalments. If the annuity ceased to be available from the Herbert estates, then the Dean and Canons were quit of the responsibility of maintaining the chantry. But in fact, events beyond the control of either the Herberts or the Chapter soon brought the chantry to an untimely end. The Act for the dissolution of chantries, colleges and free chapels of 1547 specifically exempted the Windsor chantries from its provisions,⁴ and nominal "chantry priests" continued to be appointed at Windsor for another half-century, but it is unlikely that the round of service or indeed the altar in the chantry survived after about 1548, although it is just possible that both were restored under Mary (1553-8). It is pleasant, however, to reflect that the regular obit services and the daily prayers for departed Knights of the Garter still maintain part at least of the ancient tradition and include within their scope Charles and Elizabeth, Lord and Lady Herbert, benefactors and founders within the College.

M. F. BOND.

THE BEAUFORT CHAPEL

NOW that the Beaufort Chapel has been cleaned and renovated it is possible to see in something like their original splendour the magnificent tomb therein and the bronze screen that surrounds it. The two alabaster effigies are those of the 1st Earl of Worcester, who died in 1526, and his first wife, the Lady Herbert, considerable personages in the early years of Tudor history. Born in 1460, Charles Somerset, as he was then known, was descended from King Edward III through John of Gaunt and Katharine Swynford, by what was in the first instance an irregular union, but one subsequently legitimized, with the King's consent, in 1396, after the death of Sir Hugh Swynford and of Gaunt's second wife, Constance of Castile, to whom he seems to have felt but

⁴ Edw. VI, c.14, s.XV.

a tenuous attachment. Among the children born to Gaunt and Katharine, and later legitimated after official recognition by the Pope followed by sanction of the King, was a son, named John Beaufort, who was born at the castle of Beaufort, in Anjou, where Katharine resided. In 1397 John Beaufort, whose badge was a portcullis, was created Earl of Somerset and received the Garter; his stall-plate is in the twenty-fifth stall on the Sovereign's side—le comte de Somerset—among what must surely be as noteworthy a group of such plates as can be found in St George's. King Henry VII adopted the portcullis as his badge, thereby implying (as his frequent allusion to it as his *altera securitas* suggests) that just as a castle, however secure in defence, is strengthened by the addition of a portcullis, so his claim to the throne, however rightful in itself, was safeguarded by his descent through the Beauforts. After John's death his son was created Duke of Somerset, and it was the latter's daughter who became, at the youthful age of 14, the mother of a son who later succeeded to the throne as King Henry VII.

This distinguished family suffered grievously, as is not surprising, in the Wars of the Roses; to such an extent, indeed, as to bring to an end, by 1471, the direct legitimate male line. There was, however, one male descendant, born to Henry, 3rd Duke of Somerset (executed after the Yorkist victory at Hexham in 1464) and to Joan Hill, of whom little is known, and he it is who was destined to attain high distinction as Charles Somerset, 1st Earl of Worcester, the eminent and versatile ancestor of the Beaufort family.

Somerset spent some time abroad in his early years, and it is not apparent who directed so successfully his education. Henry VII recalled him soon after his accession—their grandfathers were brothers—and for the remainder of his life he moved in Court circles as one of the most familiar and influential public figures of the period. Many indeed were the offices he held. In 1485 he became a Privy Councillor; in the next year he was appointed Constable of Helmsley Castle, and in due course he became Captain of the Guard, Knight of the Body, and in 1501 Vice-Chamberlain; later, in 1508, he was made Lord Chamberlain, which office became his for life after 1514. For his services in overthrowing a small rebellion in the west country in 1497 he was made, with some others, a knight banneret and about 1499 received the Garter, of which Order he became Chancellor in 1523. His original stall-plate disappeared in 1560, but was replaced by an armorial plaque, showing the Somerset arms. Was this plaque, one wonders, originally affixed to his tomb? Strange to say, this also vanished, during the latter part of the eighteenth century, but after many travels it was returned years afterwards from New Zealand, where it had been discovered and identified in a marine dealer's store. It now may be seen in its proper place, the fifth stall on the Price's side. (See Plate II.)

Somerset had not been very long at Court before he made a

most distinguished and happy marriage, his wife being the Lady Elizabeth, daughter and heiress in her own right of William Herbert, Earl of Huntingdon,* in virtue of which he was from 1504 known as Baron Herbert, *jure uxoris*, and became with her joint owner of very extensive possessions in Wales and Monmouthshire, including Raglan Castle, later to be besieged and for the greater part ruined by Fairfax in the Civil War. Charles I had no more loyal and generous supporters than the Beaufort family; which doubtless explains the reckless and vicious damage done by the Roundheads in the chapel, recorded in the following excerpt from the inscription attached to one of the walls: "This Chapell being in the Time of the aforesaid Rebellion much defaced, and the Brass work, to a considerable Value, plunder'd and imbezzl'd, was restored at the Expence and Charge of his Grace, Henry the present Duke of Beaufort . . . in the Yeare of our Lord 1699."

It was not only in the Court that Somerset held sway; he was, at various times, admiral, soldier and diplomatist. For his military services in the Low Countries, at Therouenne and Tournai, he was created in 1514 Earl of Worcester. Subsequently he acted as political and stage manager on the occasion of that resplendent but fruitless diplomatic pageant, the Field of Cloth of Gold, and continued to take a leading part in the conduct of royal and public affairs, and from time to time was sent upon personal embassies requiring discreet and experienced handling.

Lord and Lady Herbert no doubt enjoyed their worldly state, but they did not permit this to set aside the claims of religion. It is interesting to learn from "The Somerset Sequence", to whose author, Mrs. Durant, I am gratefully indebted for much information, that Hailes Abbey, in the Cotswolds, possesses an Indulgence granted by the Abbot, giving Herbert "entire participation in the spiritual benefit of the community and wishing him health and long life". The initial letter on the beautifully illuminated parchment encloses a portcullis charged with the bend sinister.

As Mr. Bond has pointed out above, the Herberts sought and obtained in 1506 permission to have their burial place in the chapel at the south-west of St George's, dedicated to Our Lady, and similar in design, plan and size to that opposite, originally the Chapel of the Salutation, now metamorphosed according to the taste and sentiment of a later age into the Princess Charlotte Memorial. It is stated by St John Hope that Sir Reginald Bray in his will expressed the wish to be buried "in the west ende and south side", and he draws the inference that this proposal had to be abandoned by the executors owing to the action taken by the Herberts in 1506. But when Sir Reginald made his will the nave of St George's had not yet been completed, and the chapel

* In 1479 William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, at the request of King Edward IV, surrendered that Earldom to His Majesty and in lieu thereof was created Earl of Huntingdon, while the honour of Pembroke was conferred upon Edward, Prince of Wales, on the 8th day of July the same year at the King's manor of East Hampstead, in Berkshire. ("The Princes of Wales", by G. P. Harding.)

at the west end and south side of the choir was in fact the present Bray chapel.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BEAUFORT CHAPEL

St. Marie's chapel, as it was known during the seventeenth century, retains its original enterclose with the metal grate. The entrance door, which St John Hope says is "old oaken", but is mostly pine, shows in what may be called the architrave three heraldic badges: a hand issuing from a rose and holding an arrow, a portcullis, and a bascule (often but erroneously called a sluice-gate) which is a Herbert badge. Beneath is some traceried panelling, divided by a carved rail, bearing the motto "Mutare vel timere sperno"* used certainly by the later Somersets, but according to present evidence not by Sir Charles Somerset. This motto also appeared in the cornice of the enterclose, but was erased during the present renovation owing to the very unsatisfactory condition of the lettering.

Just within the chapel, on the left, against the east wall, is a spacious niche, which for generations has remained empty. Willement painted at the back of it the arms of St George, on his own most improbable assumption that it once contained an equestrian statue of that saint. It is as certain as may be that the niche held an image of the Madonna; and the inventories of 1534 mention the existence of "a coler of golde to put abowte owre Ladyse neck wayeng 11 vnces and quarter". There may still be seen on each side the two sockets for carrying the Lenten veil. The bracket on the front of the niche shows an angel holding a shield with a field parted per pale of the livery colours of the Earl of Worcester, and with this the badge of a bascule. In the centre of the canopy above is seen a Beaufort shield within the Garter, with a baston sinister, impaling Herbert; to the left, a portcullis,¹ differenced with a similar baston; to the right, a negro's arm issuant erect proper, from a double rose, vested argent with two bends wavy azure, holding an arrow, which badge is perhaps derived from Herbert. It is *not* the Lord Chamberlain's badge.

The vaulted ceiling of the chapel, sustained upon graceful shafts, shows a central device with a boss bearing IHS and the Instruments of the Passion—the spear, the sponge on a reed, the hammer and the nails. Fans spread from this central point on which are depicted the roses, fleurs-de-lis and portcullises on a background of blue and red. The windows refer to the several Earls and Dukes and their wives buried in the chapel, all bearing the familiar motto; among these Lysons, in his *Magna Britannica*, especially mentions Henry, 5th Earl and 1st Marquis, who died in 1646. At the apex of each window, within the cusp, is a red rose with the motto, not (as Willement says) of the Lord Chamberlain, but of Sir Charles Somerset—"Faire le doy". Under

* "I scorn vacillation or cowardice."

the windows, which are nineteenth century, runs the cornice, ornamented with a fascinating array of Tudor badges, delicately carved and richly coloured, and several lettered scrolls, identified by St John Hope as follows:—

- “East. A double rose and ostrich feather;² a red dragon;³ H E⁴ interlaced with a cord, on a shield; a rose stalk and the Bohun swan.⁵
- “South-east. A cluster of double roses; a red dragon supporting a portcullis; a crowned leopard supporting a crowned fleur-de-lis; H E interlaced with a cord, on a scroll.
- “South. A cluster of double roses; a demi-angel between two double roses holding a fleur-de-lis; a red dragon with a banner charged with a rose; a triple rose between a crowned fleur-de-lis and an ostrich feather.
- “South-west. A feathered demi-angel between two double roses, holding a fleur-de-lis; a greyhound⁶ with a scroll from his mouth lettered GRACE supporting a stalked double rose; a portcullis between a crowned fleur-de-lis and a crowned stalked double rose; three ostrich feathers behind a scroll lettered GOD SAVET THE PRINCE.
- “West. A red dragon holding before him a scroll with HOLD GOD FAST; a greyhound with a scroll from his mouth inscribed GOD SAVE and holding a banner inscribed; a belled falcon⁷ with a maid’s head supporting a stalked double rose; a greyhound collared and holding a scroll with REX ANGLIEE ET FRANCIE.”

On one of the walls is a handsome inscribed memorial tablet, recording the achievements, honours and career of the 1st Duke of Beaufort, who died in 1699. Willement writes that the walls had been in his time “cleaned of their modern applications” so that the original colouring and decorations became visible. But since his day the percolating damp had marred their appearance, and inasmuch as the details of these markings are clearly seen elsewhere, both in the vault above and in the windows, it was decided, after expert advice and with the consent of the present Duke, to paint the walls in a single and, it is hoped, a more permanent colour, thereby giving the chapel more light and revealing with impressive clarity the armorial shields in the arch and the grandeur of the tomb and bronze screen.

The history of this screen, or grille, for the details of which I owe much to Mr. C. C. Oman, of the Victoria and Albert Museum, is most intriguing. There is reason amounting almost to certainty that it was made at Malines, by a well-known founder named Jan van den Einde. The first person to make this ascription was the late Dr Georges van Doorslaer, who spent some years in England as a refugee in the 1914-1918 War. When visiting St George’s he perceived at once the close resemblance of the screen to those made by van den Einde for the chapels of

Notre Dame and Santa Croix in the Church of St James, Utrecht, and had no hesitation in claiming them all for the same maker. Mr. Oman, himself an expert in such matters, made further investigations which fully supported this ascription. When the Earl died in 1526 there was probably only one other cast-metal screen in England—that of Henry VII in Westminster Abbey, which is without any doubt whatever English. Nobody would have chosen at this time a screen of the type made in the Low Countries unless he had personally seen one. Did the Earl, it may be asked, see one? The salient fact is that he was himself in that country in 1516, having been sent there to inspect the fortifications of Tournai, and afterwards to act as Ambassador to the Emperor Maximilian, to whom he had many years earlier carried the Garter, and who received him on 31st January, 1517. The foundry accounts of Malines show that the work upon the screens was begun early in 1517, and the logical, indeed inescapable, inference is that the Earl saw the designs and the actual beginning of the work and ordered a similar screen for his own tomb. The 400 years and more that have passed since his day left their mark upon the grille—and Cromwell's men did their best to break it up with axes and hammers—and it would have been grievous if further deterioration had been permitted. Now, however, under the direction of Mr. Cecil Thomas, the restoration has most successfully cleaned the bronze metal of its accumulated dirt, rust and unsightly discoloration; so much so that it is possible to detect the actual rat-tail marks made upon the surface by the original craftsmen. Mr. Thomas is under the impression that some signs of gilding, in places, can be seen, which is unusual. It should be recorded that in the past it has been impossible, owing to the close proximity of the bars of the grille to each other, to keep the alabaster effigies clean and in good condition. This is no longer the case. The short alternate banisters have now been fitted most ingeniously with a spring, which holds them in their place but makes their removal a simple matter.

The tomb is of Purbeck marble, on each side of which are three armorial shields, and two others are placed at the foot. Originally this tomb stood in the centre of the chapel, but it was moved later to a position against the west wall, in order to make room for an immense monument of the 1st Duke of Beaufort. But if it ever was actually meant for this particular site it certainly was wholly unsuitable, and owing to its vast dimensions it had to be removed to Badminton, in 1874, where it remains. Unfortunately considerable damage was done by these displacements, notably in the clumsy hacking about of the west wall, and the breaking of its columns, leaving jagged edges, unsightly and unworthy. By a most appropriate and imaginative device these disfigurements have been obliterated, and the broken ends of the columns are now graced by two corbels, representing angel heads, at the head of the tomb; these support, as it were, the original central angel, who

is seen in amice and alb, with a diadem, holding a shield within the Garter, and standing on what may represent clouds at his feet. The Earl is in armour and wears a mantle and collar of the Order of the Garter—the Garter itself being round the left leg—and at his feet, under each of which is a cloaked bedesman, reposes a creature which looks like a hornless goat but may perhaps be meant for a yale; it is not unlike that which figures in one of the banners of Somerset in the College of Arms: “A goat statant, sable, armed, hoofed, collared and chained, or”. The lady is shown wearing a mantle with her husband’s arms carved in low relief, her hair loose, and around her neck a collar of linked roses, and under her feet a lion.

Willement, writing in 1844, says that in the floor of the chapel have been inserted some ancient tiles of various patterns from the Abbey Church of St Mary, Tintern. No trace of these is visible to-day. But such tiles are to be seen in the vestry, together with others made in Penn, Buckinghamshire, taken from the Aerary where they rightly belong.

In the niche, whose little vault has now been coloured, there stands once again, after so many years, a wooden image of the Virgin Mary and the Holy Child. It is probably safe to say that this was made between 1390 and 1450 in Spain. For many years it was in the possession of the Rothschild family in Frankfurt, but was brought over to this country after the 1914-1918 War, since when it has been in private hands in Oxfordshire. Many experts have made a most careful examination of it, and are agreed about its genuineness, its most distinctive character as typical of the period, its remarkable preservation, untouched as it appears to have been during all these centuries, and above all its felicitous congruity with its present setting. The acquisition of this noteworthy addition to the treasures of St George’s completes most fittingly in every way the work of renovation in the Beaufort chapel, the whole cost of which, including the purchase of this image, has been borne by the Friends of St George’s, aided by a most munificent donation by His Grace, the Duke of Beaufort, K.G., to all of whom a debt of deep gratitude is due for their great generosity.

E. M. VENABLES.

NOTES:

1. The Portcullis is a Beaufort badge and descended from them to (a) the Tudors and (b) the Somersets. Strictly speaking, the Somersets were right to mark it with the baston sinister. Later Somersets, however, dropped the baston from the portcullis.
2. The ostrich feather was on the dexter side of John of Gaunt’s badge, and was distinguished from the King’s and Princes’ badges by being spotted with ermine. The same device with ermine, variously tinctured, appears to have been assumed very generally by the several branches of the Royal House from the time of King Edward III.

3. The red dragon had been used not infrequently by kings preceding Henry VII. But the latter king may have had a particular interest in it, if (as is possible) he knew of an old tradition which said that Cadwallader, last of the British kings, had prophesied that one of his posterity would at some future date wear the diadem of England. Henry would naturally like to avail himself of this tradition and thus assert the fulfilment in his own person of the old prophecy. Hence, perhaps, his readiness to adopt the red dragon as a supporter.
4. H E interlaced signifies King Henry VII and his Queen Elizabeth—the union of the red and white roses.
5. The badge of the Swan belonged to the family of Bohun. It is found on the seal and tomb of Humphrey de Bohun's great granddaughter, Eleanor Bohun, Duchess of Gloucester, sister to King Henry IV's first wife. The Antelope derives from the same family. In 1513 Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, heir-general to Eleanor Bohun, appeared before King Henry VIII and the Emperor Maximilian, wearing "apparell full of Antelops and Swans of fine gold bullion, and full of spangles". If there is any heraldic justification for regarding the Swan as a Tudor badge it appears to be very slight.
6. The greyhound, collared and chained, derived from the supporters of the Neville family, Earls of Westmorland, from which family King Edward IV's mother was descended.
7. The falcon with a maiden's head is the Yorkist badge given for Coningsburgh. It was given, with many other badges, by King Edward IV; also by his father, and it would naturally descend to Elizabeth of York. This badge may be also seen in Henry VII's chapel. Falcons are mentioned in the will of Edward, Duke of York, slain at Agincourt, 1415.

The writer wishes to acknowledge most gratefully the guidance given him about some of the heraldry by Mr. Anthony Wagner, Richmond Herald, and Mr. Stanford London; but for the conclusions, as far as they go, he must be held solely responsible.

THE EVER-MEMORABLE JOHN HALES

By ROBERT BIRLEY
Head Master of Eton

THE original intention of the founder of Eton College was, to quote Sir Henry Maxwell Lyte, to unite the characteristics of a college of secular priests, a school for boys, and an almshouse for poor men. The almshouse was abandoned during King Henry's lifetime. The school you will have heard of. The college of secular priests, or Fellows, as they were later called, lasted until 1869, when the new constitution of Eton was established under the terms of the Public Schools Act. These Fellows existed, then, as a resident corporate body for over 400 years. No one can suggest that they were, taken as a whole, a remarkable line of men. Peace be to them, however. Under their Provosts, often men of renown, they maintained the affairs of the College, not always very well, but adequately for it to become what it is. They need and would have asked for no other memorial.

Among them, however, is to be found one figure who is worth a more individual study, John Hales, Fellow of Eton from 1613 to 1649, and Canon of Windsor. He is, I should say, quite one of the most attractive among the minor personalities of English history. He was a more learned man, a better writer, a more interesting person and a nobler Christian than many whose names have not been, like his, forgotten.

John Hales was born at Bath on 19th April, 1584, the son of a prosperous Somerset landowner. After receiving his grammar learning, as they would have called it, at Bath Grammar School, he went up at the tender age of 13 to Corpus Christi College, Oxford. There he had the good fortune to attract the attention of Sir Henry Savile, Warden of Merton and Provost of Eton, one of the greatest of English classical scholars, known as the "lay-bishop" because of his theological knowledge, and a famous mathematician and astronomer. Through Savile's influence, Hales, after he had been ordained priest, became a Fellow of Merton, and his extraordinary learning caused him while still a young man to be chosen as Professor of Greek. In 1613 he was appointed a Fellow of Eton. According to Anthony Wood, the historian of Oxford, Hales assisted the Provost in the preparation of his great edition of the works of St. John Chrysostom. This tremendous work in eight folio volumes was the one notable English contribution to classical scholarship during the Renaissance, and is one of the finest examples at any time of English printing. It was printed at Savile House, in Weston's Yard at Eton.

Three years later Hales went as Chaplain to Sir Dudley Carleton, the English Ambassador at The Hague. In 1618 was held in the Netherlands the famous Synod or Council of Dort, and I must say a word about this, as it was to prove a turning-point

in Hales' life. The Synod was called to settle a great theological dispute in Holland between the followers of Calvin and those of a Dutch theologian, Arminius; the main point at issue was the Calvinist doctrine of predestination, the theological doctrine, we may remember, of the Presbyterian Church to-day. The Synod was, it has been said, "the nearest approach that was ever made to a universal meeting of the Calvinistic churches". It proved to be an example of the wranglings of theologians at their worst.

The position of the Church of England at that time was unusual. Its Book of Common Prayer and its retention of the order of Bishops linked it with the Church of the Middle Ages, and was shocking to the Calvinists, whether Presbyterians in Scotland or zealous burghers of Holland. But its doctrine was at the time very nearly Calvinist; James I was a violent opponent of Arminius; and so on matters of doctrine the English representatives upheld at Dort the majority Calvinist view.

John Hales was sent by Carleton to act as observer, and he sent the Ambassador a series of letters from the Synod which are of great historical interest. Its proceedings brought about a revolution in his own outlook. Like most young scholars of his time he had been brought up to accept the theological views of Calvinism. At the Synod the statements of the followers of Arminius so impressed him that, as he said himself, it forced him to bid John Calvin good night. But his experience there did more than that. It turned him into a lifelong opponent of religious dogmatism. His influence henceforth was to be on the side of toleration. Learned man though he was, his point of view may be summed up in his own words: "It was never the intent of the Holy Ghost to make it a matter of Wit and Subtlety to be saved". He believed most earnestly that men of different persuasions in the Church of Christ might and should worship together the Master whom they all professed to serve. There were others in England at the time who felt much the same. Donne had written in 1609: "You know I never fettered nor imprisoned the word religion, not straightening it friarly . . . nor immuring it in a Rome, or a Wittenberg, or a Geneva; they are all virtual beams of one sun". And another of the leaders of this school of thought was Sir Henry Wotton, Provost of Eton.

But it was through the company which used to gather at Lord Falkland's house at Great Tew, near Burford, that his influence on English thought proved strongest. The importance of this circle, among whom Falkland himself, Chillingworth and Hales were the foremost, has recently been emphasized by Mr. Wormald in his work on Clarendon. "The Tew theologians", he says, "wished to divert energies from the present channels of doctrinal disputation into those of practical and moral improvement. They did not identify Christianity with ethics, but they indicated that it should be concerned more with correct action than with correct thought. . . . They preferred the Gospel narratives to the theology of Saint Paul." Hales particularly distrusted the tendency

of the time constantly to refer to the *obiter dicta* of the early Fathers, which were used merely as missiles in theological warfare. His experience at Dort had made him sceptical about the early Councils of the Church, on which the Laudian High Anglican party took their stand. The greatest part of Church history, he declared, "consists in the factionating and tumultuating of great and potent bishops".

After the Synod, Hales returned to England and for the next twenty years lived quietly as a resident Fellow of Eton. Though his books and sermons circulated freely in manuscript, he published nothing because he was afraid that his own hostility to dogma might undermine the faith of others. This caution led, perhaps naturally, to his being suspected of the authorship of certain anonymous pamphlets which seemed to advocate the doctrine of Socinianism, which denied, or at least minimized, the divinity of Christ. It bears a resemblance to the views of the Unitarians of to-day. But it was an actual work of his, "A Tract concerning Schism and Schismatics," which nearly led him into serious trouble. For a manuscript copy came, in 1638, to the notice of the redoubtable Archbishop Laud, and he scented in it both Socinianism and a dangerously critical attitude towards bishops. What happened then is obscure. Hales wrote a firm letter to Laud in answer to his charges, and was accordingly summoned to Lambeth. Of what happened there we only know from an account by Peter Heylyn, Laud's chaplain, who met Hales on his way out and was told by him what had occurred. Hales and the Archbishop had, it seemed, spent nearly the whole day strolling in the gardens of the Palace and, so Hales told Heylyn, "he had been ferreted by the Archbishop from one hole to another, till there was none left to afford him any shelter; that he was resolved to be orthodox and to declare himself a true son of the Church of England, both for doctrine and discipline". A surrender like this does not sound like John Hales. Further, a few months later (June 1639) the Archbishop made him a Canon of Windsor, and in many ways showed that he held him in high esteem. And that does not sound like Laud. I have no doubt that Mr. Trevor Roper, the latest biographer of Laud, was right when he said that Hales was pulling Heylyn's leg. It would have been like him to do so.

Meanwhile, at Eton, Hales was consulted by scholars from all over Europe on points of difficulty in classical learning or theology. Wearily he said once that they used to buy tops and expect him to whip them. Among them was Grotius, the founder of modern International Law. Hales had come to know him in Holland, and Grotius' portrait hung in his study. Sir Henry Wotton, diplomat and poet, perhaps the greatest of all the Provosts of Eton, and one of his dearest friends, used to call Hales "the walking library", and every one was always wanting to refer to it. More surprising, the courtiers of King Charles I used to insist on meeting him whenever the King came down to Windsor. Clarendon, chief minister of King Charles II and one of the greatest

English historians, wrote of him: 'He was of a very pleasant and open conversation, and therefore was well pleased with the resort of his friends to him, who were such as he had chosen and in whose company he delighted, and for whose sake he would sometimes, once in a year, resort to London, only to enjoy their cheerful conversation'. With Ben Jonson, Hales would discuss English poetry, and Milton himself, then living at Horton, used to walk across the fields to see him at Eton.

There was a poet hidden in Hales himself, as his friends knew well. Suckling wrote of him sitting with quiet enjoyment at one of the sessions of poets in London:—

Hales, set by himself, most gravely did smile,
To see them about nothing keep such a coil,
Apollo had spied him, but knowing his mind,
Passed by, and called Falkland, that sat just behind.

But he was not just a kindly old man whom the young sparks of the time liked to have with them. There is another side of Hales to be seen in a story told of the poet Carew. He was, perhaps, the most dissolute of all the poets of the time. Falling dangerously ill, he sent for Hales, who came at once to his bedside; and on receiving a promise that he would mend his ways, he gave him absolution. But Carew, on recovering, resumed his scandalous life in London. Falling ill again, he once more summoned his friend, asking for his prayers and absolution. But this time Hales was not so compliant. He told Carew that he would certainly have his prayers, but not his absolution or the sacrament.

One day, probably between 1630 and 1640, Hales advanced what then seemed to be the preposterous view that there was no subject any poet ever writ but he could produce it better done in Shakespeare; and it was decided to bring the matter to a regular debate, to be held in his house in the Cloisters at Eton. Great preparations were made. Falkland and Suckling and, as Dryden puts it, "all the persons of quality that had wit and learning and interested themselves in the quarrel, met there"; a jury was chosen to decide the issue, and in due course "the judges chosen by agreement out of this learned and ingenious assembly unanimously gave the preference to Shakespeare". Nicholas Rowe, the first of the eighteenth-century editors of Shakespeare, likewise tells how Suckling, D'Avenant, Endymion Porter, Ben Jonson and Hales were once together when Suckling engaged in the defence of Shakespeare against Jonson, who reproached him with want of learning and ignorance of the ancients. Hales punctured the author of "Sejanus and Catiline" neatly by commenting that if Shakespeare had not read the ancients he also had not stolen anything from them.

When the Civil War broke out, in 1642, Hales proved himself a staunch supporter of King and Church. We shall in fact find all those in the Church of England whose views were similar to

his on the Royalist side. To Hales an essential test of the sincerity of Tolerance was a readiness to tolerate the Roman Catholics; whereas Cromwell set a limit to the bounds of Tolerance, and the Roman Catholics were a long way on the far side of it. Windsor was in that part of England controlled by the Parliament, and Hales lost his stall in St. George's before 1642 was out. The Puritans took over Eton, the Provost was dismissed, and Hales disappeared. Apparently he had with him certain documents and keys which had been entrusted to him by the other Fellows. For nine weeks he could not be found. We do not know where he had been, why he reappeared, or what happened next; except that, rather surprisingly, he was not then ejected from his Fellowship. All we do know is that he was hidden by an "old woman", who charged him sixpence a week for the "brown bread and beer" which is all that he lived on (he characteristically insisted on paying her a shilling); and that his concealment was "so near the College or highway that", he said later, "those that searched for him might have smelt him if he had eaten garlic".

I cannot forbear a reference here to an incident of the time which shows a close connexion between Eton and St. George's. In 1644 the use of the Book of Common Prayer was made illegal, and church music had to be abandoned. One of the senior Fellows at Eton was Thomas Weaver, rather a scandalous old man. At Archbishop Laud's visitation of Eton in 1634 it was reported that he was irregular in his appearances at the Chapel services, that he sometimes omitted the prayer for the King, that he had made for himself a sawpit in the churchyard, and that on one occasion he had deliberately shortened Morning Prayer on a saint's day so as to have more time "to pull down a tree". Be this as it may, he was certainly no Puritan nor Parliamentarian. When the choirs of Eton and St. George's were disbanded he used to assemble the members every day for an hour to perform the sacred music as of old, against the day when they might once more sing it at the services. Colonel Venn, the Parliamentarian Governor of Windsor Castle, heard of it and, we are told, "asked him why he could not be as well satisfied with the Psalms as they were sung in the church as with this Popish music". To which, the story continues, "the good old gentleman warily replied that he humbly conceived that God was as well pleased with being served in tune as out of tune".

King Charles I was executed on 30th January, 1649, and Parliament decided on a list of persons who were to be forced to take an oath that they would be true and faithful to the new Constitution. Included in the list were the Fellows of Eton. John Hales refused and was expelled. His successor offered him half the income, but he declined to accept it.

He was now 63. He went to live with a Mrs. Salter, the owner of Richings House, near Iver. There he acted as chaplain and as tutor to her son. The house became, it is said, "a sort

of College", that is, a College of priests; and among those who found refuge there was Henry King, Bishop of Chichester, saint, divine and poet—Hales always seems to have attracted poets to his company. But the services of the Church of England were now illegal. The passing of an Order against harbouring malignants made him feel that he was placing Mrs. Salter in danger, and despite her entreaties he insisted on leaving.

He returned to Eton and took rooms with a Mrs. Dickenson, widow of his former butler. She subsequently became Mrs. Powney, by which name she is called in most of the stories about Hales. She lived in a house adjoining the Christopher Inn, opposite the churchyard and on the site of the building now called Jourdelays. We have a description of it, and of him, from the famous antiquarian, John Aubrey, who visited him there in 1655. "I saw him", Aubrey tells us, "a pretty little man, sanguine, of a cheerful countenance, very gentle and courteous. I was received by him with much humanity: he was in a kind of violet-coloured gown with buttons and loops (he wore not a black gown), and was reading Thomas a'Kempis; it was within a year before he deceased. He loved Canary; but moderately, to refresh his spirits."

Hales was known as the common godfather of the neighbourhood, and people would tell how he had used to walk into Windsor with his pocket full of groats, giving them away to the children as he passed, until by the time he reached Windsor bridge he had none left. Now in his poverty he received much kindness from the poor whom he had befriended—more, Mrs. Powney pointed out, than from those who were well off. He sold his library, one of the finest in England, for only about a quarter of its worth—I suppose those were not good days for disposing of learned books—keeping only a few works of devotion. He gave away the money he received for it to poor scholars and to clergy who had been ejected from their livings by the Parliamentarians.

It is pleasant to think that he was to become the friend of yet one more poet. In 1653 Andrew Marvell became tutor to a ward of Cromwell's who was sent to Eton. As was not uncommon in those days, the private tutor accompanied his pupil to school; and, at Eton, Marvell came to know John Hales and, as he wrote later, "I account it no small honour to have grown up into some part of his acquaintance and conversed awhile with the living remains of one of the clearest heads and best prepared breasts in Christendom".

Among those whom he had helped with money from the sale of his books was a Mr. Anthony Faringdon, who had been Divinity Lecturer at St. George's and Vicar of Bray. Some time later Faringdon was invited by the parishioners of St. Mary Magdalen's, Milk Street, in London, to be their Pastor, but he was soon turned out of this living also. His parishioners made two collections for him at the church door on successive Sundays,

enabling them to present him with the remarkable sum of £400. Soon after, Faringdon came to see John Hales at Eton, and an account of the visit is given by John Walker in his well-known book, "The Sufferings of the Clergy," from a note in Faringdon's own hand. "Mr. Faringdon found Mr. Hales at his mean lodgings at Mrs. Powney's house, but in a temper gravely cheerful, and well becoming an excellent Christian under such circumstances. After a slight and homely dinner, suitable to the lodgings, some discourse passed between them concerning their old friends and the black and dismal aspects of the times; and at last Mr. Hales asked Mr. Faringdon to walk out with him into the churchyard, where this great man's necessities pressed him to tell his friend that he had been forced to sell his whole library . . . and that for money he had no more than what he then shewed him, which was about seven or eight shillings; 'and besides', said he, 'I doubt I am indebted for my lodging'. Mr. Faringdon, it seems, did not imagine that it had been so very mean with him as this came to, and therefore was much surprised to hear it, and withal said: 'I have at present money to command, and to-morrow will pay you fifty pounds, in part of the many sums I and my poor wife have received of you in our great necessities, and will pay you more suddenly as you shall want it'. To which he answered: 'No, you don't owe me a penny, or if you do I here forgive you; for you shall never pay me a penny; I know you and yours will have occasion for much more than what you have lately gotten; but if you know of any other friend that hath too full a purse and will spare some of it to me, I will not refuse that'. To which he added: "When I die (which I hope is not far off, for I am weary of this uncharitable world) I desire you to see me buried in that place of the churchyard (pointing to the place)'. 'But why not in the church', saith Mr. Faringdon, 'with the Provost, Sir Henry Wotton, and the rest of your friends and predecessors?' 'Because', saith he, 'I am neither the Founder of it, nor have I been a benefactor to it, nor shall I ever now be able to be so, I am satisfied'."

And a few days later, on 19th May, 1656, John Hales died, and was buried in the churchyard of Eton College. In his will he said that he wished his grave to lie near that of little John Dickenson, who had been his godson. A former pupil of his, called Peter Curwen, placed over his grave a monument with a Latin inscription which you can see there now. His funeral, he said in his will, was "to be done in plain and simple manner, without any sermon or ringing the bell, or calling the people together; without any unseasonable commensation or compotation, or other solemnity on such occasions usual". But we may be sure that the people of Eton, as they walked up the road past the great church, sorrowed for their friend.

"The ever-memorable John Hales", he was called; but the title proved false. Among those whom he had known at Eton was Izaak Walton, who used to come down to stay with the



PLATE V. BEAUFORT CHAPEL
Cornice with heraldic devices. (See p. 18.)



PLATE VI.

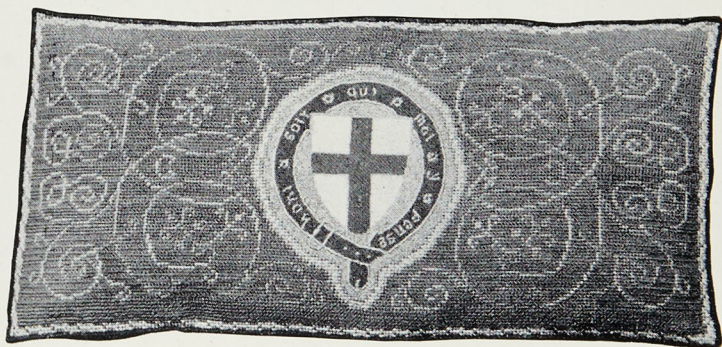
CHARLES SOMERSET

Born 1460. Son of Henry Beaufort, 3rd Duke of Somerset, created 1st Earl of Worcester in 1514, from the portrait in possession of the Duke of Beaufort.

(By courtesy of Newman Neame Ltd.)



PLATE VII. GARTER CUSHIONS
Sovereign and Prince of Wales.



Knight Companion.

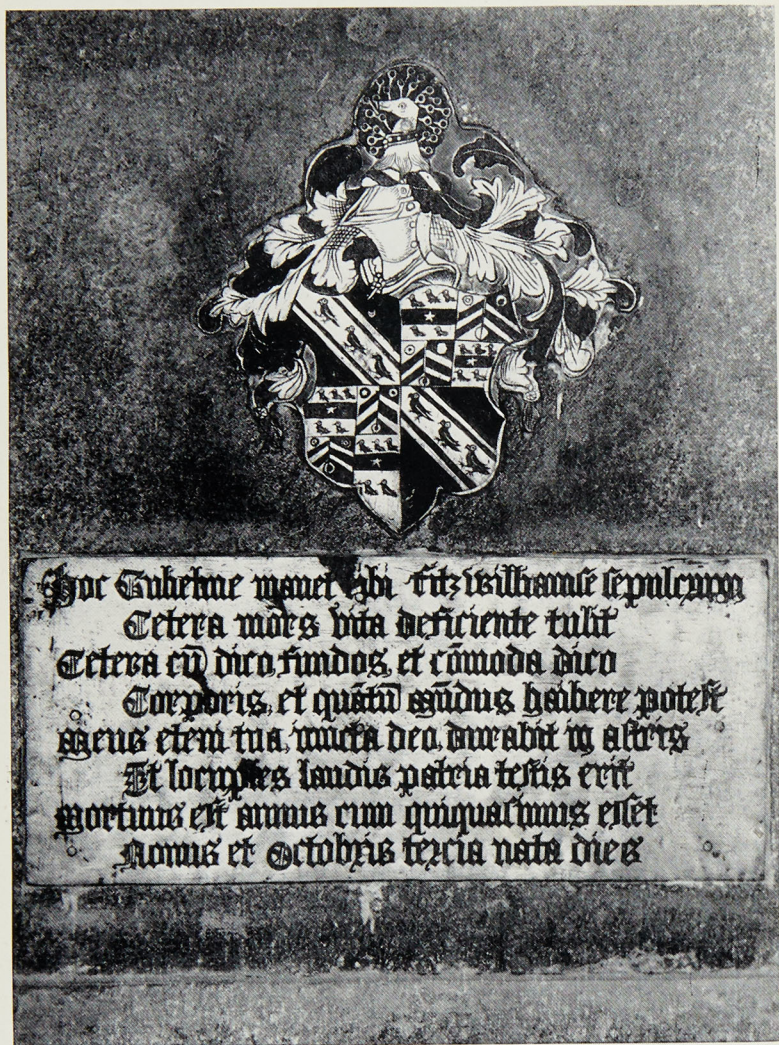


PLATE VIII.

Armorial achievement and Latin inscription in the Bray Chapel to Sir William FitzWilliams, who died in 1551.

Provost, Sir Henry Wotton, as keen a fisherman as himself. Izaak Walton wrote a beautiful life of Wotton, and he meant to write one of Hales also, but alas only a few notes are left. Anthony Faringdon also intended to write a Life, but all he did, too, was to collect notes; and these were left to a Mr. Fulman. He in turn meant to write, but died without carrying out his intention. When the book was published in 1659, "The Golden Remains of the Ever Memorable John Hales", the preface by Bishop Pearson was merely a short panegyric giving us little information about him. Opposite to the title-page is a splendid engraving by Wenceslaus Hollar. Before a far-stretching landscape stands a dignified classical table-tomb, and on this, lying like a monumental figure, is the form of John Hales in the sleep of death. Above is the single word, in a scroll: "Resurgam".

We are left, in the end, with little but glimpses of John Hales from the writings of his friends, and those few of his own works that have been preserved. From these, however, we glean a strangely vivid picture of one of the greatest scholars and one of the kindest, most humorous, most modest and generous of men, Canon of Windsor, Fellow of Eton, and common godfather to the town.

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY

THE Society exists to unite friends and admirers of the Chapel, and descendants of the Knights of the Garter, to help the Dean and Canons to beautify the Chapel and preserve it and the other buildings in their charge.

St. George's is famous for the beauty of its architecture and the treasures which it contains, including the stalls of the Garter Knights and the tombs of the Kings. The cloisters, which house the canons and the gentlemen of the choir, and St. George's School, where the choirboys live and are educated, are full of historic interest.

In 1867 the Dean and Canons surrendered the valuable properties with which St. George's was endowed to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in return for a fixed income. Despite drastic economies, including reductions of staff, this sum is increasingly inadequate to cover the expenses of maintaining all the possessions of the Chapter.

The minimum annual subscription to the Society of the Friends and Descendants is ten shillings, and the minimum donation for life membership is ten guineas. A certificate of membership is issued and the names of the members are inscribed in the beautiful "roll" book in the Chapel.

Enamel badges can be procured from 2 The Cloisters, 7s. 6d. for the Descendants and 5s. for the Friends, while either badge is supplied free to new life members. The badge admits members free of charge to the Chapel. There is an annual meeting each May, and an annual report is circulated to members.

LIST OF WORK DONE

**either entirely by, or with the assistance of,
The Society of the Friends and Descendants**

Pipeless heating system.
Mediaeval paintings in Oxenbridge and Hastings Chapels restored.
Tapestry restored and placed in glass frame.
Restoration of painted panels of the "Four Kings".
Installation of amplifying system.
Candles for electric lighting in choir.
Reparation work in Dean's Cloisters.
Painting organ pipes.
Restoration of Hastings and Oxenbridge Chapels.
Work on roof and organ.
Micro-filming documents.
Treatment of stonework in Rutland Chapel.
Restoration of George III Shield over Cloister door.
Heating and reorganization of Chapter Library.
Book of Hours purchased.
Repair of the John Davis Clock in the Curfew Tower.
Restoration of the Beaufort Chapel. (Undertaken 1952.)*
Purchase of Statue for Beaufort Chapel. (In 1952.)*
FitzWilliams Plates in Bray Chapel, restored 1952 by an anonymous donor.

* See Balance Sheet.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I BEQUEATH a legacy of £..... to the Society of the Friends of St. George's and the Descendants of the Knights of the Garter, St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, and I DECARE that the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being of the said Society shall be a good and sufficient discharge to my Executors in respect of such legacy.

THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF ST. GEORGE'S

with which is amalgamated

THE ASSOCIATION OF THE DESCENDANTS

OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER

Statements of Receipts and Payments for the Year to 31st December, 1952

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

	£	s.	d.
BALANCE at 1st January, 1952	874	8	8
RECEIPTS:			
Life Membership Fees and Donations	163	2	6
Proceeds of Redemption of £950 2½ per cent Defence Bonds	958	16	11
	1,121	19	5
	1,996	8	1
PAYMENTS:			
Purchase of £150 3 per cent Defence Bonds	150	0	0
Purchase of £1000 3½ per cent Defence Bonds	1,000	0	0
	1,150	0	0
	846	8	1
BALANCE at 31st December, 1952:			
On Deposit with the Post Office Savings Bank	700	0	0
At Bank	146	8	1
	£846	8	1

NOTE.—At 31st December, 1952, the Society held the following Investments on Capital Account:—

Investment	Market Value at 31st December, 1952
£150 3 per cent Defence Bonds	150 0 0
£1000 3½ per cent Defence Bonds	1,000 0 0
£350 3½ per cent War Stock	273 0 0
500 National Savings Certificates	587 19 4
	£2,010 19 4

GENERAL ACCOUNT

	£	s.	d.
BALANCE at 1st January, 1952	1,020	8	6
RECEIPTS:			
Subscriptions and Sale of Badges and Publications (including Income Tax recovered in respect of subscriptions received net)	1,245	15	11
Interest—3 per cent Savings Bonds	6	0	0
2½ per cent Defence Bonds	11	17	6
3½ per cent War Loan	12	5	0
3 per cent Defence Bonds	2	12	10
Post Office Savings Bank	34	16	8
	1,313	7	11
	2,333	16	5
PAYMENTS:			
On Account of Restoration of Beaufort Chapel ²	116	8	8
Statue for Beaufort Chapel	350	0	0
Inscription in Oxenbridge Chapel	22	19	6
Assistant Secretary	61	16	6
Printing and Stationery	230	6	3
Postages and Sundries	70	11	4
Office Rent	20	0	0
	872	2	3
	1,461	14	2
BALANCE at 31st December, 1952:			
On Deposit with the Post Office Savings Bank	745	5	7
At Bank	715	16	6
In Hand	12	1	
	£1,461	14	2

NOTE.—At 31st December, 1952, the Society held £200 3 per cent Savings Bonds, the Market Value of which was £179.

(Signed) E. L. SHEPARD, Hon. Treasurer.

We have examined the foregoing Statements of Receipts and Payments and certify that they are in accordance with the books and vouchers produced to us.

27th January, 1953. LAYTON-BENNETT, BILLINGHAM & CO., Hon. Auditors.

1. Including the gifts from the Duke of Beaufort and the anonymous donor.

2. A cheque for £574 9s., dated 9.3.53, completed the payment for the work in the Beaufort and Bray chapels.

LIST OF NEW MEMBERS, 1952

†Life Members.

*Subscribe annually under seven-year covenant.

THE FRIENDS OF ST. GEORGE'S

Abbey, Miss Denise
Anderson, Major James Greig
Austin, H. G.

Barclay-Ross, Mrs. D.
Barker, Miss Lois F.
Barker, Miss Sybil M.
Barrett, D. D. H.
Birley, Robert
Bolton, Kenneth
*Boston, Captain S. E.
Bourne-May, Geoffrey
*Bowen, D. J. G.
*Bramley, Mrs. M. M.
Brereton, Miss C. E.
Bridger, Capt. M. F. T.
Brindle, James
Burton, R. F.
Butcher, F. L.

Caddy, C.
Cavanagh-Tunstall, Mrs. Kathleen
Chandler, A. R.
*Colver, Alfred Gordon
Connor, Lady G. E.
Connor, J. E. P.
Cope, C. J. H.
Cotes, Rev. T. L.
Cotes, Mrs. T. L.
Cottam, Major-Gen. A. E.

Davids, Mrs. E.
Deneke, Miss H. C.
Denney, S.
Denney, Mrs. S.
Donovan, J. B.

Eadon-Clarke, Mrs. F.
Easther, R. B.
Edwards, R. S.

Fairfield, Mrs. R. McL.
FitzPatrick, Philip
Flack, Miss M.
Foxton, J. H.
Franklin, Mrs. B.
Frost, B. C.

Galt, Mrs. L. E.
*Gillespie-Hill, Dr. R. N.
Glenie, C. G.
Grainger, J. I.
*Greenhalgh, Lt.-Col. T. R. L.
Guest, Mrs. E. D. W.

Hale, R. W.
*Hamilton, Mrs. C. N. M.
Hane, Rev. H. S., Jnr.
Hardisty, Mrs. D. H.
†Hargreaves, Miss O. M., O.B.E.
Harston, Mrs. J. L.
*Hartley, E. C.
Hartley, Mrs. R. C.
Hartley, R. C.
*Hassall, T. W.
Hastings, Dr. B. V.
Haviland, Mrs. E. A.
*Hepburn, J. R.
Hibbs, Miss E.
Hodgson, Miss B. K.
Hodgson, E.
Hodgson, Mrs. K. M.

Ince, Mrs. D.
Ingham, Rev. J. H. W.
Ingham, Mrs. J. H. W.

Jackling, Mrs. E. E. M.
James, E. A.
Johnson, Miss K. A.
Jones, Miss I. A. B.

Keith, E. C.
Kimber, F. W.
Kimber, Mrs. F. W.

Laird, D. M.
Langridge, Mrs. I.
Leaver, J. B.
*Liddle, D. A.
*Liddle, Mrs. D. A.
Littlechild, W. B.
Lowden, R. W.

McGowan, Major W. H.
 Malden, Mrs. E. T.
 Maycock, Dr. James
 Measures, R. J.
 Menzies-Jones, L. F.
 Mirams, A.
 Montgomery, Mrs. C. E. I.

Neal, V. M.
 *Norfolk, Mrs. W.
 †Nosworthy, Mrs. A.

†Painter, Miss B. M.
 Pereira, H. H.
 Perkins, K. G.
 Player, H. H.
 *Priestley, W. A.

Rait, Mrs. I.
 Ralfs, Miss E. M.
 Ransom, Major G. W.
 Read, G. R., Mus Bac.
 Rees, Mrs. E.
 *Richards, Major-Gen. W. W.
 C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
 Rolleston, Miss H. S.
 *Ryland, Richard
 Ryland, Mrs. M. D.

†Seeley & Paget, Messrs.
 Shephard, E. L.
 Shiell, Mrs. M.
 Smith, Miss J. L.
 Steele, Miss D.
 Steer, F. W.
 Stephens, A. H.

Thomas, Mrs. D.
 Thurston, A. P.
 Trant, J. P.

†Vaizey, G. de H.

†Wagner, A. R.
 Walker, Mrs. M.
 Walter, W. H.
 Watts, A. D.
 Whiteley, F. H.
 Whiteley, Mrs. F. H.

†Willcox, Mrs. I. G.
 Wilkinson, E. W.
 Wilson, N. T.
 Wilson, R. W. L.
 Wilson, S.
 *Wolstenholme, Mrs. M. E.
 Woodbridge, Mrs. H.
 Wright, K. E.

Young, Mrs. V. M.

DESCENDANTS OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER

Bridger, Mrs. M. T.

Coen, Mrs. C. M.
 Coen, J. V.

Dormer, M.
 *Durant, Mrs. H.

Faram, Miss M. O.
 †Fitzhardinge Seton, P. C.
 Forbes, Mrs. M. O.

Grange, Miss Maynard
 Grant, Lt.-Col. R. C.

Holden, Mrs. B.

James, R. C.

La Trobe-Bateman, R. S.
 †Laird, Mrs. D. M.
 Lawrance-Owen, J. R.
 Lead, Mrs. Stella Phyllis

*O'Ferrall, A. B.

Stone, Mrs. B.

*Thompson, Lt.-Col. W. F. K.

†Williams, A. H.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

ARRANGEMENT OF THE BANNERS OF THE KNIGHTS AND LADIES
OF THE GARTER (as on 1st January, 1953)

THE MARQUESS OF EXETER
 THE EARL STANHOPE
 THE EARL OF HALIFAX
 THE EARL FORTESCUE
 THE DUKE OF ABERCORN
 THE EARL OF CLARENDON
 THE EARL OF SCARBROUGH
 THE DUKE OF PORTLAND
 THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY
 THE VISCOUNT ALLENDALE
 THE MARQUESS OF ZETLAND

H.M. ex-KING CAROL OF RUMANIA
 H.R.H. THE PRINCESS WILHELMINA
 OF THE NETHERLANDS
 H.M. THE KING OF NORWAY

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH

H.M. QUEEN MARY

*The High
Altar*

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON
 THE DUKE OF NORFOLK
 *
 THE VISCOUNT PORTAL
 THE VISCOUNT ALANBROOKE
 THE EARL OF ATHLONE
 THE LORD HARLECH
 THE LORD CRANWORTH
 THE VISCOUNT MONTGOMERY
 THE EARL MOUNTBATTEN
 THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT
 THE VISCOUNT ALEXANDER

H.H. PRINCE PAUL OF JUGO-SLAVIA
 H.M. THE ex-KING OF THE
 BELGIANS
 H.M. THE KING OF DENMARK

H.M. THE QUEEN

H.M. THE QUEEN MOTHER

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF WINDSOR

*Entrance
to Choir*

Banner not yet hung

* THE EARL GRANVILLE

**THE SOCIETY OF
THE FRIENDS OF ST. GEORGE'S
and
DESCENDANTS OF
THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER**

Application for Membership

I wish to join as a ‡“Friend”
‡“Descendant”, and to pay as
(a Descendant has to prove descent from a Knight of the Garter)

‡A Donation for Life Membership (not less than Ten
Guineas) the sum of £ : : .

‡An Annual Subscription (not less than Ten Shillings)
the sum of £ : : .

I enclose ‡Bank Order, ‡Cheque, ‡Postal Order, ‡Cash, for
the sum mentioned above.

‡ *Cross out whichever does not apply.*

Badges:

7/6 Descendants; 5/- Friends; Free to new Life Members.

Name and Style
(Block Letters)

Address
.....

Signed

Date

When filled up send to the

HON. SECRETARY, “FRIENDS AND DESCENDANTS”,
2 THE CLOISTERS, WINDSOR CASTLE.

For Bank Order see overleaf.

The use of this order will save both yourself and the Society trouble and expense.

BANK ORDER

To Bank

..... Branch

Please pay to Barclays Bank Limited, Windsor, for the credit of the account of the Society
of the Friends of St. George's and Descendants of the Knights of the Garter the sum
of pounds shillings pence
now and every year on the same day until further notice.

Date

Signature

2d.

STAMP

THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF ST. GEORGE'S
with which is amalgamated
THE ASSOCIATION OF THE DESCENDANTS OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER
2 THE CLOISTERS, WINDSOR CASTLE

How to Increase your Contribution to the Friends of St. George's
without added cost to yourself

Any Subscriber to *The Friends WHO IS AN INCOME TAX PAYER AT THE STANDARD RATE*, may become a "covenanted" subscriber, and, by observing certain simple conditions, may thereby enable the Friends to claim from the Inland Revenue a sum equal to the Income Tax that has been paid on the subscription. With *Income Tax* at 9s. 6d. in the £ (as at present), the amounts are as follows:—

Subscriber's Annual Payment	Income Tax Recoverable by The Friends	The Friends Actually Receive
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
10 0	9 0	19 0
1 0 0	18 1	1 18 1
2 0 0	1 16 2	3 16 2

See overleaf

COVENANT

I,
 of
 HEREBY COVENANT with The Friends of St. George's, Windsor Castle, that for seven years,
 or during my lifetime, whichever is the shorter period, I will pay to the funds of the said Society
 for the general use of that Society, such yearly sum as, after deduction of Income Tax at the
 rate for the time being in force, will leave the net yearly sum of *£
 such sum to be paid annually, the first payment to be made on the (a) day
 of 19.....

DATED THIS (b)..... day of 19.....
Note.—It is important that if possible date (a) should be at least one day LATER than date (b)
 otherwise the Covenant cannot take effect the first year.

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED by the above named

..... (Signature)

IN THE PRESENCE OF

Name

Address

Occupation

*Insert the amount of subscription actually paid.



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