



St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle

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



VOLUME IV, No. 2
for the year ending
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1961

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Note: Plates VI and VIII are reproduced by gracious permission of Her Majesty the Queen.

The other plates are from photographs specially taken for this *Report* by Mr. George Spearman, of Windsor.

All eight blocks were made by Messrs. Harding Gough Ltd., of Hounslow, and are a gift most generously presented to the Society by Mrs. Evans, a Life Member of the Society.

THE DEAN'S LETTER

THE DEANERY,
WINDSOR CASTLE,
December 1961.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,

You will be prouder than ever of Her Majesty The Queen, our Patron, on her triumphal return from Africa. Setting aside the inevitable risks attending such an enterprise, both the Queen and Prince Philip set out gaily on their memorable journey to serve the Commonwealth and by their unaffected sincerity and charm won the esteem of millions unknown to them before, besides redoubling the admiration and respect in which we at home continually hold them.

Now a word of keen commendation for yourselves and for your tireless and inventive Secretary. One who wishes to remain anonymous recently presented the Chapter with £100, and approves the proposal to replace our nominally red but really near-black altar frontal with another which will be worthy of its setting. Your total membership has now run into its third thousand, with representatives from no less than twenty-seven countries, predominantly of the Commonwealth. Neither quantity nor quality is lacking, but I must not particularise. You are cleaning the North wall of the Henry III Chapel and bringing back some of its original thirteenth-century beauty.

During the past year we have lost a respected Vice-President and member of the Most Noble Order in the Marquess of Zetland. To come nearer home we have also to record the death of Colonel Fraser, a stalwart and loveable Military Knight of Windsor. May they rest in peace.

Our friends Mr. and Mrs. Hake have gone to Eastbourne, where we wish them a happy retirement in the neighbourhood of still older friends, the Buikes, who, I am told, are renewing their youth. Mr. Read now ably fills the post of Dean's Virger, well supported by Messrs. Grimmer and Alexander.

Dr. Sidney Campbell, who succeeds Sir William Harris as Organist and Choirmaster, deserves a paragraph to himself. My style is cramped here. I must say only that if it is possible to be happy at such a change-over we are happy.

Last and least I am bound to mention that the Queen has given me permission to do what I shall find very painful after eighteen happy years in this lovely and most friendly place—to retire on 1st October, 1962. My decision was not lightly made. The future welfare and usefulness of St George's were uppermost in my thoughts.

Forgive my shortcomings as your friend and Dean.

ERIC HAMILTON, Bishop,
Dean of Windsor.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

The Annual General Meeting, 1961

The Business Meeting of the Friends and Descendants was held in the gymnasium of St George's School on 6th May, 1961. Afterwards a conducted tour of the School was arranged by courtesy of Mr. W. P. O. Cleave, the Headmaster, and many members enjoyed seeing this home of the Choir; other members visited the Chapel and Precincts.

For tea there was an innovation. Members were entertained in the houses of the Castle community and much appreciated the hospitality of their hostesses.

After Evenson's there was a recital by the Renaissance Singers.

Honorary Secretary's Notes

Brigadier H. McL. Morrison writes:

Your Editors have been pressing me to give them an account of the work done in my office, but before I do that I must say what a sad blow it was to learn of the Dean's impending retirement. Bishop Eric has been unfailing in his interest and concern for the wellbeing of your Society, and his guidance, always sought, has been invaluable and willingly given. However, he will be with us for several months yet, and that is something to be thankful for. During his chairmanship, from 1st November, 1945, to 31st December, 1961, membership has grown from under 1,000 to over 2,000. In 1961 we lost 88 members through retirement, and 35 have passed on. In the same period 212 new members have joined to date (29th November), and of these 57 have been enrolled by Mr. R. C. Hartley, of Cleckheaton, thus being in the final half towards his 300th member: a notable achievement.

It might be thought invidious to single out for special notice two of our new members, but I am sure members will be interested to know that General Sir Brian Horrocks (Black Rod) has joined us, as has Dr. Sidney S. Campbell, the new organist of St George's Chapel.

Television viewers must be familiar with the face and didactic manner of speech of the former, while those who watched the installation of the Archbishop of Canterbury will have seen and heard Dr. Campbell at the Cathedral organ. We must congratulate, too, Sir Anthony Wagner on his appointment as Garter King of Arms, and note with pleasure that we are not to lose the services of the Hon. Sir George Bellew, who, though in retirement, takes up the duties of Secretary of the Order.

Now for my office! We are blessed with a competent and willing staff. Mrs. Watkins, the assistant secretary, who on previous occasions has carried the Society on her own shoulders, is also not only our accountant, but was given the title, by my predecessor, of "illuminator". A study of your lovely membership certificates, with her superb calligraphy, shows how well-merited that title is. She keeps the membership roll, ensures that subscriptions are paid, battles with the Inland Revenue over covenanted subscriptions and

the many other matters which are always cropping up in an office like ours. For 1961 she has recovered to date over £180 and expects to claim more. Miss Menzies deals with the correspondence which she types and files, and addresses over 2,000 envelopes for your reports. She tries to do this work in only four hours per week. Naturally it can't be done so she puts in a great deal of overtime. These ladies at the time of the A.G.M., and the Garter Ceremony are at full stretch for weeks. And the sending out of the *Reports* is a problem, solved by the assistance given us from Miss Keene, Mrs. Liddle and Mrs. Pradean, who have come to our help each year.

The experiment of having a Friends Christmas card can be said to have been a success. Only 5,000 were ordered and of these over 4,760 have been sold, making an unexpected profit to date of more than £180. The sale and despatch add to the work of the office and we are very much indebted to Miss Howlett who put in many voluntary hours, after her day's work, on these. It is hoped to have a coloured card for 1962 at the same price and that the print from which it will be taken will be on view at the A.G.M., if it is found impossible to have a sample of the card itself. This card will be much more expensive to produce than the plain one, and if we are not to lose money, much greater support will be required. If every one of our members ordered but ten cards we should require to print over 20,000 which would ensure a small profit and enhance our funds. Members may be interested to know that the Friends of Norwich Cathedral, with a membership considerably less than ours, sold 47,611 cards in 1960 and made a profit of over £400.

I have been told that a number of our members were so fascinated by the excellence of the 1960 *Report* that they omitted to read the circular letter accompanying it, and so knew nothing of the Christmas Card experiment. A similar letter accompanies this *Report*.

These notes cannot close without expressing our thanks to Messrs. Layton-Bennett, Billingham & Co., who have audited our accounts since 1935, and to Barclay's Bank, who have permitted their local managers to act as our Treasurers. Mr. C. V. Toole has left us on promotion, but his relief, Mr. E. S. Croxson, has most kindly undertaken the duties of Treasurer. To Messrs. Oxley & Son, the printers of this *Report*, and many other Chapter documents, we are greatly indebted for much sound advice and guidance in our many problems, literally, freely given.

Nominations for Committee

This year Lieut.-Col. L. Cockcraft, D.S.O., M.V.O., is due to retire, and we thank him for all his services during the past three years. The Committee nominates in his place Sir Austin Strutt, K.C.V.O. Members may put forward other names with the consent of the nominees, to the Honorary Secretary at least two weeks before the Annual General Meeting.

Annual General Meeting, 1962

The date of the meeting is Saturday, 26th May. Details are given in the enclosed letter.

Precentor's Notes

Canon G. B. Bentley, Precentor and senior Canon, contributes the following notes on the services and music of the Chapel in the past year:

The daily sacrifice has not been taken away: the *opus Dei* continues. That is again the salient fact and reason for thanksgiving. In these utilitarian days it is remarkable that the choral service of God lives on, with undiminished vitality, in this Chapel as in so many other choirs up and down the country. Evidently Providence has a special care for a form of worship that eludes justification in terms of utility.

There is no more determined defender of the integrity of the choral service than Sir William Harris, whose retirement, announced in the last *Report*, became an accomplished fact in July. He had upheld that integrity in St George's through twenty-eight years of single-minded application to our primary work; and when he went we lost not only a musician of eminence and a personality, but a deep repository of the traditions of this place. It is not for me to attempt an appreciation. *Si monumentum requiris*, turn back to the 1958 *Report*. It would be hard to improve upon what Dr. Henry Ley wrote of him there, or upon the photograph opposite; and in the same issue there is an essay by Sir William himself, of which I think one may say that *le style* (no less than the matter) *est l'homme même*.

Only a few months later, in October, the Precentor's other mainstay was removed; for Mr. Hake resigned the office of Virger and retired in the direction of Eastbourne. If the woodwork of the choir looks better cared-for than the woodwork in other churches, the credit is predominantly his. He was also the possessor and dispenser of an encyclopaedic knowledge, invaluable to the Precentor, of the inner workings of the Chapel and its ceremonies. He and Mrs. Hake are remembered here with gratitude.

In this double retirement Providence comforted us by summoning here, as Organist and Master of the Choristers, Dr. Sidney Campbell and, as Virger, Mr. Read. The latter had indeed been with us for some time, serving first as Sacristan, then as deputy Virger, and bringing to his work not only efficiency but a strong sense of vocation. Dr. Campbell on the other hand came to us at the beginning of September hot-foot (more or less) from the metropolitan church of the province which encircles but does not incorporate this "free" Chapel—revealing a nice sense of values by the direction of his move. Before going to Canterbury in 1956 he had been organist successively of the cathedral churches of Ely and Southwark. Earlier still he was at the Collegiate Church of St Peter, Wolverhampton, which also at one time was a royal free chapel, its deanery annexed to the deanery of Windsor; and it was during his incumbency there that he won his doctorate at Durham. He has also held office at the Royal School of Church Music. All this weight of experience of organs and choirs and liturgical music he carries

lightly and with *élan*. Already one of the family, he has much to contribute to its life and worship.

After the Organist the organ: this has been manifesting signs—and sounds—of not surviving Sir William's departure by any considerable time. It will have to be rebuilt, to the tune of something like £20,000; and the work cannot be put off much longer. One hopes that Providence has this in hand too.

Passing to needs already met, I should record two highly-appreciated anonymous gifts. One benefactor enabled us to provide prayer-books for the choristers and combined prayer and hymn-books for use in the nave; the other has put within our reach a new red frontal for the high altar.

Apart from the regular local observances the following events may be mentioned:

Feb. 26—Banner of the late Marquess of Zetland, K.G., presented.

Mar. 12—The Queen brought the King of the Hellenes to Chapel.

April 23—Scout Service. Our new printed service sheet introduced.

May 6—The Friends at Evensong. Recital by the Renaissance Singers.

May 18—The Cathedral Organists' Association met at Windsor to salute Sir William.

July 13—The Supreme Buddhist Patriarch of Thailand visited the Chapel.

July 16—Benjamin Britten's *Jubilate*, written for us at the Duke of Edinburgh's request, sung for the first time.

Sept. 26—*In memoriam* John Alexander Fraser, Military Knight.

Nov. 5—The Dean announced his intention to retire on 1st October, 1962.

Dec. 5—*In memoriam* James Bourne Seaburne Bourne-May.

Garter Day 1961 (12th June) was unenviably notable in that the rains descended and the floods came, to the disappointment and discomfort of many. A "frowning providence" this time: "*le bon Dieu ne playe pas*," one gentleman remarked. The procession from the Upper Ward having been cancelled, the members of the Order arrived in cars at the eastern entrance to the Chapel.

Steward's Notes

Canon R. H. Hawkins, Steward of the Chapel, contributes the following notes on the care of the fabric over the past year:

A Steward's account of his stewardship falls under two headings, though it is impossible to draw a hard and fast line between them.

Maintenance—Our Architects, Messrs. Seely and Paget, have carried out their customary half-yearly inspections of the Chapel, and, apart from minor points requiring attention, have reported that the fabric is generally in good condition and well cared for. Indeed they have complimented us again on the exemplary cleanliness of the roof which makes any sign of decay and deterioration so much easier to detect. Consequent upon the repairs to the roofs of the houses in the Horseshoe Cloister, a considerable amount of re-

decoration of upstairs rooms and passages has been carried out. We are much indebted to our Clerk of Works, Mr. Pratt, and the Maintenance Staff for the faithful and willing way in which they have carried out their duties.

Restoration—The repair of the roofs and exterior walls of the houses of the Horseshoe Cloister has gone ahead slowly. We were beginning to congratulate ourselves that this had gone through without a major incident; but this was premature, as in the very last house to be attended to, fairly extensive repairs to the internal beams and ceilings have been found necessary. We were fortunate in having a spare house into which the tenant (Mr. Raine) could move temporarily while the repairs were being carried out. The restoration and repair of the Deanery roof has been a much bigger undertaking, largely in view of varying levels and the number of small gable roofs which can easily become snow-traps, with consequent dampness and internal dripping. In some cases it has been found possible to retain and restore these gables; in other cases they have been taken down and replaced by a flat copper roof.

Our Mason (Mr. Davies) has completed the resurfacing of the West Wall of the Vestry, and your attention is called to the Gargoyles which, with the assistance of a Mason loaned to us by the Ministry of Works, he has carried out.

While this work was proceeding, it was however discovered that the roof timbers of the Vestry, nearest to the North Wall of the Chapel, were seriously decayed, and that the same was true of a section of the internal panelling and of the staircase leading from the Vestry to the Queen's Gallery. At the moment of writing (1st December, 1961) it is impossible to forecast the extent of the damage—or of the additional cost.¹

The Dean and Canons are very grateful to the Friends for a donation of £1,500, together with the surplus of legacies from the late Miss de Mercy and Miss Curtis (£225) which has been used to clean, and in places restore, the walls of the Dean's Cloister—a notable improvement—and to provide new shades for the “candlesticks” in the Choir and new carpets and hassocks for the Stalls.

From this brief Report, two points emerge: First, that as the work of restoration proceeds, it reveals the impossibility of knowing what next will come to light, and the difficulty of deciding, in any particular instance, where to stop.

Second, that for many reasons our original estimate of £200,000 will not meet our requirements, and that for many years we shall need to look to “The Friends”, and all friends of St George's, for generous and increasing support.

In this, however, we are quite confident that we shall not look in vain.

The Index to the Reports

This has now been completed for Volumes I-III, and is to be found, loose, in this REPORT. The Index to Volume IV will be printed in 1970 for the years 1960-1969.

¹ It will be £2,000 or over (January 1962).

The Contents of the Report

This year we print Part I of an article on the Architects of St George's Chapel, by Mr. John Harvey, the architectural historian, who has much new material, and draws interesting parallels between work at Windsor and elsewhere in England, in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Next year, Part II will deal with the present Chapel. We also print the second part of Miss Olwen Hedley's article on *Court and Chapel, 1760-1873*, covering mainly the nineteenth century. Much gratitude is due to both contributors for their expert and generous knowledge.

It is with deep regret, as we go to press, that we learn of the sudden death on 31 January of Mr. W. Hake, who was, until Autumn 1961, Dean's Virger, and to whose great service to St George's Chapel tribute has been paid above, upon his retirement. R.I.P.

THE ARCHITECTS OF ST GEORGE'S CHAPEL

By JOHN HARVEY

Part I. The Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries

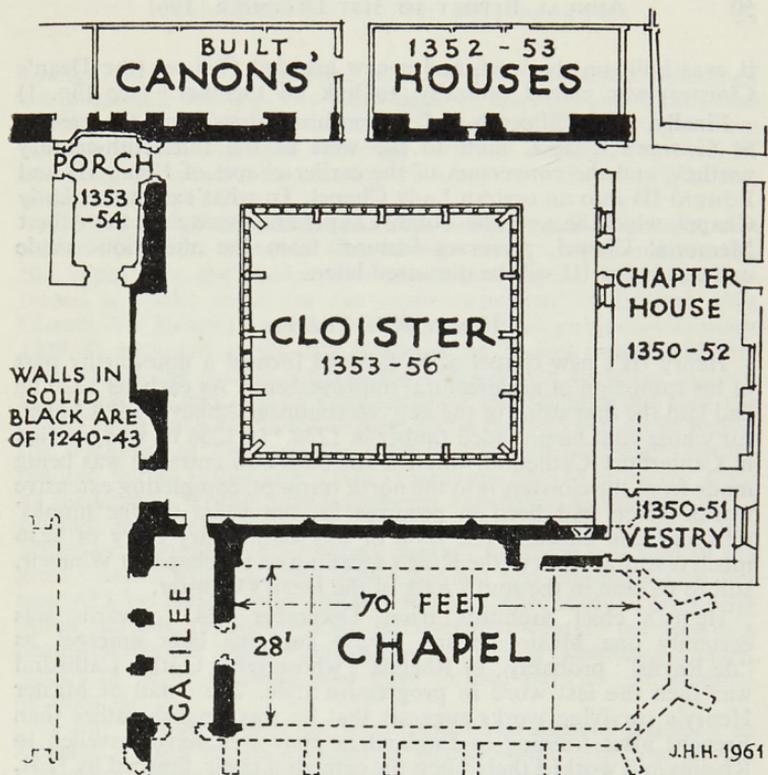
It is now well established that buildings of the Middle Ages were designed by masters of the crafts, qualified by apprenticeship or family training in the methods of shaping and setting stone, framing timber, and carving. To this technical education was added knowledge of draughtsmanship and of proportion and design. Some attained a substantial social position, were highly esteemed and richly rewarded. They were not religious devotees imbued with a mysterious instinct, but highly trained professionals adhering to a strict code of etiquette and provided with up-to-date information relevant to their art.¹

From 1154 until 1603 England was governed by the markedly individual sovereigns of the Plantagenet and Tudor dynasties. Art reflected their personal tastes, and the main trends in architecture were determined by the masters attached to the royal establishment, notably the King's Chief Mason and Chief Carpenter.² The knowledge of artistic tradition and of the structural properties of materials, possessed by a few outstanding men, was the deciding factor in English architecture throughout the Gothic period.

This leading tradition is known mainly from surviving buildings of the ancient royal homes and ecclesiastical foundations under royal patronage, such as Westminster Abbey and St George's, Windsor. St George's retains important work of three periods: the Early English of Henry III, the first Perpendicular of Edward III, and the florid Tudor of Edward IV, Henry VII and Henry VIII. From the period we have substantial fragments of the Chapel of 1240-43, namely the western narthex or Galilee and the north wall, arcaded on the side abutting on the Dean's Cloister, with the passage (the Tresaunt) leading to the vestry attached to its north-eastern corner. Between 1350 and 1356 the Chapel was altered, a Chapter House built and the Vestry rebuilt, on the east within what is now the Deanery; Lodgings for the Canons of the new collegiate foundation were erected on the north, and have since been used continuously as the Canons' residences. A Porch with a Treasury (the Aerary) above

¹ For a general picture of the architectural profession in the period 1100-1600 see John Harvey: *The Gothic World* (1951); and *English Mediaeval Architects* (1954), the latter providing individual biographies. The remarkable scope of artistic and technical knowledge within the grasp of an architect of the early thirteenth century is shown by the album of Villard de Honnecourt (critical edition by H. R. Hahnloser, Vienna, 1935; also T. Bowie: *The Sketchbook of Villard de Honnecourt*, 1959). The general and technical education of mediaeval architects is considered in J. Harvey: 'The Education of the Mediaeval Architect', *Journal R.I.B.A.*, June 1945, 3rd S., LII; and 'Mediaeval Design', *Transactions Ancient Monuments Soc.*, VI, 1958, pp. 55-72.

² For an account of the organisation and development of the royal works, with lists of its chief officers, see J. Harvey: 'The Mediaeval Office of Works', *Journal British Archaeological Assoc.*, 3rd S., VI, 20-87; and for the succession of masons and carpenters see W. J. Williams: 'The King's Master Masons' in *Ars Quatuor Coronatorum*, XLIII, 1930; and J. Harvey: 'The King's Chief Carpenters' in *Journal Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, 3rd S., XI, 13-34.



WINDSOR: DEAN'S CLOISTER & LADY CHAPEL

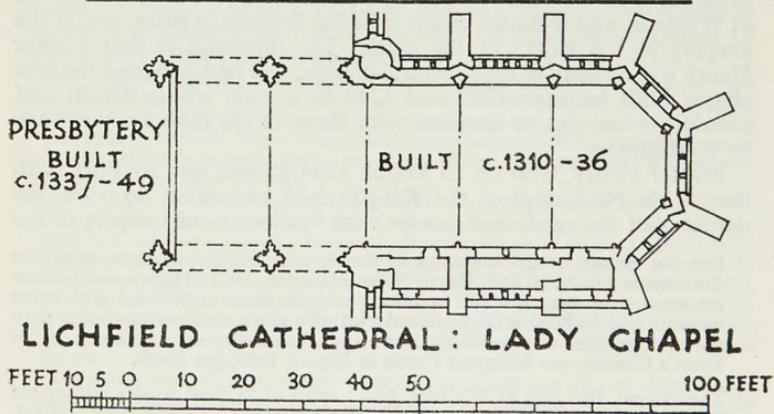


FIG. I. PLAN OF THE DEAN'S CLOISTER AND SURROUNDING BUILDINGS, SHOWING POSITION OF HENRY III'S CHAPEL, AND FOR COMPARISON THE LADY CHAPEL OF LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL. EDWARD III'S WORK IS IN SOLID OUTLINE.

it, was built on the west, and a new arcaded Cloister (the Dean's Cloister) was placed centrally, to link all together.¹ (see Fig. 1)

Finally, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries came the present St George's Chapel, built to the west of the thirteenth-century narthex, and the conversion of the earlier chapel of Henry III and Edward III into an eastern Lady Chapel. To what extent this Lady Chapel, which became the Tomb Chapel and eventually the Albert Memorial Chapel, preserves features from the alterations made under Edward III will be discussed later.

HENRY III'S CHAPEL

Henry III's new chapel of St Edward formed a noteworthy part of his campaign of architectural improvements. As early as 1220 he had laid the first stone of the new Westminster Abbey Lady Chapel, for whose roof he provided timber in 1234.² In 1236 he was married in Canterbury Cathedral, where a splendid new entrance was being made from the cloisters into the north transept, completing extensive works which had been in progress for ten years on the monks' refectory and cloister. The style of this Canterbury entry of 1236 much resembles that of the King's arcading on his chapel at Windsor, still to be seen in the south walk of the Dean's Cloister.

Henry's chief architect from December 1243 onwards was certainly one Master Henry, whose surname later emerges as "de Reyms": probably "of Rheims", whose great Gothic Cathedral was then the last word in progressive style. The detail of Master Henry's surviving works suggests that he was English rather than French: after training in England he may well have travelled to Rheims and worked there upon the cathedral choir, finished by 1241. It seems significant that when, on 10 December 1243, King Henry ordered that Master Henry should have a robe,³ the order was given at Windsor, and included also a robe for William le Brun, one of the keepers of the works of the castle. The inference is that Master Henry was already in architectural charge, and had designed the new chapel built between 1240 and 1243 in a style whose details and mouldings are almost identical with those of his later known work at Westminster.

Master Henry, who on 13 March 1244/45 was sent to York with Simon de Northampton the King's chief carpenter, to view the defences of the castle and confer with "other masters expert in the

¹ For the history of the buildings in detail, with copious extracts from the documents, see W. H. St J. Hope: *Windsor Castle*, (1913). Hope's conclusions on matters of structure and architectural style need to be used with some caution, and the book is not provided with adequate scale drawings, other than plans, or profiles of mouldings. For a useful summary of the history of the Dean's Cloister, see Margaret Curtis in *Report*, 1955, pp. 20-29.

² This chapel, like that at Windsor, had a span of 28 feet; for its history see W. R. Lethaby: *Westminster Abbey and the Kings' Craftsmen* (1906), 107-9, 141-5; *Westminster Abbey Re-examined* (1925), 38-9, 44; R.C.H.M., *London*, I (1924), 18-19.

³ *Calendar of Close Rolls*, 1242-47, 141.

science" as to its fortification,¹ was one of the greatest architects of the thirteenth century. His knowledge of the latest style practised in France, and of developments at Canterbury (on the route from Rheims to London) need cause no surprise. What is, however, of outstanding interest is his plan for the King's new chapel at Windsor, with a western Galilee or narthex.

The survival of this narthex has been doubted, and the present west wall of the Albert Memorial Chapel regarded as a later intrusion. On this hypothesis, the Galilee would have been further west, and destroyed to make room for the easternmost bay of Edward IV's Chapel. Yet Henry III's order for the new chapel, given on 4 January 1239/40, expressly states that it was to be 70 feet long by 28 feet wide.² Now the arcade towards the Cloister was curtailed in 1350 at the eastern end, the existing arcading providing proof that the chapel must have continued at least half a bay further; while within the thickness of the wall the passage with its thirteenth-century pointed barrel vaults (*see* Plate I) certainly led to a Vestry close by the chapel. Working back from the approximate position of the original east wall suggested by this evidence, the length of 70 feet brings us precisely to the existing western wall; the east wall of the great Chapel, with its Early English arches and original doors, lies nearly 15 feet further west, and can only be the front of the projecting porch, narthex, or Galilee. Thus the thirteenth-century painting of a head, outside the present entrance to the Albert Memorial Chapel, must still be in position, and have formed part of the original decoration.

A low narthex across the west front is an ancient tradition in England, found in the Galilees of Durham and Ely, and at the Cistercian abbey churches of Byland, Fountains, and Rievaulx. A similar low porch had been incorporated in the new west front of St Albans Abbey, of *c.* 1195-1214; and the western porch was to become a distinctive feature of the later royal chapels, notably of St Stephen's Chapel in the Palace of Westminster (1292-1348).³

¹ The original reads: 'aliis magistris in consimilibus scientiis expertis'; *see* A. J. Taylor, 'The Date of Cliffords' Tower, York,' *Archaeological Journal*, CXI, 1955, 153-9; this prints the documents and shows that the York keep was built in 1245-62. For a comparison of the details at Windsor with those of Master Henry's known work at Westminster, *see* Lethaby: *Westminster Abbey Re-examined*, 89-94.

² *See* E. Clive Rouse in *Report*, 1946, 16-22; Hope: *Windsor Castle*, 375, 409. Henry III's order is printed in the *Calendar of Liberate Rolls*, 1226-40, 439; and in T. Hudson Turner: *Domestic Architecture in England*, I (1851), 193.

³ The Queen's chapel in Winchester Castle had a porch, presumably western, by 1239 (*Calendar of Liberate Rolls*, 1226-40, p. 405; order of 5 August 1239). Winchester College Chapel, designed by 1387, preserves the scheme in hidden form, for its narthex lies beneath the dais of the Hall which continues the range westwards. The western porches of Exeter and Winchester Cathedrals follow the same tradition.

This tradition of a projecting western porch appears also in France, and notably at the Sainte Chapelle in Paris of 1243-48; it may possibly have occurred at the architectural predecessor of the Sainte Chapelle, the royal chapel of St Germain-en-Laye, of *c.* 1230-38; while in England some form of porch or pentice seems to be implied at the west end of the Lambeth Palace chapel, probably already in course of building by 1240 (*Calendar of Liberate Rolls*, 1240-45, p. 13).

Henry III's chapel at Windsor was to have a high wooden roof painted to look like masonry,¹ similar to the work of the new roof at Lichfield, by which the cathedral transepts (c. 1220-40) are certainly meant.² The fact that the chapel was not designed for a stone vault greatly simplified its construction. The wooden vault was doubtless designed by Simon of Norhampton,³ the King's chief carpenter from 1236 until 1249, and from 1243 one of the keepers of the works at Windsor.

The present plan of the Albert Memorial chapel, which now includes a polygonal eastern apse, probably derives from the alterations made for Edward III between 1350 and 1353. The Westminster Abbey Lady Chapel of 1220 may possibly have had a polygonal termination, but this is uncertain.⁴ In general, English chapels kept to the square east end, even in the case of St Stephen's at Westminster, so closely based in many respects upon the Sainte Chapelle of Paris. But in the fourteenth century came a wave of polygonal apses, beginning with the Lady Chapels at Wells (c. 1310-19) and at Lichfield (c. 1310-36),⁵ closely followed by the chapel in the Outer Ward of Kenilworth Castle, mistakenly called "John of Gaunt's"), but in course of building in 1313-22.⁶ This apse was probably in imitation of Lichfield, and so may have been that of St Michael's, Coventry, built in the last thirty years of the century; perhaps also the apsidal aisles of the sanctuary of Chester Cathedral.

EDWARD III'S CHAPEL

Extensive works were carried out to fit Henry III's chapel for use by the Order of the Garter after its foundation in 1348, and the general appearance of the chapel, as it is seen in early views, is far more suggestive of the mid-fourteenth century than of c. 1500. This impression is heightened by the forms of the window arches and their tracery, which seem to follow early Perpendicular models, and are markedly dissimilar to those of the main Chapel of 1475-1528.

¹ See Lethaby: *Westminster Abbey Re-examined*, p. 90, correcting Hope (*Windsor Castle*, p. 56), who mistakenly translated '*appareat opus lapideum*' as 'so that the stonework may be seen.'

² Presumably a wooden vault of the same general character as those which survive in the transepts of York Minster (see J. Q. Hughes: 'The Timber Roofs of York Minster' in *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, part 152, 1955, pp. 474-495). The present timber vaults at York are of the fifteenth century, but succeeded earlier wooden vaults of c. 1240-60, and may even incorporate some of their members.

³ The spelling 'Norhampton', which appears in many of the references to Master Simon, is perhaps less likely to stand for Northampton than for Northington, Hants., a few miles north of Winchester.

⁴ See Lethaby: *Westminster Abbey Re-examined*, 38-9. It is of interest that at Lichfield Cathedral the chapter-house, built c. 1239-49, is on an unique double-apsidal plan, with a span of 28 feet (see next note).

⁵ The span of Lichfield Lady Chapel is 28 feet, like that of Westminster Abbey, and the Windsor chapel. (see Fig. 1)

⁶ In 1313-14 over £140 was spent on building the new chapel, which must have been of considerable size, and thus agrees with the existing remains, attributed to John of Gaunt. (P.R.O., D.L. 29/1/3, m. 12v.; cf. V.C.H., *Warwickshire*, VI, 135).

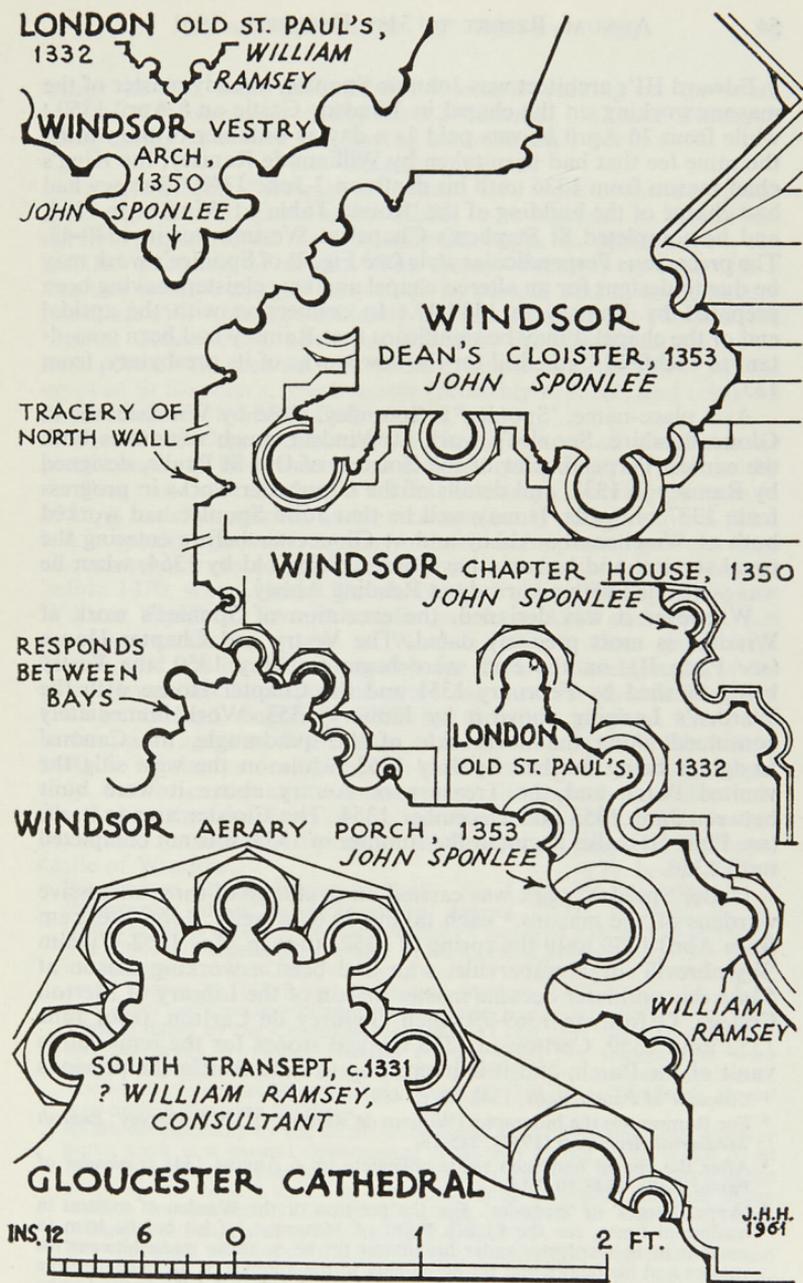


FIG. 2. MOULDING PROFILES OF THE WORK OF 1350-53, COMPARED WITH OTHER WORKS OF THE EARLY PERPENDICULAR PERIOD.

Edward III's architect was John de Sponlee, already master of the masons working on the chapel in Windsor Castle on 8 April 1350,¹ while from 26 April he was paid 1s a day as ordainer of the works, the same fee that had been taken by William de Ramsey, the King's chief mason from 1336 until his death on 3 June 1349.² Ramsey had had charge of the building of the 'Round Table' at Windsor in 1344, and he completed St Stephen's Chapel at Westminster in 1340-48. The precocious Perpendicular style (see Fig. 2) of Sponlee's work may be due to designs for an altered chapel and new cloisters having been prepared by Ramsey in 1348-49.³ In connection with the apsidal end of the chapel it may be significant that Ramsey had been consultant to Lichfield Cathedral for the new works of its presbytery, from 1337.

As a place-name, 'Sponlee' is Spoonley, close by Winchcombe in Gloucestershire. Sponlee's work at Windsor much resembles both the earliest Perpendicular of the cloisters of Old St Paul's, designed by Ramsey in 1332, and details of the Gloucester works in progress from 1337 onwards. It may well be that John Sponlee had worked both at Winchcombe Abbey and at Gloucester before entering the royal service, and he must have been getting old by 1364, when he was pensioned with a corrody at Reading Abbey.

Whenever it was designed, the execution of Sponlee's work at Windsor is most precisely dated. The Vestry and Chapter House (see Plate II), on the east, were begun in May 1350, the Vestry being finished by February 1351 and the Chapter House with the Warden's Lodging above it by January 1353. Work immediately continued along the north side of the quadrangle, the Canons' Lodgings being finished by July 1353, while on the west side the vaulted Porch and the Treasury or Aery above it were built between June 1353 and December 1354. The Cloister arcade itself, (see Plate III), also begun in the summer of 1353, was not completed until 1356.

Under Sponlee, work was carried on in charge of three successive wardens of the masons,⁴ each taking 3s 6d a week: John Westram from April 1350 until the spring of 1352; then in May 1352 William 'Wymbrevill' or Humberville, who had been a working mason at 5½d a day and later became master mason of the Library of Merton College, Oxford, in 1369-79; then Geoffrey de Carlton, from June 1352 until 1359. Carlton in 1353 worked stones for the remarkable vault of the Porch, and it is interesting to note that in the previous

¹ *Calendar of Patent Rolls*, 1348-50, p. 488.

² For Ramsey see the biography (William de Ramsey III) in J. Harvey: *English Mediaeval Architects* (1954), 215-18.

³ After the chapel had been made collegiate on 6 August 1348 (*Calendar of Patent Rolls*, 1348-50, 144).

⁴ 'Apparilatores' or 'custodes'. For the position of the Warden of masons in mediaeval times, see the Eighth Point of Masonry: 'yf hit befall hym (a mason) to be wardayne vndyr his master tht he be trewe mene bitwene his master and his felaws and tht he be besy in the absence of his master to the honor of his master and profit to the lorde tht he serueth.' (from the Cooke MS., c. A.D. 1400, in D. Knoop and G. P. Jones: *The Mediaeval Mason*, 1933, 271).

winter he had been absent from Windsor, working on the south cloister of Westminster Abbey from 27 October 1352 until 24 March 1353, taking 3s a week and having a winter tunic worth 6s 8d.¹

THE COLLEGIATE PLAN

The architectural interest of Edward III's work consists as much in its plan as in its parts. It has claims to be regarded as the earliest surviving example of the Perpendicular style, as distinct from the isolated adoption of details.² The Aerary Porch is covered with a vault of notable design, unique for its period, and of great beauty (see Plate IV). Although evidently derived from the net-vaults of the 'Bristol School',³ it advances towards the fan-vault and also incorporates the central star-pattern implied in the vault of the crypt of St Stephen's, Westminster (probably c. 1320), and achieved in the choir vault of Ely Cathedral (1322-36).

Windsor College seems to have the earliest of all non-monastic plans conceived from the start as a closed quadrangle surrounded by dwellings and offices. Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, begun in 1352, is usually regarded as the first university college on this plan, but its quadrangle was irregular, and deliberate planning of a college about a regular closed courtyard seems otherwise not to be evidenced before 1370, when Henry Yevele began Cobham College in Kent.⁴ William Wynford, Sponlee's colleague from 1361 and from 1366 successor as master mason at Windsor, was in close touch with Yevele, and was himself responsible for the later development of the plan. It was used on a grand scale for the first time in his New College, Oxford, begun in 1380 but possibly planned ten years earlier; and again at Winchester College, built in 1387-94. Before 1400 the regular quadrangular plan had been adopted, not for colleges only, but for castles and mansions; and although this development was due to the combined efforts of two men of genius: Yevele and Wynford; its source is found at St George's College in the royal castle of Windsor.

(To be concluded)

¹ Westminster Abbey Muniments 23,455. See J. Harvey: 'The Masons of Westminster Abbey' in *Archaeological Journal*, CXIII, 1957, pp. 88, 96.

² Only fragments survive of William Ramsey's works of 1332 at Old St Paul's. The probably Perpendicular tracery of his Lichfield presbytery (1337-c. 1349) was destroyed in the Civil War; only isolated details survive at Gloucester, south window (c. 1335), and Wells, east window (c. 1339). The date of the recasing of the Norman presbytery at Gloucester is uncertain, for the choir vault alone is dated by the Chronicle between 1337 and 1351, and the high altar and presbytery to Abbot Thomas Horton (1351-77), though they were probably completed before January 1368, when the north transept was begun. The south cloister at Westminster Abbey, of 1349-61, is Windsor's closest rival among surviving buildings.

³ As shown especially by the diamond-cells and type of cusping; the Windsor porch vault is a natural development from that of the south porch of St Mary Redcliffe. The precise date of the latter is uncertain, but the style of the porch is very closely linked to the works done at Wells Cathedral under William Joy between 1329 and 1345, and to details of Ottery St Mary collegiate church, dated to between 1337 and 1345.

⁴ The courtyard of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, was built between 1352 and 1377 (R. Willis and J. W. Clark: *Architectural History of the University of Cambridge*, 1886, I, 243, 251; III, 256). For Cobham College, see J. Harvey: *Henry Yevele*, 2nd ed., 1946, 30-31; and 'Medieval Buildings' in *The National Trust*, ed. J. Lees-Milne, 1945, p. 53.

COURT AND CHAPEL, 1760 TO 1873

Some account of the part played by St George's Chapel in the life of the Royal Family during a century of its history.

By OLWEN HEDLEY

Part II

(continued from p. 26 of the 1960 *Report of the Friends*)

THE PRINCE REGENT

There had been nothing in the career of George, Prince Regent, to suggest that he would ever revive the royal affinity with St George's Chapel. Long before, in 1781, Mary Hamilton, his sisters' sub-governess, and (in the ideal sense) his own first love, had written unhappily to the Governess, Lady Charlotte Finch: "He has begun shooting and is very fond of it; this morning he was going to set out as we went to Chapel—he has quite left off attending Divine Service". An irritant seems to have been at work which eventually communicated itself even to his daughter and heiress-presumptive, Princess Charlotte, and her circle. Miss Cornelia Knight, her Lady Companion, thus delivered judgment on her preceptor, Dr. John Fisher, Bishop of Salisbury: through living much at Windsor, where he was formerly a Canon, she said, he had "imbibed the bad style of manners belonging to that place". The Princess herself, good-hearted but boisterous, annoyed her grandmother when at Windsor by chatting to the Maids of Honour "between the prayers and the sermon".

When she died in childbirth in 1817, painful scenes marred her funeral (Plate V). Some of the ticket-holders suffered indignity, and even brutal ejection, at the hands of the soldiers; and in St George's there was mismanagement which brought the Prince Regent's feelings into eruption. After passing along High Street and through the Henry VIII Gate, the torchlit procession then entered the Chapel by the South Door. As it was filing in, one of the Canons ordered the Prince's pages—who were walking with those of the King and Queen and Princess Charlotte's husband, Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld—to fall out and leave the Chapel, like the servants, grooms and band. Investigation by the Secretary of State presently followed. The Canons pleaded their immemorial rights; St George's, they submitted, was their freehold. "It is the Chapel of the order of the Garter," returned the Prince, "and until the clerical ministers of the Order behave better, they shall come down from their accustomed seats in the stalls of the Knights". To such bitter elements were relations reduced even during the lifetime of the old King and Queen.

To add to the misfortunes of Princess Charlotte's funeral, one of the Yeomen of the Guard who bore her coffin received an injury from which he was reported to have died. Because of this, Queen Charlotte's body was carried up the aisle a year later on a "Car" constructed by Sir William Congreve, inventor of the celebrated

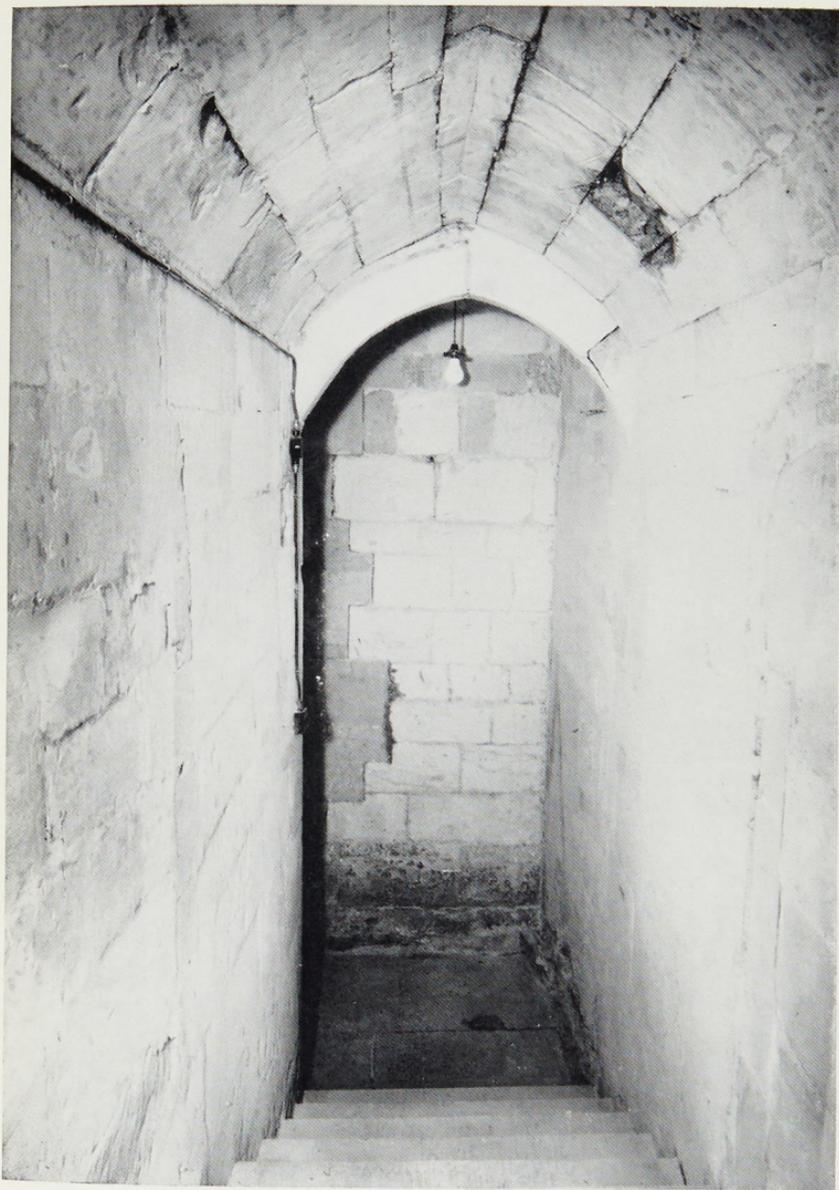


Plate I. The Tresaunt, with its chamfered cross-arch and pointed barrel vault; original masonry of 1240-43.



Plate II. Window of Chapter House, begun May 1350.
An early Perpendicular design in the style of William Ramsey.

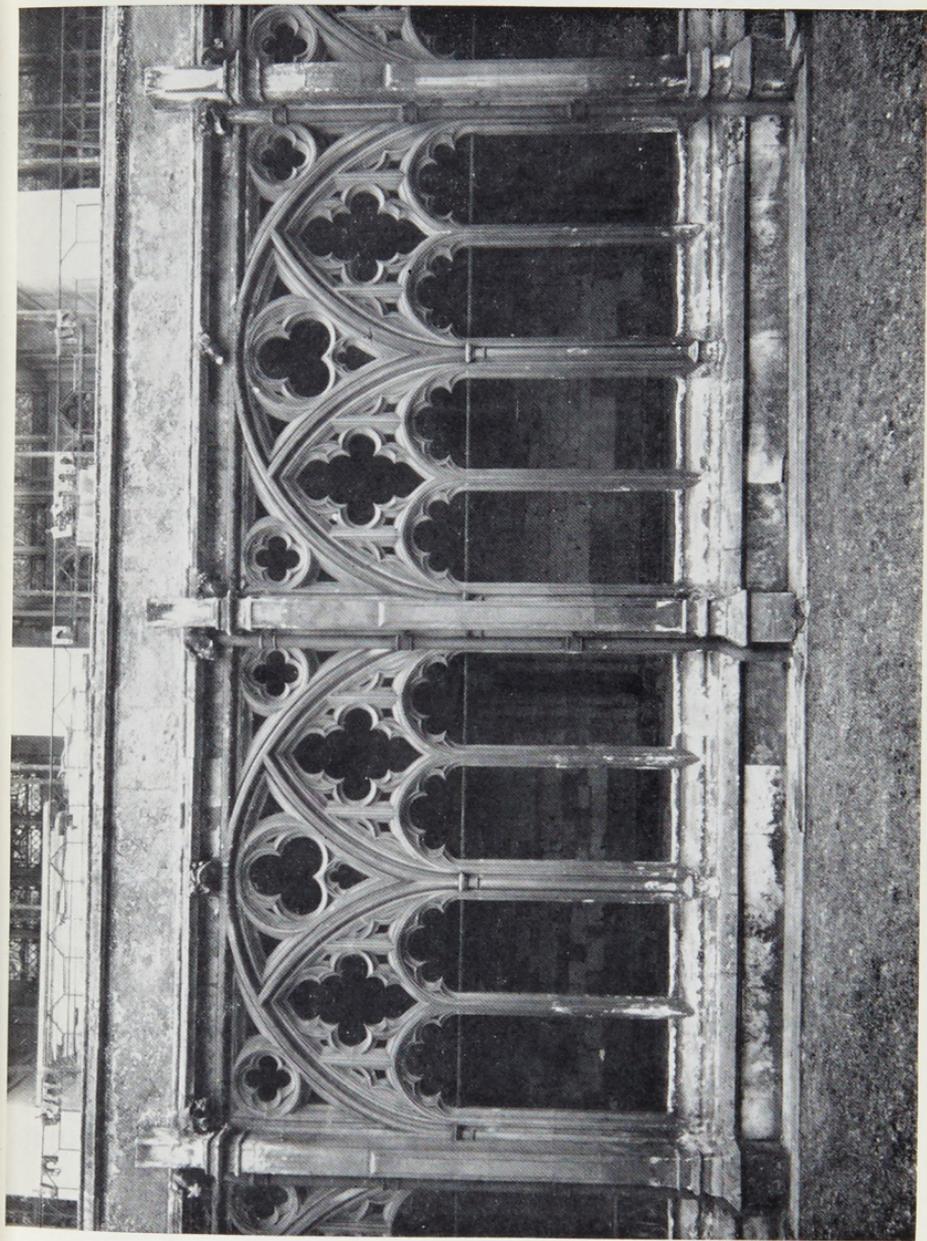


Plate III. The Cloister arcade, built in 1353-56 to designs by John Spontee.



Plate IV. The Porch below the Aerary built in 1353-54.
Note the four-centred section of the vault.

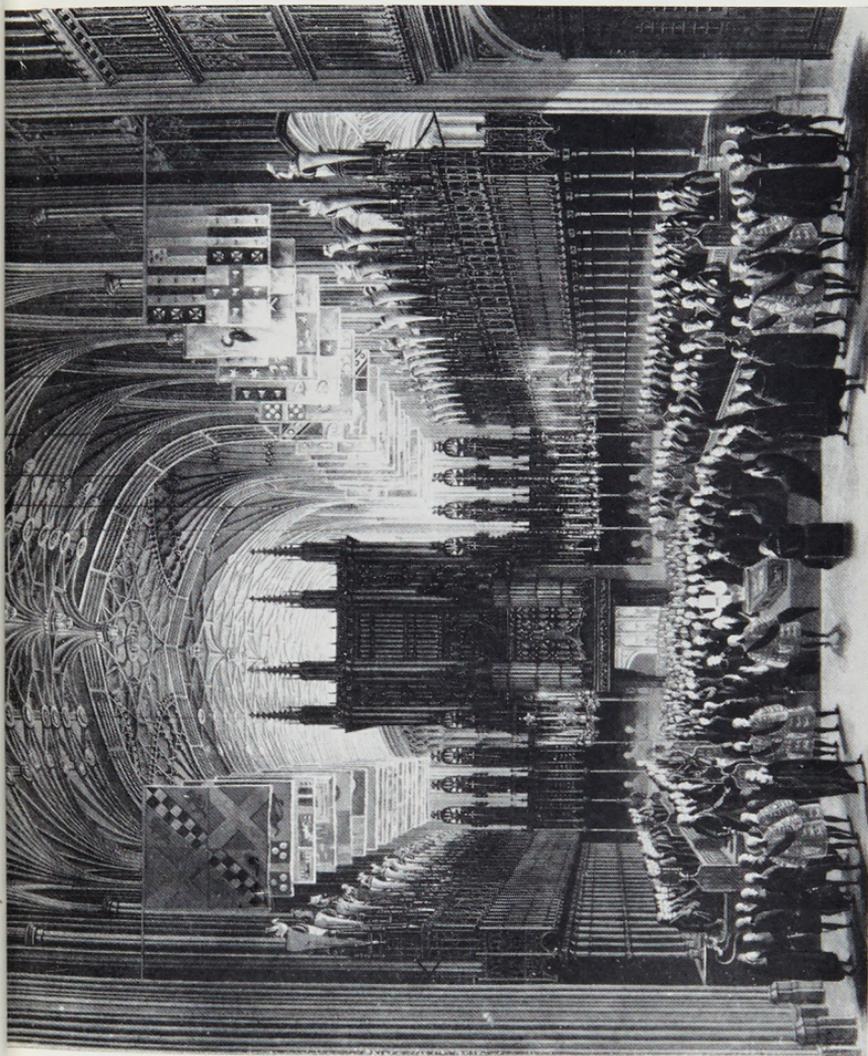


Plate V. The Funeral of Princess Charlotte in St. George's Chapel on the evening of 19th November, 1817. The Princess's heart, enclosed in a case of English oak covered with crimson velvet, had been privately lowered into the Royal Vault earlier in the day, together with the coffin containing the body of her stillborn son. (From the engraving by T. Sutherland, published by W. H. Pine and R. Ackermann.)



Plate VI. The Confirmation of Victoria, Princess Royal, later the German Empress Frederick, in the Private Chapel, Windsor Castle, on 20th March, 1856. The ceremony took place in the presence of Queen Victoria, the Prince Consort and other members of the Royal Family.

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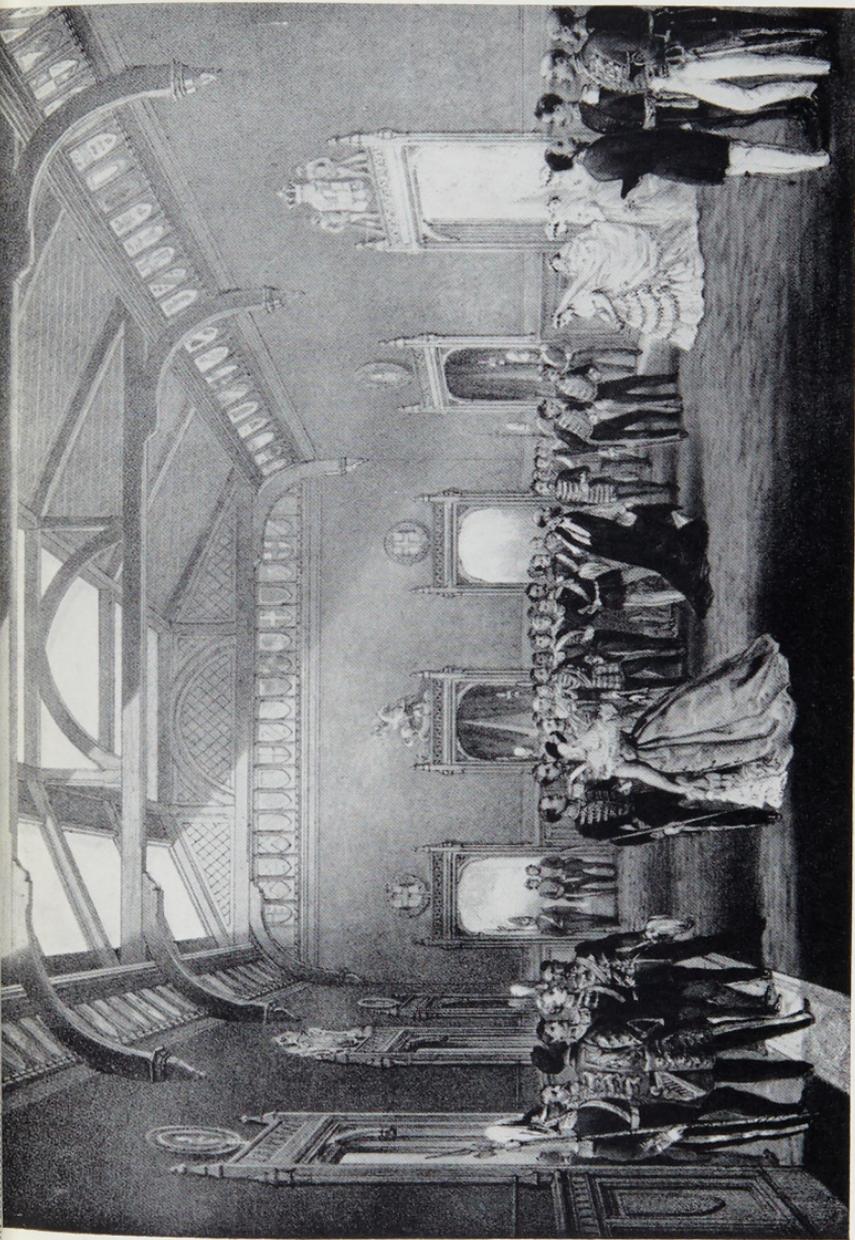


Plate VII. Marshalling the Procession of the Bride in the Gothic Hall erected for the marriage of the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra of Denmark at the west end of St. George's Chapel.

(From the lithograph (Plate 16) in *W. H. Russell, Memorial of the Marriage of H.R.H. Albert Edward Prince of Wales and Alexandra Princess of Denmark*, illustrated by *Robert Dudley*.)



Plate VIII. The marriage of the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra of Denmark in St George's Chapel, 10th March, 1863.

Queen Victoria records in her journal that the divisions in the oriel opening out of the Royal Closet had been removed in order to allow her an unimpeded view of the scene below.
(A detail from the painting by W. P. Frith, R.A., at Windsor Castle.)

Congreve rocket, and drawn by the Yeomen of the Guard, who "worked at its handles, but who were concealed from public view by a large velvet pall, which was thrown over the coffin, and hung down at the sides, so as to cover the men who drew the car at each side". From it was evolved the machine which on the night of 16th February, 1820, bore King George III's body from the Grand Entrance of the Castle to the west door of St George's. A raised track, 1,065 feet in length, had been built through the grounds, and on this (in Charles Knight's words) the funeral car "glided without any perceptible aid from human or mechanical power".

That same year another woman diarist entered the castle community. She was Miss Margaretta Brown, whose younger sister, Fanny, was the wife of Dr. John Keate, Head Master of Eton and from 1820 a Canon of Windsor. Miss Brown lived with the Keates, and moved with them to No. 4 The Cloisters for the Doctor's residences. It was therefore with partisan feelings that she wrote on 1st December, 1823:

"Fanny took all the younger ones to see the alterations at the Castle . . . The terrace is shut, although His Majesty has left Windsor. His fondness for Lady Conyngham makes him too fond of privacy. He is not popular at Windsor—even the Canons, who have a right to do so, cannot walk on the terrace".

The Canons' claim was based on a privilege granted by King Charles II, but King George IV dismissed his predecessor's action as "silly", and one by which he himself did not intend to be bound. The Canons, he informed the Prime Minister, Lord Liverpool, "might share the same indulgence as is granted to the inhabitants in general. The Terrace will be open on a Sunday, but on a Sunday only". And then he burst out:

"The King desires that Lord Liverpool will acquaint him in the most *scrupulous* manner, what real power the King has over the Dean and Canons of Windsor, for a more offensive and troublesome set of individuals to the King personally it is impossible to imagine".

Matters never mended. While he lived the Canons remained in the lower stalls of the Choir; and when, in 1825, Miss Knight visited Windsor to see Matthew Cotes Wyatt's memorial of her Princess in the Urswick Chapel, she found that the Canons were denied access to it. The key was confided to the royal surgeon-apothecary, John O'Reilly, who did not even live in the castle, but just outside, in a house abutting on the ditch.¹

KING WILLIAM IV

King George IV died in the castle early on Saturday, 26th June, 1830. Across the river at Eton, Miss Brown heard St George's bell tolling; and next day she went to Chapel and noted that "No name

¹ A "muddling, mischievous blackguard," the King's page, Thomas Bachelor, wrathfully called him to Charles Greville on May 13, 1829. He added that O'Reilly picked up all the tittle-tattle of the neighbourhood in order to relate it to the King, to whom he had thus made himself so necessary that "he is not now to be shaken off." *The Greville Memoirs*, ed. by Lytton Strachey and Roger Fulford, 1938, I, p. 291.

was mentioned for the new King, as there is a doubt which he means to be—Henry IX or William IV.” On 1st July she was able to record a satisfying item of news: “*All the Conyngghams left the Castle early on Saturday morning—good riddance, say I. I am glad we are going to have a Queen.*”

The new King and Queen not only attended St George’s themselves, but liked their Households to do so too. In 1831 the Chapter received a request on behalf of Queen Adelaide that places be reserved “to enable the Dressers of the Royal Family to attend Divine Service whenever Their Majesties should be Resident in the Castle”. They complied by allotting to the royal servants places on the south side of the altar, previously occupied by members of their own considerable staffs. Seating had then to be contrived for the latter, and it was resolved that “the Female Servants of the Members of the Chapter do sit on the North Side of the Altar, their Livery Servants at the Lower Steps, and their Servants out of Livery, in the similar Situation on the opposite side of the Chapel.”

The current of events moves on to King William IV’s 71st birthday on Sunday, 21st August, 1836, when he and Queen Adelaide had with them in the Royal Closet the Duchess of Kent and her daughter, Princess Victoria, the heiress-presumptive. The Duchess had acceded with scant grace to the King’s invitation; but that did not spoil his pleasure, or that of his Queen—always an angel of kindness to young people—in the company of their loved and interesting niece. Princess Victoria, for her part, was forming her impressions of the Chapel; or perhaps it would be truer to say that the Duchess was trying to form them for her, for the feelings recorded in her journal are not the instinctive sentiments of seventeen:

“The Cathedral made me rather sad. The thought and knowledge that beneath the very stones we were walking on, lay so many near to me, in eternal sleep, including my poor dear Father, and that so many more will be placed there, who are now in health and strength, must make one pensive and serious and melancholy”.

Next day, at his birthday banquet, the King delivered what Charles Greville called his “awful philippick” against the Duchess of Kent and her autocratic rule. On the following morning she whisked her daughter from Windsor, and the Princess did not return until a year later, when she made her state entry as Queen. Her recorded thoughts, on the first Sunday after her arrival, had nothing in common with those of the previous August. “At 11 we went to St George’s Chapel or Cathedral . . . and only came back at $\frac{1}{2}$ p.1. The service was very long and we heard a very bad sermon by the Dean”. This was the Hon. Henry Lewis Hobart, who, four years later, on the birth of the Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII, sought to congratulate Queen Victoria on thus “saving us from the incredible curse of a female succession”.

QUEEN VICTORIA

Another year passed, and the knowledgeable Miss Brown had a new grievance. "That little Queen shews so little attention to the Canons that I have no patience with her". Unfortunately the Queen too was losing patience, for the services were still "terribly long", and sometimes the Chapel was "dreadfully cold" (there is no sign that any fireplaces ever existed in the Royal Closet). She and Prince Albert endured these trials until October 1843, when the Hon. Eleanor Stanley, one of the Maids of Honour, casually recorded in a letter to her mother: "We had prayers in the Castle to-day, as the Queen was rather fatigued with the long service at St. George's last Sunday". This private service had been held in the Dining Room. A fortnight later the Queen and Prince Albert went to George IV's little chapel near the Royal Lodge in Windsor Great Park, but here, too, the devotional atmosphere eluded them. The service, commented the Queen in her journal, was "performed by an Eton Master, whose real name I do not know, but whom the boys call 'Mad Moses'. He was at one time very inimical to us, writing articles in the Papers against us."

The private chapel in the castle had been included in Sir Jeffry Wyattville's extension of St George's Hall, and no provision made for a new one; but there was at the east end, over the kitchen gatehouse, a room where the royal band played for banquets. With some ingenuity, for it was oddly shaped, this music room was enlarged and under Prince Albert's direction made into a chapel (Plate VI). It was consecrated by Dr. Richard Bagot, Bishop of Oxford, on 19th December, 1843. Here Queen Victoria customarily worshipped during the rest of her reign. As in her grandfather's time, there were early prayers every morning when she was in residence, and three services on Sunday. By tradition, the clergy of St George's were the mainstay of the private chapel, but Queen Victoria also drew on a variety of visiting preachers, who were not asked a second time if they yielded to the temptation to preach long sermons. Miss Stanley records a cautious transgression. After attending a Good Friday service in 1859, she told her mother: "Mr. Ellison, the vicar of Windsor, preached, extempore, and very well, but . . . he preached forty-two minutes, a thing perfectly unheard of in that Chapel. He knew, of course, that the Queen would not be there".

Although the climate of St George's had been found uncongenial in the earlier years of the reign, compensatory influences were at work. The Dean of Windsor from 1854 until his death in 1882 was the Hon. Gerald Wellesley, nephew of the great Duke of Wellington, a relationship which was in itself a commendation to the Queen. Dr. G. K. A. Bell, in his life of Archbishop Randall Davidson, who succeeded Wellesley as Dean of Windsor, says that during Queen Victoria's reign the office became "possessed of a character and possibilities all its own", and adds that it was Dean Wellesley who "really created the position". He had knelt at the Prince Consort's deathbed; and had so ministered to the Queen in

her widowhood that both as friend and adviser he came to stand supreme in her estimation.

THE WEDDING OF THE PRINCE OF WALES

The measure of her growing reliance on the Dean and his young wife is suggested by an arrangement which was made at the time of the Prince of Wales's marriage in March 1863. It became common knowledge a few weeks beforehand that the Queen had resolved to enter the Chapel privately, and on 28th February the *Windsor and Eton Express* recorded that workmen were constructing "a passage on the roof of the Dean's Cloister for her Majesty to pass privately from the Castle, through the Deanery, to the royal closet".

The marriage was on 10th March, a day perversely clouded after springlike weather. To the Queen it was an occasion of almost unbearable emotion.

"Cold from nervousness and agitation I dressed, wearing my weeds, but a silk gown with crepe, a long veil to my cap, and for the 1st time since Dec. 61! the ribbon star and badge of the Order of the Garter, the latter being one my beloved one had worn . . . We started from the usual door [the Sovereign's Entrance], going on to the North Terrace, where we got out and went through a covered way down the small stairs, quite quietly up into the Deanery".

The wedding was without parallel in the history of St George's Chapel. A vast gothic hall built in oak opened out of the west door, and led to reception and robing rooms (Plate VII). The general richness of these splendid temporary apartments is exemplified by the description of the bride's boudoir, which was panelled in Nottingham lace over rose silk, and surrounded by fluted silk columns entwined with lace, orange blossom and lilies of the valley. In the nave rose tiers of scarlet-covered seats, for each of which the Lord Chamberlain had been forced to allow a width of not less than two feet, on account of the fashionable crinoline, which in 1863 took the form of a five-hooped steel cage shaped like a bell.

Just before the wedding day the new east window, altar and reredos erected by the Dean and Canons in memory of the Prince Consort (and in place of West's "Resurrection") were finished, and this the Queen found "peculiarly gratifying . . . for it will seem as if *His* image were present, as *His* beloved Spirit surely will be!" Nevertheless, hidden behind heavy curtains of garter blue velvet edged with gold lace, she suffered "indescribably" during the ceremony (Plate VIII). Only the principals saw her, fleetingly; the general congregation of guests in the nave, and the public outside, not at all. She returned the way she had come.

It is still possible to follow the Queen's route. After leaving the Terrace, she entered the Deanery at its most northerly point, by a door opening on to the little garden above the slopes. Inside, a staircase winds up to the Gallery, an early eighteenth-century room

built against the old curtain wall of the Middle Ward, and lit on its west side by windows overlooking one of the three courts within the Deanery buildings. Passing through the drawing room (now the Dean's study) she reached a passage built into the south-west corner of the room, and stepped out on to the leads. At the other end a small door beside the great east window opened, as it still does, into the Royal Closet.

An unexplained plan in the Royal Library signed by Orlando Jewitt, many of whose drawings illustrate W. H. St John Hope's *Windsor Castle*, may be accepted as a sequel to this innovation. It is dated 1865, and presents, on a complete plan of the castle, Jewitt's "Proposed Passage from the [Royal] Library to St George's Chapel". The route starts from Queen Elizabeth's Gallery, drives through Magazine Tower and Winchester Tower, skirts the curtain wall, and turning westward, cuts off the Deanery garden and enters the Albert Memorial Chapel south of the altar. It was a ruthless plan, and since it could hardly sustain consideration, the royal route from the Deanery across the leads was preserved. The Chapter records include a plan made by the Ministry of Works showing the construction in 1868 of the raised walk and railing as they exist to-day.¹

Neither the Chapter nor the Ministry of Works have any other documents relating to the pathway, which must have been devised by private arrangement between the Queen and Dean Wellesley. The Queen's obvious route in 1863 would have been through the Dean's Cloister and up King George III's staircase, or even through the Albert Memorial Chapel, which is accessible from the Deanery, but the elaborate wedding plans made it necessary to reject both of these. W. H. Russell records in his *Memorial* of the marriage that the Knights of the Garter walked through the Cloister after robing in their Chapter Room, now the Deanery Drawing Room, while the Albert Memorial Chapel was used for the reception of Ambassadors and other members of the Diplomatic Corps. The way over the Cloister leads offered the only completely private route.

Queen Victoria used it again, but never in circumstances of such dramatic tension. During her reign six more weddings of royal personages took place in the castle, all of which she attended: two were in the private chapel, and, like royal baptisms there, are recorded in the registers of St George's.² When Princess Louise was married in 1871, the Queen had overcome her aversion to the public gaze. Still in the mourning which she never laid aside, she drove in the carriage procession and mounted, for the first time, the new west steps into St George's, built at a cost of £950.

One day in May 1873, Dean Wellesley took the Queen down to the royal vault to see her father's coffin. "It was indeed solemn and moving in the extreme for me, his only child, who had never known him, to be standing by his earthly remains". Then she walked round, noting, each in turn, the velvet-draped coffins of those earlier kings

¹ W.R. P. 89.

² See E. H. Fellowes and E. R. Poyser, *The Baptism, Marriage and Burial Registers of St George's Chapel, Windsor*.

and queens, and of Princess Charlotte's stillborn son, and William IV's baby daughter. She found the scene "very impressive and not painful". Thus dispassionately reviewed, the assemblage may be left, all cares and complexes smoothed away, in the keeping of the Chapel whose history they so intimately shared.

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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 choristers 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 24 The Cloisters, Windsor Castle, 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 usually in May, and an annual report is circulated to members.

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 †Russell, Mrs. H. A. E.
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 †Urbahn, J. A.
 Wanliss-Orlebar, C. I. G.

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 Du Rant, Henry Lide
 Ussher, Miss V. E. M.
 Young, Miss E. B.

* Subscribers under seven-year covenant. † Life Members.

LIST OF WORK DONE

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

- Pipeless heating system.
- Mediæval 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 Cloister.
- Painting of organ pipes.
- Restoration of Hastings and Oxenbridge Chapels.
- Work on roof and organ.
- Micro-filming of documents.
- Treatment of stonework in Rutland Chapel.
- Restoration of George III Shield over Cloister door.
- Heating and reorganisation of Chapter Library.
- Book of Hours purchased.
- Repair of the John Davis Clock in the Curfew Tower.
- Restoration of the Beaufort Chapel.
- Purchase of Statue for Beaufort Chapel.
- FitzWilliams Plate in Bray Chapel.
- Restoration of the Porch of Honour.
- Colouring and gilding of East Door.
- Restoration of East wall and oriel in Dean's Cloister.
- Purchase of Norfolk stallplate.
- New altar rails and altar frontal.
- New N.W. Pier in the Dean's Cloister.
- Restoration of the Oliver King Chapel.
- New doors at North-East Entrance to Chapel.
- Addition of iron gates to North-East Entrance to Chapel.
- Installation of an air conditioning system in the Chapter Library.

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 DECLARE 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 BANNERS OF THE KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF THE
GARTER

The Banners hang in the Choir in the following order:

HIGH ALTAR

North Side

The Lord Middleton
The Earl Stanhope
The Viscount Slim
The Duke of Northumberland
Sir Winston Churchill
The Earl of Iveagh
The Earl of Scarbrough
The Duke of Portland
The Marquess of Salisbury
The Earl Attlee
The Earl Radnor
The Lord Digby

South Side

The Duke of Wellington
The Duke of Norfolk
The Earl of Avon
The Viscount Portal
The Viscount Alanbrooke
The Lord Ismay
The Lord Harlech
The Lord Cranworth
The Viscount Montgomery
The Earl Mountbatten
The Duke of Beaufort
The Earl Alexander of Tunis

—
King Olaf of Norway

Princess Wilhelmina of the
Netherlands

King Gustaf of Sweden

Queen Juliana of the Netherlands

—
Prince Paul of Yugoslavia

Leopold, ex-King of the Belgians

The Emperor of Ethiopia

King Frederick of Denmark

The Duke of Windsor
The Queen Mother

H.M. The Queen
The Duke of Edinburgh
The Duke of Gloucester

SCREEN

Note that the banners of some Knights have not yet been hung.

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 *"Descendant" and to pay as
*"Friend"

(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",
24 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

(Kindly return to the Hon. Secretary, 24 The Cloisters, Windsor Castle)

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.

2d.
STAMP

Signature.....

Date.....



Frontispiece: Their Majesties the Queen and Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, with the Dean of Windsor, after his Installation, 1962.