

St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle.

THE SOCIETY OF
THE FRIENDS OF ST. GEORGE'S

with which is amalgamated

THE ASSOCIATION OF THE DESCENDANTS
OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER



REPORT
for the year ending 31st March, 1935.

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

Price - Sixpence, post free.

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

OBJECTS :

The Beautifying of the Chapel
The Preservation of its Fabric

Patron :

HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

COMMITTEE :

Chairman :

The Very Rev. the DEAN OF WINDSOR.

Vice-Chairman :

A MEMBER OF THE CHAPTER.

Representatives of :

The Minor Canons—Rev. S. G. B. EXHAM.

The Lay Clerks—Mr. BELL KEMPTON.

The Military Knights of Windsor—The GOVERNOR.

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

Eton College—The VICE-PROVOST.

The Mayor and Corporation of Windsor—The MAYOR.

Representatives of the Members :

Miss M. CURTIS, M.A.

Mr. S. F. OXLEY

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

Captain G. PARRATT

Brig.-General W. G. L. GREEN,
C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

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

Mr. A. WIGAN.

Mrs. MONTGOMERY

Hon. Secretary :

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

4 The Cloisters, Windsor Castle.

Hon. Assistant Secretary :

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

6 Lower Ward, Windsor Castle.

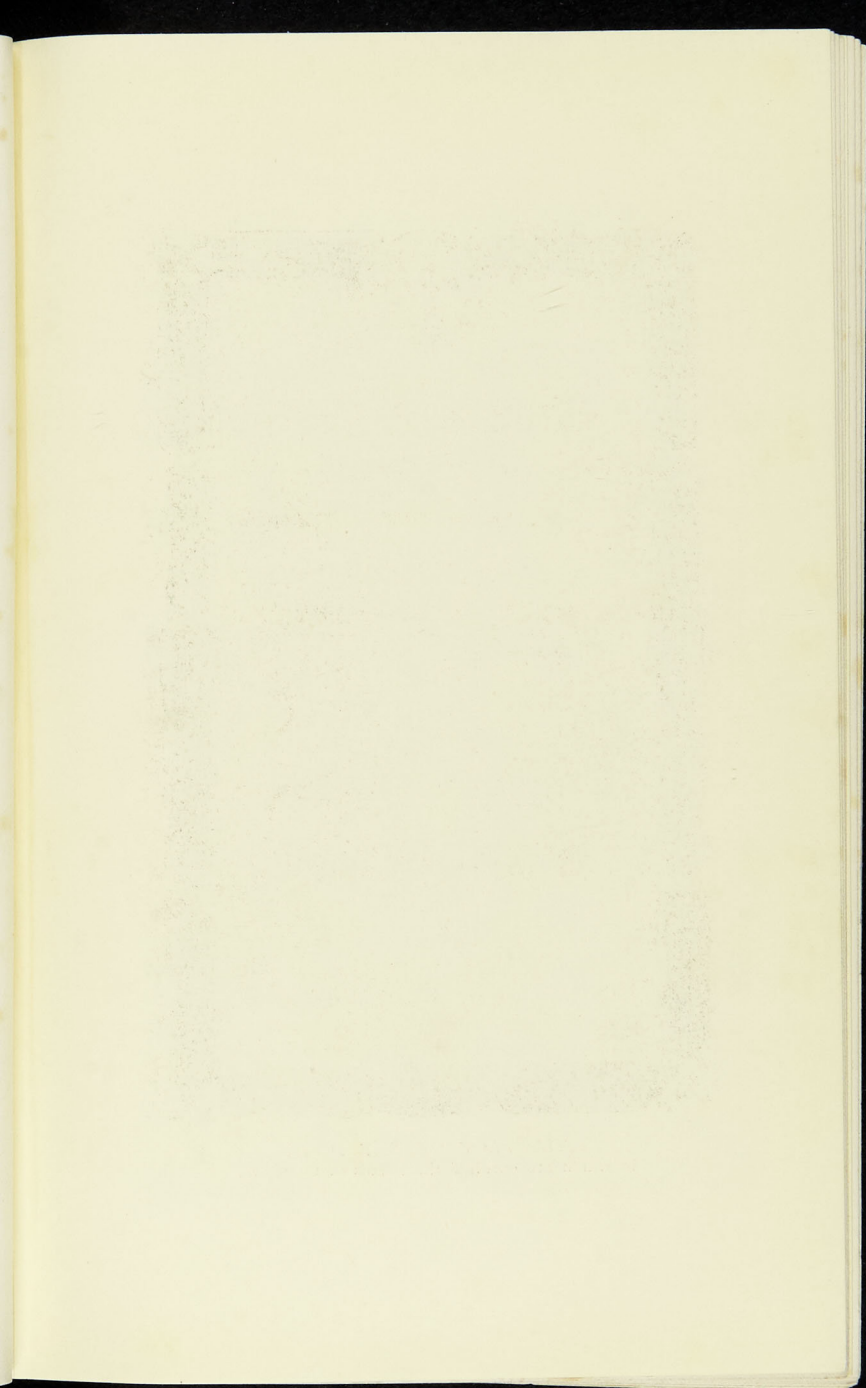
Hon. Registrar :

Captain MITFORD RENSHAW,

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

Hon. Treasurer :

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





Friends of St George's
with which is incorporated
The Association of the Descendants
of the
Knights of the Garter.
St George's Day 1934.
Patron
His Most Gracious Majesty
King George V.



GR GV

TITLE PAGE OF THE BOOK
in which are enrolled the names of members.

THE DEAN'S REPORT.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,

This is an interim Report. The Committee have worked out the details of the Amalgamation of the two Societies. The Annual Meeting will, we hope, accept the plans they have made and appoint the Officers of the Amalgamated Society. Then we shall go forward in our permanent form as one Society.

We renew our life under the gracious patronage of His Majesty the King—a grand encouragement for our work.

The work will be more easily done, as the existence of the two Societies has inevitably led to some confusion and much unnecessary correspondence. *May I ask the Members of both Societies to help our work by addressing all communications and subscriptions to :*

The Secretary,
The Society of Friends and Descendants,
The Chapter Room,
St. George's Chapel,
Windsor Castle.

All the names of the Descendants are now entered in the Friends' Book, and Mr. Barry, the Sub-Librarian of the Royal Library, has illuminated a lovely Title-Page, of which you will see a photograph at the beginning of the Report. The names of the Friends are in black, those of the Descendants are now, and will always be, in blue. An Alphabetical Index has been prepared, and is kept beside the Book for reference. We still have separate Badges for the Friends and Descendants; these Badges, in enamel, can be obtained for 2s. each

The first Descendants' Fund produced a capital of £7000, and though it is to accumulate for a time, it will form a valuable nucleus for a Fabric Fund for the Chapel.

The second Descendants' Fund is quite separate and has been used till now for the other buildings, The Cloisters, etc., which belong to the Foundation, while the Friends have confined themselves to the Chapel. We hope that the Annual Meeting will make the united funds available for both purposes, as is done by the Friends of the various Cathedrals.

The separate accounts are shown in this Report up to 31st March. From that date the single account will begin. As we are adopting 31st December as the end of our Financial Year, the next Report will only contain a Balance Sheet for nine months.

All wearers of our Badges may be sure of the utmost consideration when they come to the Chapel, and as far as the space will allow they will have seats allotted to them for Special Services if they apply. This does not, of course, include the Royal functions when the seating is arranged by the Lord Chamberlain.

So far I have given you a dry summary of the work your Committee have done through the last year in preparing the machinery for our fresh start. This has involved heavy work for our Secretaries, to whom we give our cordial thanks.

It is pleasant now to turn to the work done in the year. This has consisted mainly of the installation of the Amplifying system. It is a grand improvement: both Lessons and Sermons are clearly audible in every part of the Chapel, and the machinery is quite inconspicuous. The system used is a new one which is gradually superseding the older ones in our Cathedrals. You will find in the Report an article explaining its methods.

Our second article this year is on the Choir School. We think the Friends would like to know more about such a remarkable feature in the life of St. George's. The School has done wonderful work and has given to the world a great series of distinguished musicians. We had to purchase the property, which till now has been

leasehold, and this we did by the generosity of Lord Woolavington, Miss Wills, and an anonymous donor. The reconstruction of the School, which was long overdue, we owe to Mr. Minter, who shared with his father in the generous work he did for St. George's during the restoration. His son was a pupil in the School and a member of the Choir. The improvements allow of our receiving eight additional boys, which will make the School easier to run both in work and games, and will also help the finances.

The summary of the General Account of St. George's shows that the admirable work of the Steward is bearing fruit. Our deficit is now reduced to £300, but, of course, our funds are still precarious and anything that can be done to improve the endowments is very much to be desired.

It is well to bear in mind the most immediate of the requirements, which, as funds permit, Friends and Descendants may be asked to take in hand. They are : The lighting of the Choir (the present arrangement is only temporary and is becoming unsafe) ; the painting of the organ pipes ; the restoration of the decayed stonework of the Dean's Cloister, which Sir Charles Peers, the Chapter architect, considers should be undertaken at an early date.

Yours very sincerely,

ALBERT BAILLIE,

Dean.

March 1935.

FRIENDS OF ST. GEORGE'S

Capital Account

		RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1934.									
1st January, Balance forward ..	..						302	2	6
Donations and Life Membership Subscriptions ..	..			46	0	0			
Bank Interest ..	..			3	18	0			
							40	18	0
							£352	0	6
		PAYMENTS.					£	s.	d.
1935.									
Installation of Public Address Equipment ..	..						204	0	0
31st March, Balance carried forward ..	..						148	0	6
							£352	0	6

General Account

		RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1934.									
1st January, Balance brought forward ..	..			78	9	8			
Cash in Hand ..	..			0	3	3			
							78	12	11
Donations and Subscriptions ..	..			288	5	6			
Bank Interest ..	..			1	2	0			
							284	7	6
							£363	0	5
		PAYMENTS.					£	s.	d.
1934-35.									
To Vellum Book (Illumination) ..	..			10	0	0			
Printing and Stationery ..	..			37	2	9			
Assistant Secretary and Office Assistance ..	..			40	19	6			
Postages and Sundries ..	..			11	8	11			
							99	11	2
31st March, Balance in Bank ..	..			262	16	2			
Cash in Hand ..	..			0	13	1			
							263	9	3
							£363	0	5

"Romance" and Publications Account

		RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1934.									
Balance at 1st January ..	..			58	7	8			
Sale of Publications, 1934-35 ..	..			79	18	6			
Donation from the Very Revd. the Dean of Bristol ..	..			10	10	0			
Sale of Badges ..	..			3	4	0			
							£152	0	2
		PAYMENTS.					£	s.	d.
Purchase of Publications ..	..			62	12	0			
Purchase of Badges ..	..			27	2	6			
Balance in Bank at 31st March, 1935 ..	..			62	5	8			
							£152	0	2

Suspense Account

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Donation towards Cost of Repainting Organ Pipes ..	..	1	1	0			
Subscriptions received on Account of Association of Descendants of Knights of the Garter (<i>paid over per contra</i>) ..	..	1	10	6			
					£2	11	6
PAYMENT.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Per contra ..	..	1	10	6			
Balance in Bank at 31st March, 1935 ..	..	1	1	0			
					£2	11	6

LAYTON-BENNETT, CHIENE & TAIT, Hon. Auditors.
JOHN LONGSTAFF, Hon. Treasurer.

5th April, 1935.

THE ASSOCIATION OF DESCENDANTS OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER

Balance Sheet, 31st March, 1935

LIABILITIES.				£	s.	d.
Sundry Creditors	..	..	..	..	38	0 6
Subscriptions Paid in Advance	..	..	..	..	6	13 0
Income and Expenditure Account:				£	s.	d.
Balance at 1st April, 1934	..	..	..	295	4	7
Add: Excess of Income over Expenditure for the Year	..	..	..	82	10	5
					377	15 0
					£422	8 6
ASSETS.				£	s.	d.
Investment, at Cost, as at 1st April, 1934:						
£250 3½ per cent War Loan	..	..	..	251	17	11
Add: Purchase during the year £50 3½ per cent War Loan	..	..	..	53	1	9
					304	19 8
Stocks on Hand:						
Stationery and Printed Matter	..	..	..	51	4	8
Enamelled Badges	..	..	..	25	3	10
					76	8 6
Sundry Debtors	..	..	..		0	6 0
Cash: At Bank	..	..	..	40	9	2
Stamps	..	..	..	0	5	2
					40	14 4
					£422	8 6

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers of the Association produced to us and certify it to be in accordance therewith.

(Sgd.) LAYTON-BENNETT, CHIENE & TAIT,
23 Blomfield Street, London, E.C.2. *Chartered Accountants,*
9th April, 1935. *Hon. Auditors.*

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1935

PAYMENTS.				£	s.	d.
To Grant to St. George's Chapel—Fabric Fund	..	..	..	..	50	0 0
„ Administration Expenses:						
Secretarial Services	..	..	..	10	0	0
Printing and Stationery	..	..	..	13	0	4
Postages	..	..	..	5	9	11
Bank Charges	..	..	..	0	10	2
					29	0 5
„ Share of Expenses incurred in connection with the amalgamation with „ “The Friends of St. George's”					17	16 9
„ Balance, being excess of Income over Expenditure, carried to Balance Sheet	..	..	..	..	82	10 5
					£179	7 7
RECEIPTS.				£	s.	d.
By Subscriptions: Life Members	..	..	..	24	16	6
Annual Members	..	..	..	138	11	0
					163	7 6
„ Donations	..	..	..		2	4 10
„ Profit on the Sale of Badges	..	..	..		3	5 3
„ Interest on Investment (including Income-tax recovered)	..	..	..		10	10 0
					£179	7 7

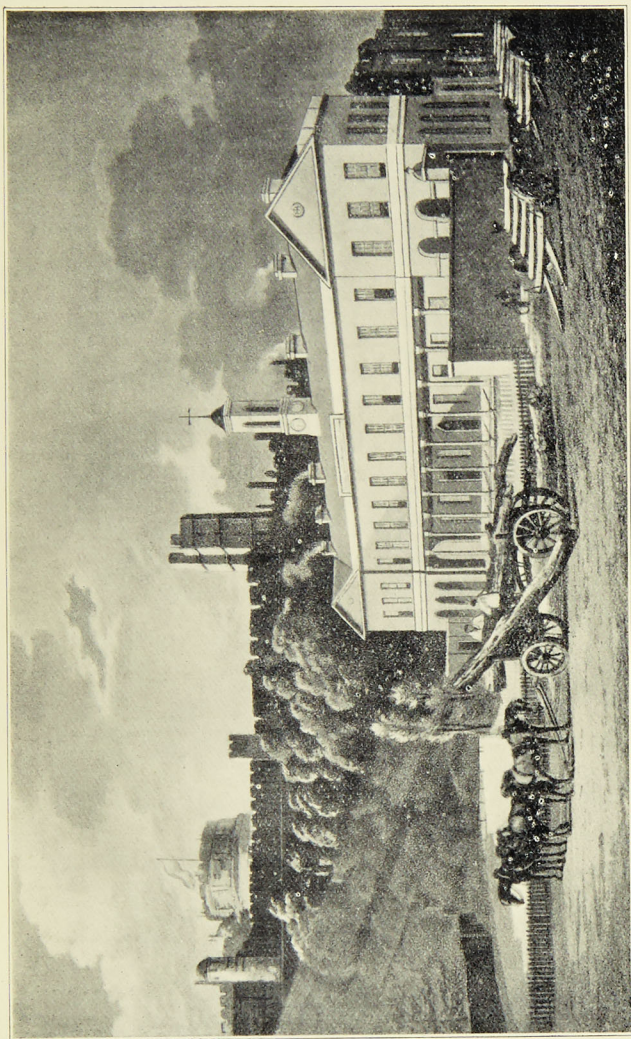
DOMUS AND FABRIC FUNDS **Summary for the Year ended 30th September, 1934**

INCOME		£	s.	d.
(a) "DOMUS" FUND :				
To	Payment received from Ecclesiastical Commissioners	6,400	0	0
„	Amount received from other sources, including income of a suspended Canonry	2,075	3	8
(b) "FABRIC" FUND :				
To	Amount received from the Windsor Castle State Apartments Fund	880	0	0
„	Amount received from other sources, including Donations from the Friends of St. George's, Descendants of Knights of the Garter, Chapel Stall (Sales Account), and Income-Tax recovered	929	17	4
Total Income for the Year ..		£10,285	1	0

EXPENDITURE.

(a) "DOMUS" FUND :				
By	Salaries—Minor Canons, Organists, Chapter Clerk and Surveyor, Lay Clerks, Verger, &c.	5,447	15	2
„	Maintenance—Chapel and Services—Lighting, Heating, Cleaning, Rates and Taxes	1,177	2	0
„	Choristers' Scholarships, Choir School Rent and Expenses	1,470	0	1
„	Statutory Payments—Ancient Stipends, Charities	458	11	8
„	Fabric Charges—Chapel and Collegiate Buildings	1,157	8	0
Total Expenditure for the Year ..		£9,710	16	11
Balance Surplus carried down ..		£574	4	1

Years 1931-33—Deficit brought forward ..	£900	0	10
Year 1934 —Less Surplus brought down	574	4	1
Remaining Deficit ..	£325	16	9



TRAVERS' COLLEGE IN 1804.
(St. George's Choir School since 1892).

ST. GEORGE'S CHOIR SCHOOL

FOR several years the Dean and Canons have had at heart a desire to enlarge and improve the Choir School buildings adjoining the Chapter Garden. At last their hopes have been realised—generous benefactors have provided the money, and the reconstruction is practically completed.

Before explaining how this was accomplished and describing what has been done, it may not be without interest to trace the history of the choristers, their lodging and education, from early times.

In the statutes for the foundation of the College of St. George, drawn up by the authority of King Edward III in 1352, it was ordained that there should be six choristers "endowed with richness of voice". Provision was made for their maintenance and education. A sum of five marks (£3 6s. 8d.) a year was granted to each chorister. It was also ordained that one of the thirteen vicars "more learned than the rest" should instruct the boys in grammar and singing, for which he was to receive two marks a year, in addition to his stipend of £8.

The first Dean (as far as we know) to take a practical interest in the welfare of the choristers was Christopher Urswick, that great Churchman of Henry VII's time, to whom St. George's owes so much. He "repaired the house of the choristers in which they at the same time live", and presented them with a bell (a gift they probably regarded with mixed feelings). After his death a grateful Chapter decreed that early every morning a chorister appointed by the master should ring the bell, and the others, before they got up, should repeat certain Latin prayers for the repose of his soul. Likewise after supper the bell was rung again, and the boys had to

repeat seven verses of the 51st Psalm. On a certain day in the year the precentor had to distribute 7s. 7d., that is, 7d. to each boy, for ink and paper, so the number of choristers had obviously been increased to thirteen. From the above it is evident that the boys were lodged together before Henry VII's reign, and that they had a schoolroom is borne out by an item in the Treasurer's account for 1489-90 "for a new latyse put in the window of the house where the choristers learn".

The conditions, however, could not have been very satisfactory. In 1519 Dr. James Denton, one of the Canons, taking pity on the "wandering and unquiet life of the queresters", built and furnished a dwelling-place opposite the north door of the Chapel for the accommodation of the chantry priests and choristers. This building was known as Denton's Commons, and it existed until it was pulled down in 1859. There was a large dormitory with two partitions "and divers other things for the great ease of the queresters", a hall for their meals, and a "laver of ledde" (for their ablutions) in the narrow courtyard. The boys were strictly forbidden to play ball games or throw stones in the neighbourhood of the Commons or the Chapel under pain of a beating.

In 1550 Denton's Commons was requisitioned for other purposes, and the choirboys were relegated to "four little chambers" in a building which extended from the old Horseshoe Cloisters to the pump north of the Nave. A schoolroom was allotted to them in which they were taught by a "master of grammar" and a "master of song", with other children.

Tradition has it that the choirboys of the time acted the female parts in the first performance of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" in the hall adjoining their dwelling (now the Chapter Library).

Sir W. St. John Hope, our authority for much of the foregoing information, assumes that the boys inhabited this building until its destruction in 1843. Mr. Thomas

Wicks, however, who at the age of 90 contributed a most interesting account of his chorister days (1826-33) to the *School Magazine*, implies that the boys in his time lived at their homes, but still retained their old school-room. He says : " The junior boys received 6s. and the seniors 8s. a month. Their rations were delivered at their homes daily—1 lb. of bread, 1 lb. of meat, and a quart of ale, the bulk of which was consumed by their parents. The schoolroom was over a gateway on the north side of the Cloisters. The schoolmaster was Mr. Josiah French, one of the lay clerks, who sat at a very high desk. In this very high desk was a very stiff cane, which was freely used ". A birching horse was also provided. When the building was demolished in 1843 the chamber under the Urswick Chapel (now used as a workshop) was fitted up as a schoolroom (it had formerly been used as the Chapter wine-cellar).

In 1850 Mr. French was succeeded by the Rev. G. Pearson. Mr. Bransom became master in 1856 and ruled for over thirty years. The boys again took up their quarters in the Horseshoe Cloisters in the house of a lay clerk next to the organist's house, but had to turn out when the Cloisters were restored in 1870. The following year they found a home in the reconstructed house now occupied by the Rev. Dr. Fellowes, and there they remained for over twenty years. On Mr. Bransom's retirement the Rev. W. G. Edwards (then a Minor Canon) carried on the mastership for a time.

In 1892 Canon Dalton thought out a scheme which completely changed the character of the School. It was to be run on the lines of a preparatory school for the public schools. The number of choristers was increased from twelve to twenty-four, and six or seven extra boarders (called " supers ") were taken, and a varying number of day boys. The building chosen was Travers College, founded in 1802 under the will of Samuel Travers, as the residence of the Naval Knights of Windsor. It is

situated in the north-west corner of the Chapter Garden, and was held under a lease from the Admiralty. Mr. Ashley Bickersteth was the first head master; he was succeeded in 1895 by Mr. H. F. W. Deane. In 1904, on Mr. Deane's retirement, Mr. G. S. Fowler (for nine years senior assistant master) was appointed head master, and on his retirement last year, after thirty years' successful work, Mr. J. W. Webb-Jones was appointed in his place.

It can readily be understood that a building designed for the quarters of the Naval Knights was not equally suitable for a preparatory school: there were seven separate entrances and staircases. In 1897 a large room (still called the "New Room") was added, and a changing room for the boys. But the general arrangements were inconvenient and inadequate. The lease was due to expire in June 1935, and something had to be done. Canon Dalton, and afterwards Canon Deane, as Steward of the Chapter, carried on difficult and protracted negotiations with the Admiralty. The latter offered to renew the lease for twenty years at almost double the rent. It was not worth while spending a lot of money on the School under these terms, but in the end the Admiralty agreed to sell the freehold for £5200.

Meanwhile the Dean, with the expert advice of Mr. F. A. Minter (whose son was a chorister), had already planned a scheme for the enlargement of the School. The problem now was how to raise a sum of about £6000 for the purchase money, plus legal expenses, etc., and a further sum of at least an equal amount for the rebuilding.

There remained £2000 of Lord Woolavington's munificent donation to St. George's, and he kindly agreed that this should form the nucleus of the fund. A generous donor, who insists on remaining anonymous, sent a gift of £2000. At the School Play, on 22nd December, the Dean had the pleasure to announce that Mr. F. A. Minter had most generously offered to defray the cost of the

reconstruction up to a sum of £8000. A few days later a liberal gift of £3000 was received from Miss V. E. Wills. This completed the purchase money, and leaves a balance for furniture, equipment and "divers other things for the great ease of the queresters". If funds allow, it is hoped to acquire a strip of the old brewery site to enlarge the playground, which has been encroached upon by the additional buildings.

Mr. Knapp-Fisher, the architect, had already prepared the plans, and Messrs. Adamson, the builders, got to work at the beginning of the year. The Dean was fortunately able to arrange for the School to be carried on at St. Stephen's House, Clewer, during the Lent Term. The rebuilding is now almost finished. The front of the School remains very much as it was, except for a room built out at each end of the veranda. Three new classrooms and a library have been added; two of the three dormitories have been extended (with wash-rooms adjoining), so that there is now ample accommodation for forty beds. The dining hall has been enlarged, and the boys have a better changing room, with two shower-baths, and a drying-room for their clothes. There are now nine baths instead of two. But perhaps the greatest improvement is in the rearrangement of the kitchen and domestic quarters, which are much more commodious and convenient than formerly. There is now accommodation for sixteen boarders not in the choir. These (not having choral scholarships) will pay the full fees (quite moderate for a preparatory school), and this should be a great asset to the financial side of running the School, as the expenses will not increase in proportion to the extra fees.

The records of the last forty years have exploded the fallacy that a boy cannot get a good education at a choir school. Numerous scholarships and exhibitions have been gained at Eton, Winchester, Marlborough, Cheltenham, Haileybury, and other public schools, and no boy

has failed to pass into a public school. Many old boys have won scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge, and passed into Woolwich and Sandhurst. Nor are games neglected, as is witnessed by the number of old boys who have gained their colours in their school teams, and even blues at the Varsities—last year's President of the O.U.B.C. was an old St. George's chorister. As music fills such a large space in the life of a chorister, perhaps it is not surprising that so many musical scholarships have been gained at schools, and organ and choral scholarships at the Universities. St. George's may well be proud of Sir Walford Davies, Dr. Hubert Hunt (Bristol Cathedral), Captain George Miller (Grenadier Guards), Dr. H. G. Ley (Eton College and President of the Royal College of Organists), the late Noel Ponsonby (Ely Cathedral and Christ Church, Oxford), J. B. Johnson (Director of Music at Shrewsbury School), Norman Demuth (Professor of Composition at the Royal Academy of Music), and many others who have reflected credit on their early musical training.

St. George's School can now look forward to the future with every confidence. The choristers have far better quarters than they have ever had before, and with all their new advantages, it only remains for the present and future boys to maintain the traditions and, if possible, improve upon the records of the past.

F.M.B.

The accompanying print of Travers' College in 1804 is reproduced by kind permission from a print in the Royal Library.

THE USE OF MODERN ELECTRICAL SPEECH.

By C. JARRETT, A.M.I.R.E.

AS an engineer conversant with the practical application and use of electrical loud-speaking devices, had I been told a few years ago that amplifying apparatus would be used in an ecclesiastical building, I fear I should have considered the whole idea unsuitable; but during the past five years considerable development in the design and construction of equipment has been made.

Although the acoustics of some buildings are easily investigated, others, such as St. George's Chapel and York Minster, are the more difficult. These difficulties are primarily due to the numerous piers and other projections dispersing the sound waves and creating subsidiary echoes which are most difficult to eliminate, while the height also adds to the problems which present themselves.

The problems can be best understood by a comparison with the requirements of the ear in listening to music. Certain kinds of music have been considered most suited to conditions in large buildings. On the other hand, chamber music is written for, and sounds best, in medium sized rooms; whilst the spoken word is heard at its best in a small hall or theatre with draped walls. It will therefore be seen that St. George's Chapel, although a beautiful building where music can be heard to the best advantage, creates a more difficult problem when listening to speech. The chief reason for this is, that without the assistance of sound amplification it is necessary for the speaker to raise his voice above the normal, thus causing vibration of sound. The understanding of speech in a

highly reverberant building imposes a strain on the listener even in the absence of extraneous noise.

When sound is created in an enclosed space, the nature of the boundaries and also the contents have a very important effect. Primarily, the sound waves radiate from the source as they do in the open air and travel to walls, floor and ceiling; on reaching these obstructions the waves are reflected back into the enclosure, travelling again until they strike another reflecting surface and so on. Each time a sound-wave strikes a reflecting surface a part only is reflected, the remainder being transmitted through the boundary or absorbed. The reflections continue, and to the listener the effect is the same as a great number of echoes, since a sound wave is heard each time it passes the ear; the echoes, however, occur so soon after the original uninterrupted sound that they give the impression of a combined sound, and help to reinforce the original.

When dealing with speech in an enclosed space one important point to be considered is the degree of loudness; this should not be more than that employed in a normal conversation; only under these conditions can a natural effect be secured.

Prior to the equipping of St. George's Chapel thorough preliminary tests were made to ensure perfect reproduction and distribution of sound. It was also necessary to give careful consideration to the best positions for the projectors, microphones and the instrument itself; this being fitted in an unobtrusive position on the south side of organ, from which point wires are run to the fifteen projectors in Nave and Choir, and to the four microphone positions.

The equipment was specially designed and installed by Electrolines Ltd., of Bristol, to meet the special requirements, and incorporates the most modern practice in speech amplification and distribution. Detailed attention was given to the projector cabinets and the

method of fixture, as it was very important that these should not obtrude upon the dignity and fine proportions of the Chapel.

It is surprising that in the past acoustic conditions in ecclesiastical buildings have received so little attention, although in other buildings structural alterations have been carried out, including panelling constructed of special sound absorbing material, also draping of walls and seats, and carpeting of floors. But all such methods are, of course, impracticable when applied to a building such as St. George's Chapel.

I have endeavoured as far as possible, without losing the reader in a labyrinth of technical detail which would tend to confuse rather than elucidate, to explain the fundamental principles involved in speech amplification. I hope that I have not overstepped the boundaries of licence usually granted to the writer of a popular explanation of a highly technical subject.

THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER

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

Decani :

H.M. The King.
H.M. The Queen.
H.R.H. The Duke of York.
H.R.H. The Duke of Kent.

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

The Duke of Portland.
The Marquess of Crewe.
The Earl of Yarborough.
The Earl of Derby.
The Duke of Devonshire.
The Marquess of Bath.
The Marquess of Londonderry.
The Viscount
 Fitz-Alan of Derwent.
The Earl of Athlone.
The Lord Desborough.
The Earl of Scarborough.
The Earl of Lytton.

Cantoris :

H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester.
H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught.
H.R.H. Prince
 Arthur of Connaught.

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

The Duke of Bedford.
The Earl of Selborne.
The Earl Beauchamp.
The Earl Stanhope.
The Lord Hardinge of Penshurst.
The Marquess of Salisbury.
The Earl of Harewood.
The Rt. Hon.
 Sir Austen Chamberlain.
The Duke of Abercorn.
The Earl of Lonsdale.
The Lord Irwin.