St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle

THE SOCIETY OF
THE FRIENDS OF ST. GEORGE’S
AND
THE DESCENDANTS OF
THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER

REPORT

to 31st December, 1949

Price - Two Shillings and Sixpence, post free
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to which all correspondence should be addressed:
11a The Cloisters,
WINDSOR CASTLE.
MY DEAR FRIENDS,

THOSE of us who serve St. George’s in these rapidly changing days should be thankful to live under the shadow of a great building which speaks so clearly of “the things that shall abide”.

Each successive year we have to record the passing of friends. Since I came to Windsor just over five years ago many have gone, including all three Canons whom I found here, for Dr. Ollard did not long survive his retirement, and you may see on the floor of the North Choir aisle three newly-carved stones commemorating men whom we were glad to honour and for whose ashes it would have been difficult to find a better resting-place. Among others I must name Mrs. Carteret-Carey, whom many “Friends” knew as an enthusiastic official of their Society: she died last summer in a good old age and still to some extent “in harness”: we are grateful for the devoted service she gave for many years.

With real sympathy I have to tell of Brig.-General Pelly’s trying illness which has compelled him to resign the charge he inherited when Canon Crawley died. We shall greatly miss him in the office, though his love for St. George’s is a guarantee that, as his health returns, he will find other ways of helping the Castle Community. Miss Curtis has since shortly after the last Annual General Meeting been nobly bearing the burden and heat of the day alone, though we do not forget a number of occasional voluntary helpers who have lent a hand. Canon Venables will now, as Vice-Chairman of the Committee of the Friends of St. George’s, bring welcome reinforcement, and we are fortunate in having enlisted Mr. Key’s valuable help for the work of the office.

It was Canon Venables, incidentally, who first heard of the John Schorn MS. and set his heart on finding someone to acquire it for St. George’s; Sir Owen Morshead threw prudence to the winds and at once made himself responsible for the purchase; finally your Committee, with remarkable generosity, decided at its October meeting to present this most valuable treasure to the Chapel. You can read of it elsewhere in this Report, and I hope you will enjoy studying it when you come to our Annual Meeting on the 20th of May.
My letter of last year ended with a reference to the King’s illness. His Majesty has shown us how to accept so sudden a challenge in the right spirit and we rejoice in his restoration to health. May I wish you every blessing.

ERIC HAMILTON, Bp.,
Dean of Windsor.

P.S.—Since this letter was written the College has suffered a severe loss in the death of Mr. Lewis Stainton, the Chapter Clerk. We have for so many years relied implicitly on his encyclopaedic knowledge of all that concerns St. George’s and on his staunch and loyal assistance in so many directions, that the whole Castle Community feels the blow most keenly. We offer our sincerest sympathy to his widow and to his son. R.I.P.

THE SINGING IN ST. GEORGE’S CHAPEL

The following letter was recently received by Dr. Harris from the mother of a young officer killed in Italy during the war:

I do not suppose you have any memory of my son—a young Lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards in the summer of 1943. He used to come to so many of your services and found great happiness in doing so. Long after he had been killed in Italy I came across more of his writing which I had not seen before, and I quote an extract. He was only twenty-one:

“To St. George’s Chapel in the evening for one of the finest pieces of singing I have yet heard there; and the last for a bit. I shall never mind going to war if I know that I am fighting that such institutions as St. George’s may live, for they are England and epitomise the spirit of tradition and worship—the laying before God of the most perfect and beautiful singing that man can produce. Just as much work and practice goes into each service even when no one is there but God. There is nothing slip-shod or cheap there, and the result is inspiring and uplifting. I was so much impressed by the words of the anthem, an arrangement by S. S. Wesley, that I have memorized the references and here append them:

Ecclesiastes 3:6. All go to one place; all are of the dust, and all turn to dust again.

Psalm 39:6. And now, Lord, what is my hope: truly my hope is even in thee.

Ecclesiastes 12:7. The dust shall return to the earth as it was: and the spirit shall return to God who gave it.

2 Corinthians 1:10. We have the sentence of death in ourselves, that we should not trust in ourselves, but in God which raiseth the dead.
51. For we know that if our earthly house were dissolved, we have a building of God, an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.
1 Thessalonians 4:18. Wherefore comfort one another with these words”.
All the words of the anthem have indeed been a great comfort and help to me since his death.
If your work has meant so much to him, I know how great an inspiration it continues to be to others.

EDITOR’S NOTES

Obituaries

We regret to report the death of Dr. S. L. Ollard, which occurred on 28th February, 1949, at Datchet. Dr. Ollard had been Canon of Windsor from 1936 to 1948, after a distinguished career at Oxford—where he had been Vice-Principal of St. Edmund Hall from 1903 to 1913—and twenty-three years as a parish priest, from 1914 to 1915 at Dunsfold, Surrey, and from 1915 to 1936 at Bainton, Yorks. During this active official life Dr. Ollard, in addition, became known as one of the foremost church historians of this half-century. Inevitably we connect his name with the Oxford Movement, for his Short History of that Movement was an authoritative continuation of Dean Church’s earlier classic, but Dr. Ollard’s range was wide, including articles on the sixteenth century in his Dictionary of English Church History, much research work on the Non-Jurors of the late seventeenth century, an edition of Archbishop Herring’s Visitation returns of 1743, and what will remain the standard account of the history of Confirmation in the Church of England from 1500 to 1850. All this work was impeccably scholarly and, above all, it was realistic and sympathetic history, written by one who, as a prominent member of York Convocation and the friend of successive archbishops, had learnt of the problems of church administration at first-hand.

When he came to St. George’s in 1936 ill-health prevented his very active participation in day-to-day affairs, but the services he rendered here to historical scholarship more than compensated for this. He helped to start, and then edited, the series of Historical Monographs, he contributed a number of valuable articles to the annual Reports, and he encouraged many historians to make good use of the fine collection of MSS. in the Aerary. A great deal of his profound knowledge of Windsor history is enshrined in his forthcoming Fasti Wyndesorienses, yet he knew vastly more than he ever wrote. In sermons, letters and conversation he poured forth a wealth of fascinating historical comment, frequently informed by his own characteristic quiet wit. And as we watched his dignified and portly figure moving slowly to Chapel through the Cloisters
we felt that here was a real St. George’s man to whom every stone was alive and precious. We mourn the loss of one whose name will stand side by side with those of Scott, Frith and Dalton, pre-eminent amongst St. George’s historian-canons.

Another familiar figure has passed from St. George’s by the death of Mrs. Carteret Carey on 3rd September. She was closely associated with the Friends from its early days, and she served as Assistant Secretary from 1934 to 1945. Her active interest in people and affairs also found expression in the life of the Borough. She was the first lady to be Mayor of Windsor, holding office for two successive years. Her funeral in St. George’s, with the splash of colour of her Alderman’s robes on her coffin, gave witness to her devoted service to Chapel and Borough alike.

Recently a third loss has been incurred in the death of Mr. L. Stainton, M.V.O., Clerk to the Chapter, who died suddenly during the night of 22nd February. He had been with St. George’s for over forty years. He was a foundation member of the Society of the Friends, and in its early years took a big share in the stewarding on Sunday afternoons. Inevitably there is frequent co-operation between the Society and the Chapter. Mr. Stainton was always ready to further it. His friendly courtesy, his extensive knowledge and sound judgment will be greatly missed.

**Brigadier-General Pelly**

Members will regret to learn of the long illness of General Pelly. Throughout the past year he was only really well in the weeks about the time of the General Meeting, and these he devoted to the compilation of the Annual Report, and carrying through arrangements for the Meeting. It is indeed a sad blow to the Society that he has now, on medical advice, tendered his resignation of the post of Secretary.

General Pelly became Assistant Secretary in 1946, and Secretary on the death of Canon Crawley, and carried out with meticulous accuracy all the details of office routine in connexion with the Society. His love for the Chapel has been such that he has given most of his time since coming to the Castle to planning and working for it. His special interest of late has been the monuments in St. George’s, while in the Friends’ office he intended to modernize the method of keeping the records of the Society by the introduction of a Visible Index System to achieve greater efficiency and economy of labour. This has been ordered and set up.

His last work as Secretary was to draft the letter sent out at the end of July, which he hoped would more than double the membership. Some responded handsomely by sending donations, increasing subscriptions, and recruiting members, but on the whole the result was very disappointing. It is doubtful if more than twenty members were enrolled as a result of the appeal.
It is suggested that Friends and Descendants might signalize their gratitude to General Pelly for his devotion to the Society by responding to the spirit of his July letter and making a real effort to extend the membership. No form of recognition of his valuable services to the Society on our part would give him greater satisfaction.

Numbers

Numbers fell during the war to five hundred, and are now creeping back to pre-war level. It is difficult to give the exact figure for the membership, as not all subscriptions have been paid, but it is about one thousand Friends and Descendants, and of these one hundred and seven joined during the year. Considering the thousands who flock to see the Chapel every day in summer, this seems quite inadequate, and the Committee has been devising schemes to attract more visitors to become members.

Leaflets giving the aims of the Society, and a form of application for membership will be displayed on the stall; a form is also being put at the end of every sixpenny guide book, at the suggestion of Major Clough. The Secretary would be glad to hear from any members who would be prepared to be in attendance by the record book of the Friends and Descendants at any time in the summer convenient to themselves when the Chapel is open, to explain the Society to visitors who show interest.

Subscribers who covenant to pay for seven years enable a refund of income tax on the amount of their subscription to be claimed by the Society. For instance, on a ten shilling subscription, eight shillings and threepence can be claimed, which means a considerable increase in the value of the subscription. A cheque for £37 was received from the income tax authorities during the year as part of the refund for 1948, and another of £65 6s. 7d. at the end of December for 1949, too late to be included in the year’s balance sheet. If all those members who regularly send their subscriptions and have as yet refrained from agreeing to do so for seven years could be prevailed on to covenant, no doubt another £100 could be added to the funds yearly. The Secretary will be pleased to send the appropriate form to any one interested.

Members will remember that at the last Annual Meeting it was decided to raise the minimum subscription of new members to 10s. a year, and the minimum donation for life membership to £10 10s. The rate for existing members was not raised. The donations are invested, and the interest from investments and the subscriptions form the General Account available for financing schemes for carrying out the aims of the Society. The Society is indebted to Mr. Hambidge for preparing the accounts for the auditors and to Messrs. Layton-Bennett, Billingham, for auditing the accounts and drawing up the Balance Sheet.

A form of bequest appears at the end of the report.
Aims of the Society

The constitution drawn up at the time of the foundation of the Society states that "it is an association of well-wishers of St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, who desire to take a share in co-operation with the Chapter in the great work of handing on undimmed its dignity and glory to future generations". Later there was a further resolution adding the Cloisters and Chapter Library to the Chapel as objects for the support of the Friends and Descendants. The ideal is high, the need is great. Wood and lead work of the Horseshoe Cloister, and some of the stone of the Chapel are crumbling; the sanctuary and the South-East Choir aisle could be made more worthy of their setting. The financial position of the Chapter is serious, as valuable property they once held was taken over in 1867 by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in return for a fixed income, now wholly inadequate.

A statement of what has been done in the past by the Friends and Descendants appears at the end of the Report.

The Book of Hours

The purchase of the Book of Hours, described elsewhere, shows how the funds of the Friends can be used to enrich the Chapel permanently. It became known to the Chapter through Canon Venables in December that a Book of Hours was to be up for sale at Sothebys. Sir Owen Morshhead was consulted, and he undertook to arrange for the purchase if the price were reasonable.

The result was that the book was secured, and the committee of the Friends decided, as by constitution it is empowered to do, to make a gift of the purchase price and commission, £286, from the funds of the Society, while the Chapter will be responsible for rebinding the book and giving it a dignified setting in the Chapel.

The inherent value of the book will be enhanced by being housed near the place where John Schorn's body rested. We may feel proud to have had such an opportunity to add to the treasures of St. George's.

Monographs

The series of monographs on the Chapel was inaugurated by Dr. Fellowes' first volume in 1939; by the end of 1950 it is hoped that the ninth volume will have appeared. The production of a book a year is a high average to have attained during times of war and crisis. The two recent volumes by Dr. Roberts and Mr. Bond have received a number of favourable reviews. This May should see the publication of the late Dr. Ollard's *Fasti Wyndesorienses*, the biographies of all the Deans and Canons since the foundation of the Chapel in 1348. This will be the keystone of the series, and will contain, besides the biographies, a vivid and detailed Introduction by Dr. Ollard and twenty-five very fine reproductions of the portraits of Deans and Canons. It has been decided to follow
this volume with Dr. Fellowes' *Baptism, Marriage and Burial Registers*, a work of great value not only to Windsor people but also to the genealogist and family historian.

It is hoped that Friends will avail themselves of the special rates of three-quarters of the sale price to buy copies of the monographs, and will also seek to make this series as widely known as its importance deserves.

**The Aerary**

Members of the Society of Friends are helping St. George's in various ways. The contribution of Mr. M. F. Bond, M.A., F.S.A., to the series of monographs has been outstanding, and he has now completed and seen through the press the late Dr. Ollard's book, *Fasti Wyndesoriiensi*, and he has contributed to this Report an article on the Book of the Hours.

Mr. Bond has also since the death of Canon Ollard consented to act as Hon. Custodian of the Muniments for the Chapter. His expert knowledge enables him to see that the documents in the Aerary are maintained in good condition, and he is in a position to advise scholars seeking information, or wishing to make a study of the records.

**The Library**

It was decided several years ago to turn the Chapter Library into a "museum-library" of books published before 1693. This makes it possible to dispose of most of the books that were published after that date, and also of some of the large book-cases that have occupied the floor space. Much careful sorting and rearrangement of books are necessary, and Miss Woodcock has kindly been working away at this during the past year. Eventually the building will be an attractive and comfortable place in which to hold meetings. The Chapter, on the advice of the Library Committee, has authorized the purchase of 150 tubular chairs fitted with blue canvas and imprinted with the emblem of the Garter. The cost of these has been met by a generous gift which Mr. Colbourne Maile has made to the Library as a memorial to his sister.

Although the building will be primarily a "museum-library", it will also contain a collection of up-to-date theological books of reference which will be useful to members of the College.

The proposed redecoration of the interior has been delayed, but a new boiler has been installed for the heating system.

**Stewards**

Stewarding on Sunday afternoons in the Chapel is much more onerous than it was, owing to the size of the crowds and the fact that the chapel is open in August, being closed now in January for cleaning.

Thanks are due to all stewards, and especially to Colonel Cockcraft, Major Bourne May, Mr. F. W. Naylor, and Colonel Davidson, who
have been in charge on Sundays. Eton boys continue to help, and in the summer vacation the ordinands from 8 The Cloisters and some girls from the Windsor County Girls' Grammar School made up for their lack. The Dean and the Canons have addressed the crowds in the Nave during the course of the afternoons, especially Canons Armitage and Venables, who have spoken three and four times in the afternoon, Sunday by Sunday.

**Curfew Tower Clock**

Mr. Dyson has an attractive little illustrated leaflet on the clock of the Curfew Tower, which visitors take in return for any sum they like to contribute. Mr. Dyson has handed over a cheque for £9 10s. to the funds of the Friends as a result of the year's collection.

**The Committee**

By the rules of the Society, three members of the Committee representing the members retire annually. This year Major Bourne May, Mr. Burgess and Brigadier-General Pelly are due to retire after years of valuable service.

The Committee puts forward the following names for election at the General Meeting: Mr. Patrick Manley, Sir Owen Morshead, Miss E. Price-Hill.

Other nominations can be made at the meeting.
THE
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
of the
"FRIENDS AND DESCENDANTS"
will be held on
SATURDAY, 20th MAY, 1950

The PROGRAMME will be as follows:

p.m.
1.30–2.30 Book of Hours on view in the Chapel. Sale of literature (monographs, back numbers of Reports) and badges. Receipt of subscriptions at IIA The Cloisters.

2.30–2.55 BUSINESS MEETING in Chapter Library. (Agenda: Minutes, Adoption of Balance Sheet and Annual Report. Resignation of Brigadier-General R. T. Pelly. Election of Secretary and Committee Members. Other Business.)

3–3.40 Music in the Chapel.

4.0 Tea in St. George's Choir School.

5.0 Evensong.

5.45 Conducted Tour round the Chapel.

*Tickets for tea must be procured beforehand. Apply before 10th May, enclosing a postal order for 2s. and stamped addressed envelope to:

The Secretary,
IIA The Cloisters,
Windsor Castle.

The School is in Datchet Road, and the approach from the Chapel is steep. If any members find steps difficult, they would be well advised to get tea in Windsor.

Members are requested to wear their badges.
NOTES ON THE GARTER STALL-PLATE
OF KING CHARLES I

Replaced in the Choir of St. George's Chapel in 1950
by Command of His Majesty King George VI

Prince Charles, second son of King James I, was elected a Knight of the Garter on St. George's Day, 23rd April, 1611. He was installed on 13th May of the same year in company with Robert, Viscount Rochester, afterwards 1st Earl of Somerset, and Thomas, Earl of Arundel, afterwards Earl of Norfolk, on whose stall-plate, somewhat unusually, it is recorded that the installation was held "en la presence du roy et du prince du Gaules". This date is duly recorded in Dr. William A. Shaw's *Knights of England*, published officially for the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood.

The printed Catalogue of Domestic State Papers records the issue of a warrant on 1st May, 1611, "for the delivery of stuff for the installation of Charles, Duke of York, as Knight of the Garter at Windsor".

It is passing strange that until recently so little attention has been drawn to the non-existence in St. George's Chapel of a stall-plate for Charles I, either as Duke of York or as Prince of Wales, to which dignity he was raised after the death of his elder brother Henry in 1612. But that a stall-plate must have existed cannot reasonably be questioned, for it is not likely that throughout his life he would have tolerated complete neglect in regard to this traditional observance.

There is known to have been considerable delay in setting up a plate for the Prince, but such delays were not unusual. It was as much as six years after his installation that, as recorded in the Calendar of State Papers under the date of 26th March, 1617, a warrant was issued "to pay Sir William Segar, Principal King of Arms, £30 for limning the patent of Prince Charles and setting up his arms and style in a copper plate, gilt and engraven, at Windsor".

In spite of this statement, it may be wondered, in the light of recent discoveries, whether this order was actually carried out in those terms; and, if so, whether another plate was substituted for it at a later date. In any case there can be no doubt that in the time of the Commonwealth the heraldic achievements of King Charles would have been removed from the choir of St. George's Chapel, either deliberately by his enemies, or by the hands of plunderers, as in the case of other stall-plates.

James I died in 1625, and was succeeded by his son as Charles I, who also automatically became Sovereign of the Most Noble Order
Du tres haut, tres puissant, et tres excellent Prince Charles par la grace de Dieu, Roy de la grande Bretaigne, France, et Irlande, Defenseur de la Foy. &c: Et Souerain du tresnoble Ordre de la Jarretierre.

Plate I
Garter Plate of King Charles I
of the Garter. In this capacity, like all his predecessors and successors, he had no stall-plate.

Such, then, are the few known facts bearing upon this particular subject.

Three centuries went by and it passed into complete oblivion. Then a strange thing happened. In the year 1928 a London solicitor named Charles J. Marrian, living at Heathfield Park, Willesden, had in his possession what had all the appearance of being a genuine stall-plate of the Order of the Garter, bearing on it the royal Arms of the Stuarts with an inscription giving the style of Prince Charles as King of Great Britain, France and Ireland.

Through some Masonic connexion Mr. Marrian had become acquainted with Canon John Neale Dalton, then senior Canon of Windsor, to whom he generously offered the plate, hoping it would find welcome acceptance with the object of being placed in the choir-stalls of St. George's Chapel.

The plate should here be described in detail. Whatever experiences it may have passed through, it is in excellent condition. It measures nine inches by six. It is of copper gilt, and blazoned with the royal arms within a garter: 1 and 4, quarterly, France and England; 2, Scotland; 3, Ireland, produced in enamel and supported by the lion and unicorn. Upon the royal helmet, mantled gold and ermine, is the imperial crown proper; thereon a lion statant guardant, crowned or. The inscription is as follows:

\[Du trefhaut, trespuissant, et tres excellant Prince, Charles par la grace de Dieu, Roy de la grande Bretaigne, France, et Irelande, Defenfeur de la Foy, &c.: Et Souerain du tresnoble Ordre de la Jarretiere.\]

In each of the four corners is a screw-hole, and it is evident from the exposure of the copper at the back that the plate has at some time been screwed to a wooden panel.

On the back of the plate an experienced engraver has in the earlier half of the seventeenth century tried out his hand with a sharp instrument on the formula "Du treshaut tres puisant: Arthuer Blakamore". Again, rather more deeply: "Du tres hault, tres pusant et tres excell". At the foot of the plate, cut quite deeply within an outlined oblong design, is "Du tres noble et puisant Robert Comte de..." There are little scratches of crowns, and lions rampant regardant. Over all on the back in a very crude hand there has been written large in ink in the eighteenth century: "1652 | Thomas Cayford | 1670 | Francis Cayford | 1722". The meaning of these names and dates is not known, but they may indicate that the plate was removed from the stall in 1652, that it passed to one Thomas Cayford in 1670, and from him to Francis Cayford in 1722.

Mr. Marrian knew nothing of the history of the plate and made no statement as to how it came into his hands. It may be that it
had for long years been in the custody of a firm of lawyers on behalf of clients belonging to some Commonwealth family; but this is a matter of idle speculation. Returning to facts, it has to be stated that Canon Dalton flatly refused Mr. Marrian's offer, expressing the opinion that it could not be genuine for the reason that throughout the long history of the Order of the Garter no stall-plate has ever been made and set up for the Sovereign. Canon Dalton also suggested that it might be of foreign manufacture.

Mr. Marrian then got into touch with Sir Owen Morshead and offered the plate to him for the acceptance of King George V. Consequently it was brought to Windsor and was kept for many years under Sir Owen's custody in the Stuart room in the Castle, and no further steps were taken about it, especially in the lifetime of Canon Dalton. It was still there at the time of the outbreak of the Second World War.

It so happened that the whole of the stall-plates in St. George's Chapel had just then been taken down and put away for safety; and many of them were in the hands of Mr. Harold Soper, the leading specialist on the subject of this particular branch of art, for his examination and repair. It was in 1942 that Sir Owen wisely took the opportunity of consulting Mr. Soper about this particular plate.

Mr. Soper's report is dated August 1942. He stated: "There can be little doubt that this plate is from the same hand as others in the Chapel, notably the two with similar architectural framework on Stall 5 South—Henry of Nassau (1628) and Prince Charles Ludovic (1633)". The present writer has noted an even greater similarity in the stall-plates of Henry, Prince of Wales, Charles's brother, and of Frederick, King of Bohemia, who married the Princess Elizabeth, Charles's sister. In all three of these plates the winged heads of cherubs are engraved in the spandrels over the architectural design. The ground on which the supporters stand is also alike in all three plates.

Mr. Soper continues: "As with the two plates (quoted by him), this one has been etched in outline by engraving, mercurial gilt and painted in oil colours . . . I should say this is English work and there is nothing to indicate that it is a forgery or imitation".

Mr. Soper addressed his letter to Sir Owen, saying he was retaining the plate. He sent it eventually to Mr. Lewis Stainton, the Chapter Clerk, who endorsed the receipt of it on the back, "July 1944".

From that date onward the plate was kept in the Aerary in charge of the Dean and Canons.

In the meanwhile the study of Mr. Soper's report led to renewed investigation of the problems concerning this plate. That it is genuine can no longer be disputed in the face of this report. It also may be regarded as certain that it was not intended to be placed in the Sovereign's stall in contravention of all tradition.
Another matter closely related to the problem is the known delay that occurred in providing a stall-plate for the Prince. It is relevant to note that long delays in this matter were not infrequent, and that there are actually instances in which a Knight of the Garter has been styled on his stall-plate by a higher rank in the Peerage than that held by him at the date of his installation. Thus, for example, Robert, 10th Lord Fitzwalter, elected in 1524, is styled on his stall-plate as Earl of Sussex, to which rank he was not raised till 1529. Another is John, Lord Russell, elected in 1539, but not created Earl of Bedford till 1550, though so styled on his stall-plate.

King Charles I had an almost unique experience as Knight of the Garter in advancing as a younger son from the rank of Duke of York to that of Prince of Wales, and finally becoming Sovereign. May the key to the solution of the mystery of this stall-plate be that, owing to the delay of six years in making the plate in 1617, the Prince was irregularly styled upon it by Sir William Segar as Prince of Wales instead of as Duke of York; and that when, after a further, but not very long delay, he had succeeded to the throne, it was considered no more irregular to substitute a fresh plate styling him as King?

It was in the autumn of 1949 that Sir Owen brought the existence of the plate to the notice of His Majesty King George VI, who expressed his desire that it should be delivered to the Dean of Windsor with the purpose of placing it in the choir-stalls of St. George's Chapel.

The plate has accordingly been affixed to Stall 3 on the south side, next but one to the Sovereign's Stall.

The suitability of this position was indicated by His Majesty himself, seeing that the plates of Henry, Prince of Wales, brother of Charles I, and of his son, Charles II, have remained probably undisturbed in that stall since the time of their installation.

There is also good reason to believe that this was the stall occupied by Charles I when first installed as Duke of York in 1611. On the Roll of Knights of the Garter he stands next in succession to Henry IV, King of France, who in turn succeeded Henry III of France. Neither of these has a surviving stall-plate, but it may reasonably be presumed that they occupied this very same stall, because Charles IX of France, the immediate predecessor of Henry III, is known to have done so; and his stall-plate remains there at the present day.

EDMUND H. FELLOWES.
JOHN SCHORN

Master John Schorn, Gentleman born
Who Conjured the Devil into a Boot

JOHN SCHORN, Rector of North (or Long) Marston, Bucks, a militant churchman, was reputed to have miraculous powers to heal sickness and particularly the ague, nowadays known as malaria, which was very prevalent in England in the thirteenth century. He became Rector in 1290, died in 1314, and was buried at North Marston. For some 200 years North Marston became a place of pilgrimage where the sick sought healing at the good Rector’s tomb.

Shortly after King Edward IV commenced the great work of building St. George’s Chapel, it occurred to Richard Beauchamp, Bishop of Salisbury, “our dearly beloved Cousin” as he is called in the letters patent announcing that the King had put him in charge of the work, that it would advantage the new House of God if it contained some Holy relics that would attract pilgrims (and their offerings). What better draw could be found, and one so near at hand, than the bones of the revered and saintly Master John Schorn? So application was made to Pope Sixtus IV, who issued a bull authorizing the removal of these relics from North Marston to Windsor Castle. The first of St. George’s chantry chapels to be completed, viz. that at the south-east corner of the building, was set aside for their reception. An elaborate shrine was constructed in the centre of the chantry which forms part of an octagon, and an altar set up against the south-east wall. The tomb was evidently handsomely decorated, as it is recorded that the sum of £4 13s. 4d. was paid to Thomas Turner, the painter, for this work—a considerable sum in those days. A box for pilgrims’ offerings was also set up, believed to have been similar to that later made by John Tresillian for offerings at Henry VI’s tomb and possibly by the same hand. This belief is based on a bill in the Chapter muniments, unfortunately without date or signature, which reads in part: “ffor makinge . . . a box for Maist’ John Shorn . . . and for IIII lokes to the said box w’ the keys and with the Hed of the Box and the keyhole kev’ed” (?kerved, i.e. carved).

Great as was the attraction of the good man’s bones as they rested in the Buckinghamshire village, even greater was it in the magnificent surroundings of the King’s new chapel. The pilgrims came in their hundreds and their thousands. Daily the box was filled and emptied, and the Bishop smiled with satisfaction at the success of his plan.

For nearly three years all went well, but gradually the popularity of the tomb of King Henry VI at Chertsey Abbey increased as
miracles of healing were reported there, and the feet of the pilgrims were diverted south across the Surrey border. King Henry had stolen the limelight. The dead King was looked on as a Saint and indeed application was made to the Pope for his canonization. Perhaps the index figure of the cost of living was mounting and may account for the fact that His Holiness's fee for the proposed canonization exceeded the funds available. The money could not be found, so Henry could not be one of England's representatives in the company of kingly Saints.

Richard III became aware of the diversion of pilgrimages from Windsor to Chertsey. His remedy was swift and sure. He ordered the removal of King Henry's remains from Chertsey to Windsor, much to the annoyance of the worthy Abbot and his good monks, who saw one of their most fruitful sources of revenue snatched from them. The pilgrims returned to Windsor, and although John Schorn was still held in reverence, it was Henry who was the main attraction. This state of affairs continued until the time of the Reformation. In 1585, Edward Clinton, 1st Earl of Lincoln, died, who had served his country as Lord High Admiral in three reigns, not only at sea, but on land, where he had been Governor of Boulogne and later Governor of the Tower. He had earlier earned the gratitude of his Royal master in saving bluff King Hal the necessity of pensioning off a discarded mistress, by taking as the first of his three wives Elizabeth Blount, mother of the illegitimate Duke of Richmond. Such a notable servant of the State was deserving of a worthy burial place, and as a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter it was fitting that he should be laid to rest in St. George's Chapel. All the chantry chapels but one were occupied by Knights of the Garter or Deans, and this one exception contained the bones of some long-forgotten country rector, a most unworthy use for the oldest of the eight chantries. So poor Master Schorn's handsome shrine was demolished and the beautiful alabaster tomb containing the bodies of the noble earl and his third wife, the beautiful Lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald, set up in its place. Where are Master John Schorn's bones now? In all probability beneath those of the Earl of Lincoln and his Lady.

R. T. PELLY.

THE JOHN SCHORN BOOK OF HOURS

The Friends of St. George's have recently purchased and presented to the Dean and Chapter a Book of Hours of great historical and liturgical interest, previously the property of Capt. R. G. Berkeley, of Spetchley Park, Worcester. The "hours" contained in this book are the seven services once said at various hours of the day, following the example of the Psalmist, "seven times a day
do I praise thee". They are not, however, the lengthy hours recited by monks and canons in their churches from great Breviaries, but shorter offices intended for those who had not the time for nine lessons and eighteen psalms at matins. Books of Hours were essentially the private prayer books of the age and rich laymen of the fifteenth century lavished large sums of money on them. Careful instructions would be given to the scribe, perhaps a chantry priest or chaplain, as to which letters should be limned in gold, which in vermilion, what incidents from the lives of saints should be drawn as miniatures, where the family arms should be included and where prayers for members of the family might be added; and the finished work, set in a rich binding, would form a valuable family possession. Somewhat less elaborate books—of which the present book is an example—were written for poorer people and for the clergy. The clergy in particular found a Book of Hours extremely useful when they wished to pay especial honour to Our Lady or any other saint who had a "little office" of his or her own. (Priests were in fact supposed to say the Hours of Our Lady daily). What the priest's book lacked in miniatures or floriated margins it made up for in fullness of text; the priest would have various offices added as he came across them and might even, as in this case, write prayers of his own and add special devotions on fly leaves or gatherings of vellum which he then stitched in.

The present book seems to have been written circa 1430-50—this can be gauged from a study of the festivals included in the Kalender—and it was probably written for or by a priest called "John", although later in its career it seems to have passed into the hands of a Dominican friar. One of its early owners, perhaps John himself, must have suffered from gout or some other ailment which turned his devotion towards Master John Schorn, at whose shrine in North Marston miraculous cures had then been worked for a century or more. Perhaps, book in hand, John made the pilgrimage to Marston and there joined in the hymns and prayers said at the Holy Well and before Schorn's tomb. And there, very likely, he or the then owner of the book, wrote down on a flyleaf the hymn, versicle, response and collect which to-day make it of almost inestimable value to us at St. George's.

1 The joint offices of matins and lauds were usually said before dawn, and then prime, terce, sext and none followed, as their names suggest, at the first, third, sixth and ninth hours of the day, counting from six in the morning. Vespers at the eleventh hour (5 p.m.) and compline at the twelfth concluded the day.

2 Those at St. George's among them. See the Inventories of St. George's, Appendix A.

3 The saint was commemorated by interspersing the ordinary psalms, etc., with special prayers. In the case of an office of Our Lady, verses from the "Ave Maria" recurring, as the leaf reproduced in Plate III shows.
General Pelly has already explained\(^1\) the close connexion of Schorn with St. George's Chapel and has told how Bishop Beauchamp brought the remains of Master John Schorn to what is probably still their resting-place, the chapel at the south-east corner of the building.\(^2\) There, in the early 1480s, whilst the area of the nave was still open ground, though doubtless piled with builders' materials, and whilst scaffolding still obstructed the choir, Bishop Beauchamp had a large shrine constructed for John Schorn.\(^3\) To it the faithful came in numbers, slipping their offerings into the iron box standing by, and hanging up round the shrine wax models of those limbs they wished cured by Schorn's intercession.

Master John Schorn may therefore be said to have presided over the construction of the magnificent new chapel of Edward IV, and undoubtedly this hymn, so long unknown to us at St. George's, must once have been sung daily, perhaps hourly, within the chapel. Even if the rest of the Book of Hours were of no interest—which is indeed far from being the case—the acquisition of a copy of this rare hymn and its accompanying prayers alone constitutes a considerable event in the history of the chapel, bound to kindle our interest in what was once the focus of the religious life of the chapel, the area at the east end of the south choir aisle.\(^4\)

The hymn of Master John Schorn is in the form known as a *prosa* or sequence intended to be sung between the Epistle and Gospel at mass. (More famous sequences, still in use, are the *Veni Sancte Spiritus, Stabat Mater* and *Dies Irae.* Or, with the response and collect which follow the hymn, it could form a useful devotion to be said by the faithful on their sick bed or on pilgrimage. Its Latin text is as follows (I add a translation):

**PROSA B. JOHANNIS SCHORN**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Text</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ave gemma curatorium</td>
<td>Hail, gem of pastors,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O Johannes flos doctorum</td>
<td>O John, flower of teachers,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rector de Merstonia</td>
<td>rector of Marston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ave lux predicatorum</td>
<td>Hail, light of preachers,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vas virtutum, via morum ducens ad coelestia</td>
<td>vessel of virtues, way of manners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>leading to heaven</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) See pp. 18-9 above.

\(^2\) The parish church of North Marston was granted by the Priory of Dunstable to St. George's Chapel on 30th January, 1480 (W.R.XV.7.16). A licence had previously, in April 1478, been obtained from the Pope to translate Schorn's remains to Windsor (printed in St. John Hope's *Windsor Castle*, Vol. II, 466-7) and the enterclose was made in 1480-1, so presumably the relics of Schorn had been translated by 1481 at the latest.

\(^3\) Two storeys were eventually erected above the shrine and the whole tower known—as it should still be known—as the John Schorn Tower.

\(^4\) I understand that the Chapter intend to place the book in the niche immediately next to the Schorn (or Lincoln) Chapel and separated from it only by a small wooden grille.
Ave pater clericorum
Exemplar presbyterorum
In carnis munditia

Hail, father of clerks,
example of priests
in chastity of body

Ave consors angelorum
Contemplator supernorum
Et vincens daemonia

Hail, companion of angels,
who dost enjoy the heavens,
and conqueror of demons

Ave salus infirmorum
Medicina vexatorum
Febrium molestia

Hail, help of the sick
medicine of those harassed
by the pain of fevers

Ave lumen oculorum
Liberator languidorum
dentium angustia

Hail, light of the eyes,
liberator of the weak
from the toothache

Ave cum miraculorum
Redivivus bos\textsuperscript{1} tuorum
profert testimonia

Hail, since the ox
restored to life
gives witness of your miracles

Ave tu qui es cunctorum
suscitator submersorum
per tua suffragia

Hail, thou who art the
rescuer of all the drowned
by thy prayers

Ave divini\textsuperscript{2} puerorum
Consolator miserorum
qui sunt in tristitia

Hail, heavenly consoler
of wretched boys
who are in sadness

Ave dux peregrinorum
Esto ductor viatorum
Ad superna gaudia

Hail, leader of pilgrims,
lead thou wayfarers
to the joys above.

Ora pro nobis, sacerdos Christi, Johannes
Ut nos a cunctis febribus defendat gratia Christi.

Pray for us, John, priest of Christ
That the grace of Christ may defend us from all fevers.

OREMUS

Domine Jesu Christe fili Dei vivi qui a socru Petri filio quoque reguli virtute verbi tui febres fugare voluisti, concede propitius cunctis febricitantibus devotissimi sacerdotis tui Johannis memoriam facientibus ut si sit placitum tuae pietatie eos amplius vexandi non habeant febres potestatem, qui cum Deo patri et spiritu sancto vivis et regnas Deus per omnia saecula saeculorum.

\textsuperscript{1} The script looks very much like “vos”, but this is clearly a mistake.

\textsuperscript{2} For “divine”?
PLATE II
JOHN SCHORN'S TOWER, NOW CALLED THE LINCOLN CHAPEL
Let us Pray.

Lord Jesus Christ, son of the living God, who by the power of thy word wast willing to put fevers to flight from Peter’s mother-in-law and the son of the ruler, grant in thy mercy to all fevered persons who honour the memory of thy priest, John, that if it be thy will, fevers may have no power to trouble them further, who livest and reignest, etc.

Only one other version of this office is known to survive. It was found amongst a collection of “medical receipts” in the Sloane MSS. of the British Museum dating from the fifteenth century, and was printed by the Rev. W. Sparrow Simpson in Vol. 41 of the Journal of the Archaeological Association (1885). This version is headed “A farre prayer of Mr. John Shorne for ye Axes” (i.e. ague); its text follows ours with slips and omissions—its scribe must have been a most illiterate person, and its value is correspondingly less. At the end is a quaint remedy for a sick person “in joperdye of dethe”; he is simply to say the mysterious word “ananizapta” and make the sign of the cross. It is not clear, however, whether this has any connexion with the cult of Schorn or is simply one further “receipt”.

To return to our Book of Hours: it contains, besides this valuable office of Schorn, a very rare office of “the Eternal Wisdom and the Glorious Name of Jesus” and a remarkable collection of prayers, some in French, which would repay careful study. Finally, there are three English prayers in verse, of importance in the development of fifteenth-century literature, which have been quoted in the standard work on the subject: Carleton Brown’s Register of Middle English Religious and Didactic Verse. I add a short technical description of the Book of Hours, a list of its contents, and a note on the page reproduced in this report as an illustration.

See also Mr. Sparrow Simpson’s articles on Schorn in Vols. 23 (pp. 256-68, 370-8) and 25 (pp. 334-44) of the same journal. He proves conclusively both Schorn’s great popularity as a healer and the indignation of the Reformers at his cult. Amongst many interesting quotations is one from The Fantasie of Idolatry, reprinted by Foxe in 1563:

To Maister John Shorne,
That blessed man borne;
For the ague to him we apply:
Which jugeleth with a bote,
I beschrewe his herte rote
That will trust him, and it be I.


This word does not appear in Ducange or any of the standard dictionaries. It is possibly made up from the Greek *ana* + *nizo*, “to purge or cleanse thoroughly”.

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Description of the Book

It consists of 177 leaves of vellum written in a Gothic hand, 22-24 lines to a page. The first page of Matins¹ has a large illuminated “D” and full floral border, and there are numerous other large and small illuminated initials. Some of the text is in red, and there is much gold leaf, in a brilliant condition, in the illuminated initials. The book is bound in its original oak boards, though these are partly broken, and there is a fragment of the original hide cover adhering to the upper board. The size of the leaves is 8 3/4 inches by 6 3/4 inches. The Chapter is having the binding repaired and re-covered by Mr. Roger Powell.

List of Contents

Folio 1r. Prose of Master John Schorn (transcribed and translated above).
1v. Kalendar.
3r. Matins of Our Lady. (This and the following offices are according to the Use of Sarum.)
6v. Lauds.
13v. Prime.
15v. Terce.
16v. Sext.
17v. None.
19r. Evensong.
20v. Compline.
22r. The 7 Psalms and the Gradual Psalms.
25r. Litany and suffrage.
31v. Vigils of the Dead (Placebo).
34r. Matins of the Dead (Dirige).
45v. Commendation of Souls and Psalms.
(The above form the usual Book of Hours.)
53r. Psalms of the Passion.
57r. Seven Words from the Cross.
59r. Hours of the Holy Trinity. French rubrics.
67r. Hours of All Saints.
84r. Hours of Eternal Wisdom and Glorious Name.
92v. Prayers to Our Lady.
93v. Prayers to Our Lord.
94r. Prayer of St. Gregory, etc.
100v. Prayers “of a certain religious”.
100v. Prayers in French.
103v. (Earlier part ends here. Later hand: “E Libris”. It seems likely that for some time the book ended at this point.)
104v. Collection of prayers taken from Bible begins here.
105r. Prayer of thanksgiving.
105v. Prayers for those in temptation.
107r. Prayer for sinners.
108r. Prayer of King Manasses.
108v. Prayer for grace.
109v. Prayer for those in tribulation.
110v. Prayer for deliverance.
111v. Prayer for those married or about to be.
112r. Prayer for help.
113r. Prayer for a widow.
113v. Prayer of thanks for victory.
114v. Prayer for those with estates.

¹ See the illustration, Plate III.
115r. Prayer for those in prosperity.
116r. Prayer for all holy church.
117v. Prayer for sick.
118r. Prayer for holy church.
119r. Prayer of thanks for sick.
119v. Prayer for wisdom.
120v. Prayer of praise.
121v. Prayer for those with sundry vices.
122r. Prayer for those who preach or hear the word of God.
123r. Prayer for celibates.
124v. Prayers for good estate of holy church.
126v. Prayer for those with great disease.
127v. Prayer of thanksgiving.
128v. Prayers for good estate of holy church.
129v. Prayer for those maliciously accused.
130r. Prayer for those in great distress.
131v. Prayer of Praise.
132r. "Now he that this compilation of orisons hath drawn out of all holy writ (asks) hym that list to rede hem, or devotedly say hem to praise god or love hym" to pray for the compiler.
133r. Prayers to saints.
134r. Prayers to Our Lady in French.
135r. ..., ..., ... in Latin.
138r. Indulgenced Prayer of John XXII for those saying these prayers following at the divine office in honour of the Holy Trinity.
Prayers follow.
145v. Office of All Saints for Tuesdays.
147v. Office of the Dead for Sundays.
149r. Office of Corpus Christi for Thursdays.
151v. Indulgenced prayers.
155r. Office of Our Lady for Saturdays followed by saints' collects.
163r. Indulgenced prayers.
165v. Matins of Cross for Fridays.
The following in less formal book hand:
167r. Memorials of apostles, etc.
169r. Three English prayers in verse. The first begins:

Jhesu yat art lord of myght
My lone I-hure and vnderfonge (love, help and support).

It is a prayer of the Five Wounds, and consists of one seven-line and four eight-line stanzas. The second is a prayer on going to bed, beginning:

Jhesu lord welle of goodnesse
ffor thi grete pite y the pray.

There are five stanzas of four lines each and two final lines. The last, a prayer at the Elevation in the Mass, comprises five six-line stanzas, commencing:

Welcu(m) lord in forme of brede
In the is bothe lyfe and dede.

There are also three leaves inserted before the first leaf at a later date, including memorials, possibly written by a Dominican, into whose possession the Book of Hours may have passed in the latter part of the fifteenth century.
The illustration shows the third leaf of the book (after the inserted gathering, which contains the later memorials). On it is written the text of the first part of matins:

*Domine labia mea aperies.*

*Et os meum annunciat laudem tuam.*

*Deus in adiutorium meum intende.*

*Domine ad adiuvandum me festina.*

*Gloria patri et filio et spiritu sancto.*

*Sicut erat in principio et nunc et semper et in secula seculorum amen.* Alleluya.

*Ave maria gracia plena, dominus tecum.*

*Psalmus.*

*Venite exultemus domino iubilemus deo salutari nostro.*

*Preocupemus faciem eius in confessione et psalmis iubilemus ei.*

*Ave maria.*

*Quoniam, etc.* (The rest of the Venite follows.)

This is practically the opening used for the present service of Matins: O Lord open thou my lips. And my mouth shall shew forth thy praise. O God, make speed to save me. O Lord, make haste to help me. Glory be to the Father, etc. As it was in the beginning, etc. Alleluya. And then: the Venite: O Come let us sing unto the Lord. But, as this is the office of Our Lady, Hail Mary is said at the beginning of the Venite and then a section of it, or the whole sentence, after each of the five verses into which the Venite used to be divided. This page is very similar to most of the others in this very full and, so far as the text is concerned, extremely well-preserved book.

M. F. Bond.

1 Altered to “our” in the Book of Common Prayer, although “mouth” remains in the singular.
PLATE III

THE JOHN SCHORN BOOK OF HOURS

The opening of Matins in the Book of Hours (see the description on the opposite page)
Pilgrim Badge of John Schorn
See note opposite

Reproduced from the "Records of Buckinghamshire", by kind permission of Mr. R. C. Sansome, Curator of The Museum, Aylesbury

Plate IV
NOTE ON THE ILLUSTRATION OF JOHN SCHORN

Readers may be interested to know that the original of John Schorn, from which this reproduced tracing was made, is to be seen on the wood screen of Gately Church, Norfolk; the date is said to be about 1480. Earlier and similar figures are in the Norfolk churches at Cawston and Suffield; a later one, about 1550, appears on the porch in Sudbury Church, Suffolk.

There exists, in private hands, a tracing of a figure in stained glass, 13 inches high, wearing a pink cassock, and holding in his left hand an open book, and in his right hand a boot, coloured yellow and carmine. The foul fiend, like a winged dragon with forked tongue, has almost escaped, and the saint looks alarmed. Where the original stained glass picture was, nobody seems to know.

In 1838 a tracing of a picture made on vellum was discovered in Suffolk, showing the saint kneeling, his hand raised in prayer. There is an empty boot before him, and the dragon escaping is snarling at John Schorn, who apparently remains undisturbed. In the background is a stream, probably symbolizing the well of water associated with the saint; the devil stands behind him. In this picture the saint is wearing a cassock, gown, and large hood thrown back over his shoulders, and around his tonsored head is a ring of gold. Above the head appears in large letters with illuminated capitals, JOHES CH . .

E. M. VENABLES.

THE JOHN SCHORN BADGE

In the museum of the Guildhall in London there is preserved a pilgrim badge in lead commemorating Master John Schorn. Not only have the Guildhall authorities authorized the use of a photograph of it here, but with singular courtesy they have allowed five electrotype facsimiles to be made from it, thus by their enlightened generosity placing us greatly in their debt. Mr. Roger Powell is incorporating one of these in the binding of the book, and the other four will presently serve to enhance the interest of its display in the Chapel.

The saint, supported on either side by an angel, is shown robed and tonsured, preaching from a pulpit: the inscription below reads, MA IO SCO. The badge is noted by the late Professor Tancred Borenius in his Mediaeval Pilgrim Badges (1930).

It may be convenient here to record certain further references to Master John Schorn (whose veneration as a saint was opposed in a sermon by Latimer). He is dealt with in Bulwer's Norwich Archaeology, ii, 1849, 280-90; in Hastings Kelke's Records of Buckinghamshire, 1863, ii, 60-74, and Sparrow Simpson, ibid. iii, 354-69; and by Scott Robertson in Archaeologia Cantiana, xi, 1877, pp. xxxviii and lxi-lxv.

OWEN MORSEHEAD.
**LIST OF MEMBERS**

† Life Members.  * Subscribe annually under seven-year covenant.

**THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF ST GEORGE’S**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title and Position</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adam, Mrs. B. Addington</td>
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<td>Adams, Mrs. D. C.</td>
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<td>Aird, Col. Sir John R., Bart., M.V.O., M.C.</td>
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<td>Antrim, Dowager Countess of Apsey, Miss.</td>
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<td>Baynes, Rev. A. E.</td>
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Cater, Mrs. K. T.
Cawthra, Miss A. W.
Chaplin, Mrs.
Chandler, F. A.
Charles, Mrs. D.
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*Joy, Miss S.

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†Kavanagh, Lady (McMurrough).
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†Kidner, G. A.
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†Lambart, Mrs. J. H. L.
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†Macdonald, Miss Bessie.
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*Mackenzie, Miss M.
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*Maclean, L. D.
*Maclean, Mrs. D. L.

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Maidenhead, St. Luke's Church.
Malaher, Rev. H. T.
*Malaher, Mrs. M. E.
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Mallett, J. L.
†Manley, John P.
*Mant, Lady.
Marie Louise, H.H. Princess.
Marks, Mrs. H.
†Marsh, Mrs. Beatrice.
Marsh, Miss P. V.
Martien, Miss L.
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*Martin, Mrs. G.
*Mason, W. E.
†Mason, Miss E. W.
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*Meredith, Mrs. R.
*Meredith, R., C.S.I., C.I.E.
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†Moseley, Geoffrey.
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*Muir-Dixon, Miss F.
*Muir-Dixon, Miss L.
*Mulvaney, Miss M. L.
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Muncey, Rev. E. H.
*Muspratt, Miss R.
Myatt, Miss C. M.

Nairne, Miss Margaret.
*Naylor, Miss A. B.
*Naylor, F.
*Naylor, Mrs. F.
*Naylor, F. A.
*Naylor, Miss Kathleen.
Naylor, Miss Margaret.
†Newton, B. St. J.
†Newton, Miss S.
Nightingleale, Mrs. Betty Ruck.
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†Ogle, Christopher.
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†Owen, James.
Oxley, Lt.-Col. E. J. B.
Oxley, Miss Freda.

Palatine, Richard J.
Palmer, E. de S.
Palmer, Miss L. de S.
Palmer, Mrs. E. de S.
Pardington, Miss E. E.
Parr, Thomas.
Partridge, Miss E. M. O.
†Pearce, Mrs. M. J.
*Pearson, R. L.
Pearson, Mrs. R. L.
†Pearson, Miss M.
*Pennethorne, Mrs. M.
*Peters, Capt. R. H.
*Peterson, Mrs. S. C.
Petersen, R. C.
Phillips, Col. H.
Pickwick, Howard F.
Pike, Rev. Aubrey.
Pike, Mrs. Aubrey.
Pinder, A. T.
†Pitcher, Mrs. S.
†Pitcher, Sydney.
†Plackett, Mrs. F.
†Pledger, The Lady.
Plunkett, Lt.-Col. J. F., D.S.O., M.C., D.C.M.
Plunkett, Mrs.
*Pole, Sir Felix.
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*Porch, Miss M. J.
Pound, Mrs. V. E. M.
*Powell, Miss Lucy.
†Prager, Paul.
*Pratt, A. S.

†Pratt, Mrs. A. S.
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†Prevost, W. A. J.
Price-Hill, Miss E.
Price-Hill, Mrs.
Prior, M. A.
†Prideaux, Mrs. A. M.
†Prince, G. E. H., O.B.E.
†Prince, Mrs. G. E. H.
Proctor, Miss Evelyn.
*Prosser, Miss Constance.
*Pryce-Jones, Col. H. M. C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C.
*Pryce-Jones, Mrs. H. M.

Rabagliati, Mme. J. M.
†Radcliffe, Sir Frederick Morton, K.C.V.O.
*Radcliffe, Miss C. L., O.B.E.
*Raike, Rev. J. F. C.
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Rees, T. D. M.
*Reeve, Harold F.
*Rhodes, Major V.
*Rhodes, Mrs. C. M.
*Rhodes, Miss D.
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†Rouse, E. C., M.B.E.
Rowe, Mrs. George.
*Russell, A. G.

Sargeant, Edward.
*Saunders, Mrs. A. L.
Saunders, Mrs. E.
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*Savory, H.
Sawyer, Mrs.
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‡Schroeder, Mrs. A. H. W. B.
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*Sharp, W. M.
*Shaw, A. P., J.P.
Shawcross, Miss K. M.
Sheldon, Ronald Hartley.
Sheldon, Mrs. Mildred.
†Shore, Miss.
Shotter, Miss O. N.
†Shuffrey, G. O.
Simpson, Major E. H., O.B.E., M.C.
Simpson, Miss D.
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<td>Sydenham of Combe, The Lady.</td>
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Wigram, M. W.
Williams, M.
Williams, Lt.-Cmdr. E. S., F.R.A.I.
*Williams, Miss G. M.
Williams, Miss Doris.
†Williams, Miss F. L.
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†Wright, Miss M.
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Levett, John.
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Palmer, The Lady Alexandra.
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†Parker, Miss J. S.
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†Prideaux-Brune, L. G. O.

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†Raymond, S. P. St. Clare.
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Rough, Mrs. Frank.

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P.C.
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Salt, Miss C. M.
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*Stevenson, Miss M. S.
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†Trevor, Mrs. H.
†Treye, Capt. J. H., C.B.E., R.N.
Treye, C. B.
†Treye, C. B., Junior.

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Turnor, Capt. H. B., M.C.

*Vereker, Mrs. E. E.
*Vereker, S. H. P.
†Vernon Wentworth, Major C. J.
Vesey, Mrs. D.
†Vigor, Mrs. E.

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†Wallace, Mrs. E. J. M.
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†Watson, Mrs. K. H.
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†Wilkinson, Miss M.
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†Wingfield, Lt.-Col. M. E. G. R.
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*Wrey, Cmdr. E. C., O.B.E., R.N.
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†Wrightson, Miss L. G.
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†Wybergh, C. H.

†Yeatman, R. H. M.
†Yeatman, R. Q.
†Yeld, Mrs. R. A.
*Yelverton, Admiral B. J. D., C.B.
*Young, Mrs. M.
Ypres, The Earl of.

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL is famous throughout the world for its beauty of design, its treasures of craftsmanship, its great tradition of church music, and its unique historic associations. It shares with Westminster Abbey the dignity of being the burial place of many kings. St. George's has, further, the peculiar and varied interest which belongs to it as the Chapel of the Noble Order of the Garter, the most ancient order of English chivalry. The Knights had their stalls originally in the older chapel of Henry III, the site now occupied by the Albert Memorial Chapel. Besides this chapel, there are the two cloisters where are housed the college and clergy. There is another cloister with buildings dating from 1250 in which is the Chapter Library and the houses of the Master of the Music, the Gentlemen of the Choir and some of the Canons.

St. George's School, under the north slopes, has preserved a noble tradition in the music world throughout its existence. All these constitute a unique feature in our national life and traditions.

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

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

The Society exists to unite friends and admirers of the Chapel and descendants of the Knights of the Garter in helping the Dean and Canons to beautify the Chapel and to preserve it and other buildings in their charge. It is known as "The Society of the Friends of St. George's and the Descendants of the Knights of the Garter".

The King is Patron, the Duke of Gloucester is President and Knights of the Garter are Vice-Presidents.

The Dean of Windsor is Chairman of the Committee, which includes representatives of local bodies and of the Society at large.

The Society has a membership of more than a thousand Friends or Descendants. New members pay an annual subscription of not less than 10s., or give a donation for life membership of not less than £10 10s.
A certificate of enrolment is supplied, and the member's name is inscribed in the beautiful “roll” book, which is kept on view in the Chapel. An enamel badge can be procured (price 7s. 6d.) which, worn by members visiting St. George's, will secure the special attention of the Sacrists. Members receive an Annual Report of all that the Society is doing, and they are invited to the Annual Meeting, at which the officers are elected, accounts presented and future plans discussed.

LIST OF WORK DONE
EITHER ENTIRELY BY, OR WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF, THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS AND DESCENDANTS

Pipeless heating system.
Mediaeval paintings in Oxenbridge and Hastings Chapels restored.
Tapestry restored and placed in glass frame.
Restoration of painted panels of the “Four Kings”.
Installation of amplifying system.
Candles for electric lighting in choir.
Reparation work in Dean's Cloisters.
Painting organ pipes.
Restoration of Hastings and Oxenbridge Chapels.
Work on roof and organ.
Micro-filming documents.
Treatment of stonework in Rutland Chapel.
Restoration of George III Shield over Cloister door.
Heating and reorganization of Chapter Library (still in progress).

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

Statement of Receipts and Payments for the Year to 31st December, 1949

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 1st January, 1949</td>
<td>430 3 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Membership Fees and Donations</td>
<td>204 18 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 31st December, 1949:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Deposit with the Post Office Savings Bank</td>
<td>500 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Bank</td>
<td>135 2 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>£635 2 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: At 31st December, 1949, the Society held the following Investments on Capital Account:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment</th>
<th>Market Value at 31st December, 1949</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>£350 ¾ per cent War Loan</td>
<td>£323 15 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£725 2½ per cent Defence Bonds</td>
<td>£725 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 National Savings Certificates</td>
<td>£544 6 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>£1,593 1 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GENERAL ACCOUNT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 1st January, 1949</td>
<td>1,085 19 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions and Sale of Badges (including Income Tax recovered in respect of subscriptions received net)</td>
<td>420 6 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest—3 per cent Savings Bonds</td>
<td>6 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2½ per cent Defence Bonds</td>
<td>18 2 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>¾ per cent War Loan</td>
<td>12 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Office Savings Bank</td>
<td>18 1 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>474 15 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,560 15 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Payments:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of Manuscript for Chapel</td>
<td>286 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of Badges</td>
<td>75 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing and Stationery</td>
<td>165 16 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postages and Sundries</td>
<td>49 11 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>576 8 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,984 7 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: At 31st December, 1949, the Society held £200 3 per cent Savings Bonds, the market value of which was £196 10s.

ROMANCE AND PUBLICATIONS ACCOUNT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 1st January, 1949</td>
<td>141 6 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales of Publications</td>
<td>1 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at Bank at 31st December, 1949</td>
<td>£142 6 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Signed) L. SMELT, Hon. Treasurer.

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

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

24th January, 1950.
## ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL
### ARRANGEMENT OF THE BANNERS OF THE KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF THE GARTER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Marquess of Exeter</th>
<th>The Duke of Norfolk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Earl Stanhope</td>
<td>The Lord Cranworth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Earl of Halifax</td>
<td>(no banner)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Viscount Addison</td>
<td>The Viscount Portal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Duke of Abercorn</td>
<td>The Viscount Alanbrooke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Earl of Clarendon</td>
<td>The Earl of Athlone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Earl of Scarbrough</td>
<td>The Lord Harlech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Duke of Portland</td>
<td>(no banner)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Marquess of Salisbury</td>
<td>The Viscount Montgomery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Marquess of Zetland</td>
<td>The Earl Mountbatten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Duke of Devonshire</td>
<td>The Duke of Beaufort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.M. ex-King Carol of Rumania</td>
<td>The Viscount Alexander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.R.H. The Princess Wilhelmina of the Netherlands</td>
<td>The Marquess of Linlithgow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.M. The King of Norway</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Entrance to Choir |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H.R.H. The Princess Elizabeth</td>
<td>H.M. The Queen of the Belgians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.M. Queen Mary</td>
<td>H.M. The Queen of Sweden</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| H.R.H. The King of the Belgians | H.R.H. The Duke of Windsor |

There are three vacancies.