

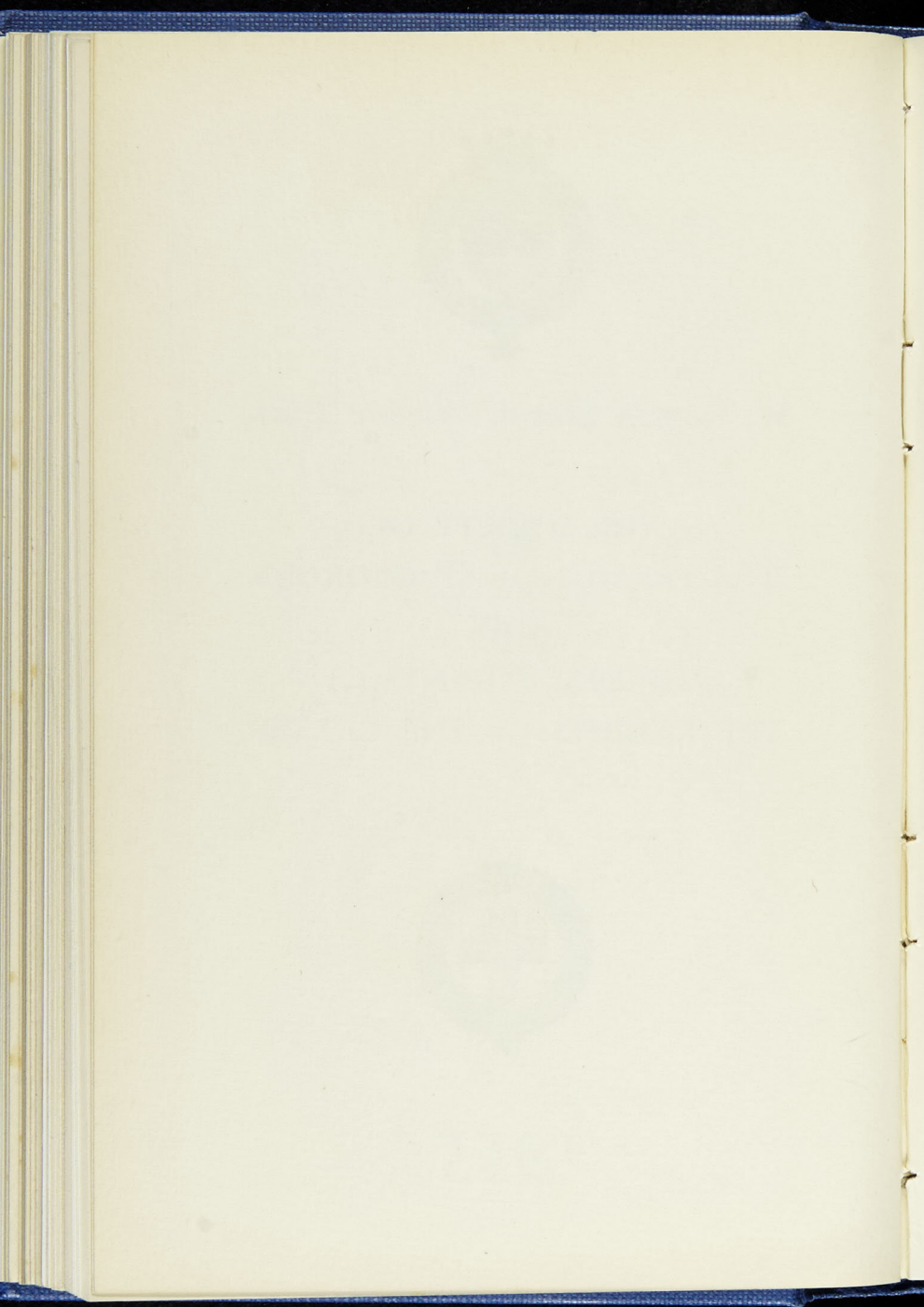


St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle

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



1955





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THE DESCENDANTS OF
THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER



REPORT
to 31st December, 1955

Price—Two Shillings and Ninepence, post free
(One copy free to members annually)

1955

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* In order of arrangement of banners.

† Banner not hung, Dec. 1955.

THE DEAN'S LETTER

THE DEANERY,
WINDSOR CASTLE.

January 1956.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,

It was a bitter disappointment to many of us that last year's Garter Service was cancelled owing to the railway strike, and I am particularly sorry for visitors from overseas who were thus suddenly robbed of their keen expectation. The history of St George's Chapel is so closely bound up with that of the Most Noble Order that you are sure to welcome the action of your Executive in having aided the National Art Collections Fund, who generously secured the return of a missing Garter Plate to its rightful home. The original owner was Thomas Howard, 4th Duke of Norfolk, who was attainted for treason and executed in 1572. There are solid grounds for believing that the verdict was not wholly just, and The Queen has graciously given us permission to place it for the time being in the South Choir aisle, with a note explaining this most interesting and finely engraved Plate.

Your restoration of the great East door to its original splendour in vermilion and gold is a singular enrichment of St George's for which generations to come will rejoice and give thanks. I consider it one of the most beautiful of the many works of art for which we of the Queen's Free Chapel are trustees.

You will be glad to know that a revised edition of "The Romance" is soon to be published. It is up to date and we propose to sell it at a low price in view of the large sales we anticipate.

My large-hearted and generous predecessor, Dr. A. V. Baillie, Dean of Windsor from 1917-1944, died on 3rd November, 1955, at his home in Baldock, and many letters in the press show in what high esteem and affection he was held by his host of friends. A member of our Society wrote of the unnumbered and unknown acts of kindness which were characteristic of him, and the writer gave what was to me a new and interesting interpretation to St Paul's words: "The things that are not seen are eternal." A Memorial Service was held in the Chapel on Wednesday, 9th November, 1955, and the interment took place at Dochfour, his old home in Scotland.

The Earl of Clarendon, a great servant of Church and State and a Companion of the Order, died in the following month. We did him honour when his Garter banner was presented at the altar of St George's on 21st December.

Before the year was out the College sustained the loss of Major Collas, a Military Knight of Windsor, to whom Chaucer's lovely description of knighthood might not ineptly be applied. Our true sympathy goes out to his widow and family.

Almost as we go to press another charming link with the recent

past is broken in the death of Lady Wigram, who loved Windsor and St George's, and with her husband made the Norman Tower a warm centre of sympathy and understanding till his resignation as Lieutenant Governor in 1945.

Another old friend, Mr. F. C. Buike, has retired from long and devoted service of St George's, first as Sacristan for some fifteen years and for the last ten as Dean's Virger¹. He was a fine advertisement for the Royal Navy. We tried to express our gratitude and affection for him and Mrs. Buike when they left us for Eastbourne. Mr. Hake is a worthy successor and we welcome Mr. Banks and Mr. Hendrey, who are quickly learning the ropes. Our thanks and good wishes follow Mr. and Mrs. Warner, who have moved to the Brotherhood of St Cross in Winchester. We would also record our warm welcome to the Rev. Gordon Dunstan, to Brigadier Furze, and to Mr. Greening, who have recently joined the College as Minor Canon, Military Knight, and Assistant Organist respectively.

Among the volunteers who act as guides at our Annual Meetings are a number of middle-aged professional men who are training for the Church's Ministry under the guidance of Dr. Vidler. They are affectionately known as "Doves" and, as birds of passage, spend all too short a spell in the Castle precincts, but I would like to record our gratitude to them for the very real contribution they make to this community before they go to their new work.

With deep thankfulness to the Society for all it does for the welfare of St George's, I am,

Yours most sincerely,

ERIC HAMILTON, Bishop,
Dean of Windsor.

P.S. February. We are the poorer by the sudden death of Mr. Robert Ollard, a most active and useful member of your executive, and a skilled adviser in all departments of the law. R.I.P.

EDITOR'S NOTES

Membership

Increase in membership still continues—nearly 200 have joined this year: 164 Friends and 34 Descendants. A considerable number have been lost through death and lapsed payments. There are 18 new Life Members, whose donations have added £280 to the Capital Account. Our covenanted members have enabled us to obtain a refund from the Inland Revenue Office of £179, a very acceptable addition to our resources.

Finance

The Balance Sheet shows a satisfactory year. The cost of printing and stationery is high these days, but this year it must be remem-

¹ The virgers at Windsor retain this old spelling.

bered that the full list of members with their addresses was sent out. The increase in the rate of postage in 1956 is a matter of concern for the Society. All the money invested in the current account is pledged for work in progress or completed, for which the bills were not to hand at the end of the year.

Work Undertaken by the Friends

The altar rails are being completed, and will, it is hoped, be in position for dedication in time for Easter. The funds of the Society saved during the years of the war, and early post-war years, are being expended on them. The wood is ebonized mahogany and sycamore. The supporting pillars embody panels of painted glass depicting the subjects of the parables of the Kingdom of Heaven. Mr. Brian Thomas designed the cartoons for these and is carrying out the painting. The rails are an example of 20th-century craftsmanship, which carries on the fine tradition of the earlier centuries in the Chapel.

The two schemes mentioned in last year's Report have been carried through. The photographs of the gargoyles were taken, and will be available for guidance when their replacement owing to weathering becomes necessary. The cost was £150 10s. It is hoped to reproduce some of these photographs in a future Report.

The East wall and the oriel window in 2 The Cloisters, at one time erroneously called the Anne Boleyn window, have been restored. The lead roof of the room has been replaced by copper.

The final bills for the Porch of Honour and the kneelers have been paid during the year.

*The North-West Corner of the Dean's Cloister*¹.—The Friends undertook an attempt at preservation on expert advice in 1936, but it has not proved a success, and there has been serious deterioration. Consequently it was decided during the year to replace the stone of the North-West corner, which had originally a delicately and elaborately carved canopy. Fortunately, in 1936 a photograph was taken, and from this the architects had a detailed drawing made, for the guidance of the carver. Replacement of the original Decorated carving has in consequence been possible and the work is now in progress. Beer stone has been used as it is durable and also suitable for the fine carving of the crockets and cusping. The estimate for the work was £688.

*East Door*².—It was decided to restore the gold and vermillion, of which small traces remained, on the great East door of St George's, which had been the West door of the original Chapel of 1240. The work was in progress when Colonel L. D. Spencer, one of the Friends, sent a cheque for £150 in celebration of his eightieth birthday. He agreed to the suggestion that it should be expended on the door, so the glorious colour with which it now glows was entirely his gift. It is a door far more worthy for the entrance of Her Majesty the Queen when she attends Mattins in

¹ See page 23.

² See pp. 23-24.

St George's than the curious and ugly triple arrangement of doors at present in use. It has inspired the following lines which were forwarded by a Friend:

For portal to the shrine
 a Door blood-red—
 Seen through gold lattice—
 blooms that curve and twine.
 "I am the Door"—Christ said.
 His Passion glows
 As, with pure gold of Love,
 God's glory shows
 His Life Divine.

+V.M.

The Garter Plate of the 4th Duke of Norfolk has been saved for the Chapel at the cost of £285 5s. to the Friends and Descendants, and the Art Collections Fund paid an equivalent amount. Sir Owen Morshead has very kindly supplied an account of the Plate and the circumstance of the purchase.¹

Altar Frontal.—One of the altar frontals which has been in use for several years is not worthy of the Chapel, so your Committee decided to replace it, to be in keeping with a burse, veil and set of stoles which have been presented by a New Zealand Church Guild of Needlework. The frontal has been made by the Sisters of St John the Baptist, Clewer. It is magnificent, and will be on view at the Annual General Meeting.

The Romance of St George's.—At the last Annual General Meeting it was reported that all the stock of the *Romance* had been burnt in a serious fire at the premises of the publishers, Messrs. Raphael Tuck. The *Romance* was written originally for the Friends by Dean H. W. Blackburne when he was Canon of Windsor, and was revised later by Mr. M. F. Bond. Since 1933 all the profits of the sale at 5s. a copy have come to the Friends of St George's. Of late the sales declined, so the Committee explored possibilities, with the result that with the help of our very kind friends, Messrs. Oxley and Son Ltd., of Windsor, the *Romance of St George's* will be on sale at the Chapel from Easter 1956 for 2s. 6d. The Annual General Meeting agreed that £1000 should be advanced from the Capital Fund of the Society to launch the first edition. This will be repaid by the sale of the books, which will also yield a profit for the Friends of St George's. The text, of 90 pages, has been partly re-written by Mr. Bond and there are 49 Plates, all of which are new. The cover is of stout paper, of attractive near-Garter colour, with a gold lion, a King's Beast, in the centre. It is hoped that members will support the venture. The book would make an attractive gift, as it is not only scholarly, but also interesting to read and extremely well illustrated. The cost has been cut so narrowly that there is no margin to allow sale in shops. It can be obtained at the Chapel, and Oxley and Son (Windsor) Ltd. have

¹ See page 19 and Plate VIII.

put us further in their debt by offering to supply it at 4 High Street, Windsor. They will also send it by post, price 2s. 10d.

The Report

We are indebted to Miss Ida Darlington, M.A., F.L.A., Librarian to the London County Council, for her article on Coade Stone in the Chapel. Little was known about this interesting material till she carried out research. This article embodies the results of her investigations with special relation to the Chapel.

An article on the Dean's Cloister, with illustrations, has been included because of its relevance to the restoration of the area, now in progress. Mrs. Watkins has kindly drawn the plan, study of which should make the text more comprehensible.

The Rev. W. J. Davies gave a very interesting talk on some of the livings in the South-West of England in the gift of the Dean and Canons of Windsor, at the last Annual General Meeting. He has kindly allowed a short summary with some quotations to appear, as lack of space makes it impossible to print it in full.

The Garter Service

It was very disappointing that the Garter Service could not be held on 13th June, 1955, owing to the railway strike. Tickets that were issued for that date are not valid for a later occasion. It will be necessary to apply again, on the lines laid down in the enclosed blue sheet, for the Service on 18th June, 1956.

Owing to the limited space available, it has been decided that only members who have a full year's membership by the 31st March prior to a Garter Service should after 1956 be considered in the allocation of Garter tickets.

Nominations for Committee

The three members due to retire this year are Mr. W. A. Johnson, Miss Nest Lloyd, and Mr. R. F. Ollard, to whom thanks are due for their services during their year of office. The death of Mr. Ollard is a sad loss to the Society, which has benefited for many years from his wise counsel. The Committee nominates Sir Owen Morshead, Dr. D. H. Belfrage and Mrs. M. F. Bond to fill the vacancies. Members may put forward other names, with the consent of the nominees, to the Secretary. They must be received at least a fortnight before the date of the Annual General Meeting.

The Annual General Meeting

The year 1956 marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Society. We are honoured by having as our speaker at the Annual General Meeting, the President of Magdalen College, Oxford. The date of the meeting is Saturday, 2nd June, 2-7 p.m. Details are given in the enclosed leaflet. Tea tickets should be procured in advance.

Monographs

Elsewhere in this Report is printed a list of the Historical Monographs relating to the Chapel. These monographs are published under the direction of the Dean and Canons, with the advice of Sir Owen Morshead and Mr. Bond. They constitute an important contribution to historical scholarship; and at the same time they are full of material of general interest for those who know the Chapel and its services. The latest addition to the series makes a particularly wide appeal. It is Dr. James's description of the woodwork in the Choir, and it is illustrated by 64 outstandingly successful photographs by Mrs. Ollard. *The Woodwork of the Choir*, together with all the other monographs, will be on sale at the Annual General Meeting with, as usual, reduced prices for members of the Friends and Descendants. A full list of the Monographs is given on page 33.

The Plate of St George's

Mr. Charles Oman, whose lecture at the Annual Meeting of the Society on *The Plate of St George's Chapel* appeared in the 1954 Report, writes as follows.

"When I read the paper I was under the impression that the plate seized by the Edwardian commissioners went straight to the melting pot. The silver did, but apparently the gold hung about the Jewel House for some time. A passage in *New Year's Gifts presented by Queen Mary, 1556* printed in Nichols, *Manners and Expenses of the Antient Times in England 1797*, shows that the gold head of St George was converted partly into a gold chain and partly into 'cramp rings'. The latter were highly esteemed as a cure for rheumatism for the royal touch was effective against more things than the 'king's evil'."

An Incident in the Chapel.

 Contributed by Sir Owen Morshead

In the interests of historical accuracy it may be well to record the following cautionary tale. In 1954 there appeared, to my enduring relish, a work called "I Play as I Please", by Mr. Humphrey Lyttleton. In it occurs, on page 48, a story told by Dr. Henry Ley—himself a former chorister in St George's, later the renowned organist at Eton, still a treasured friend to all who knew him here.

"I remember", writes Mr. Lyttleton, "the delight with which [Dr. Ley] used to tell his favourite story of the chorister in St George's Chapel who got his finger stuck in a hole in the carved pew. After a desperate struggle the poor boy burst into tears, and the second tenor was sent out to fetch assistance. He came back with the virger, who examined the situation and then went out, with the tenor, to return after a minute with a carpenter. The carpenter sawed off a part of the pew, his activity drowned by a congregational hymn. Unfortunately the section of the pew removed incorporated a candle-holder and a large two-foot candle. When the removal was completed, a little procession

moved off down the aisle—the virger in front, the tenor and the carpenter in the rear, and in the middle the diminutive chorister in tears, with a piece of carved pew and a candle half as big as himself still stuck on the end of his right index finger”.

As is the way with the best stories it bears the stamp of subsequent embellishment: but it is substantially true. I was reading the passage to Mr. Aubrey Havard, on the eve of his lamented departure from St George's School last Christmas, to assume a headmastership in Ceylon. “But I remember that fragment quite well,” he exclaimed. “It used to lie about in the library down at the school, with the marks of the saw upon its base and the same tale, in simpler form, still attaching to it. I had it myself for some time. Then one day, in 1950 or thereabouts, when they were repairing the woodwork in the choir, I asked Bob, the carpenter, whether it would be acceptable. He claimed it eagerly, saying that a number of these particular pieces were missing (perhaps through similar misfeasances), and he fixed it back again where it belonged”.

He came with me there and then to the Chapel and indicated the family of carvings of which this was a member. It was one of the small crockets, not unlike slim Christmas trees, which grow in profusion on the lowest stalls, about the level of the ears of a choirboy engrossed in the sermon.

TROOPER TO DEAN

By MRS. H. BLACKBURNE

Friends of St George's will read with interest the recently published biography of the Very Rev. H. W. Blackburne, entitled *Trooper to Dean* (Arrowsmith, 1955, 5s.). In it Mrs. Blackburne tells the story of her husband's life as she originally told it to their own grandchildren. The result is a simple and direct narrative that portrays admirably one who was from 1931 to 1934 a most beloved Windsor canon. Mrs. Blackburne describes how at Windsor her husband helped to start the Annual Scout services and the public opening of the Chapel on Sundays. She also rightly records his great service to the Chapel in compiling for its use *The Romance of St George's*. It is fitting here, also, to add a word of deep gratitude to Dean Blackburne for his unceasing labours on behalf of the Society of Friends. He became its Hon. Secretary six months after it was founded, and then saw it most successfully through the first three years of its life, notoriously a difficult period! There is much besides Windsoriana, however, in this book: stories of the Boer War, the First World War, and of Bristol in recent years where, as Dean, Mr. Blackburne became an outstanding and much respected civic figure. This is a charming and delightful book: we wish it many readers.

LIVINGS IN THE GIFT OF THE DEAN AND CANONS OF WINDSOR

** The date given is that of acquisition. Where no date is given the living is not the property of the Chapter. The date given for recently formed parishes is that for the acquisition by St George's of the parent parish.*

Amesbury, Wilts, 1547;
 Belchamp St Paul, 1870, with Ovington and Tilbury, Suffolk;
 Betchworth, Surrey, 1547;
 Bradninch, Devon, 1547;
 Brixton, Devon, 1547;
 Buttermere, 1905, with Ham, with Fosbury, 1926, and Tidcombe, Wilts, 1547;
 Caxton, Cambs, 1351;
 Combe, 1421, with Facombe, Hants;
 Datchet, Bucks, 1350;
 Deddington, 1350, with Clifton and Hampton, Oxon;
 East Ruston, Norfolk, 1351;
 Glynde, Sussex, 1421;
 Great Haseley, Oxon, 1478;
 Grove, 1421, with Denchworth, Berks, 1421;
 Handley, 1480, with Gussage St Andrew and Pentridge, Wilts;
 Hartley Westpall, 1481, with Stratfield Turgis and Stratfieldsaye, Hants;
 Hereford All Saints', 1475;
 Horrabridge, 1921, with Sampford Spiney, Devon, 1547;
 Hungerford, 1421, with Eddington, Berks;
 Ilington, Devon, 1547;
 Ipplepen, 1547, with Torbryan, Devon;
 Isleworth, Middx, 1547;
 Iwerne Minster, 1480, with Sutton Waldron, Dorset;
 Langley Marish, Bucks, 1348;
 Monkland, 1537, with Irvington, Herefs;
 Monksilver, 1474, with Elworthy, Som, 1919;
 Nether Stowey, Som, 1591;
 North Marston, Bucks, 1480;
 Northam, 1547, with Westward Ho, Devon;
 Ogbourne St George and St Andrew, Wilts, 1421;
 Plympton St Maurice, Devon, 1547;
 Plymstock, Devon, 1547;
 Puriton, Som, 1474;
 Ruislip, Middx, 1421;
 St Germans, Cornwall, 1547;
 Saltash St Stephen, Cornwall, 1351;
 Shalbourne, 1421, with Bagshot, Wilts;
 Shaugh Prior, Devon, 1547;
 Shiplake, Oxon, 1547;
 South Molton, 1547, with Nymet St George, Devon;
 South Tawton, 1349, with Zeal, Devon, 1349;
 Sparkwell, Devon, 1547;
 Stapleford, 1547, with Berwick St James, Wilts;
 Stretford, 1922, with Dilwyn, Herefs;
 Sutton Courtney, 1481, with Appleford, Berks, 1481;
 Tintagel, Cornwall, 1480;
 Twickenham, Middx, 1547;
 Urchfont, 1547, with Sturt, Wilts, 1547;
 Uttoxeter, 1349, with Bramshall, Staffs;
 Wantage, 1421, with Charlton, Berks, 1421;
 Wembury, Devon, 1547;
 West Ilsley, 1478, with Farnborough, Berks;
 Whaddon, 1351, with Bassingbourne, Herts, 1351;
 Woolavington, Som, 1474;
 Wraysbury, Middx, 1348.

* I am indebted to Mr. Bond for the dates.—Ed.

SOME WEST-COUNTRY PARISHES IN THE GIFT OF THE DEAN AND CANONS OF WINDSOR

*A Summary of the talk given by The Rev. W. J. Davies at the
Annual General Meeting of the Friends of St George's, 21st
May, 1955*

THE Rev. W. J. Davies, Vicar of St Mary's, Twickenham, and until 1955 Rector of Horrabridge and Sampford Spiney, where he was responsible for a very successful restoration, gave a very interesting and much appreciated talk on the livings in the South-West in the gift of the Dean and Canons. Lack of space prevents printing his address in full, but Mr. Davies has kindly allowed a short account, including some quotations, to be published.

Mr. Davies summed up the religious situation in the centuries preceding the period when the College acquired the properties, and spoke of the tremendous revival of religion in England and Western Europe generally during the 12th and 13th centuries. In Devon a magnificent cathedral rose at Exeter; hundreds of new parish churches appeared in hamlets where none was before; and nearly a score of religious houses were founded, the richest of which was Plympton Priory. Among the properties of the Priory "was the 'fuzzy down' as the Devonshire people called the sea-board land west of Plympton. Its inhabitants consisted of a small insignificant and nondescript village of such belligerent nature that the last Prior of Plympton in 1438 parted with it as a property of the Priory. Consequently on the dissolution of the monasteries the 'fuzzy down' was not included in the Plympton properties that accrued to the College of St George. Admiral Sir Francis Drake, realising its natural potentialities as a harbour, began the development of this 'fuzzy down' as a premier sea-port. Thus, but for an innocent incident in the 15th century (viz. the lack of firmness on the part of the then Prior) the Dean and Canons of Windsor could have been the ground landlords of the City of Plymouth."

Mr. Davies also gave interesting details about the Devon churches of Bradninch; Ipplepen with Torbryan; Plympton St Maurice; Wembury; South Tawton; Brixton; Shaugh; Northam; Sampford Spiney; and St Germans which is just over the border in Cornwall.

Mr. Davies had a very sympathetic hearing for his closing remarks about these churches of St George, which share a common heritage and a common anxiety. The depopulation of the countryside is a danger symptom—the squire has gone, the village schoolmaster has gone, and the village is a dwindling community, breaking up because there is no central figure to give it continuous leadership. Resistance to the decline might have centred in the parson. These parishes came into being in mediæval times to link together scattered hamlets and homesteads. The Rector stayed till

he died—40, 50, or 60 years, and gave a personal focus to the parish and continuity to its existence. To-day, the union of benefices or the holding of livings in plurality is a reluctant economy forced upon the church in the 20th century. Almost one half of the Devonshire parishes are held in plurality.

"Some of us trust that the College of St George will find a way to retain the independency of their parishes, however small and obscure some of them may appear. We are genuinely grateful, as incumbents, for the strengthening of the links in recent years (for they were at one time becoming feeble and forgotten) between the College and the parishes. As one who has the privilege of being one of those parish priests, I am emboldened by friendship to utter something that I might describe as beginning as a dream, continuing as a vision, and, I trust, developing as a reality. The College of St George was, I believe, founded as a source of constant prayer for knights who were sworn to uphold and defend the chivalry of the Christian faith and virtues far and wide. The red cross of St George still flutters bravely and symbolically from the towers of these ancient churches. There, as I see it, is the scattered line of battle in the age-old unit of an English parish in the 20th century against the dragon of the blatant and brazen materialism of our times. The humble parish priest and his faithful laity will be thankful to look to this ancient shrine of chivalry as the fount and spring of constant inspiration."

COADE'S ARTIFICIAL STONE IN ST GEORGE'S CHAPEL

By IDA DARLINGTON, M.A., F.L.A.

BETWEEN 1780 and 1790 a full-scale repair and refurbishing of St George's Chapel was carried out under the direction of Henry Emlyn and largely at the expense of King George III. There are fashions in building materials as in building styles and at this time Coade's Artificial Stone was much in vogue as a substitute for natural stone; its qualities were already known to His Majesty, and it was only to be expected that it would be brought into requisition for some of the new work at St George's. The Coade catalogue issued in 1799¹ lists the items supplied by the Coade factory as the organ screen and loft, the font, and three statues, those of the Virgin and Child, St Edward the Confessor and St George and the Dragon, for niches on the west front. According to the report on the fabric made by Sir Harold Brakspear in 1926 Coade's stone was also used to patch decayed parts of the exterior stonework.

What was Coade's stone? Was it made according to some secret formula which was subsequently lost? If not, why did the Coade factory outstrip all its rivals for so many years and then come to an abrupt end in the 1830's? And, perhaps the most intriguing question of all, how did it come about that such a factory was both owned and run by a woman?

Eleanor Coade came to London with her father and mother and her sister Elizabeth some time in the 1760's. Her grandparents on both sides had made comfortable fortunes in the woollen cloth trade in Devon, but the Devon trade was on the decline in favour of new centres in the midlands and north, and her father, George Coade, decided to try his luck in London. None of his enterprises seem to have prospered and it would appear that the family aptitude for business had skipped a generation, for it was Eleanor who, with the money left her by her grandparents, set up the factory on the bank of the Thames in Lambeth in 1769, the year of her father's death. Eleanor Coade was 37. She had tried her hand at sculpture, and it was possibly through her interest in this art that she became acquainted with Daniel Pincot, who was running an artificial stone factory in Goulston Square, Whitechapel. They entered into some kind of partnership, for the lease of the Lambeth factory site was taken in Pincot's name,² and there is every reason to believe that the actual process used was his. He was closely connected with the factory until 1771, in which year he exhibited a copy of the Borghese vase in artificial stone at the Royal Academy, but subsequently he seems to have faded out of the business and the factory was run in the name of Mistress Coade. When, some fourteen years later, she took another partner it was her nephew, John Sealy.

¹ B.M. Description of Ornamental Stone in the Gallery of Coade and Sealy (1799).

² L.C.C. *Survey of London, South Bank and Vauxhall*, pp. 58-61.

Eleanor Coade had several advantages over her rivals. She had capital; she started her factory at the beginning of a boom in the building trade, when streets of terrace houses were beginning to stretch out into the countryside round London and stone key-stones, quoins, bands or other ornamental features were in demand to relieve the long monotony of brick façades; she built her factory with easy access to King's Arms Stairs so that clay, coal and the other materials she required could be brought by barge and her finished products could be carried in the same way; and, most important of all, she had a flair for choosing good designers and workmen and for keeping them loyal to the firm, and so she maintained a consistently high standard for her goods. John Bacon, who designed for the factory from 1769 until his death in 1799, undoubtedly contributed a great deal to its success. In 1777-79 he issued a number of engraved plates of his designs for figures and architectural ornament in artificial stone and these standard patterns were used over and over again, the moulds being adapted where necessary to meet the needs of individual customers. In 1799 the firm of Coade and Sealy opened a gallery in Westminster Bridge Road in which to exhibit samples of finished pieces, among them the prototype of the font which was supplied to St George's Chapel.

John Sealy died in 1813 and Eleanor Coade was by then too old to take any active part in the business, which was managed for her by another relative, William Croggan, until her death in 1819. Croggan bought the factory and its fittings from her executors and some of the pieces made by the factory after this date bear his name, though for the most part he still used "Coade" as a trade mark and guarantee of good workmanship. Croggan died in 1836. His son Thomas seems to have taken little interest in the business and he sold the site and buildings in the following year to Messrs. Routledge and Greenwood, terra-cotta manufacturers. One of the last "Coade" pieces to be made was the large lion designed by H. F. Woodington for the Lion Brewery, which was built in 1836-37 on a site adjoining the factory^a. The red lion on top of the brewery, facing the Thames, was a well-known landmark for over a century. In 1950 the building was taken down to make room for the Royal Festival Hall and the lion now stands outside Waterloo Station. His face, seen at close quarters, seems to wear a slightly whimsical air of puzzlement as though he is surprised to find himself in so novel a situation.

In 1950, when the South Bank of the Thames between Waterloo and Westminster Bridges was being cleared for the Festival of Britain, a trench was cut across the site of Coade's Artificial Stone factory behind No. 43 Belvedere Road, which was itself a part of the original factory premises, though much altered. The trench revealed a grinding pan of granite, which with the Coade's stone rim was about 7 ft. in diameter, at about 5 or 6 ft. below the modern road level. In the centre of the pan was a square hole, originally

^a L.C.C. *Survey of London, South Bank and Vauxhall*, pp. 58-61.

used for the bearer post for the grinding wheels which were turned by horses. With the pan were numerous moulds and pieces of Coade stone; some grogged "body" and a small amount of white clay were also found. Analyses of these specimens of the unfired material and of the samples of the fired stone have been made, and they show that Coade stone consisted in the main of china clay with an admixture of feldspar, marl or other substances designed to act as a flux and some potassium, sodium and titanium, all finely ground. The actual content of the mixture seems to have varied from time to time, but whether this was the result of deliberate experiment or was accidental is still in doubt. Chemical knowledge was not yet sufficiently advanced for the production of precise formulae and both the mixture and the firing must have been dependent on the experience and *nous* of the foreman in charge. A muffled furnace was used to fire the finished pieces which were heated to high temperatures (at least 450° C.) and then allowed to cool in the furnace. A visitor to the factory in 1824 in the time of Croggan described the process of manufacture, but said that "there was some shyness about the materials of the composition of this artificial stone, but chiefly in the proportions of the ingredients".¹ As has already been suggested it seems most probable that the virtues of the material were due more to the skill of the workmen than to the knowledge of any "secret," but the legend of such a secret was good for trade.

Most of the Coade pieces were first formed in moulds and then finished by chisel or hand while still in the soft state. The larger pieces were then cut into sections for ease in firing. The composition shrank about half an inch in the foot while drying and about the same during firing. In the early Coade figures the sections were joined by bronze dowels run in with lead, but later the sections were cemented together, iron rods being used to strengthen arms, legs, etc.

The Organ Screen and Gallery

Of the Coade work at St George's, the organ loft and screen has attracted most attention. It was designed by Henry Emlyn and set up in 1790 to replace the old one dating from about 1610 and shown in one of Hollar's views of the interior. The new loft extended further on the choir side than the old, as greater width was required to carry the new organ. The fan vaulting under the gallery was designed to match that in the choir aisles; the bosses are carved with St George and the dragon, roses and the monogram of George the Third in the Garter. On the west front of the gallery, carried on five four-centred arches, is a richly carved cornice and a series of traceried panels. The total cost of the screen and loft was £1685 8s.² The Coade catalogue said that it was "much admired for its lightness, and the richness of its groined Cieling".³

¹ *Somerset House Gazette*, Vol. I, No. XXIV, March, 1824.

² Accounts of St George's Chapel quoted by W. H. St John Hope in *Windsor Castle*, 1913, p. 449.

³ B.M. Description of Ornamental Stone in the Gallery of Coade and Sealy (1799).

In 1929 Sir Harold Brakspear reported¹ that "the gallery had been constructed with iron rods covered by a thin layer of Coad's [sic] patent stone cement. It rested on a brick foundation carried down some 4 feet on the soft earth. The iron rods were only one and a half inches square". The wording suggests that he considered the structure somewhat flimsy. He probably did not realise that this was the usual method of putting together any large piece of work in Coade's stone and that under normal circumstances it was a sound method of construction because of the strength and hardness of the stone. The foundations were, however, inadequate, and had endangered the safety of the whole. It was found necessary to underpin and carry down the foundations to the solid chalk and to insert steel stanchions between the edges of the vaulting and the back of the choir stalls. In his final report of 15th October, 1930, Sir Harold Brakspear reported that "the arches on the west side and return ends, with their supporting piers, have been rebuilt in Corsham stone. But the old iron framing for the support of the Coade cement gallery has been left inside the stone as a tie to sustain the thrust of the arches. The original cement cornice and parapet on the west front and north and south ends have been retained."

The Font

The Coade stone font was not commissioned for St George's but was made for stock. It attracted favourable notice when exhibited at the Royal Academy, and was subsequently removed to St James's Palace to be inspected by the Royal family. It was a piece in which the firm obviously took much pride, for a very full description of it is given in the 1799 catalogue. It had an octagonal base with "eight Gothic niches" containing statues based on paintings made by Sir Joshua Reynolds "for the grand window in New College, Oxford". The figures represented Faith, Hope, Charity, Temperance, Fortitude, Justice, Prudence and Life. "*Faith*", in the words of the catalogue, "standing fixedly on both feet, bearing the cross, the symbol of her belief, has her eyes and hands raised to heaven—while *Hope*, looking at the same heaven, appears springing forward to it so eagerly that her feet scarce touch the ground; part of an anchor, her attribute, is shown in the niche".

The font was presented to St George's by one of the canons, Dr. Majendie. It stood in the Bray Chapel in the south transept, but was broken up and used for hard core when it was decided to place the white marble cenotaph of the Prince Imperial there.² Similar fonts were made for Debden Church, in Essex, and for Milton Abbas, in Dorset.

¹ Bound series of Architect's Reports by Sir Harold Brakspear (W.R. IV. B. 25).

² W. H. St John Hope, *Windsor Castle*, 1913, p. 390. The photograph of the font on Plate II is reproduced from John Harrington's *St George's Chapel, Windsor*, 1872.

The Statues

The engraving of the west front of St George's in Pote's *Windsor Castle*, published in 1749, shows statues in the two lower side niches over the west window but leaves the top middle one empty. It is possible that at the Reformation the statue of the Virgin was removed but St George and Edward the Confessor were allowed to remain as being innocuous. Be that as it may, our 18th century forbears had much less regard for mediaeval work than is usual to-day, and Henry Emlyn would probably have had little compunction in destroying two mediaeval statues in order to make a tidy job by setting three new Coade stone statues in the three niches of the west front.

The designs of the statues are rather curious. Religious imagery, except for the allegorical representation of the virtues such as figured on the font, was not part of the usual stock-in-trade of the Coade firm. There was little demand for it at the end of the 18th century and Eleanor Coade herself, being a Baptist, would have little inclination for it. It is not surprising, therefore, that the three statues made for Windsor fail to convey any religious feeling. The Madonna is in fact John Bacon's design for a classical figure with a baby thrust into her arms. The statues were made in 1799, the year of Bacon's death, and the baby was probably modelled by an inferior artist, for its lower limbs have a peculiar inflated appearance. The design for St George and the dragon may, perhaps, have been based on the statue which had previously occupied the niche, for it bears some resemblance to the treatment of the subject in late mediaeval manuscripts and sculpture though the armour savours of the 17th century rather than the 15th; the figure of Edward the Confessor, however, has a fussy effect quite alien to the spirit of the figures on the south front of the Chapel.

The photographs reproduced on Plate I were taken in 1929 when the statues were temporarily removed from the niches during the renovation of the Chapel. Except for some damage to the left shoulder of the Madonna, every detail appears to be perfect, and the statues do not seem to have suffered at all from the 140 or so years that they had been exposed to the weather. They entirely justify Miss Coade's claim that her product was much more durable than natural stone and that "frosts and damps have no effect upon it".¹

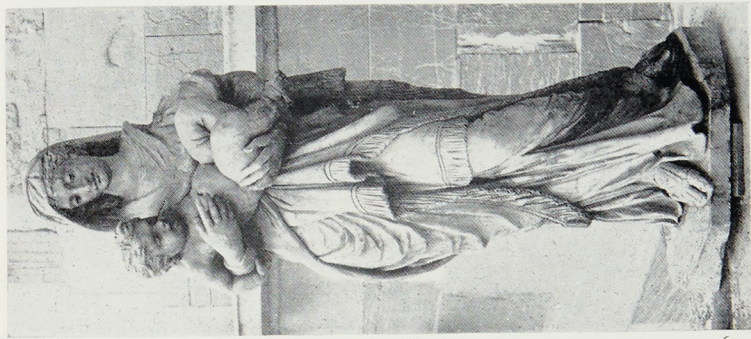
¹ The author gratefully acknowledges her indebtedness to Mr. F. J. Collins, of the Architect's Department, and the Scientific Adviser of the London County Council, and to Dr. S. B. Hamilton, of the Building Research Station, for the technical information contained in this article.



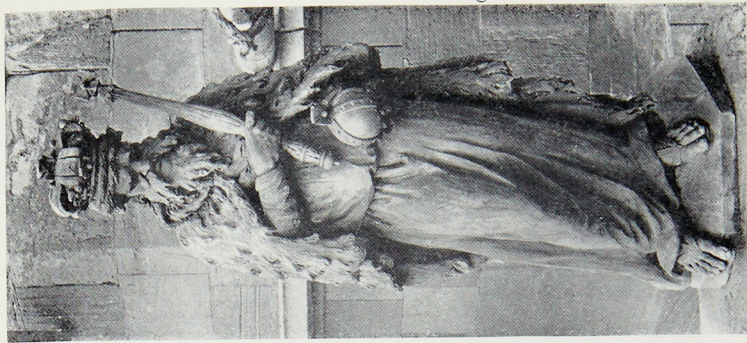
Classical figure designed by John Bacon. It should be compared with the statue of the Virgin and Child from the West Front, illustrated on Plate I.



St George and the Dragon.



Figures in Coad's Stone over the West Window.
Virgin and Child.



St Edward the Confessor.

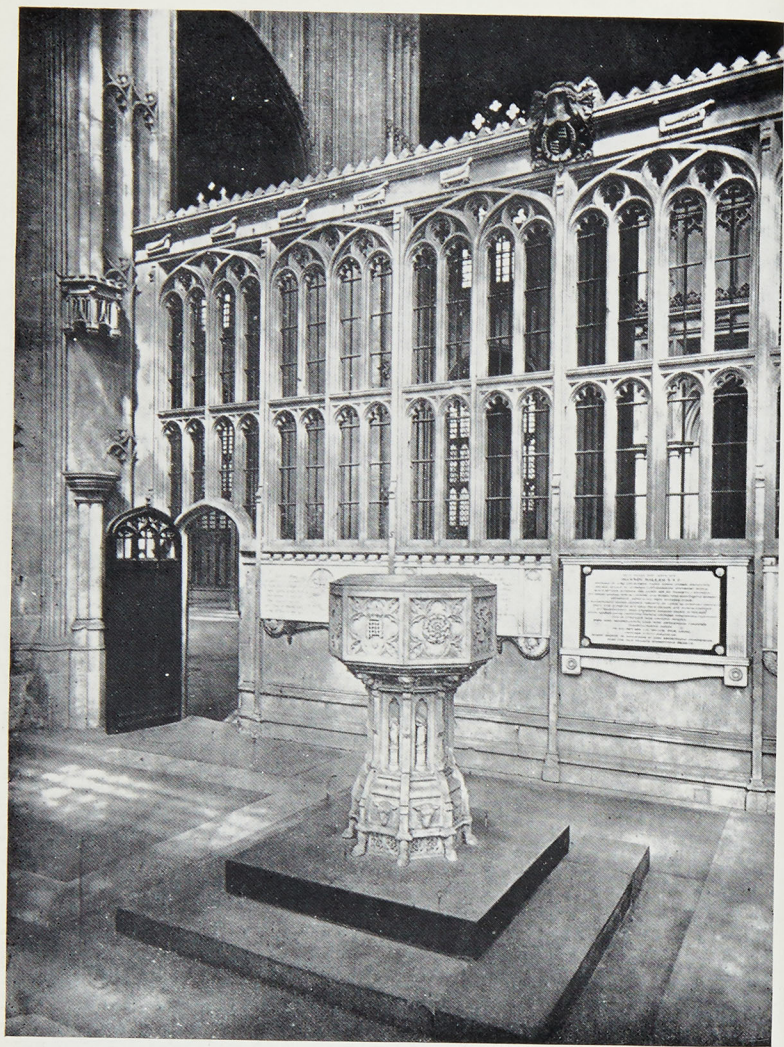


PLATE II.

Font in Coade's Stone in the Bray Chapel. (Photograph taken in 1872.)



PLATE III.

Vestry of Henry III's Chapel, now the Dean's Private Chapel.



PLATE IV.

The Dean's Cloister, South and East Sides, Memorial Chapel and Deanery.

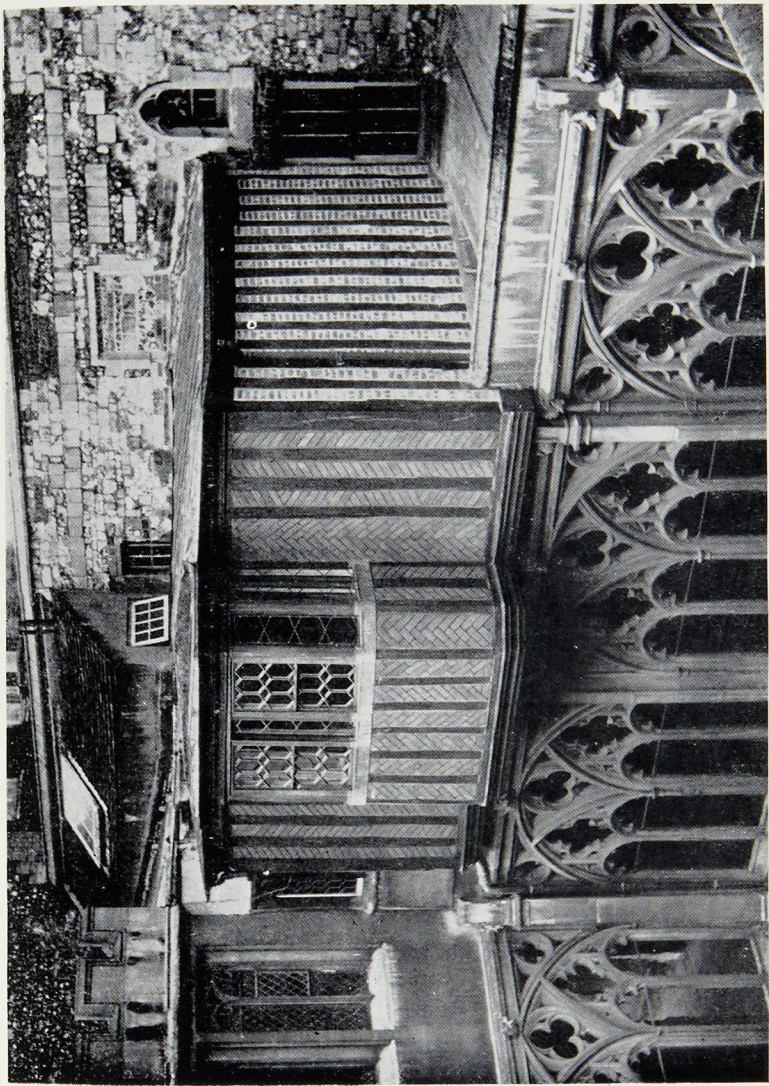


PLATE V.

The Dean's Cloister, North Side. Oriel and East Wall of the Tudor Room.

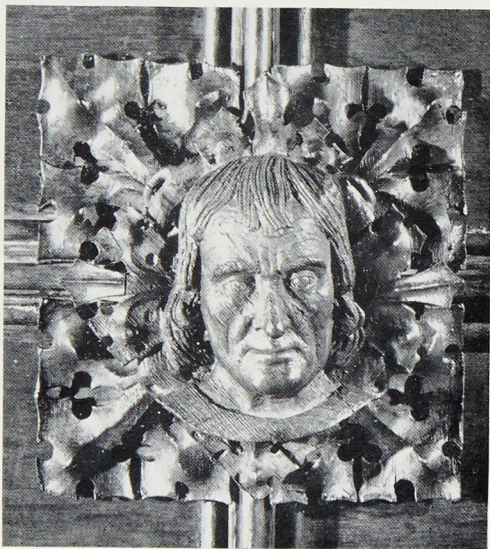


PLATE VI. Carved Bosses in the ceiling of the former Chapter Library.

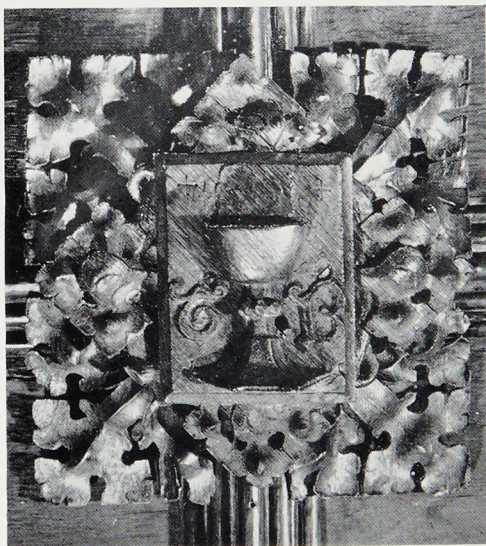
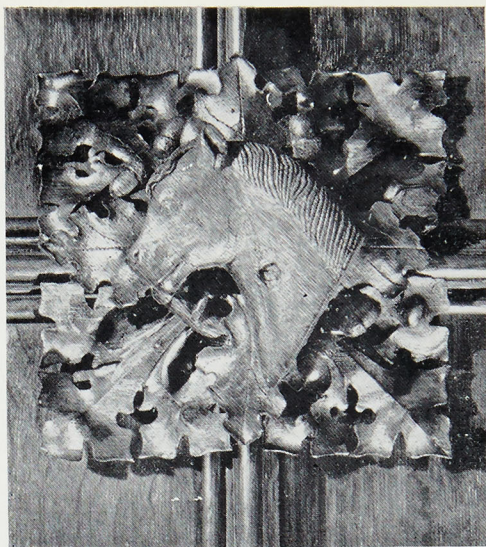


PLATE VII. Carved Bosses in the ceiling of the former Chapter Library. Super altar with crosses, on bed of leaves, with chalice and host (cut away) between letters T.B., possibly for Thomas Bowde, Canon 1491-1504.



PLATE VIII.

Garter Plate of the 4th Duke of Norfolk.

Contributed by SIR OWEN MORSHEAD

GARTER Stall Plate, copper gilt, 7" x 5", engraved with the arms, coloured in enamel, of Thomas Howard, 4th Duke of Norfolk (1536-1572). Above the arms appears the motto of the Howard family, SOLA VIRTUS INVICTA. Below the arms is an inscription in the customary style: DU TRESHAULT PUISSANT ET TRESNOBLE PRINCE THOMAS DUC DE NORFOLK CONTE MARISHALL DANGLETERRE ET CHLR [Chevalier] DU TRESNOBLE ORDRE DE LA JARRITIÈRE FUST [fut] ENSTALLE 3 JOUR DE JUNE 1559. (See *Plate VIII*.)

St George's Chapel, in Windsor Castle, was built as the central shrine of the Order of the Garter, a function which it has continuously fulfilled until to-day. When a new Knight Companion is created his crested helm and armorial banner are displayed in the choir, and a plate such as this is affixed to the back of a stall. On his death the crest and banner are removed, but the stall plate remains. Since the foundation of the Order in 1348 there have been 917 knights, but only about 700 stall plates are to be seen in position to-day. Some 220 former Knights of the Garter are thus unrepresented, among them this Duke of Norfolk.

He was born under an unlucky star, being the fourth successive generation (and that within half a century) to find himself a political inconvenience in a turbulent age. His great-grandfather (Edward Stafford, 3rd Duke of Buckingham) had been executed on a frivolous charge of treason in 1521. His grandfather (Thomas Howard, 3rd Duke of Norfolk) was similarly attainted in 1547, and would have lost his head had not King Henry VIII died the night before the execution. His father (the poet, Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey) was executed at 30 years of age; and he himself came to the scaffold at 36.

Attainder involved degradation from the Order. Ashmole records that when Edward Stafford, the first of this melancholy train, was degraded, one of the Heralds violently cast down the crest into the choir and after that the banner and sword; then the Officers of Arms in a body spurned these achievements down the nave, through the West door into the precincts, out of King Henry VIII's Gate, over the drawbridge and into the Castle ditch. His plate was likewise taken down from the stall and carried away. This was the spirited ceremonial ordained not for that instance only but for any such occasion; and it suggests a reason why the present stall plate originally set out upon its uncharted wanderings, which only now, after nearly four centuries, have brought it back to Windsor. It had come into the possession of the late Dr. Philip Nelson, a collector of antiquities in Liverpool. After his death it was about to cross the Atlantic at the figure of £570 10s. when its purchaser, learning that its return was desired, generously ceded its possession. Through the equal munificence of the National Art Collections Fund and the Friends of St George's it has now been returned to the Chapel.

THE DEAN'S CLOISTER¹

By MARGARET CURTIS, M.A.

NOW that the Friends and Descendants are devoting their funds to beginning the restoration of the Dean's Cloister, sadly blackened and worn with the passage of time, it is appropriate to include in the Report a general survey of the area. The facts are based almost entirely on Sir W. H. St John Hope's *Windsor Castle*, published 1913, that most valuable but unwieldy source of information.

It may be of interest before describing the architectural details of the Cloister to consider the purpose it has served down the ages.

The Cloister² was of value, as it still is to-day, in affording a passage protected from the weather for the canons as they walk from their houses to the services, of which, till the Reformation, there were eight in the day. In mediaeval times on the occasion of church festivals, it provided a path for processions, the dignity of which would be enhanced by the longer route than the Chapel alone afforded. Garter Knights also wended their way from their Chapter House when they came to attend a Garter Service in the Chapel.

The canons would find the covered ways a focal point for their common life, a useful meeting place for discussion, especially valuable in the early days of the College, when lodgings were cramped and common rooms non-existent. Stone benches, which still remain on the original three walls of the cloister, provided seats and a means of recreation which was perhaps not indulged in by the reverend gentlemen themselves. Nine holes, gouged out in the stone, in lines of three by three, are found at intervals on all these three benches, for a game of that name. There is no evidence of the alleys being used for teaching and study, as is the case in some monastic cloisters, like Westminster and Chester.

Cloisters here and elsewhere have served as burial grounds. Mural tablets on the West and North Walls bear witness to those who were buried here. They will be recorded in the monograph, *The Monuments of St George's*, which is in preparation for the press.

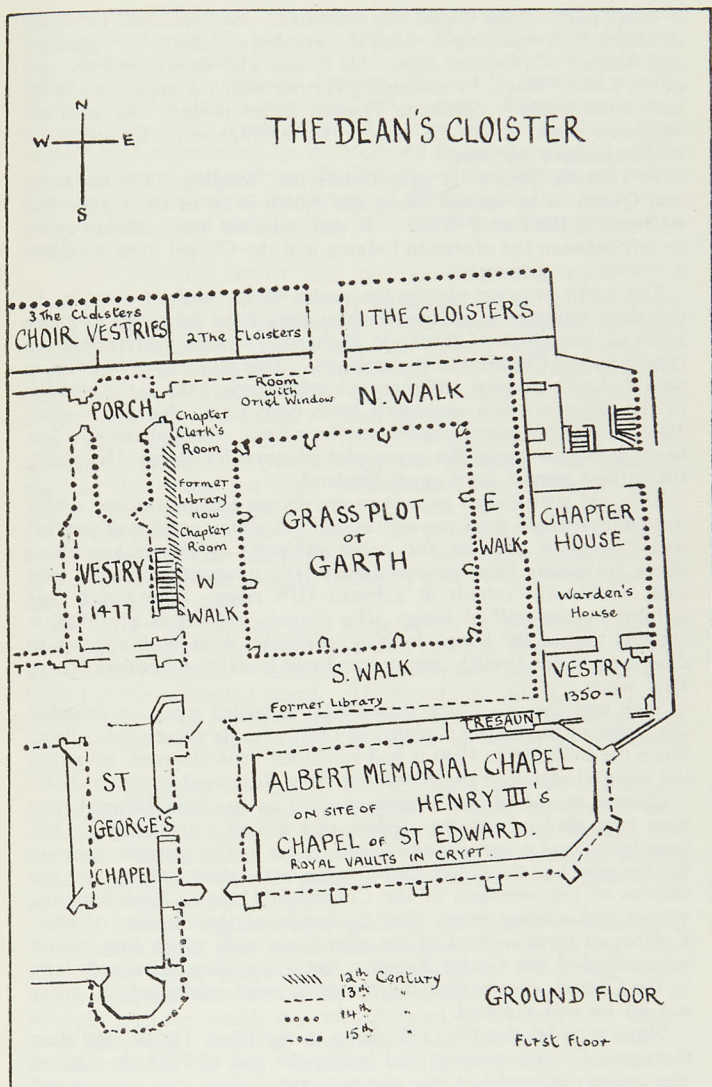
THE SITE

THE WORK OF HENRY III AND EDWARD III

The size and disposition of the area goes back to Henry III, one of the great builder kings of Windsor whose work here and

¹ Illustrations of the Dean's Cloister may be found in *Reports of the Friends* as follows: 1935, N.W. angle; 1938, North Wall of Henry III's Chapel; 1943, The Cross Gneith; 1946, Frescoes of King's Heads; 1948, Great East Door; 1950, Aerary; 1950, Entrance to Old Chapter House; 1953, Porch of Honour; 1954, Cross in the Tresaunt. All the Reports except 1935, 1950 and 1954, are out of print.

² The word *cloister* is sometimes used for a covered corridor, four of which surround the lawn or garth in the centre of a rectangular area adjoining a great church. It may, however, signify the whole area, and it is used in that sense here. *Alley* and *walk* are the terms chosen for the corridors. The row of arches which divides the garth from the alleys is spoken of as the *arcade*.



in other parts of the Castle was definitive. He continued the work of Henry II in replacing in stone the wooden structures for residence and defence of Norman days. He it was who determined the size of the Lower Ward, by rebuilding further west the great walls with their towers which dominate Thames Street to-day. As with his defensive work, so in the cloister his arrangements for domestic buildings have survived.

In 1239-40, Henry III gave orders for "lodgings" for the King and Queen to be erected along the North Wall of the Castle and a Chapel in the Lower Ward. It was ordained that sufficient space be left between the aforesaid lodging and the Chapel itself to make a convenient grass plot.

The garth or grass plot in the centre of the cloister remains to this day, bright with daisies, such as may have delighted Chaucer when he was Clerk of Works in Richard II's reign, responsible for repairs in the Chapel and the cloisters. This plot was at later times provided with a pump, and there is a reference in 1443 to the herbary in the cloister which may well have been here. Norden's view, 1607, shows this garth divided into four beds. But whatever it has been, it is now again the grass plot planned by Henry III, surely the earliest named lawn in all England.

This was surrounded as it is to-day by an arcade, beyond which were alleys which were paved, roofed and wainscotted and painted with figures of apostles and other subjects. Walls enclose these alleys, all dating from at least Henry III's time except on the East side, which was rebuilt in Edward III's reign. The South side is filled by the wall of Henry III's chapel, and the North Wall is actually that of the King's lodging, while the West Wall appears to date back to the twelfth century, and was in existence before Henry III's work.

Such was the site which Edward III inherited when he founded the Order of the Garter Knights in 1348, with its associated college. Since the building in 1240 it had remained little changed, save that the King's lodging to the North had been destroyed by fire in 1296.

Custom would suggest continuance of its use, and Edward may have been glad to save the expense of building a new chapel. His foundation was a very expensive one, as he had to provide not only for the new buildings, but also a revenue for their upkeep and the salaries of the members of the College of Canons, Poor Knights, virgers and singing men. The limitation of the number of Poor Knights to three instead of the twenty-six with which they would have matched the Garter Knights, for whom they deputised daily in the Chapel, proves that his resources were inadequate to carry out all he had planned.

Work was delayed till 1350 owing to the Black Death, and then there was feverish activity, and before the end of 1354 the Chapel was entirely refurnished, the cloister remodelled, and new houses and administrative quarters provided for the clergy of the Order.

The cloister garth was left with the surrounding arcade. This arcade was rebuilt in stone and is still of the Decorated style of

architecture of Edward III's reign, but it has been much restored. Only internally on the East side and on the South is the old work left. The corner piers have on each face a canopied niche for an image, carried by a pillared bracket, flanked by Purbeck marble shafts, probably dating from the 1240 cloister. The canopy work, of great beauty, but much mutilated, is best seen in the North-West angle. It is surmounted by the reclining figure of an angel. This corner is being restored by the Society of the Friends at rather considerable expense, as the carving of the canopies is to be entirely recut in Beer stone and the two faces inserted in the corner when completed.

THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE CLOISTER

On the South side of the cloister stands the North wall of Henry III's Chapel, which was dedicated to Edward the Confessor, to whom Edward III added St George and the Blessed Virgin, giving the triple dedication which remains to this day. In 1350 a host of craftsmen were put to work to make it a worthy shrine for the worship of the great order of chivalry which Edward III had founded.

A great alabaster reredos from Nottingham, where carved alabaster renowned all over Europe was produced, was raised at the East end behind the altar. It contained many niches to house major relics, the most prized of which was part of the true cross, the Cross Gneth¹, which Edward III presented to the Chapel. Great statues of Our Lady in silver gilt, and the wooden figure of St George encased in armour, probably gifts of Henry III, stood at each side of the altar.

The choir was enclosed by a stone screen or pulpitum, over the West wall of which was a loft, on which stood an altar with reredos, and possibly organs. Chasuble, alb, stole and maniple were kept there for the officiating priest. There were six altars in all in the Chapel, all for the common use of the Canons. Unlike the present Chapel, there were no chantry chapels to be served by additional priests.

Within the choir Edward III had erected a pew for the Queen and stalls for himself and his knights. Twenty-six crooks were ordered for the hanging of the swords, of which only Edward III's survives. Garter plates were erected, though the beautiful Bassett plate is apparently the only genuine 14th century plate which found its way to the present chapel².

Glass for the windows was made in the King's workshops at Westminster, and tiles came from Hedsor for the paving. The ante-chapel stood where there is a passage to the Lower Ward to-day, and the West wall of the Chapel, with its beautiful door of wrought iron on wood, was incorporated in Edward IV's chapel as its East wall. It is this door which has had its original colour renewed during the year, vermilion on the wood and gold leaf on the iron work. It was thought that the original red paint had

¹ "Croes Naid", by W. C. Tennant. *Report of the Friends*, 1943.

² E. H. Fellowes: *The Knights of the Garter*, 1348-1939, p. ix. The plates of other early knights were added posthumously.

been applied on gesso, a plaster surface made from boiled parchment and whitening. Traces of red colour were however found at the time of the recent restoration to have been directly painted on the wood. The basis of the new colour is zinc lead, which is not subject to deterioration from damp, as is gesso.

The exterior of the North wall of this chapel still remains with the arcading in five bays, divided by columns. The central pillar of each is of Purbeck marble between ashlar shafts supporting stiff stalked carved capitals with octagonal abaci. The bases are part of a continuous plinth running the length of the wall over the stone bench. The wall is picked for plastering, but the only painting that remains consists of two faces of kings in 13th century style, possibly portraits of Edward the Confessor on the South wall of the cloister and Henry III in the passage¹.

This chapel, rich in craftsmanship as it must have been, was superseded when it fell into decay by the present St George's Chapel, begun by Edward IV in 1475.

Apart from a suggestion in Edward III's reign, repeated in William IV's, that there should be a chapter house here for the Garter Knights, proposals for the site have all been for the commemoration of the dead.

It was fortunate that Henry VII undertook the rebuilding of the Chapel in memory of Henry VI and himself. The style of architecture had changed little from Edward IV's time, and it was deliberately planned to make the new chapel accord with St George's, of which it was to be the Lady Chapel. The South wall was built in alignment with St George's, thereby making the Chapel narrower than Henry III's (28 feet as against 36 feet), and King's Beasts were to be erected, but the pedestals provided for them still remain empty. Henry VII's attention was diverted to Westminster by the monks contesting Windsor's right to Henry VI's body, and it was the Dean and Canons who completed the Chapel, urged on no doubt by Thomas Wolsey, to whom it was shortly granted. They entrusted Vertu in 1511 with the vaulting of the passage which stands on the site of the original ante-chapel, giving access from the cloister to the Lower Ward. This conversion was necessary as the old entry into the Chapel through the Porch of Honour under the aerary was blocked by the building of a vestry. The design of Vertu's vaulting is a replica of that which he had erected in the ambulatory of St George's Chapel. Provision was made for a stone vault over the Chapel, by buttresses against the North and South walls². Those in the Cloisters were placed over the roof of the alley so as not to spoil the beautiful blind arcading. The width of the wall was doubled to support the additional weight. The Chapel was at this time actually finished with a timber roof; vaulting was not erected till much later when, after the construction of a royal vault under the Chapel, considerable repair was needed to the fabric.

¹ E. Clive Rouse: "Two Mural Paintings in the Cloisters of St George's Chapel, Windsor". *Report of the Friends*, 1946.

² See Plate IV.

Sir Jeffry Wyattville was commissioned to put in the ribbed vaulting which had been prepared for in Henry VII's reign.

Plans designed by Christopher Wren, and drawings probably by Grinling Gibbons of a memorial¹, alone survive of a scheme to replace this chapel by one in memory of Charles I. Though Parliament voted £70,000 to Charles II to carry it out, the work was never begun. A classical mausoleum with a dome would have been a very incongruous feature in the Lower Ward and Cloister!

Ultimately George III had a royal vault constructed under Henry VII's Chapel, in size practically the whole area of the building. George IV added an underground passage to connect this crypt with St George's Chapel, where the royal funerals take place in front of the altar.

Queen Victoria restored the Chapel itself as a memorial to the Prince Consort, leaving the exterior unchanged, and lavishing a wealth of craftsmanship on the interior.

EAST SIDE OF THE CLOISTER

The East wall of the Cloister was taken down during Edward III's alterations, and rebuilt further West, thus reducing the size of the Cloister, making it more square. Incidentally the roof of this alley is nearly flat and the interspaces were plastered in the time of Dean Wellesley (1854-82) and adorned with his own and other heraldic devices.

A vestry and chapter house and deanery were erected by Edward III on this side of the Cloister. The vestry², now the Dean's private chapel, remains little changed, and is in the usual position in relation to the Chapel (now the Albert Memorial) at the North-East end. It has a lierne stone vault with bosses of carved foliage, which was set up, roofed and leaded in 1351. Under the wall ribs along the sides, the surface of the wall is covered with elaborate cusping. The walls were limewashed in 1352, but are now covered with wainscoting, which conceals a piscina in the East wall. The West wall of this vestry meets the North wall of Henry III's Chapel, and is continued into a recess. At the South end of the recess is a doorway leaving to a passage, known as the Tresaunt, on the wall of which is a carved cross³. This narrow passage, giving entrance to the Chapel, is in the width of the North wall of the Chapel, as shown in the plan.

This side of the Cloister was in the main occupied by a Chapter House, for the use of the Order of the Garter, rather than for the Dean and Canons, whose Chapter House was on the West side of the great porch of the Cloister.

The wall of the Chapter House is not so thick as that of the vestry, which supported a vaulted roof. The Chapter House was ceiled, not vaulted, since the residence of the Warden or Dean was built

¹ Plates XLI and XLII *Windsor Castle* by W. H. St John Hope.

² Plate III.

³ "The Crucifix Badges of St George's Chapel", by M.F. Bond. *Report of the Friends*, 1954.

over it. The doorway of the Chapter House is now the front door of the Deanery and has an elaborate window alongside it on the South. To the North is a door no longer in use which St John Hope says was made from a window similar to the one on the South, by cutting away the tracery and lowering the sill. Owing to later restoration this is not apparent to-day. The three make an imposing feature, enclosed as they are under a triple archway. Another door further North apparently led originally to a stair in the Warden's quarters, which probably provided accommodation for the Dean's Vicar, who acted as his chaplain.

Dean Urswick (1495-1505) carried out a reconstruction of the Deanery at the time of Bray's building of the nave of St George's. He replaced the half-timber building with one of stone and flint. The wall looking into the Cloister is severely handsome, with its square-headed windows with labels of various dates surmounted by a brick parapet¹.

The East side of the Deanery, overlooking the flagged garden, gives more obvious evidence of its history with the blocked windows of the original Chapter House, and Dean Urswick's inscription and arms.

The new Deanery stretched northward to the Castle walls, and in 1636 a Chapter Order was given concerning a porch to be made on to the North Terrace, "through which a more convenient passage might be open for the King (when there shall be need) to the Chapel when it is raining, and a more easy outlet for the Dean, always more healthy". A similar situation arose when Queen Victoria was living in seclusion after the death of the Prince Consort. To ensure privacy, she worshipped in the Royal Chamber overlooking the altar of St George's, and approached it through the Deanery, and over the leads of the South alley of the Cloister, where the staging with a rail¹, put up for her to walk along, can still be seen.

THE NORTH WALL OF THE CLOISTER

The North wall of the cloister shows an interesting variety of material, chalk, stone, flint and brick, pierced by windows varying from stone-framed, mullioned Gothic windows to modern sash windows, with an oriel window in a room in 2 The Cloisters², which was built entirely over the North alley of the cloister in Tudor times. In the mid-nineteenth century the window and outer walls of the room were given a veneer of timber and brick nogging similar to Sir Gilbert Scott's handling of the Horseshoe Cloister and 23 The Cloisters. Its warm colour is in pleasant contrast with its stone surroundings. The window has an unfortunate notoriety, for the name of Anne Boleyn became associated with it in the late 19th century, and the legend tends to linger on, despite the discouragement of the authorities. The East wall, the oriel and roof of this room have recently been restored by the Society of the Friends and Descendants. The North wall is pierced unequally

¹ Plate IV.

² Plate V.

by a passage leading to the Hundred Steps, across the Canons' Cloister, the domestic quarters established by Edward III for his new College of clergy, on the site of King Henry III's residence which had been burnt out in 1296.

The ruins of the King's lodgings had to be cleared away by Edward III before two-storeyed houses were erected in the restricted space between the Castle wall and the cloister for the twenty-five canons who, with the Dean, were the spiritual counterparts of the Knights of the Garter and the Sovereign. The accommodation was very limited for these numbers. It is conjectured that the North and South sides had each four sets of houses, and the East and West two, and that the Priest Vicars (and later Petty or Minor Canons) lived on the ground level below their respective canons. Though common rooms, brewhouses and bakehouses were in time provided west of this area, and the Horseshoe Cloister from Edward IV's reign housed the Minor Canons, as late as the reign of Elizabeth I, the Queen found grounds for criticising the inadequacy of the accommodation. This is no longer a difficulty, as the number of clergy has declined to three canons and three minor canons, so that the houses more than suffice for their needs.

The houses of the Canons' Cloister contain a jigsaw of rooms of different periods, which have been altered and added to at the dictate of policy or the whim of the Chapter over the course of centuries. In the early days of celibate clergy, when houses were small and possessions few, it was the custom of the canons to change houses when one of their number died, to give those with longer residence the advantage of the more attractive rooms. In Victorian days as canonries lapsed, houses were joined together to create the spacious residences appropriate to the big families and adequate domestic staffs of the period. To-day, for obvious reasons, the tendency has been in the opposite direction.

2 The Cloisters, which with 1 The Cloisters divides the Dean's from the Canons' Cloisters, may be taken as characteristic of all the other houses in the changes that have taken place. It shows very clearly the arrangement of the original canons' "houses", which were in fact single rooms, arranged each side of a staircase as in the Cambridge and Oxford Colleges. One room reveals the beams of the timber-framed walls, and a joist and top lights show that lofts were sometimes added to the original rooms to provide further accommodation.

The house is strong in Tudor features; in addition to the room with the oriel window, built at that time with panelling and carved overmantel, another room has panelled walls and coved timber ceiling.

In this house a development has taken place recently illustrating the Chapter's policy of putting the properties of the Dean and Canons to the best use by some new departure, while cherishing all that is best in the old buildings and traditions. During Canon Armytage's stewardship, he joined number 3 The Cloisters, which abuts on the aerary to 2 The Cloisters, in order to obtain what had

been the basement kitchens on the ground floor of the two houses, for vesting rooms for the lay clerks and choristers, who had previously had to robe in the South Choir aisle. Also in this house, as in all the others, the electric wiring has been renewed at great expense, with copper, as a measure of security against fire.

THE WEST SIDE OF THE CLOISTER

The West side of the cloister had always been the administrative quarter. Over the beautiful Porch of Honour, recently restored by the Friends, which gave access to the Cloister and the Chapel, the aery¹ or treasury was built by King Edward III. It has a fine stone vault with double rose boss in the centre, a tiled floor and double light cusped window, and, like the Vestry diagonally opposite it in the Cloister, retains almost entirely unchanged its original character of six hundred years ago. A recent innovation, an air conditioning plant, detracts from its appearance, but is very welcome, as it gives evidence of the care that is taken to preserve the valuable documents that are housed here from the ravages of damp.

A press of massive oak framing, made in 1420, supports nine vertical and seven horizontal rows of roughly-made drawers which have housed not only the financial and administrative records of St George's, but also documents concerning the parishes in the gift of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The names of the parishes, painted in black during the sixteenth century on the front of the drawers, can be clearly seen to-day.

A coffer was soon provided for other manuscripts of the Chapel. The entire contents of the aery to-day form an invaluable collection of documents, including copies of the statutes, treasurer's, steward's and precentor's rolls and attendance registers.

The aery also served as the Treasurer's counting house and strong room, until the John Schorn's Tower, over the Lincoln Chapel, in the South-East corner of St George's, took its place in 1493, on the building of St George's Chapel. An exchequer table covered with a green checked cloth enabled the canons to calculate when tenants came to pay their rent, and incumbents their share of the tithes, and at the annual audit, which was always a complicated undertaking.

Access to the aery in the early days appears to have been by a vice, or spiral staircase, from the West of Henry III's Chapel across the leads. In 1483-4 a library was built over the West wall of the cloister, and in 1496 an approach to it and the aery was made in the West wall through a door in the cloister as at present. This door is a copy of one to the North, now a window.

The North end of the library still survives in the Chapter Clerk's room, which has a very attractive ceiling in forty-eight panels, with

¹ Windsor is the only place where the word aery has survived as an alternative for treasury. It derives from the Latin *aerarium* or *erarium*. The monograph *St George's Chapel, 1348-1416*, Part III, p. 219, by A. K. B. Roberts, gives a very interesting description of the aery and the methods of account.

wooden bosses at the intersections and sides¹. An original window was discovered here as recently as 1911, with two storeys of square-headed lights and moulded mullions and transoms.

Norden's View (1607) shows a low building over the South alley, which was probably an extension of the library. Two four-centred arches were introduced at the South ends of the East and West alleys of the cloister in order to take the weight of this additional building.

In 1694 the books were moved, and after some years were housed in the present Chapter Library against the North-West wall of the Castle over the house which is now the organist's. The room that had been the library over the West alley of the cloister was added to the adjacent canon's house (now 2 The Cloisters), access to the aerary, through the room with the oriel window, being safeguarded.

In 1848 the room had to be surrendered and the connecting floor locked as it was decided that all the space over the West alley should be devoted to chapter purposes. Sir Gilbert Scott built the present Chapter Room in 1852, increasing the size of the buttresses against the inner face of the West arcade to support the extra weight. This room has linen fold panelling, and three pairs of large square-headed windows, in which have been inserted from time to time the armorial ensigns of the deans and the canons since the completion of the room in 1852.

In the eighteenth century, when it was customary for the priest of the Windsor Parish Church to send his congregation at the end of Mattins to hear the sermon at St George's, the Chapel was often spoken of as the Cathedral. The possession of cloisters helped to justify this erroneous name, and though the Dean's cloister cannot compare with the size of Salisbury or the grandeur of Gloucester, it has an interest and beauty of its own. Its beauty will be revealed more clearly if, removing dirt and making good the damage of years, the restoration modestly begun by the Friends can be carried out in full.

¹ Plates VI and VII.

LIST OF NEW MEMBERS, 1955

Vice-president: THE EARL OF IVEAGH, K.G.

FRIENDS OF ST GEORGE'S

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Akehurst, A. G. | Farr, D. P. |
| Akehurst, Mrs. A. G. | *Fenner, L. C. |
| *Anson, Sir Eric, C.S.I., C.I.E. | *Fenner, Mrs. L. C. |
| Ashby, Miss E. A. M. | Fenton, Lady |
| Avison, M. | Fenton, Sir William |
| Avison, Mrs. M. | Fenton, H. |
| | Fenton, Mrs. H. |
| Bagnall, K. R., LL.B. | Ferguson, W. S. |
| Balster, R. F. | Ferguson, Mrs. W. S. |
| Bavin, T. J. | *Finney, Miss A. B. D. |
| Baynes, Miss M. F. | Fletcher, N. |
| Bean, Rev. D. J. L. | |
| Bean, Mrs. D. J. L. | Gafford, Miss E. |
| *Beaven, Mrs. M. | Garside, Miss M. |
| Billingham, Mrs. W. H. | Gauntlett, Col. G. |
| Blondin, Miss W. M. G. | Gedge, Mrs. I. M. S. |
| Bonar, Mrs. A. J. M. | Gibbens, E. P. |
| *Boyce, J. Lorenzo F. | †Glendinning, A. J. |
| *Boyce, Mrs. J. L. F. | *Gordon, Mrs. A. E. |
| Briggs, Miss F. M. | *Gowland, Mrs. H. M. |
| *Brockway, Mrs. M. M. | |
| Brown, Mrs. M. B. | Hale, H. J. |
| Buchler, M., M.A. | Harms, J. |
| Burrows, J., M.A., J.P. | Hartley, E. |
| Bursey, F. | Hartley, Mrs. E. |
| *Bush, Mrs. O. G. | Hartzell, Mrs. H. |
| Butcher, Miss S. H. | Head, S. G. |
| Buxton, C. H., M.B.E. | Helps, Col. R. P. A., O.B.E. |
| Buxton, Mrs. C. H. | M.C., D.L. |
| | Helps, Mrs. R. P. A. |
| Caley, Miss E. | Hill, Major P. M. |
| Church, Miss W. | Hillman, Capt. A. G. |
| Cleghorn, Mrs. W. G. | Hitchcock, A. J. |
| *Colenso, Mrs. P. | Hitchcock, Mrs. A. J. |
| *Collier-Moore, R., B.Sc. | Hohage, Gunthor. |
| Cookson, Mrs. E. | *Holm, Miss H. J. |
| Cookson, E. | Howlett, Mrs. L. L. |
| Craig, W. T. | Horton, A. S. |
| Crawley, Mrs. M. Ward | Hutson, D. J. |
| Crisp, W. J. | |
| Cronn, P. C. | †Ive, Mrs. H. V. |
| | |
| Damon, Mrs. R. S. | Jackson, W. F. L. |
| Dane, Miss | Jackson, Mrs. W. F. L. |
| Dauids, Miss E. | *Jarrett, Mrs. A. F. |
| Dawson, J. R. | |
| Dobell, Miss M. | Kauntze, Lt.-Col. J. |
| Douglas Lane, Mrs. C. | Kauntze, Mrs. J. |
| Dudley, Miss S. L. | *Kent, Miss U. M. |
| | Kimberley and Kuruman, Bishop of |
| Eden, Lt.-Col. A. A. | |
| *Edwards, G. W. | *Landsberg, Major H. V., D.S.O. |
| Ellis, E. W. | *Landsberg, Mrs. H. V. |
| †Emden, A. B., M.A. | Lavender, Miss E. C. |
| Emery, W. H. | L'Estocq, H. V. |
| | Littlechild, Rev. W. B. |
| †Fairbanks, Mrs. D. | Lott, A. |

Mackworth Young, R. C.
 Marshall, Miss B. A. M.
 *Mays-Smith, D. H., M.A., T.D.
 *Mays-Smith, Mrs. D. H.
 †McKee, J.
 Meech, Mrs. F. M.
 Messenger, Mrs. L.
 Miller, Mrs. P.
 Milnes, Mrs. F.
 *Moore, S. G.

 Newman, Miss S.
 *Noon, F. J.

 *Palliser, Miss B. M. P.
 *Pannell, F. A.
 Pannell, Mrs. F. A.
 *Parker, Miss R. D.
 *Parker, Miss S. P. G.
 Peplow, Mrs. G.
 Perry, Mrs. A.
 *Phillips, Mrs. C. W. D.
 Pond, Capt. F. C.
 Pope, Mrs. S. A.
 Pullen, Rear Admiral H. F.,
 O.B.E., C.D.

 Quint, Cdr. G. R., Neth. Navy.

 *Radford-Twyman, G.
 *Reid, Mrs. D.
 Ridgway, Rev. G. G. C.
 *Rogers, Miss E. A.
 *Round, Miss V.
 Rymer-Jones, Miss S.

Searight, Mrs. H. E.
 Shanmukharatnam, P. M.
 Shere, Mrs. D. I.
 *Smith, H. R. H., M.B.E.
 *Smith, Mrs. H. R. H.
 Standen, Mrs. F. J.
 Stedman, Miss K. S.
 *Steele, H. L.
 Strange, Miss P. A. M.
 *Stratton, Miss M.
 *Strong, Mrs. S. V.
 *Symons, H.

†Thomas, B. L.
 Thomas, Miss M. G.
 *Tinniswood, Miss V. T.
 Trotter, Miss I.

Urwick, Mrs. W. D.
 Urwick, Miss A.

Vaile, Miss E.
 *Vaile, G. B.
 Van Moll, Dr. J. A. M.
 Vassalli, Miss S.

Wenden, H.
 Wenden, Mrs. H.
 Whatmore, P.
 Wimbush, Mrs. O. C. B.
 *Wiley, Dr. W. V. C.
 Williams, C., A.R.C.M.
 Wood, C.
 Wybrants, Miss R. M.
 Wyndham Stevenson, Rev. Dr. R.

DESCENDANTS OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER

Applin, Miss M.

 †Boden, Mrs. Harry Clark
 †Bray, Miss L. E.
 Bray, Sir Joselyn
 *Burne, Miss V. M. Knightley

 Callihan, Mrs. William Harnest
 Cave, Mrs. R.
 †Cunliffe-Fraser, Mrs. M.

 de Bay, X. P. Spruyt
 Douglas Lane, C. S. P.

 Fairbank, Brig. C. A. H.

 †Greene, Alderman Mrs. J., J.P.

 Hammack, Mrs. I. Gower
 †Harris, L. M.
 *Hemp, W. J., M.A., F.S.A.
 †Hemp, Mrs. W.
 Hill, Mrs. P. M.

Horton, Mrs. Charles Wallace
 Houblon, Mrs. A., M.V.O.
 †Howes, J. W., M.A.

 *Knatchbull-Hugessen, P. M.

 †Laird, M. A.
 Lloyd, J. D. Knatchbull, F.S.A.

 †MacLagan, M., O.St.J., M.A., F.S.A.
 *Maclean, Mrs. R.
 †Menzies, I. A.
 †Mitten, A. W. D.
 Musgrave, Mrs. A.

 Sadler, Miss D. Rout
 Somerset, Mrs. Raglan, J.P.
 *Somerset, H. V. F.

 *Travers, Mrs. P. B.

 †Watson, Miss D. V.
 *Woods, J. Tenison

†Life Members.

*Subscriber under seven-year covenant.

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY

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

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

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

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

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

LIST OF WORK DONE

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

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

Purchase of Statue for Beaufort Chapel.
 FitzWilliams Plate in Bray Chapel.
 Restoration of the Porch of Honour.
 Colouring and gilding of East Door.
 Altar rails.
 Restoration of East wall, roof and oriel in Dean's Cloister.
 Purchase of Norfolk Plate.

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.

HISTORICAL MONOGRAPHS RELATING TO ST GEORGE'S CHAPEL

THE following Historical Monographs relating to the Chapel are available to Friends and Descendants at the specially reduced prices indicated. Application for them, together with remittances, should be made to the publishers: Oxley & Son (Windsor) Ltd., 4 High Street, Windsor. The Monographs will also be on sale in the Guildhall, Windsor, at the Annual General meeting of the Friends.

<i>The Knights of the Garter, 1348-1939</i> , by the Rev. E. H. Fellowes	7s. 6d.
<i>The Plate of St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle</i> , by E. A. Jones	7s. 6d.
<i>The Inventories of St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, 1384-1667</i> , by M. F. Bond	15s. 9d.
<i>St George's Chapel, Windsor, 1348-1416; A Study in Early Collegiate Administration</i> , by A. K. B. Roberts	15s. 9d.
<i>Organists and Masters of the Choristers of St George's Chapel in Windsor Castle</i> , by the Rev. E. H. Fellowes	7s. 6d.
<i>The Military Knights of Windsor, 1352-1944</i> , by the Rev. E. H. Fellowes	11s. 3d.
<i>The Vicars or Minor Canons of His Majesty's Free Chapel of St George in Windsor Castle</i> , by the Rev. E. H. Fellowes	11s. 3d.
<i>Fasti Wyndesorienses: The Deans and Canons of St George's Chapel</i> , by the Rev. S. L. Ollard	15s. 9d.
<i>The Woodwork of the Choir</i> , by M. R. James, with photographic supplement by Mrs. M. Ollard	7s. 6d.

All books except the last are bound in blue cloth and lettered in gold. Further volumes are in course of production.

THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF ST. GEORGE'S
with which is amalgamated
THE ASSOCIATION OF THE DESCENDANTS OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER
RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1955

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance at 1st January 1955	859 4 6	Purchase of £850 3½% Defence Bonds	850 0 0
Life Membership Fees and Donations	280 19 6	Balance at 31st December, 1955	
		On Deposit with Thames Valley Trustee Savings Bank	180 0 0
		At Bank on Current Account	110 4 0
			290 4 0
	<u>£1,140 4 0</u>		<u>£1,140 4 0</u>

GENERAL ACCOUNT

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance at 1st January, 1955	2,680	14	7	Completion of restoration of vaulting of Porch of Honour			
Subscriptions	798	9	9	Assistant Secretary	286	18	3
Donation	150	0	0	Printing and Stationery	107	5	0
Sale of Badges	37	10	6	Postages and Sundries	306	10	3
Income Tax recovered in respect of Subscriptions received net	179	14	4	Office Rent	263	3	11
Sale of Publications	248	16	8	Coining and Gilding East Door	20	0	0
Sundry Receipts	18	5	0	Half cent Non-Ferrous Garter Plute	137	12	0
Interest—3½% Defence Bonds	4	10	0	Carving and fitting Edward IV Badge	285	5	0
3½% War Loan	12	5	0	Photographs of Gargoyles	150	15	0
3½% Savings Bonds	6	0	0		150	10	0
3½% Defence Bonds	52	12	11				
Post Office Savings Bank	59	0	7				
	134	8	6				
	<u>£4,247 19 4</u>						
				Balance at 31st December, 1955:	£	s.	d.
				On Deposit with the Post Office Savings Bank	2,284	6	8
				At Bank on Current Account	249	17	4
				In Hand	5	15	11
					2,539	19	11
					<u>£4,247 19 4</u>		

NOTE: On the 31st December, 1955, the Society held the following Investments on Capital Account:

Market Value at 31st Dec., 1955	£	s.	d.
£150 3% Defence Bonds	150	0	0
£1,850 3½% Defence Bonds	1,850	0	0
£350 3½% War Loan	267	15	0
900 National Savings Certificates	942	11	10
£100 3% Savings Bonds, 1955/65	170	0	0
£100 3% Savings Bonds, 1960/70			
	<u>£3,380</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>

E. L. SHEPARD,
Hon. Treasurer.

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

LAYTON-BENNETT, BILLINGHAM & CO.,
Hon. Auditors.
20th January, 1956.

20th January, 1956.

See overleaf.

COVENANT

I,

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

made on the (a) day of 19.....

DATED THIS (b) day of 19.....

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

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED by the above named

..... (Signature)

IN THE PRESENCE OF

Name

Address

Occupation

* Insert the amount of subscription actually paid.

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

BANK ORDER

(Kindly return to the Hon. Secretary, 2 The Cloisters, Windsor Castle.)

To Bank

..... Branch

Please pay to Barclays Bank Limited, Windsor, for the credit of the account of the Society of the Friends of St George's and Descendants of the Knights of the Garter the sum of

..... pounds shillings pence

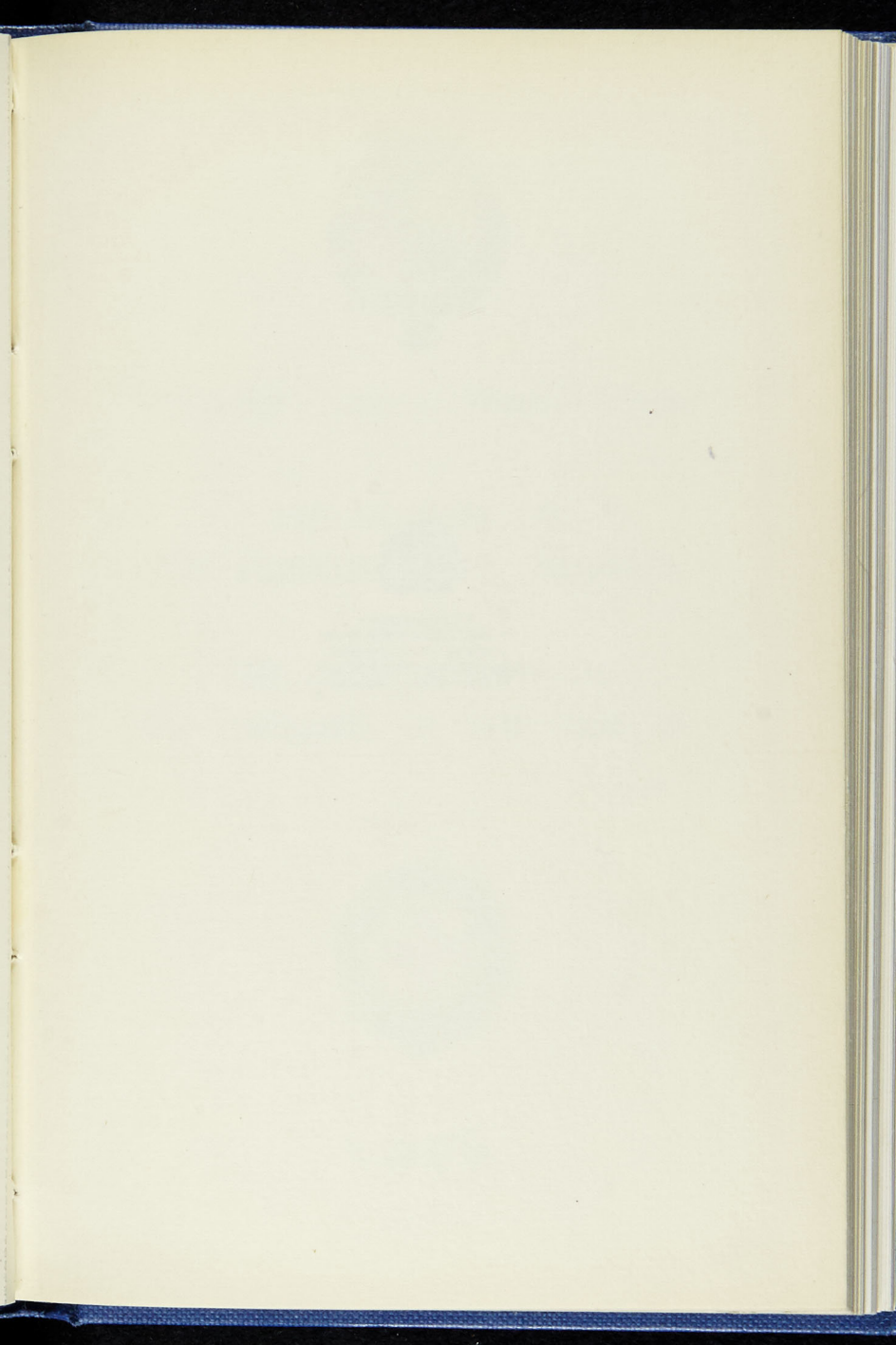
now and every year on the same day until further notice.

Signature.....

Date.....

2d.

Stamp





BY APPOINTMENT
TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
OXLEY & SON (WINDSOR) LTD.
4 HIGH STREET, WINDSOR