

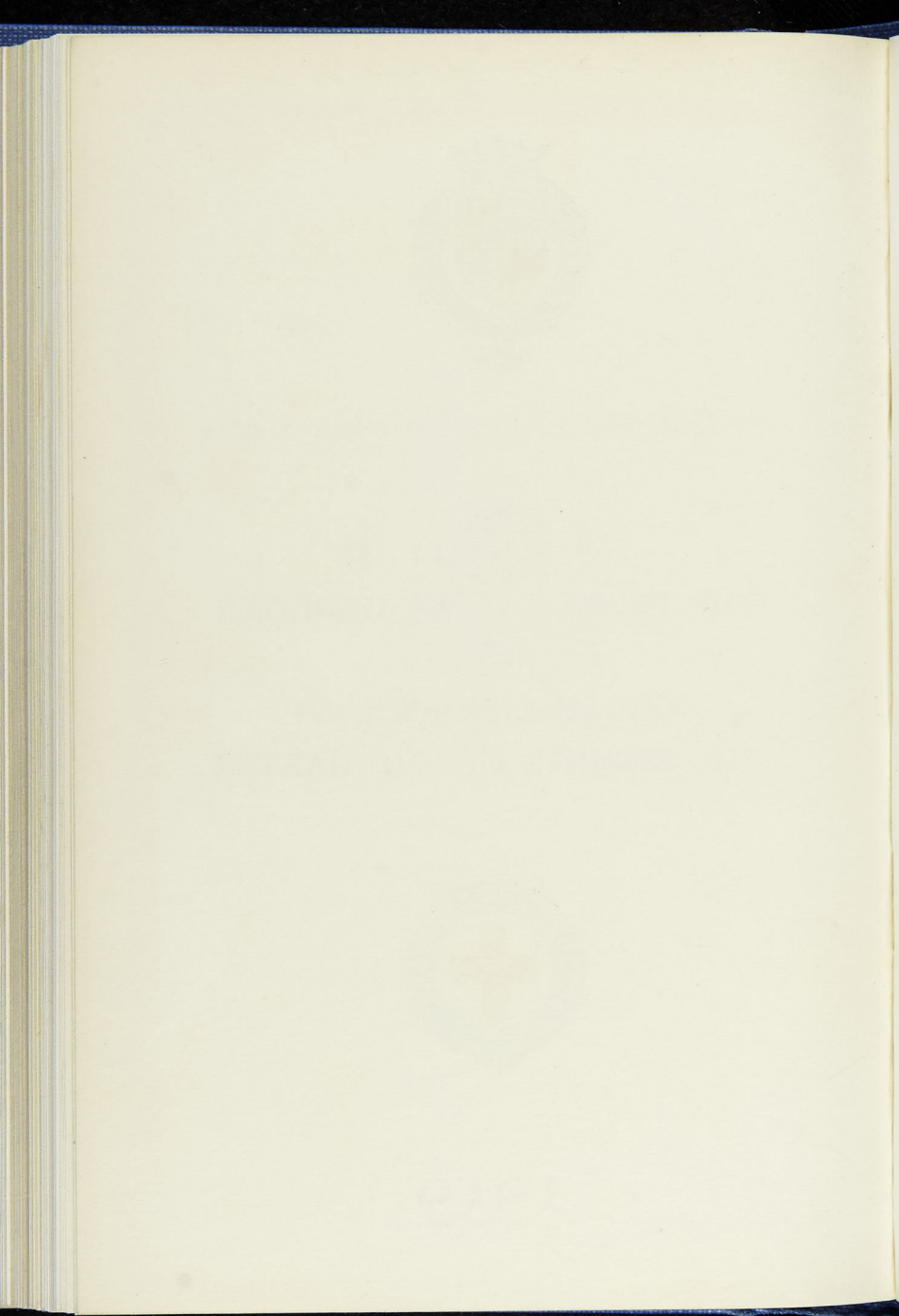


St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle

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



1959





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AND
THE DESCENDANTS OF
THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER



REPORT
to 31st December, 1959

Price Two Shillings and Ninepence, post free
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1959

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THE DEAN'S LETTER

THE DEANERY,
WINDSOR CASTLE.

February 1960.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,

To those who were privileged to know him personally, and indeed to the nation at large, it was a real shock to learn just before Christmas that the Earl of Halifax had died suddenly of heart failure. We are much the poorer for the loss of his wisdom, experience and charm, perhaps most of all for his sheer goodness of heart. He was one of the few truly great men of the century.

We in particular owe him a debt of gratitude for the practical concern he has recently shown in the future of St George's and I believe you will be glad to know what has recently been going forward, largely under his guidance and leadership.

Early in 1958 The Queen, who is keenly interested in her Chapel, allowed me to speak to the Knights of the Garter of my grave anxiety for its future. When the Knights learned that in spite of the regrettable necessity of charging an entrance fee to the Chapel the Dean and Canons were now quite unable, with their strictly limited resources, to maintain the great traditions of their trust, they called a meeting of the Order in the House of Lords. At their first meeting the Knights definitely associated themselves with us in our appeal for £200,000. Lord Halifax was voted into the chair and has ever since given much thought and guidance to the project. The first stage of the appeal was to be a private approach to Banks, Insurance Companies and big business firms. A carefully prepared booklet was sent out, signed by the Chairman as Chancellor of the Order and by myself as Dean and Register, frequently backed by covering letters from Members of the Order. In this way a sum of £65,000 was generously contributed. The second stage will open almost at once, under expert professional management, in the hope that within a year or so the balance of £135,000 may be found. Lord Alexander of Tunis has willingly agreed to succeed Lord Halifax as Chairman. His name will carry us far on our way and I can look with renewed confidence to the future.

We have already felt justified in appointing Mr. Davies to be permanent stone-mason for St George's, with a house in the Horseshoe Cloister and a workshop now under construction at the North-west corner of the Chapel.

The College, as you know, was founded by King Edward III in close association with the Order of the Garter in 1348 and hitherto has been solely responsible for both maintenance and fabric, having received few grants or subsidies from outside. The Dean and Canons are, and always will be, deeply grateful to the Order for coming so swiftly to their aid, and for sharing our resolve to secure as far as may be the future well-being of this priceless heritage.

At the next Garter Service The Queen will invest and instal the Duke of Northumberland and Field-Marshal Sir William Slim, whom Her Majesty has chosen to be Knights Companions of the Order. We are not yet at liberty to add their illustrious names to the list of Vice-Presidents.

This year mercifully we have few domestic changes to record. I must however put in a word of welcome to the Rev. Donald Fehrenbach, who joined us in September as a Minor Canon; also to Mr. Clement McWilliam, who succeeds Mr. Richard Greening as assistant organist. And by the way, what kind and efficient people bank managers are! Warm thanks are due to Mr. Shepherd, our retiring Treasurer, and to Mr. Toole, who succeeds him.

With the best of good wishes, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

ERIC HAMILTON, Bishop,
Dean of Windsor.

EDITOR'S NOTES

The Appeal for St George's Chapel

The Dean has spoken in his "Letter" of what has been undoubtedly the most important event of the past year in the affairs of St George's, namely, the launching, by the Dean and Canons in association with the Knights Companions of the Order of the Garter, of the Private Appeal for a sum of £200,000 to provide for the preservation of the Chapel and its Collegiate buildings. These buildings consist roughly of the Deanery, the three Cloisters, the Canons' houses, the houses of the Minor Canons, Organists and Lay Clerks, the Curfew Tower, the "Aerary" (or Treasury) and the Chapter Library as well as the buildings which together comprise the Choir School.

Some members of the Society will probably be surprised and perhaps shocked to learn that so beloved an institution as St George's could ever have got itself into a situation in which it lacks the funds necessary for its preservation. It may therefore be of interest to touch briefly on some of the factors that have gone to the making of this situation and have, in fact, at last brought it to a crisis.

Most of the thousands of visitors from this country who come to see and admire St George's Chapel would probably be puzzled to answer, if they were asked, who they thought was responsible for the upkeep and preservation of this most splendid national monument. It would be unfair to put the question to visitors from Overseas who could not be expected to understand the anomalies and illogicalities of English ecclesiastical finance. Even, however, if the visitors from this country realised that despite the fact that St George's Chapel and its Collegiate buildings are within the "curtain wall" of Windsor Castle, it is neither Her Majesty the Queen, nor Her Majesty's Ministry of Works who is responsible for the Chapel but the Dean and Canons of St George's alone,

those questioned would probably still suppose that the Dean and Canons must be helped in their task by a substantial grant-in-aid from State funds. There would probably be no one who would be anything but incredulous if told the truth, namely, that with the exception of a trifling annual payment of £150 from the Ministry of Works, the Dean and Canons receive no grant-in-aid of any kind whatsoever from State funds. Moreover, owing to the fact that St George's Chapel is a distinct and separate freehold and an "ecclesiastical peculiar", that is to say, "a Church within the jurisdiction of another than the Ordinary in whose Diocese it lies", the Dean and Canons receive no grant from the Church Commissioners who control the finances of the Church of England and who profess themselves powerless to make St George's Chapel a grant-in-aid precisely on the grounds of this special status. The Dean and Canons have therefore nothing but the private resources of the Chapel out of which to defray the cost of repairs and maintenance of buildings in their charge, plus the running expenses of the Chapel, College and Choir School, which include the payment of their own stipends (unaltered for about a hundred years), the salaries of the Minor Canons, Chapter Clerk, Organists and Lay Clerks, Masters of the Choir School, Clerk of the Works, Vergers, Craftsmen, etc. But even this is not the whole story.

Probably at no time in the history of the Chapel, except perhaps during the 17th and 18th centuries, have the Dean and Canons possessed all the funds which they needed to meet the many calls upon their income. Time was, however, when this income which was derived mainly from landed estates with which pious benefactors had endowed St George's during the centuries since its foundation, was bound to grow greater as land increased in value¹. In 1867 however, the Dean and Canons were obliged under an Order in Council to surrender their landed property to the Ecclesiastical (now the Church) Commissioners. In return for the surrender of this actual (and potential) income the Commissioners undertook to make the Dean and Canons a fixed annual payment. They also allotted a sum of about £20,000 to start a Fabric Fund. The fatal flaw in such an agreement was of course the tacit assumption that what the purchasing power of money was at the time the agreement was made it would remain in perpetuity. It has been mainly the steep decline in the value of money since the two World Wars and the consequent rise in the cost of materials and wages that has prevented the Dean and Canons from being able to discontinue the entrance fee to the Chapel which—be it noted—was originally imposed on visitors solely to prevent overcrowding in the summer and not as a revenue producing expedient. Even this

¹ The Chapel was very poor indeed until it received the Bec properties and Edward IV's donations in the 15th century. The New Dotation of 1547 should have made the Dean and Canons very wealthy but until the end of that century law suits consumed much of their wealth. In the 17th and 18th centuries the Chapel was one of the richest ecclesiastical corporations in the country. I am indebted for this information to Mr. M. F. Bond, Hon. Custodian of the Chapter Muniments.

"regrettable necessity" however, does not today enable them—in the Dean's phrase—to "maintain the great traditions of their trust". Thus matters have at length come to a crisis and made the issue of an appeal urgent and unavoidable.

Membership of the Society

During the year under review, 136 new members joined the Society. Of these, 22 claim to be "Descendants" and 114 "Friends". Inevitably there have been losses and this year our losses from the death of several old members have, alas! been rather specially severe. Then, of course, there are "the lapsed" who are always the Hon. Secretary's special "headache"! Two reminders about their subscriptions are sent to those who show signs of lapsing, each year on the date that the subscriptions fall due. In addition, the Annual Report, with its reminder is also sent for two years running. If after these reminders, the Friends' Office fails to elicit any response the name of the person concerned is then deleted from the Roll of Members. The sad fact is that probably a number of members are lost simply in changing their address and failing to notify the office of this change. Having no reminders to pull them up they drift into default by inadvertence, at least so it seems! However this may be, total losses from all causes amounted during the year to 106, which means that the Society's net gain in membership for the year was 30. This is not a figure on which the Society can congratulate itself, especially when it is remembered that were it not for Mr. R. C. Hartley's record breaking "innings" of 174 new members (still "not out" in December 1959) it would look very much worse. I do therefore urge every member of the Society, if they can, to enrol at least one new Friend during the year that is ahead of us.

Finances of the Society

A Statement showing Receipts and Payments under the Capital Account and the General Account for the year ended 31st December, 1959, is printed, as is customary, at the end of this Report. The principal work undertaken by the Society during the year was that of installing "Silica Gel" Air Conditioning Apparatus in the Chapel Library. As will be seen from the Statement the cost of this apparatus worked out at approximately £620.

Anonymous Gift of £100

Members of the Society will rejoice to learn of the anonymous gift, in July last, of £100 to the General Fund of the Society. It is not often that a purely routine reminder of a subscription due meets with so truly princely a response!

List of the Principal Special Services that took place at St George's Chapel during the year 1959.

- Jan. 30 The Royal Stuart Society attended Evensong.
- Mar. 21 Dedication of Altar in the Oliver King Chapel in memory of the Rev. Canon E. M. Venables.
Confirmation for boys of St George's School.

- Mar. 26 Service for the distribution of the Royal Maundy
by Her Majesty the Queen.
April 26 National Scout Service.
July 18 Old Boys of St George's School attended a Memorial
Service for Choristers who fell in the Second
World War.
Dec. 24 Service of Nine Lessons and Carols.

Other Contents of the Report

In this Annual Report we are privileged to publish three articles which it is hoped will be of interest to members of the Society. Canon Fisher, the Librarian, has kindly contributed what amounts to the first full report on the working of the new air-conditioning plant. It is clear from this article that the plant is already effecting considerable improvement in atmospheric conditions within the library. Mrs. Bond, taking two inventories as the material for her vignette of life in Windsor Castle in the mid-seventeenth century, draws an illuminating contrast between the creature comforts that would have been enjoyed in the Deanery and those in the house of a "Poor Knight" of the period. Lastly, the article on St George's Choir School will I am sure be welcome to many Friends who do not realise how ancient the school is and how distinguished has been its record.

C. F. BATTISCOMBE.



PLATE I.
GENERAL VIEW OF THE INTERIOR OF THE CHAPTER LIBRARY. THE 'SILICA GEL' APPARATUS CAN BE SEEN IN THE LEFT BACKGROUND

AIR CONDITIONING IN THE CHAPTER LIBRARY

By J. A. FISHER

THIS fine building, with its southern end facing into the Horseshoe Cloister and its northern end overlooking Thames Street, was built about 1415, perhaps as a hall for the Priest-Vicars and Clerks of St George's. With some changes, it remained in use as a hall until 1550, when the King's Commissioners gave order that it was to be divided into two parts, "and one lodging to be made at the Collidge charge in one end, for the schoolmaster of Grammar, and in the other end at the Collidge charge, another lodging for the Schoolmaster of Musieke". This conversion presumably applied not only to the Hall, but also to the rooms beneath it.

The next change occurred between 1692 and 1698. At this time the books of the Chapter Library, which had been housed in what is now the Chapter Room on the West side of the Dean's Cloister, were removed first into "Dr. Vossius his room", and then to the Hall. From that time the Hall has been used as a Chapter Library.¹

It is curious that when in the 1940's a special committee was formed to discuss the future of the Chapter Library, they found that after 1700 the Library became scrappy and very miscellaneous, whereas it contains a characteristic collection of Ecclesiastical and other books amassed up to that date. It looks as if the change of location was a change for the worse, as far as interest in the Library was concerned. Possibly the Dean and Canons no longer visited it so frequently, now it was further from their rooms. Possibly they found the Hall too cold and damp for purposes of study.

The Friends and the Library

Since 1947 a serious attempt has been made to put the Library in order. Most of the miscellaneous books published after 1700 were sold and the proceeds invested to provide a small annual income towards maintenance of the remaining books. The Friends gave £100 towards the first costs of renovation and later, in 1950, £875 to cover the decoration of the Library. Meanwhile a new boiler had been installed and Mr. Coupland Maile had generously given 150 chairs, so that the room could be used for meetings. A few years later the roof was repaired and parts of the floor and floor supports renewed. In consequence of this work, we now have a fine well-decorated room, surrounded with heavy leatherbound volumes, which looks ideal for quiet study and research—and can, as the Friends know, make a suitable meeting place for up to 150 people. Unfortunately, until the Friends of St. George's again came to its rescue, it was almost impossible to use owing to excessive damp.

Humidity in the air is measured in a scale from 0-100, where 100 represents complete saturation, when the air can hold no more

¹Sir William St. John Hope gives a detailed history of the Library in his *Windsor Castle*, Vol. II (1913), pp. 520-1. Canon Anthony Deane commented on some of the more interesting books in it in his article, "The Chapter Library", *Friends' Report*, 1934, pp. 10-13.

moisture and drops of water begin to form; 40 represents a dry atmosphere like that of a bright sunny day; while between 55 and 65 lies the normally pleasant humidity which is not felt as overdry or overdamp. More to the point, this level of humidity is best for keeping books in good condition. If the atmosphere becomes too dry, they grow brittle, the spines crack more easily and the edges of pages crumble and wear away. There has hitherto been no danger of that in the Chapter Library. When a hygrometer was installed there in 1958 it registered a humidity fluctuating between 65 and 95, confirming the clear impression of all who had tried to work in it, that it was a damp, rheumatically place. Books under such conditions tend to grow blotchy and discoloured as moulds begin to grow on them, the pages cockle, and in time both pages and binding are ruined. Perhaps the Chapter may count themselves fortunate that the Library was cold as well as damp, too cold for book moulds to grow.

Last year, in order to remedy this excessive damp, the Friends generously offered to cover the cost of purchasing and installing an Air Drying Apparatus, of a type which has coped successfully with excess humidity in a number of record offices and libraries. Such an apparatus was installed by the Chapter in the Aerary in December 1951 (as was noted in the *Friends' Report*, 1951, p. 9), and has undoubtedly saved many hundreds of manuscripts there which were seriously infected with fungus. The success of this equipment in the Aerary during the past eight years, largely influenced the Chapter to equip the Library with similar apparatus. It was accordingly installed last August by Messrs. Silica-Gel, the makers, and has been working ever since.

Men are usually foolish to expect that things or people will be both decorative and efficient and A.D.A. is no exception. The apparatus stands four square on the Library floor almost opposite the entrance. From its top a large duct ascends to the top of the book-cases and runs along most of the west wall. Since the apparatus is encased in a rectangular metal box, little is to be seen of its mechanism. The dual thermometers in its face stare placidly at the visitor, and hidden on one side a red light may glow; but that is all. The only clear evidence of work being done is the sound of air rushing through the apparatus.

That it does its work efficiently there is already no doubt. During the first three months a few minor adjustments had to be made, but even so a startling change was registered in the hygrometer. The Autumn of 1958 had produced readings not unlike a cross-section of the Alps, the peaks with readings of 95 per cent faithfully recording the damps and mists of a Windsor Autumn; the valleys at 60 per cent or even lower, recording the few fine days when the then Librarian, Canon Bentley, had opened all the windows. The Autumn of 1959, admittedly much drier, has produced duller readings. Occasional little hillocks reaching up to 65 per cent represent rain or mist outside; occasional valleys as low as 50 per cent were probably due to the over-enthusiasm of A.D.A. who was not yet

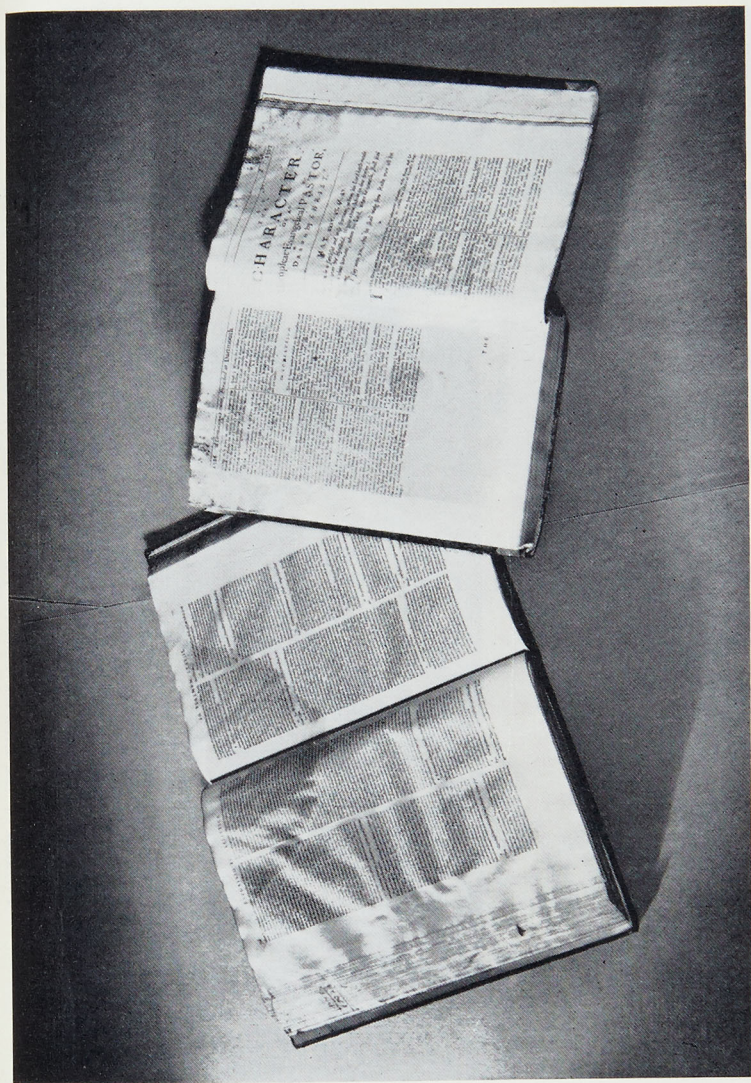


PLATE II.
TWO PRINTED BOOKS FROM THE CHAPTER LIBRARY, MORE THAN THREE HUNDRED YEARS OLD, SHOWING DAMAGE DUE TO EXCESSIVE HUMIDITY

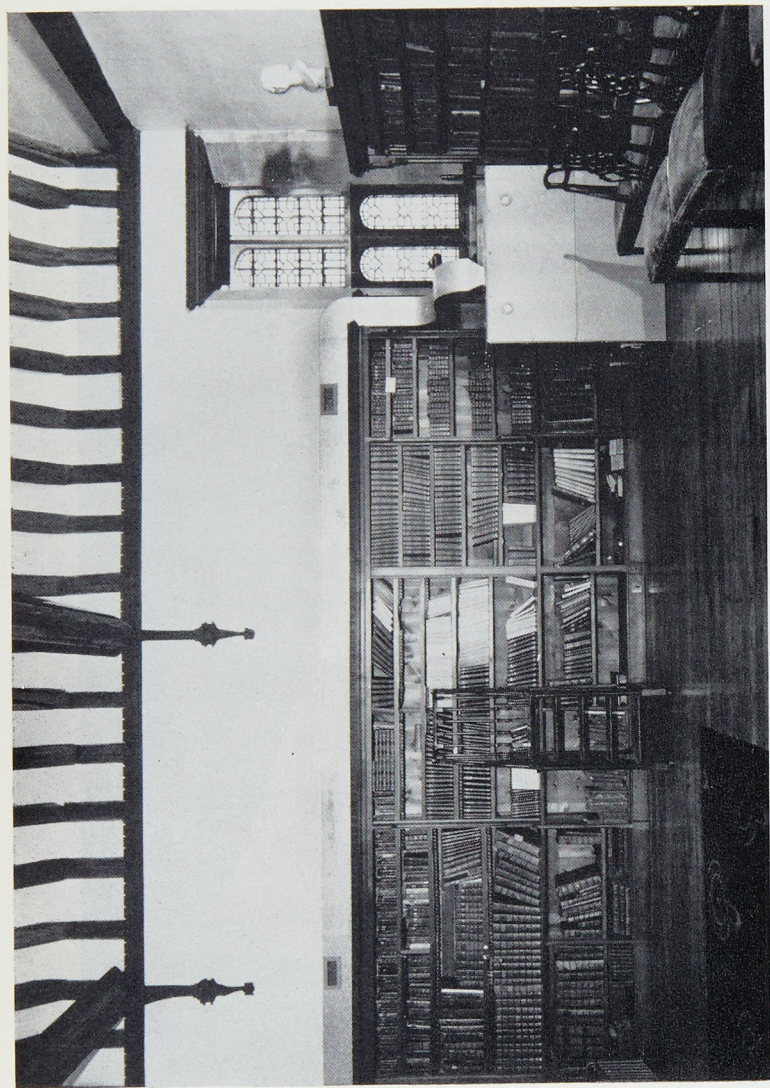


PLATE III.
INTERIOR OF THE CHAPTER LIBRARY. THE 'SILICA GEL' APPARATUS IS ON THE RIGHT

perfectly disciplined to her task. Most of the readings show an uneventful line just under 60 per cent.

It is immensely satisfying to the Chapter of St George's to know that its valuable collection of old books is now preserved from the evils of damp. It will now be possible for us to restore the books already damaged, with the assurance that once restored they are not likely to suffer again. In the meantime, undeterred by damp or cold, Miss Ellison and her helpers have been patiently making an accurate and complete catalogue of the library's contents. When Miss Ellison first undertook this work seven years ago, she decided, after a preliminary survey, to catalogue first the books published in England, since these were the majority and were likely to include all the most valuable books. Up-to-date she has catalogued a great part of the general section of the Library, leaving the Classical and Theological works still to be done. She is now engaged on the most tedious section, the great collection of sermons and pamphlets. Since each volume of these may require up to twenty reference cards, this part of the work must necessarily proceed slowly. It is, however, of great importance that it should be thoroughly done since a rare pamphlet may well be of more value to historians than a large tome. It is very satisfactory that in this task we should have the help of Miss Ellison's careful and accurate scholarship.

TWO SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY INVENTORIES

By SHELAGH M. BOND

IN the Aerary, among the records of the Dean and Canons of Windsor, is a large register bound in white vellum¹. Its pages are of strong hand-made paper, which must have been bought just after King Charles II was restored to the throne. The writing on these pages is extremely varied—some of it neat and scholarly, other hands flourishing or spidery or thick—the handwriting of many different people over some three quarters of a century from Charles II to George II. Into it were copied wills, grants of administration and inventories of the goods of the deceased covering the years 1662 to 1735. These inventories had to be drawn up at the time of granting of probate, or of issuing of letters of administration in the case of intestacy.

The presence of this register among the Chapter records may at first seem surprising, but can be easily explained. Until 1857 the proving of wills in England was undertaken, as a general rule, by the Bishop of each diocese, except in the case of wills concerning goods in more than one diocese when probate was granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Royal Free Chapel of St George in Windsor Castle is a "peculiar", which means that it stands outside the jurisdiction of any Bishop. Therefore the wills of residents within the Castle were proved by the Dean or his *locum tenens*. As with many English institutions, the date when the Dean first exercised this power is uncertain, nor is it known when his proving of wills came to end. It was probably during the middle years of the 18th century, and had certainly ceased before probate was taken from the ecclesiastical courts in 1857 and entrusted to the Common Law.

The interest and importance of the wills and inventories thus copied into the Windsor register are obvious. To the historian and biographer, to the genealogist and local antiquary, the wills of Windsor Deans, Canons and Military Knights yield much vital and unique information. The inventories are often detailed, and tell us how their houses were furnished; how they sat, slept and cooked; and whether they preferred the furniture of their parents and grandparents or followed the new fashions of their own times.

Printed below are the texts of two of these hundred inventories, and they may be regarded as typical of the rest in style and interest. The first is the inventory of the goods of Dean Brune Ryves, a supporter of King Charles I in his exile, who was appointed Dean on 25th August, 1660. He died on 13th July 1677 in the Deanery. His will was proved on 27th July, 1677. The second is that of Edmund Barber, a poor, or military, knight of Windsor, who died

¹ W.R. XIII. B.2.

on 4th July, 1679¹. His inventory was taken, or "appraised", on 10th July and his will proved on 16th July, 1679. The spelling of the originals has been preserved, but modern punctuation added. A glossary of unusual terms is given at the end.

To the modern reader of these inventories the first impression is that the houses contained little furniture and certainly little comfort, especially in the large rooms of the Deanery. There are no soft chairs, few curtains at the windows and no carpets on the floors, for even at this date carpets were usually draped on tables and not subjected to hard wear under foot. Chairs with arms, or elbow chairs, are rare. There is no provision for artificial light other than candles. The large beds, with their testers, curtains and valances seem to have been the most sumptuous items of furniture. The prices put on furniture seem low, but this is because of the great change in the value of money. On the other hand, Dean Ryves had plate worth £115 0s. 11d., at 5s. 2d. an ounce. Today silver is worth 7s. 6d. an ounce—not a great increase. It is interesting to observe that he kept so much plate and actual coin (£516 1s.) in the Deanery at the time of his death—perhaps for greater security.

The Dean's possessions were clearly more valuable than those of the Poor Knight, for they included a splendid bed in the red chamber, window curtains, a piece of tapestry in the dining room, a library of books worth £50, four Spanish tables (an early use of mahogany for furniture), much plate and ready money, and four coach horses and a coach, valued at £50. Edmund Barber's goods, however, reveal much of his interests for he had "several little pictures", a Bible and other books, tobacco tongs (for his smoking), a "drippin pan and a fryin pan" in his kitchen, and equipment for home brewing, including two beer stands, several tubs, "glass bottles for drink" and a frame to drain bottles. The term "other lumber" found in inventories does not mean rubbish, but objects low in value in themselves or made of wood.

Much additional interest is derived from these inventories because they describe the furnishing of the rooms of the present Deanery and of the house of a Military Knight. They help to give a clearer picture of the background to life in the Castle after the Restoration of King Charles II three hundred years ago.

¹ Little is known of Edmund Barber, but see E. H. Fellowes, *The Military Knights of Windsor, 1352-1944*, p. 37. For Dean Brune Ryves, see S. L. Ollard, *Fasti Wyndesorienses: the Deans and Canons of Windsor*, p. 48, and his portrait between pp. 62 and 63; Sir Owen Morshead, "Royalist Prisoners in Windsor Castle", *Berkshire Archaeological Journal*, LVI (1958) and "St George's under the Commonwealth", *Friends' Report* for 1958, where the Dean's portrait is also reproduced. Sir Owen has since suggested that the name "Brune" may be derived from the family of Brune who were near neighbours of the Ryves in Dorset. The Dorset background of the Ryves family who lived near the Russells (now Dukes of Bedford) probably explains the presence of the Dean's portrait at Woburn.

A True & perfect Inventory of the goods of Dr Brune Ryves late Deane of Windsor appraised by us whose names are underwritten:

In the Redd chamber

One bedstead, rodds, curtaines, double vallens, Tester, headcloth & cupps of redd cloth, 1 elbow-chaire, 2 stooles, table & carpett, featherbed, boulder, 2 pillows, red rugg, 3 blanketts, closestoole, stands, hanging shelfe, 1 paire of brasse andirons, chimney peice, hangings of verders, window curtaine & rod. £14.10.00.

In the great dinning roome

4 Spanish tables, 2 turkey carpetts, 18 turkey work chaires, 3 vellvett cushions, 2 squob frames, 1 peice of tapestry, 1 paire of Brasse andirons, doggs, fiershovell, tongs, 4 sconces. £18.02.00.

In the passage

1 clock. £01.05.00.

In the study

1 elbow chaire, cushion, table, carpett, tongs, doggs & shovell, 1 screwtore £00.13.00.
The Library of Books £50.00.00.

with this provisoe that what soever they shall be sould for above or under accordingly to be advanced or diminished in the dividnt.

In the pulpitt Roome

1 bedstead, rodds, curtaines, vallens, 2 tables & carpetts, 2 old chaires, 1 stoole, one looking glasse, hangings of stript stuff, 1 paire of doggs, 1 feather bed, boulder, 2 pillowes, 1 rugg, 3 blanketts. £08.11.00.

In the Clossett

Wearing apparell, wollen & linen. £30.00.00.
2 robes £10.00.00.
1 chest of drawers, 1 spanish table, 1 hanging shelfe, 2 trunks £00.12.00.

In the Deans chamber

The old stript hangings, 2 paire of Doggs, shovell & tongs, 1 window curtaine & rodd, 1 bedstead, matt & cord & rodds, 1 paire of purple serge curtaines, vallens, headcloth, tester of bukrum, featherbed, boulder, 2 pillowes, 3 blanketts, 1 rugg, 1 old table & carpett. £09.10.00.

In the Gallery

4 chaires, 1 couch, 5 cushions & 1 close stoole & pan, 2 odd blanketts £01.08.00.
Summe of the 1st paage.... .. £144.11.00.

In the sad collour roome

1 bedstead, matt, cord, rodds, curtaines & vallens, counterpaine, tester, headcloth, six chaires & stooles, table & carpett, hangings of sad collour serge, 1 paire of brasse andirons, window curtaines & rodd, 1 feather bed, boulder, green rugg, 3 blanketts.... .. £12.00.00.

In the little dinning roome.

5 peices of tapestry, 3 spanish tables, 12 turkey worke chaires, 6 leather chaires, 2 cushions, 2 pair of doggs, shovell, tongs, bellows, window curtaine and rodd. £17.18.00.

In the low parlor

2 bedsteads, matts, cords, rodds, curtaines, vallens, testers & headclothes, 2 feather bedds & boulders, 1 pillow, 4 blanketts, 2 ruggs, table & carpett, 1 looking glasse. £08.08.00.

In the grooms chamber

1 half headed bedstead, feather bed, boulder, 2 old ruggs, 1 blanket. £02.00.00.

In Thomas his Chamber

1 halfe headed bedstead, canopy and curtaines, featherbed, boulder, 2 blanketts. £02.10.00.

Plate & money in the house

Plate 446½ att 5s 2d per oz	£115.00.11.
A splene cup tipt with silver	£02.00.00.
In money silver	£157.00.00.
1 small fork spoone	00.01.06.
1 little tumbler	00.07.06.
141 Guines att 21s 6d.	151.11.06.
In the little leather trunk	66.16.06.
Broad peices 112 att 23s per peice	128.16.00.
Jacobusses 4 att 25s & other broken peices in number 9	10.00.00.
3 rings & a picture	03.00.00.
more in silver	01.17.00.
A parcell of linen ¹	39.07.00.
Sume totall of ye 2d page	£718.11.11.

In the Kitchen

325 li of pewter in weight att 6d per li	08.02.06.
in brasse & iron ware	07.14.00.

In the wash house

1 great Kettle & iron for the furnace, 1 parcell of Tubbs	01.00.00
--	----------

In the store chamber

1 half headed bedstead, feather bed, rugg, boulder, 2 blanketts, 1 wodden mortar, 1 stone mortar, 1 pestle.	04.00.00.
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In the larder

1 tought, powdring tubb, chopping knife, 1 pair of skalles, 2 peiles.	00.12.00.
--	-----------

In the cellar

1 great baskett, 5 dozen of glasse bottles	00.12.00.
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In the pantry

1 napkin presse, & a case of Knives	00.10.00.
Lumber in the house	01.00.00.
Wood & coales	15.00.00.
4 coaach horses & a coach &c	50.00.00.
Sume of ye 3d page	88.10.06.

144.11.00.

718.11.11.

88.10.06.

Summe totall 951.13.05.

Appraised by us

Sam Hull

John Reeve

A Treu & perfect Inventory of the Goods and Chattells of Capt Edmund Barber late poore Knight of Windsor Castle deceased, taken by us whose names are under subscribed, this present 10th of July 1679.

In the best chamber

Imprimis: One featherbed & boulder, 2 pillows, beadstead, matt & cord, Counterpaine, 3 blanketts with curtaines & vallens of red cloth.	07.06.08.
A trundle bedstead with a Course flockbed & an old rug	00.10.00.
A sute of Hangings of purple printed Lynsy with 2 carpetts of the same	01.05.00.
Four red chaires & a stoole & one wicker chair	01.05.00.
A chest of Drawers	00.13.04.
A scrutore	01.05.00.
A plaine deale Cupboard	00.04.00.
For 2 Tables	00.06.00.
a large looking glasse	00.13.00.

¹ ? Plate or money wrapped in linen.

One pair of fier irons with a pair of Doggs with braste heads, fier shovell & tongs & a pair of bellows	00.07.06.
For severall little pictures	00.13.04.
3 little boxes	00.05.00.
Lynnen of severall sorts for bed & board	05.00.00.
Wearing apparell of severall sorts both wooling & lynning	07.10.00.
A Bible with severall other books	01.00.00.
Ready money and plate	15.00.00.
	43.03.10.

In the Hall

In the Allcove a featherbed & bolster, 2 little pillowes & one bigger pillow with 4 blanketts & Callicoe counterpaine with Curtaines & hangings the same with the Counterpaine	03.06.08.
A settle bed with an old bed & bolster	00.13.04.
12 Turkey work chaires	01.16.00.
A turne back chaire	01.00.00.
2 turned chaires	00.13.00.
4 tables	01.00.00.
Clock & case	01.11.00.
Jack & wait & line	00.08.00.
One paire of Andirons & a pair of doggs, fier shovell, tongs & forke, a Gridiron, 2 pair of potthangers, a slice, tobacco tongs, with a smothering iron, etc.	00.11.00.
3 carpetts, 2 cushings	00.06.08.
2 figures with severall pictures	01.00.00.
A chest & spice box	00.05.00.
A close stoole & pan	00.06.08.
A warminge pan	00.05.00.

13.02.08.

In the Kitchen

Brasse pewter & an iron Pott with Tinn & Earthen vessells	02.00.00.
Fier irons, Spitts, Drippin pan, Fryin pan, 2 sawes	00.08.00.
A Stone Morter	00.04.00.
Wood & coales	01.00.00.
a sea chest, 2 boxes & one Cupboard	00.08.00.
2 beer stands, severall tubbs for drink & washing, 2 pailles with some other wooden vessell	00.08.00.
Glasse bottles for drink	01.00.00.
Dressers & shelves & ladder with other Lumber	00.13.04.

06.13.04.

In the Yard

A Leaden cestern	04.00.00.
A Frame to draine bottles	00.02.00.

04.02.00.

43.03.10.

13.02.8.

06.09.04.

66.09.10.

*Aprized by us**Sam: Hull**James Mauleverer*

GLOSSARY

Andirons, dogs. These were horizontal iron bars on short feet, used for holding up the burning logs on the open fire. They also had vertical arms with a series of brackets to support the spit on which the meat was roasted.

Beds. The framing of the bedstead was laced with stout *cords* on which rested the *mat*, later superseded by the mattress. A *half headed bedstead* had short

corner posts. In the more elaborate type, *rods* supported the *curtains* which hung round the bed. The *tester* was the fitted roof to the bed and the *headcloth* was the back wall or cloth back hanging on a frame, at the head of the enclosed bed. *Cups* or finials surmounted the four corners of the tester. *Settle beds* were settles adapted for alternative use as a seat or bed. *Trundle or truckle beds* were low frames fitted as beds, with wheels or castors, so that they could be rolled under high bedsteads during the day.

Beer stand. This was a stand used for supporting beer barrels.

Broad pieces. This name was applied to the unite or 20s piece (Jacobus or Carolus) of the preceding reigns.

Carpets were usually, at this date, put on the table and not on the floor.

Forkspoon. This was a fork with a spoon bowl, so that it could be used as either.

Jack and weight and line. Jacks made the spit revolve automatically and were an elaborate mechanical contrivance actuated by a weight and gears, used for roasting.

Jacobus was a current but unofficial name of the English gold coin struck in the reign of James I.

Lead cisterns were used in the brewing of beer.

Napkin press. This was a screw press for napkins.

Pothanger. This was a hook from which vessels were suspended from the pot bracket.

Powdering tubs were tubs in which pork and other meats were pickled for winter supplies.

Sad colour probably means dark or sober.

Sconces were wall brackets fitted with candle holders.

Screwtoe means *escritoire*.

Slice. This was a long handled iron implement like a spade used for raking ashes from the brick oven.

Splene cup. This was perhaps used by doctors for "cupping".

Squab (squob) frames. Squabs were removable stuffed cushions.

Turkey work was a direct imitation of pile carpets in which wools were drawn through a canvas foundation and cut to form a pile.

Verdoy (verders) was probably a cloth decorated with flowers and leaves.

The descriptions in the Glossary are based on entries in the *Oxford English Dictionary*; Percy Macquoid and Ralph Edwards, *Dictionary of English Furniture* (1924); C. J. Jackson, *Illustrated History of English Plate* (1911); F. W. Steer, *Farm and Cottage Inventories of Mid-Essex, 1635-1749* (1950).



PLATE IV.

ROUGH SKETCH DEPICTING THE EXTERIOR OF ST GEORGE'S, LOOKING TOWARDS THE NORTH DOOR OF THE CHAPEL, BY JOHN CONSTABLE, R.A. (1776-1837). CONSTABLE WAS A FRIEND OF DR. JOHN FISHER (CANON OF WINDSOR 1786, BISHOP OF EXETER 1803 AND BISHOP OF SALISBURY 1807) AND OF ARCHDEACON FISHER, DR. FISHER'S SON, AND USED TO STAY WITH THEM AT WINDSOR. THE LAST OCCASION WHEN THE ARTIST STAYED AT WINDSOR WAS IN 1829.¹

¹ See article by Sir Owen Morshead, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., in the *Annual Report* for 1950, pp. 24-26.

SOME NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF ST GEORGE'S SCHOOL¹

IN the statutes of the College of St George drawn up in 1352 on behalf of Edward III in connection with his foundation of the Order of the Garter, it was ordained that there should be six boy choristers "endowed with sweetness of voice" and the sum of £3 6s. 8d. a year was granted to each of them. One of the thirteen priest-vicars on the establishment of the new college was responsible for the boys; he took their salaries and fees, bought their food and gave them back at the end of the year anything that was left over. He also, of course, taught them, and received for his services the sum of 26s. 8d. a year in addition to his stipend of £8. The first master of the choristers, of whom we have any record, was Adam Hull, who was also organist. Hull was in office for at least a year, starting in 1362. One of these early masters, Roger Brancote, 1370-72, was paid at the exalted rate of 40s. a year but no precedent was created! During the years 1407 and 1408 a triumvirate was in power and one cannot but feel that Messrs. Kelly, Pounger and Thomas? (no known surname) had a fairly easy time though of course, the reward was slight.

The appointment of Lawrence Dreweryn, 1415-18, who was one of the first Lay Clerks to become master of the choristers, was clearly unstatutory. It was evidently, however, successful, for from then to the end of the fifteenth century the mastership of the choristers was usually in the hands of a lay clerk who was often the Organist as well.

Where these early choristers lived is open to doubt, but it seems probable that they had a room somewhere in the north wall of the Castle, probably where No. 24 now stands. Dean Urswick repaired these dwellings in about 1490 and presented the choristers with a bell, partly in return for which a grateful chapter established a Chantry in his memory in the N.W. chapel of the Nave and decreed that choristers should repeat Latin prayers there daily for the repose of his soul. The choristers had by this time been increased in number to 13, but when, or by what means, they were recruited we shall never know although there is some evidence to suggest that some of them were pressed into service. Items such as expenses, riding to London "Pro Willelmo Dilly, Chorist.", and expenses for spending three days in London to fetch back two choristers named Cowper and Maister exist in the chapter accounts of 1440. However this may be, it is certainly true that Queen Elizabeth decreed that boys could be taken for the Windsor Choir from all other choirs except her personal one and that of St Paul's.

By 1519 the condition of the choristers seems to have been pretty appalling; disease was rife and discipline so lax that they are said to have led a "wandering and unquiet life", so much so in fact that Dr. James Denton built the "New Commons" or "Denton's Commons" as it came to be called, in order that the boys and the chantry priests present might at any rate eat in reasonable comfort.

¹The author of this article wishes to remain anonymous.—Ed.



PLATE V.
 'MARBECKE'S,' ONCE THE RESIDENCE OF JOHN MARBECKE, ORGANIST AND LAY CLERK OF ST. GEORGE'S, BORN c. 1510, DIED c. 1585.
 THE TERRACE AND ENTRANCE TO THE CHAPTER LIBRARY ARE SEEN ON THE LEFT

It seems, however, that they continued to sleep in their old quarters, which were more or less adjacent, and went to "Denton's Commons" for food, and to wash in a "laver and Ledde" provided for them in the narrow yard.¹

Strict rules were laid down and it was expressly stipulated that "Ne queresters or half commoner² in the same commons not beyng at mannys state under the payne of bettyng³ and sharp correction doon by them that have governyng and rulle of them Pley atencys⁴ or cast ony baall or stones within the gattes and precyncte of the said newe commons or without the gatte of the north syde of ye church and from the vicares well Estward toward the Chapitre house"⁵.

This comparatively comfortable life of the choristers came to an end in 1550. The Windsor Chantries had been expressly exempted from the act of confiscation, but the Chantry Priests were no longer allowed to go on living in the Castle or to carry out their duties in the chapel. "Denton's Commons" was put to other uses and the choristers had to move.

They were now lodged in the former quarters of two of the Chantry Priests which formed a continuation of the north heel of the Horseshoe Cloisters. These quarters extended as far as the pump, which still stands on the north side of the nave, and were demolished in 1843. How long choristers lived in these rooms is open to doubt. They may have lived there until 1843, but we know that before that date their school-room, at any rate, was elsewhere.

Thomas Wicks, the son of William III's wheel postillion, became a chorister in 1826 and when well over 80 and still a Vicar Choral of Wells Cathedral, wrote some reminiscences of his time at Windsor under the headmastership of a lay clerk called Josiah French. This formidable man taught his little flock in a large room "over a gateway in the Horseshoe Cloisters . . . which overlooked the road".

It seems that, at this time, some of the boys, at any rate, lived in the town and there is evidence to suggest that at one time a building in Adelaide Square was used as a school.

A Mr. Pearson, some time Vicar of Combe near Hungerford, came to Windsor in 1850 to give the boys a classical education and succeeded Mr. French as headmaster in 1856. This was shortly after the school had been re-opened in September '55, in what were then Nos. 26 and 27 Horseshoe Cloisters. He tells in his reminiscences of the difficulties under which he laboured in the early days when services and practices took up most of the day and the boys had to attend Eton College Chapel on all Saints' Days!⁶

St. John Hope would have us believe that about this time the boys were taught in the little room under the Urswick Chapel, once

¹ St. John Hope, p. 512. ² probably an apprentice choirboy. ³ beating.

⁴ at tennis. ⁵ St. John Hope, p. 514.

⁶ For more than a century the choirs of Eton and St George's had been for all practical purposes amalgamated. Separation of the choirs did not take place until 1867.

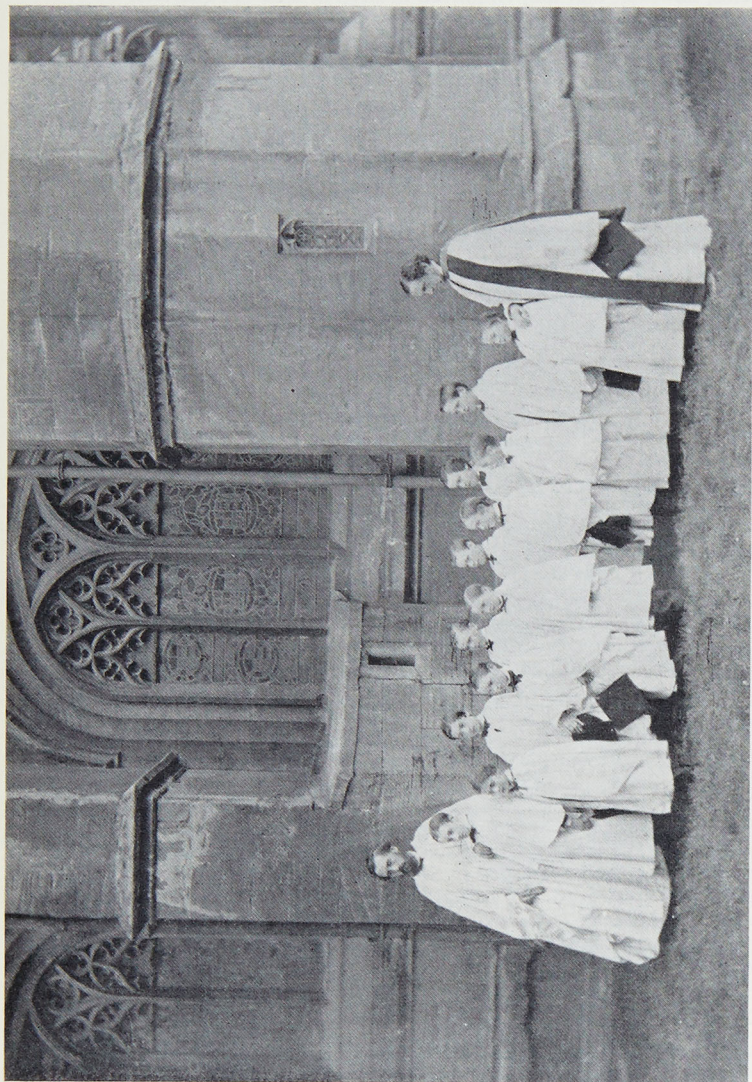


PLATE VI.

THE FIRST KNOWN PHOTOGRAPH OF THE CHORISTERS OF ST GEORGE'S. THE BEARDED FIGURE ON THE LEFT IS THE HEADMASTER, MR. BRANSOM. F. WILLIS, FROM WHOM WE LEARN SO MUCH ABOUT THE SCHOOL AT THIS DATE, IS THIRD FROM THE LEFT IN THE BACK ROW. THE PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN IN 1865

a Chantry Priest's lodging, later a chapter wine cellar and now a workshop. This room seems likely, however, to have been used only as a temporary measure during some re-building elsewhere.

Mr. Pearson was succeeded in 1856 by Mr. Bransom who ruled the School for over 30 years. During his early years he used the building in the Horseshoe Cloisters, but in the late '60's the building had to be vacated for restoration. Where the boys went then is not clear. Perhaps to Adelaide Square, perhaps to the old wine cellar. What is certain is that in 1871 the boys moved to the house now called Marbeck's and for the first time they really formed a proper school.

The late Dr. Hubert Hunt, who was for many years Organist at Bristol Cathedral, tells us much about the school in its early days at Marbeck's. From the school window the boys had much to look at in the streets below, including on one occasion the Royal Stag Hounds in full cry on the Brocas and, what must have been most amusing, a collision between the Guards' Band and a large flock of sheep. Dr. Hunt says that the clang of falling brass instruments was clearly audible from the schoolroom.

At this time choristers still wore mourning on occasion over their surplices (they wore no cassocks), a black sash tied in a large bow on their right hip, a black band on their square caps and black gloves.

Lessons meant little in those days. Singing was the only thing that mattered. There were no examinations and no prizes. Informal games were played on the parade ground and boys also played in the Home Park and on one occasion at least they had a cricket match against the drummer boys stationed in the town.

From the reminiscences of Mr. Fred Willis, who until recently was a regular attendant at all old St George's Boys' functions, although well over 90, we learn much of Mr. Bransom, who figures in the first known photograph of the choir. Loved by some boys, Bransom appears to have been greatly feared by others. He was evidently no believer in sparing the rod. Choristers worked hard in those days and in five years Willis claims to have had only five weeks holiday. Choir practices were held in the Curfew Tower, the accompanist using a small organ which now stands in the Music Room of St George's School.

When Mr. Bransom retired in 1891 the Rev. W. G. Edwards, a Minor Canon, carried on the headmastership for a time. In 1892 Canon Dalton, who was then Steward of the Chapter, suggested a scheme which completely changed the lot of the choristers. From then onwards the Choir School became a Preparatory School where choristers were prepared to go on to the Public Schools. The number of choristers was raised to 24 and other boarders (called "supers") and a few day boys were taken. This, by the way, is not the first occasion on which non-choristers have been included in the school, for we learn that "choristers and other children" were taught together as early as 1550. The change in the numbers and character

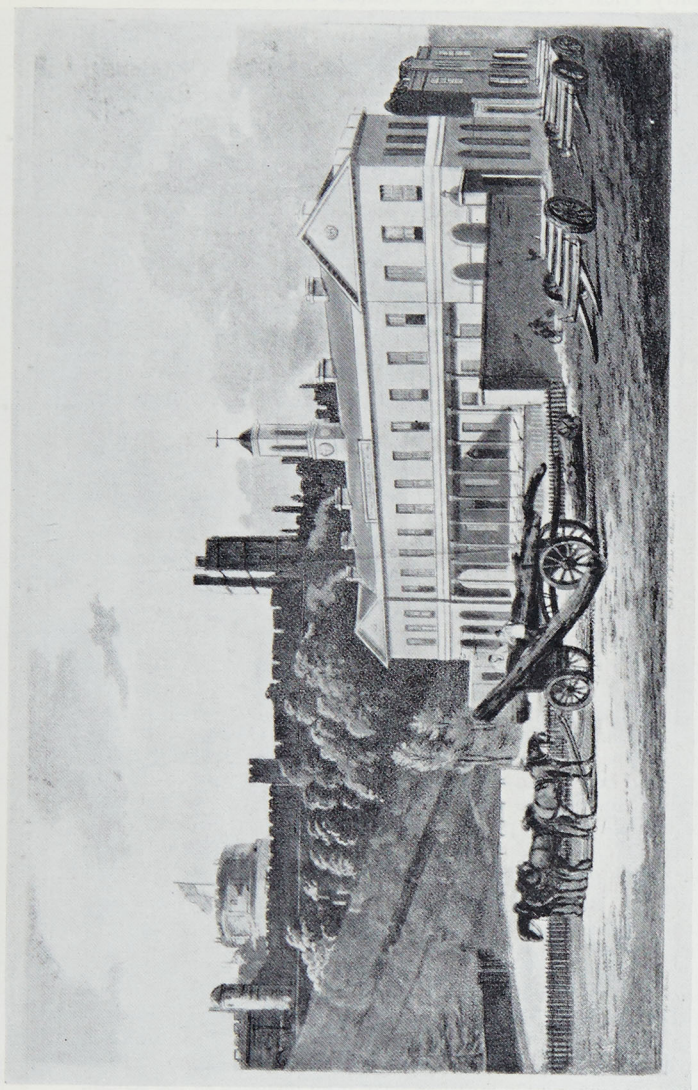


PLATE VII.

TRAVERS COLLEGE IN 1804 FROM AN AQUATINT BY J. C. STADLER (ST. GEORGE'S CHOIR SCHOOL SINCE 1892). AT THE TIME THIS AQUATINT WAS MADE, SIR JEFFRY WYATVILLE HAD NOT YET RAISED THE HEIGHT OF THE ROUND TOWER OF THE CASTLE, WHICH IS SEEN IN THE BACKGROUND

of the school necessitated a move to new quarters and, fortunately, special circumstances made this move possible.

Mr. Samuel Travers, at one time in the employ of William III and afterwards Auditor-General to the Prince of Wales, later King George II, had, in his Will dated 1724, endowed the establishment of a foundation for seven superannuated, or disabled, Naval Lieutenants to be added to the eighteen Poor Knights at Windsor. Many difficulties arose in carrying out his wishes and the seven knights were not incorporated until 1798 by charter of George III. "Travers College," where these Naval Knights lived, was built between 1799 and 1802 on a plot of land below the Castle on the north side where tradition has it that the Windsor Martyrs were burnt in 1554. The behaviour of the jolly tars was, however, not always what it should have been and complaints of their misdemeanours became increasingly common. As a result they had been disbanded by Queen Victoria in 1889. Canon Dalton, looking round for somewhere to establish his new school, realised that in Travers College, then almost empty, he had found what he wanted. The building was leased from the Admiralty and opened as the new Choir School on 21st September, 1893, under the headmastership of the Rev. Ashley Bickersteth, who was succeeded a year or two later by Mr. H. F. W. Deane.

The building as it stood, consisting of seven sets of rooms, was not altogether suited for a school and some alterations had to be carried out at once, including the addition of a dining-room and a large classroom. For more than thirty years, under somewhat cramped conditions, the school thrived exceedingly, at first under Mr. Deane and later under Mr. G. S. Fowler, who was headmaster for thirty years. The lease of "Travers College", however, was due to expire in 1935 and accordingly something had to be done. Protracted negotiations with the Admiralty resulted in an option to buy the freehold for £5,200. Many alterations were called for and a formidable sum of money had to be raised. Lord Woolavington had made a munificent donation to the restoration of St George's Chapel at the time of the King's Jubilee and he agreed that £2,000 remaining out of this donation should be used as a nucleus of the new fund. Other generous donors came to the rescue, notably Mr. F. A., now Sir Frederick, Minter and Miss V. E. Wills, and the sum required was eventually raised, and Travers College was conveyed to the Dean and Canons by the Admiralty on 24th June, 1933.

At first playground accommodation was very restricted. Boys played at the back of the school in a small yard bounded by a high wall which separated it from Noakes' Brewery. This brewery had recently been the subject of a take-over bid, and the Chapter were consequently able to buy the site, retaining some of the buildings on it for classrooms and a gymnasium, and demolishing the rest, thus making an excellent playground. Much new accommodation had to be added to the school and it was clear that for a term at any rate it would become uninhabitable. Luckily for St George's, St Stephen's Girls School at Clewer had recently moved and their

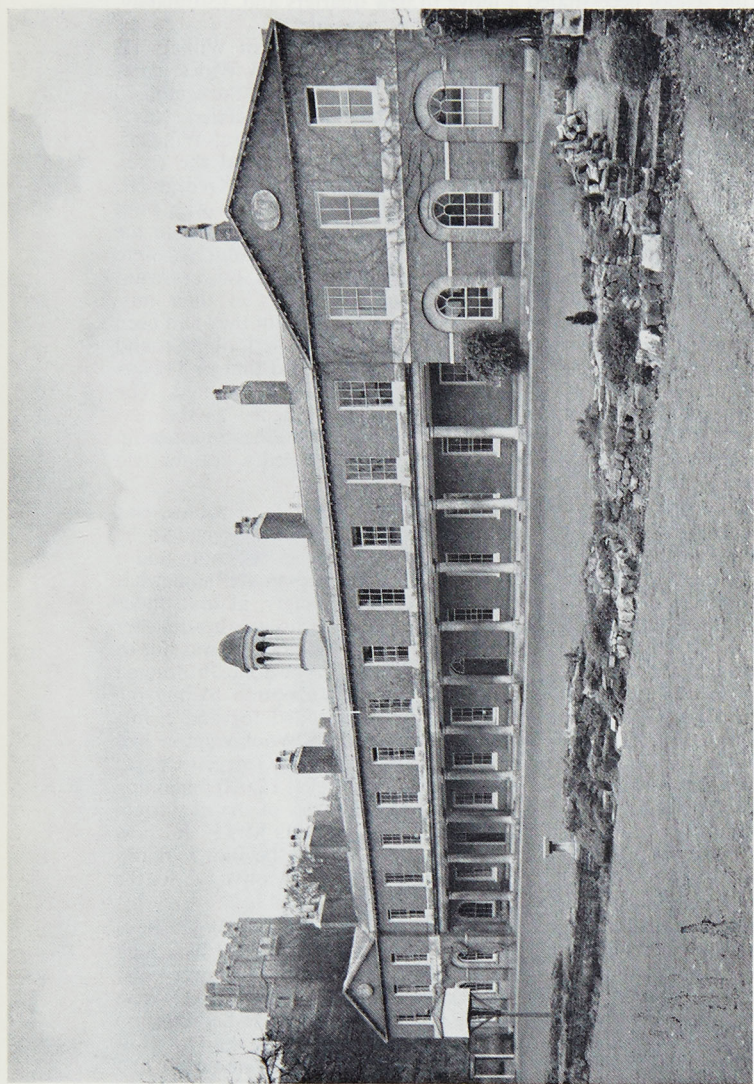


PLATE VIII.

ST GEORGE'S CHOIR SCHOOL AS IT LOOKS TODAY, WITH THE CUPOLA (WHICH HAS NOT YET RECEIVED ITS WEATHER VANE) RESTORED.
THE HEADMASTER'S HOUSE IS ON THE RIGHT

buildings stood empty and available. St George's School therefore moved into these buildings for a term, the choristers going to chapel every day by bus.

Mr. Fowler had retired in 1934 and Mr. J. W. Webb-Jones took over the headmastership in the new buildings. During the Second World War the school remained at Windsor. When Mr. Webb-Jones joined the Air Force, Mr. P. H. C. Cavanagh took his place for the duration of the war and Mr. Cavanagh was succeeded in 1946 by Mr. W. P. O. Cleave.

For generations boys had played their games in a corner of the Home Park, but after the war, with the railings of this part of the Park removed and many more visitors to Windsor, the area became increasingly unsuitable. It was, therefore, an extraordinary piece of good fortune for the school when King George VI most generously allowed the school to have the use of a large area of land inside the private portion of the park as a playing field.

The school has grown slightly in numbers since the war and a variety of new buildings have been added. A swimming bath has also been built as a memorial to those Old Boys who lost their lives in the war.

Early prints of Travers College showed the building surmounted by a cupola, but no one could say when this was taken down. In recent years, however, the following inscription was found painted on a rafter: "The Clock Cupola was taken down and the chimneys of No. 4 built up through the centre of the room in 1847." With the installation of central heating this chimney has become unnecessary and generous friends of the school have subscribed to the rebuilding of the cupola. By the time this brief account of the history of the school is in the hands of its readers the cupola should again be in position.

There are now eighty boys in the School, twenty of whom are choristers and about twenty-two day-boys. Today as in the past, choristers enjoy the great privilege of taking part in the many special services held in St George's Chapel, such as the Installation of Knights of the Garter and funerals of members of the Royal Family, and, last year, for the first time since the middle ages, the distribution of the Royal Maundy. Although today, music is no longer the *only* thing that matters in the life and education of a chorister, singing boys still spend some sixteen hours a week singing services or practising. During this time the "Supers" are busily employed with that part of their education not essential for Common Entrance. Choristers learn no Greek and if they want to do carpentry and drawing they have to do it in their spare time. Most Public Schools nowadays accept music as a subject in their scholarship examination and the first-rate musical education which the chorister receives more than compensates for what he loses in other ways. In practice it has been found that work in the Choir has a most stimulating effect on boys and, music apart, more scholarships to Public Schools are won by choristers than by Supers.

Boys at St George's School today lead a very full life. Breakfast is early and the morning long. Games are played on four or five afternoons each week and in the winter term one afternoon is reserved for "activities". This provides time for orchestra rehearsals, boxing, gardening, printing, carpentry, etc., for which otherwise the choristers would have little time and it also gives the non-games players a welcome break.

Boys leave St George's when they are just over thirteen. The choristers are required to stay a little longer but not so long that they will arrive at their Public Schools over the age of fourteen.

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 Henry III Tower, Windsor Castle, 7s. 6d. for the Descendants and 5s. for the Friends, while either badge is supplied free to new life members. The badge admits members free of charge to the Chapel. There is an annual meeting usually in May, and an annual report is circulated to members.

LIST OF NEW MEMBERS, 1959

FRIENDS OF ST GEORGE'S

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| *Anderson, Harry | \| Hellewell, F. W. |
| Bailey, Miss Margaret | Hellewell, Mrs. F. W. |
| Ball, Mrs. E. F. | Hucks, Thomas Stanley |
| Barr, Mrs. A. J. C. | Hughes, Mrs. Lucie |
| Barratt, Major S. G. R. | Inglis, Mrs. Elsie |
| Baynes, Miss E. M. | Jackson, C. T. Stonewell |
| Bell, Arnold | Javitch, Ronald A. |
| Bentley, Raymond | Keighley, Mrs. H. S. |
| Binks, John Consitt | Kratovil, Emil A., Jnr. |
| *Blackburn, George, J.P. | Kratovil, Edward De Wolf |
| Booth, Miss Olive E. | Liley, Henry, M.B.E. |
| *Bramwell-Booth, Miss Catherine | Liley, Mrs. H. |
| Brooker, Mrs. George S. | Little, Miss Margaret S. |
| *Bulteel, Mrs. J. A. | Maile, Miss Barbara |
| Burr, John B. | Masters, Miss Margery V. |
| Charity, Mrs. Edith F. | Maynard Newman, Mrs. E. |
| Cooper, Harry | *Middleton, Anthony Arthur |
| Cottrell, A. E. | Moir, John G. |
| Cottrell, Mrs. A. E. | Monro, Miss A. C. |
| Craig, Cecil Jackson | †Morrison, Brig. Hugh McL. |
| Crane, Professor Bertram R. | †Morrison, Mrs. Hugh McL. |
| Crossland, Harry | Morton, Derek J. |
| Crowther, Harry | *Myers, Peter S. F. |
| Daly, Rev. Denis, M.B.E. | Ogilvy, Mrs. K. O'C. |
| Dowding, Sgt. D. | Ord, Miss J. M. |
| Duncan, Theodore Roger | Overton, Rev. John, M.A. |
| Ellison, Mrs. E. C. | Owen, Rev. Robin H. |
| Ellison, Miss F. R. | Page, Henry T. |
| Fearis, Kenneth George Dudley | Parsons, J. R. |
| †Feigenbaum, Bernard | Parsons, Mrs. J. R. |
| Fisher, The Rev. Canon J. A., M.A. | Power, Mrs. N. E. B. |
| Fisher, Mrs. J. A. | *Previté, Mrs. E. Frances |
| *Fisher, W. H. T. | Pullan, Miss Dorothea L. |
| *Gilbert, W. R. | Radcliffe, C. |
| Gledhill, Percy | Radcliffe, Mrs. C. |
| Grant, George | Radcliffe, Peter |
| Grant, Mrs. G. | Read, Miss Katherine |
| Grant, John A. | *Reeves, Capt. J. T. |
| Grant, Ian Robert | Ruhemann, T. T. |
| Grant, Mrs. J. A. | Rushton, Frank Waddington |
| Greening, R. G. | Russell, Capt. Prince |
| Griffin, Alan George | Russell Potter, Mrs. T. R. |
| Hair, Miss U. M. S. | Sampson, Henry Vaughan |
| Hair, Miss S. M. S. | *Saville, Miss Eleanor M. |
| Hall, Mrs. Sarah | Scanlon, Mrs. G. |
| †Handcock, John E. | *Sharp, C. W. N. |
| *Harvey, Mrs. M. A. | Shaw, James Herbert |
| Head, Mrs. Margaret Sunday | Short, Mrs. H. E. G. |

Simpson, Mrs. H. F.	Tompkins, George Guildford
Stead, Clifford, M.B.E.	Tompkins, Mrs. G. G.
Stieper, John	*Toole, Colin Vickridge
Sundquist, Miss Brita	Unwin, Albert
Sutcliffe, Mrs. Hilda	*Warren, John F.
Swales, Alfred	Williams, J. F. M.
†The Royal Society of St George	Williamson, Miss Barbara K.
Thomas, Jack	Willis, Stanley Dutton
Thomson, Peter	Wood, Miss M. R.
Thomson, Mrs. P.	

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

DESCENDANTS OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER

†Barratt, Mrs. S. G. R.	†Kenyon, Miss Katharine M. R.
Bertie, Miss Margaret A.	Kevill-Davies, Mrs. M. B. E.
Borrett, Mrs. Simon	Martineau, Henry Ralph Adeane
*Cartwright, Miss Lucie Elwyn	Mowll, Miss Carolyn
DuRant, Henry Lide	Mowll, Nicholas
*Eley, Mrs. Diana,	Mowll, Richard
Finch White, Lt. Col.	Mowll, Dr. Richard
Finch White, Miss April K.G.	Norris, Mrs. Hardgrove
Finch White, Miss Kathleen F.	†Ralston, Mrs. Byron Brown
Frayling, David John	Ramsey, Mrs. Patrick
†Gordon, Miss Evelyn	Robinson, J.
Habgood, Mrs. Vera	

Members who have now become Life Members of the Society

Mrs. C. A. Connell,
Friedrich Laduga, Esq.

LIST OF WORK DONE

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

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

FORM OF BEQUEST

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

THE 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, 1959

RECEIPTS			CAPITAL ACCOUNT		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance at 1st January, 1959	PAYMENTS		
Life Membership Fees and Donations	Purchase of 5% Defence Bonds	...	...
Sale of <i>Romance of St George's</i>	Amount transferred to General Account	...	...
Interest from Deposit Accounts	Balance at 31st December, 1959	...	...
				£	s. d.
			On Deposit with Thames Valley Trustee Savings Bank	...	6 11 3
			At Bank on Deposit Accounts	...	1,170 1 8
			At Bank on Current Account	...	88 4 4
					1,264 17 3
				£1,555	12 3

GENERAL ACCOUNT			GENERAL ACCOUNT		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance at 1st January, 1959	Air conditioning in Chapter Library	...	...
Subscriptions	Re-hung iron Gates to North-East Door	...	...
Donation	Assessing Secretary	...	...
Sale of Badges	Printing and Stationery	...	...
Income Tax recovered in respect of subscriptions received net	Postages	...	...
Sale of Publications	Office Expenses and Clerical Assistance	...	...
Sundry Receipts	Sundries	...	...
			Purchase of 5% Defence Bonds	...	...
Interest—5% Defence Bonds		£1,842	19 3
3½% War Loan			
3% Savings Bonds	Balance at 31st December, 1959:		
4½% Defence Bonds	On Deposit with the Post Office Savings Bank	...	1,085 3 8
Post Office Savings Bank	At Bank on Current Account	...	84 12 10
Amount transferred from Capital Account	In Hand	...	2 17 6
					1,172 14 0
				£3,015	13 3

NOTE: On the 31st December, 1959, the Society held the following Investments:

Market Value 31st Dec., 1959

On Capital Account

£1,500 5% Defence Bonds	...
£350 3½% War Loan	...
£100 3% Savings Bonds 1955/65	...
£100 3% Savings Bonds 1960/70	...
£1,000 4½% Defence Bonds	...

On General Account

£500 5% Defence Bonds	...
Stock of <i>Romance of St George's</i> , at cost	...

C. V. TOOLE,
Honorary 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.

(Signed) LAYTON-BENNETT, BILLINGHAM & CO.,
Honorary Auditors.

15th January, 1960.

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

Application for Membership

I wish to join as a ‡“Descendant”
‡“Friend” and to pay as

(A Descendant has to prove descent from a Knight of the Garter)

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

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

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

‡Cross out whichever does not apply.

Badges:

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

Name and Style.....
(Block Letters)

Address

Signed

Date.....

When filled up send to the

HON. SECRETARY, “FRIENDS AND DESCENDANTS”,
HENRY III TOWER, WINDSOR CASTLE.

For Bank Order see overleaf.

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

BANK ORDER

(Kindly return to the Hon. Secretary, Henry III Tower, Windsor Castle)

To Bank

..... Branch

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

2d.

Signature.....

STAMP

Date.....

The Society of the Friends of St George's

with which is amalgamated

The Association of the Descendants of The Knights of the Garter

HENRY III TOWER, WINDSOR CASTLE

HOW TO INCREASE YOUR CONTRIBUTION TO THE FRIENDS OF ST GEORGE'S

Any Subscriber to the Friends WHO IS AN INCOME TAX PAYER AT THE STANDARD RATE, may become a "covenanted" subscriber, and, by observing certain simple conditions, may thereby enable the Friends to claim from the Inland Revenue a sum equal to the Income Tax that has been paid on the subscription. With Income Tax at 7/9 in the £ (as at present), the figures are e.g.:

Subscriber's Annual Payment	Income Tax Recoverable by the Friends	The Friends Actually Receive
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
10 0	6 4	16 4
1 0 0	12 6	1 12 6
2 0 0	1 5 2	3 5 2

See overleaf

COVENANT

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

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

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED by the above named

..... (Signature)

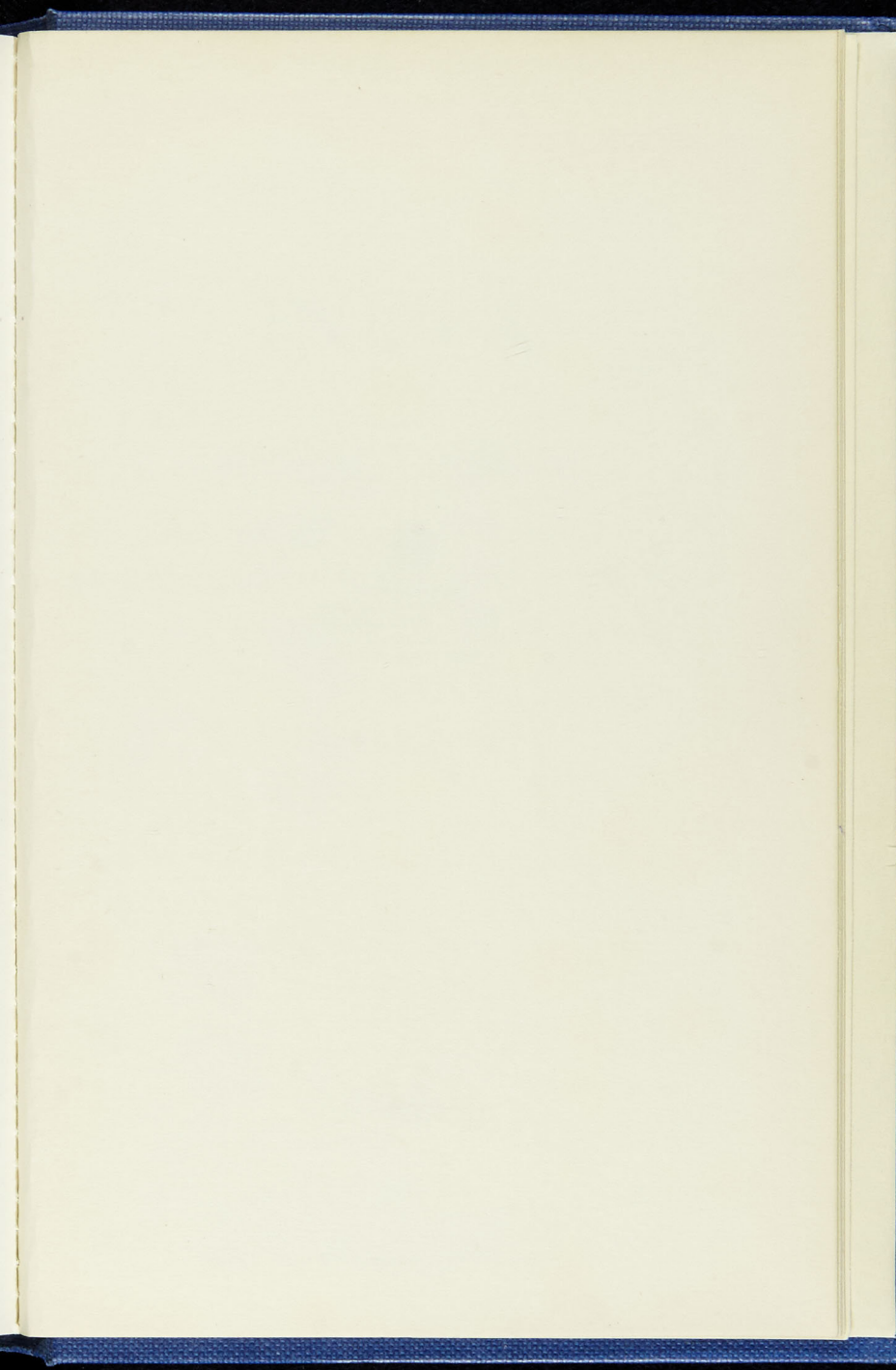
IN THE PRESENCE OF

Name

Address

Occupation

* Insert the amount of subscription actually paid.





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