



St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle

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



VOLUME IV, No. 4
for the year ending
31st December, 1963

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

COVENANT

HEREBY COVENANT with The Friends of St George's Windsor Castle, for seven years or during my lifetime, whichever is the shorter period, I will contribute 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 year sum of £
 £
 to be paid annually, the first payment to be made on
 1st day

DATED this 19th day of 19



VOLUME IV, No. 4
 for the year ending
 31st December, 1963

Name
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Price—Two Shillings and Sixpence, post free
 (One copy free to members' families)

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1963

Patron:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

President:

1921 H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, K.G.

Vice-Presidents—Knights of the Garter:

1947 H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH

- 1934 The EARL STANHOPE
1937 The DUKE OF BEAUFORT; The DUKE OF NORFOLK
1946 The MARQUESS OF SALISBURY; The EARL MOUNTBATTEN; The VISCOUNT PORTAL; The EARL ALEXANDER OF TUNIS; The VISCOUNT MONTGOMERY
1948 The DUKE OF PORTLAND; The LORD HARLECH; The EARL OF SCARBROUGH
1951 The DUKE OF WELLINGTON
1953 Sir WINSTON CHURCHILL
1954 The EARL OF AVON
1955 The EARL OF IVEAGH
1956 The EARL ATTLEE
1957 The LORD ISMAY; The LORD MIDDLETON
1959 The VISCOUNT SLIM; The DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND
1960 The EARL OF RADNOR; The LORD DIGBY
1962 The LORD WAKEHURST
1963 FIELD-MARSHAL Sir GERALD TEMPLER

(The dates above are those of nomination or declaration as K.G. Within each year names are in order of seniority within the Order.)

COMMITTEE (as on 31st December, 1963)

Chairman:

The Very Rev. R. W. WOODS, M.A., the Dean of Windsor

Vice-Chairman:

Mr. J. H. L. LAMBART, M.A.

(also representing Eton College)

Members of the Chapter:

Canon G. B. BENTLEY, M.A., Canon R. H. HAWKINS, M.A., Canon J. A. FISHER, M.A.

Representatives and Ex-officio Members:

The Minor Canons—The Rev. J. NOURSE, M.A.

The Lay Clerks—Mr. A. W. B. COOPER

The Military Knights—The GOVERNOR

The QUEEN'S LIBRARIAN

The HEADMASTER OF ST GEORGE'S SCHOOL

The St George's School Old Boys Club—Mr. R. LATHAM

Windsor Corporation—The MAYOR

Garter King of Arms:

Sir ANTHONY WAGNER, K.C.V.O., D.LITT., F.S.A.

Secretary of the Order of the Garter:

The Hon. Sir GEORGE BELLEW, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.

Chapter Clerk:

Mrs. I. PRITCHARD

Chapter Clerk of Works:

Mr. H. E. PRATT

Representatives of the Members:

Elected 1961

Lt.-Col. C. F. BATTISCOMBE, O.B.E.,
M.A., F.S.A.

Lady BERNARD

Mrs. M. F. BOND, M.A., F.R.HIST.S.

Lady FREYBERG, G.B.E.

Miss E. PRICE-HILL, M.V.O.

Hon. Secretary: Brigadier H. McL. MORRISON, M.C., Barrister-at-Law

Assistant Secretary: Mrs. W. WATKINS

Hon. Treasurer: Mr. E. S. CROXSON, Barclays Bank Ltd., Windsor.

Hon. Joint Editors of the Report: Mr. M. F. BOND, O.B.E., M.A., F.S.A., and

Mrs. M. F. BOND, M.A., F.R.HIST.S.

Office of the Society: The Curfew Tower, Windsor Castle (to which all correspondence should be addressed).

Note: The arrangement of the Banners of the Knights in the Choir is on p. 152

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The blocks for Plates I-VIII were made by Messrs. Harding Gough Ltd., of Hounslow, and a generous contribution was made to their cost by Mrs. Evans. Plate I is reproduced by kind permission of His Grace the Duke of Wellington.

THE DEAN'S LETTER

THE DEANERY,
WINDSOR CASTLE,
December 1963.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,

As I write this letter to you, I have been here in the Deanery exactly one year to the day. Mrs. Woods and I wish to say to so many "Friends" a word of gratitude for the welcome that we have received, for your patience as we have tried to see and understand both the traditions and the opportunities that surround Saint George's Chapel.

We are much privileged in the Castle to welcome Lord and Lady Slim. He comes as Lieutenant Governor after a wonderful record of public service and it is already clear that they will both be greatly valued and loved in the community.

* * *

During the last year, we have lost some loved and respected members from our number. *Lord Freyberg*, as Lieutenant Governor of the Castle, was, with Lady Freyberg, a tireless worker in the cause of Saint George's Chapel. He showed, all through the years of his time with us, a constant devotion to his Lord and to the work and witness of the great Church in the Castle. He had a keen and simple faith that was an example to any and at the same time, was a man of immense experience in the world of affairs. In addition to his many qualities, he had real powers of adaptation, whether as a commander on the field, a Governor General or as a leader in the rather special circumstances of the Castle. He, with his wife, will greatly be missed in "Our Society" and in the worship of Saint George's Chapel. We hope that Lady Freyberg will have many years of companionship with her family and at the same time, many opportunities to be among the "Friends" of Saint George's.

Canon Harry Blackburne, who was made a Residentiary Canon in 1931 left us in 1934 to become Dean of Bristol. He will be well remembered in this place for it was he who conceived the link that has existed ever since between Saint George's Chapel and the world wide community of Boy Scouts: the annual Scout Service is in a special way a memorial to him. Shortly after the Society of Friends was founded in 1931 he became its Hon. Secretary and through his willing work, the foundations of our Society were well laid. It was at this time that Canon Blackburne compiled the first edition of *The Romance* and at about this time, that he undertook the opening of the Chapel to the public on Sundays. Certainly he was a "Padre" most loved right through his long Ministry in many spheres.

Field-Marshal Viscount Alanbrooke was not only a Knight of the Garter, but a real friend of Saint George's. After the most remarkable and able military career it was a privilege for all of us to conduct

the Funeral with great solemnity and ceremony here at Saint George's Chapel. We extend to Lady Alanbrooke and the family both our gratitude for his example and our sympathy in their loss.

Lord Mottistone whose death took place just before the Annual gathering in 1963, will not be forgotten in the annals of Saint George's. He took both great pains in all his detailed surveying of our fabric and at the same time, enjoyed the work. He leaves his own memorial in the form of the Communion rails at the High Altar. His regular visits to our Chapel and to our various houses were always occasions of interest and initiative. We have already sent the sympathy of our Society to Mr. Paul Paget, his close colleague, who has been appointed Surveyor in his stead.

It cannot often have been the sad experience of the Dean to lose three Military Knights in one year. *Lieut-Colonel Cockcraft* was widely known and loved in the Community. Both during and since the last war, over some 25 years, "Beetle" as he was affectionately known, cared almost daily for the Chapel and its life. He brought many friends to help us in days of need and he was tireless in showing students and others, the wonders of the Chapel. We share, with the Victoria League, a real sense of loss in his death, and in the departure of Mrs. Cockcraft. *Lieut-Colonel Pennell*, legendary in his bravery, was another who saw this place through many difficult years and shared in building up the "Friends". *Lieut.-Colonel Holbech*, who died as the autumn leaves were falling, was yet another who served his Sovereign, her Commonwealth and the Chapel well. He was a man of wide interests and extensive experience whose councils will be missed in the life of our Society. On your behalf, we have extended our sympathy to all these families.

* * *

All members will be delighted at the appointment of Field-Marshal Sir Gerald Templer as a Knight of the Garter. His vigorous leadership and powers of meeting urgent problems with decision have rarely been matched in this country or in this century and as a K.G. he enhances the great traditions of chivalry. Having known him and Lady Templer personally during his years in the far East, it is a particular pleasure to myself to welcome him. They are already "Friends"!

* * *

It became clear after the resolutions passed at the Annual Meeting in 1963 that the rules and byelaws governing the Society very much needed clarification and tidying up. Without manageable and applicable rules, the Society could not go forward in enlarging the work for Saint George's with efficiency. The Committee faced with this task, decided to appoint a working group, under the chairmanship of Sir Austin Strutt, to study all the issues of membership, finance, officers, relationship with the Chapter and with the Most Noble Order, etc., and to re-write the rules. Our warmest thanks

must be given, principally to Sir Austin, but also to his colleagues for the work that has now been completed. With one further full Committee, the working group was able to draft rules that have now received the general consent of the Committee. This is all an undertaking that will lead to greater understanding and more efficient help to the whole foundation. The new rules are printed elsewhere in this Report, and it is hoped that they will receive your consent so that we may act on them at once.

At the same time as putting these matters into order, the Committee has taken very important decisions in helping the Chapter with the major repair work and re-building necessary for the Organ. This very costly business can receive substantial help from the "Friends" but since the figure is so large, the consent of the general body is required. Once again, I am sure that you will be giving us the "green light" in this important work. I hope to be able to give you interesting information on the whole matter of our Organ at the Annual Meeting.

* * *

I would like to finish this letter with a personal word. During my first year, I feel tremendously in debt to many who have helped me enter into and understand this College Foundation. I am most grateful to the Canons and in particular to the Steward for his constant care of the fabric. Mrs. Rushton, our Chapter Clerk, who has now alas! retired, was a constant guide during the first few months. We are all indebted and myself most deeply to Brigadier Hugh Morrison and as I write this he is still recovering from a severe operation: I hope that he will enjoy better health as I know we shall benefit from his administration. I could not have been more fortunate in the team of helpers in the Society of Friends.

Much lies ahead in the future that will be a challenge to the life of this Chapel. We are thinking and planning how best this place can serve the needs of the nation and its leadership on the one hand, as it has in the past, and how it can serve the Church in England and the Ministry on the other hand. I ask you all to pray for the Chapel and its life that God will use our resources best and make up our shortcomings in His Service.

Your Friend and Dean,

ROBIN WOODS.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Honorary Secretary's Notes

Brigadier H. McL. Morrison writes:

In his letter to us all the Dean refers to the proposed new Constitution and Rules, prepared by a sub-committee under the chairmanship of Sir Austin Strutt, of which Canon J. A. Fisher, Mr. R. C. Mackworth-Young and Mr. E. F. Grove were members. You will find this new Constitution and Rules set out on pages 123-5 of this *Report*. Also enclosed is a letter signed by the Dean and myself asking for your approval to be notified on the *pro formas* at the foot of it, not only for the new Constitution but for the contribution of the Friends to the restoration of the Organ. The sub-committee which has recommended this was presided over by Mr. J. H. L. Lambart, with Mr. R. C. Mackworth-Young and Mr. J. P. Manley as members. They were assisted in their deliberations to a very great extent by Canon G. B. Bentley. The Society is very much indebted to these two sub-committees for their first-class work in solving these two problems on our behalf.

Your Committee felt that such important matters as the new Constitution and Rules, and the very large grant towards rebuilding the Organ should be submitted to the whole body of the Friends, rather than be decided by the eight to ten per cent who attend the Annual General Meeting.

I must again record my deep appreciation of the hard and devoted work for the Society of Mrs. Watkins, the Assistant Secretary, and Miss Menzies, who never fail to rise to the occasion when circumstances demand it.

The Annual General Meeting, 1963

The Annual General Meeting of the Friends and Descendants was held in the Chapter Library on Saturday, 25th May, 1963. The Dean, who was in the Chair, was welcomed to the Society by Mr. J. H. L. Lambart, Vice-Provost of Eton College. The Dean, in his reply, paid tribute to Bishop Eric Hamilton, to Lord Mottistone and to Colonel Cockcraft. He expressed the Chapter's gratitude for the enormous help which the Friends could give to the Chapel in its work.

It was agreed by the Meeting that the Queen's Librarian and the Headmaster of the Choir School should be appointed *ex officio* members of the Committee; and that the three retiring Committee members should be replaced by Alderman F. Burton, Mr. E. F. Grove and Mr. J. P. Manley. It was also agreed that 10 per cent of all donations and legacies should be paid into Capital Account, but that the remainder should be placed in the Current Account (hitherto the Rules had demanded that all should go into Capital Account).

The Steward, Canon R. H. Hawkins, referred to his notes on pp. 81-2 of the 1962 *Report* and said that good progress had been made with the new flat and garages in the Mews; and that the Dean's Cloister had been cleaned with a grant from the Dulverton Trust.

Since his Steward's Notes had been written, expenditure on the Aerary roof, the Curfew Tower clock and the stonework beneath the Chapter Room had been called for. The Treasurer, Canon J. A. Fisher, spoke of the rising cost of repair work and said that more help from the Friends was vital. He suggested raising the minimum subscription and encouraging more members to sign covenants to help the funds of the Society.

The Hon. Secretary drew attention to the Christmas Cards on sale to members, and to the *Romance*.

After the Business Meeting, Friends could visit the Moat Garden and the Albert Memorial Chapel. The Organ Loft was open after Evensong and a display of Plate had been arranged. The Friends were much indebted to the Dean and Mrs. Woods who had most kindly arranged for tea to be served in the Deanery.

Steward's Notes

Canon R. H. Hawkins, Steward of the Chapel, contributes the following report:

The maintenance of the Chapel and Chapter property is something that is ever with us. The severe winter found out many weak spots, and our Maintenance Staff were kept busy day after day in attending to pipes, taps and downspouts, which sometimes froze again during the following 24 hours. In removing snow from the Chapel Roofs, which if left unattended might have caused serious flooding and damage, we received valuable and willing assistance from Messrs. Bowyer's employees. The frost also did a certain amount of damage to the external stonework of the Chapel, and some cracks at the bottom of the steps leading up to the West Door can be noticed.

The most serious damage, however, was that to the Aerary, where the melting snow, trapped in a V-shaped roof, found its way inside and soaked many of the documents which are housed there. The damage might have been very serious had it not been for vigorous action taken by our Archivists, Mr. and Mrs. Bond, and for the expert help given by Mr. E. Day in drying and repairing the documents and papers. The Chapter decided that such a risk must not be run a second time, and had this unfortunately shaped design replaced by a flat copper roof—at a cost of £613.

For the rest of the year, the day to day maintenance has been carried out thanks to care of the Maintenance Staff, under the supervision of Mr. H. E. Pratt, our Clerk of Works. Our best wishes go to our bricklayer, Mr. W. Woolhouse, who has retired after seventeen years' service.

Our Mason has been fully occupied, and has completed the restoration and cleaning of the first bay on the N.E. side of the Chapel.

As a result of the donation, mentioned in last year's *Report*, of £4,500 from the Dulverton Trust, the Dean's Cloister has been restored and cleaned, and the Chapter Room has been re-roofed.

The Gardener's Cottage at the entrance to the Chapter Mews has been pulled down and our new Gardener, Mr. Hudson and his

family are now housed in an up-to-date flat, with five new garages beneath.

While external decoration was going on in Denton's Commons, it was discovered that the stone and timber work of two of the windows of No. 8 (Canon Bentley) were in a very bad state and needed repair.

The final stage in the restoration of the Horseshoe Cloister, viz. No. 12a, has now been reached. This has involved the major operation of completely rebuilding the wall of the house within the Curfew Tower Yard—and the consequent temporary rehousing of Mr. C. Hodgson and his family in No. 25. This should be finished and they should be back in their own house by the end of January.

During this year, the Office of The Friends has been given quarters in two rooms of the Curfew Tower, which we hope will prove comfortable and permanent. This has been made possible as a result of the Curfew Tower Keeper, Mr. P. Cross, and his family having been given temporary accommodation in No. 2 Canons' Cloister. The Friends are deeply indebted to their Secretary, Brigadier Morrison, and to Mrs. Morrison for having so willingly provided a home for the Office in their own house for the past three years.

The Friends will remember that a warning note was sounded last year that the Appeal Fund would be drying up in the not distant future—and this with further restoration amounting to £80,000 still to be undertaken. The Chapter's anxiety on this score was relieved when, as a result of prolonged conversations, the good news came that the Ministry of Public Building and Works was prepared to make a 50 per cent grant up to a maximum of £32,000. We are indeed grateful; and, with this assurance, we can now make plans for further restoration of the houses in the Canons' Cloister and Denton's Commons. It needs, however, to be clearly understood that this offer is on a £ for £ basis, and that any grant from the Ministry will be available only as a similar amount is forthcoming on our side to match it.

To this task the Chapter has now to address itself, and the assistance of the Friends will be a matter of considerable importance.

The restoration of the organ and the extent to which financial help could be given by the Friends has been given careful consideration by the Committee. Towards the estimate of £20,000, submitted by Messrs. Harrison, of Durham, £4,000 has been paid by the Chapter. The Committee of the Friends at its meeting on 7th October voted an immediate donation of £6,000. A small sub-committee, appointed to consider what further help could be given, reported as follows:

"After giving the matter very careful consideration, we think that in principle the 'Friends' can properly spend on the organ any sum that may be required to carry out the present proposals. We recognise that it is not strictly within our terms of reference to make recommendations, but it may help the Committee if we suggest that, in view of the very large sum involved, the 'Friends' offer a further grant of £6,000 making £12,000 in all, subject to confirmation by the next Annual General Meeting, and that consideration of a further grant be deferred till the following financial year."

This proposal was unanimously agreed to by the Committee at its meeting on 4th February, for which the Dean and Canons are truly grateful.

The dismantling of the organ will start on 13th April; and during the year that the work is in progress, Dr. Campbell has arranged with Messrs. Boosey & Hawkes to provide us with a Hammond organ at a very reasonable figure.

Special Events, 1963

Apart from the usual annual events, the following are of interest:
Mar. 30—Nine boys of St George's School confirmed by the Bishop of Buckingham.

April 4—Presentation of "Everyman" in the Nave.

April 11—(Maundy Thursday) Holy Communion in commemoration of the Lord's Supper, 7 p.m.

April 12—(Good Friday) Service at the end of united procession from the churches of Windsor.

April 19—Memorial Service. The late Louis Cockcraft, M.K.W.

April 20—Visit to Evensong of Abba Hapta Mariam of the Ethiopian Church.

April 23—(St George's Day) New red frontal blessed by the Dean.

April 27—Wedding. David Pratt—Gillian Pickard.

May 23—(Ascension Day) Evensong broadcast.

May 25—A.G.M. of Friends. Display of the Chapel Plate.

June 26—Funeral Office and Presentation of Banner. The late Viscount Alanbrooke, K.G.

July 10—Requiem and Funeral Office. The late Baron Freyberg, V.C.

July 18—Requiem and Funeral Office. The late Richard Pennell, M.K.W.

July 27—Wedding and Eucharist. Alan Bailey—Rachel Fisher.

July 28—Baptism. Carol Jane Tack, Margaret Anne Harris, Simon Nicholas Cowdrey.

Oct. 6—Berkshire Red Cross Centenary Thanksgiving Service.

Oct. 10—Recital by Prometheus Ensemble, arranged by the Windsor and Eton Society.

Oct. 14—Lt.-Colonel G. F. Turner, O.B.E., D.C.M., installed M.K.W.

Oct. 15—Requiem and Funeral Office. The late Laurence Holbech, M.K.W.

Oct. 20—Harvest Thanksgiving.

Oct. 20—Baptism. Heather Mary Ritchie, Venetia Rose Freyberg.

Oct. 25—Requiem. The late John Kennedy, President of U.S.A.

Dec. 1—Memorial Service. The late John Kennedy.

Dec. 17—Brigadier A. A. Crook, D.S.O., installed M.K.W.

Dec. 28—Wedding and Eucharist. Richard Eyre—Anne Bentley.

Vale et Salve

All members of the Castle Community and many Friends as well were sorry when Mrs. Rushton left Windsor upon her retirement, after seven years' devoted service as St George's first lady Chapter Clerk. We send her and Mr. Rushton our warmest wishes. Mrs. Iris Pritchard took up office as Chapter Clerk in her stead on 1st October, 1963. She had previously been Personal Assistant to the Diocesan Secretary for the Diocese of Sheffield, and we hope that she will enjoy her work at Windsor and be happy in her new home.

As we go to press, it is with deep regret that we have to announce to the Friends the death on 18th February, 1964, of Lieut.-Colonel C. F. Battiscombe, O.B.E., F.S.A., devoted Hon. Secretary of the Society of the Friends of St George's and Editor of this *Report*, from January 1958 to January 1961. R.I.P.

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

CONSTITUTION AND RULES

Article 1. Objects. To assist the Dean and Canons of St George's to preserve the fabric of the Chapel and its associated buildings in their charge within the Castle by contributing towards the maintenance and improvement of the fabric, the ornaments and the furnishings of the Chapel, to uphold the beauty and dignity of the worship of the Chapel and to promote interest in, and knowledge of, the history and work of St George's.

Article 2. Membership. Membership is open to all who pay such minimum Annual subscription or donation for Life Membership as the Annual General Meeting may from time to time determine. An applicant for membership as a Descendant must produce evidence of descent from a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

Article 3. Privileges of Membership. A Certificate of membership is issued and the name of each member is inscribed on the Roll of Membership kept in the Chapel. A Member is entitled—

1. To attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting, and, if elected, to serve on the Committee of the Society;
2. To wear, either as a Friend or as a Descendant, a badge which may be purchased from the Honorary Secretary;
3. To free admission to the Chapel, on production of his badge or Certificate of membership, at such times as the Chapel is open to visitors.

Article 4. The Patron. Only the Sovereign shall be invited to accept the Office of Patron of the Society.

Article 5. Officers. There shall be a President. The Knights of the Garter shall be invited to accept office as Vice-Presidents. There shall be an Honorary Secretary, an Honorary Treasurer, and an Honorary Editor, who shall be appointed by the Annual General Meeting, and shall be Officers of the Committee of the Society. Garter Principal King of Arms shall be invited to accept the office of Honorary Genealogist of the Society, and shall in that capacity be an Officer of the Committee of the Society.

Article 6. Administration.

1. The affairs of the Society shall be administered by a Committee, constituted of Members of the Society, of which the Dean of Windsor shall be Chairman.
2. The Vice-Chairman shall be a lay member of the Society elected by the Committee.
3. The Chapter of St George's Chapel shall be invited to nominate one Canon as their representative.

4. The Minor Canons of St George's Chapel, the Lay Clerks of the Chapel, the Provost and Fellows of Eton College and the Corporation of the Royal Borough of Windsor, respectively shall be invited to nominate one representative.
5. The Librarian to H.M. The Queen, the Governor of the Military Knights of Windsor and the Headmaster of St George's School shall be Members *ex-officio*.
6. There shall be nine members representative of the subscribing Members of the Society who shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting and shall hold office for a period of three years.
7. The three members who have served longest shall retire annually and shall not be eligible for re-election until one year after the end of their period of office. An elected member who is absent from two successive meetings, illness or other unavoidable cause excepted, shall cease to be a member.
8. In the event of a vacancy the Committee may elect a subscribing Member to fill that vacancy for the balance of the term of office, subject to confirmation by the next Annual General Meeting.
9. The Committee may co-opt to any Meeting any person whose advice and experience may be of help in the consideration of the business to be transacted at that Meeting.
10. The Committee may engage such secretarial and clerical assistance as the Hon. Secretary thinks necessary for the proper discharge of its business. It may set up such Sub-Committees as it considers necessary and co-opt to any Sub-Committee any person with special knowledge or experience.
11. The Committee, of whose members seven shall be the quorum, shall meet not less than twice a year, and shall be responsible for raising funds, for authorising grants in consultation with the Chapter, and for preparing a Report and Statement of Accounts for submission to the Annual General Meeting.

Article 7. Finance.

1. The Auditor shall be appointed at the Annual General Meeting.
2. (a) The Society shall maintain two main accounts:
 - (i) A Capital Account.
 - (ii) A General Account.
- (b) The Capital Account shall be credited with:
 - (i) Life Membership Fees.
 - (ii) Income from the sale of *The Romance of St George's*.
 - (iii) 10 per cent of all other Capital Receipts.

For the purposes of this article the expression "Capital Receipts" means all gifts and all bequests not made for special purposes.
- (c) All moneys paid into the Capital Account shall, apart from payments for reprinting *The Romance of St George's*

and such other special payments as the Annual General Meeting may from time to time direct, be invested.

- (d) The Hon. Secretary and the Hon. Treasurer may on behalf of the Society invest moneys standing to the credit of the Capital and General Accounts, such investments being held either in their joint names or by the Society's Banker.
 - (e) All other income shall be credited to the General Account from which payments shall be made in accordance with the instructions of the Committee, subject to the condition that no expenditure of more than £3,000 for any one project may be incurred without the approval of the Annual General Meeting, or a Special General Meeting or of a referendum of the Members.
3. The audited accounts of the Society shall be submitted to the Annual General Meeting for approval.
 4. Transactions on the Society's Bank Accounts shall be subject to the joint signatures of any two of the following officers, viz.: the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, the Hon. Secretary and the Hon. Treasurer.
 5. The Committee may at its discretion, grant honoraria to any persons who have rendered outstanding assistance to the Society.
 6. The remuneration of the clerical and secretarial assistance engaged by the Hon. Secretary shall be determined by the Chairman, Hon. Treasurer, and the Hon. Secretary.

Article 8. Annual General Meeting. Notice of Motion.

1. The Annual General Meeting of Members shall be held on a date of which not less than 28 days notice shall be given, to receive and adopt the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts, to elect representative subscribing members, to fill the vacancies which have arisen on the Committee by retirement in rotation or otherwise, to elect an Auditor, Hon. Secretary, Hon. Treasurer, and Hon. Editor and to transact such other business of the Society as may be necessary.
2. Notice of any Motion to be submitted to the Annual General Meeting shall be given to the Hon. Secretary not less than fourteen days before the date of the Meeting together with the name of the Seconder.

GERALD WELLESLEY: A VICTORIAN DEAN AND DOMESTIC CHAPLAIN

By GEORGINA BATTISCOMBE

"The Queen thanks Sir Henry Ponsonby for his letter sympathising in a universal and irreparable loss—it is crushing to her! *Irreparable!* The *last* of her husband's *old* friends and the *most* intimate of all. The dear Dean was with her for thirty-three years, knew all our Children from their earliest years and three from their birth, shared every joy and sorrow as well as every trouble and anxiety; was large-minded, understood everything so well, made allowance for everything. He was such a wise, excellent adviser, a peace-maker, with great knowledge of the world, and *Windsor* without *him* will be strange and dreadful!"¹

The exuberance of Queen Victoria's style must never be allowed to obscure the shrewdness of her judgement. When Dean Wellesley died in 1882 she indeed found herself bereft of one of the wisest and most intimate of her counsellors; the loss to her was, as she so emphatically declared, irreparable. It would be fair to say that in the twenty years following the Prince Consort's death at the end of 1861 Queen Victoria made no appointment of any sort, be it to the post of Librarian at Windsor, Usher of the Black Rod, Archbishop of Canterbury, or to the Premiership itself, without first consulting the Dean. As the Queen's friend and religious adviser Dean Wellesley might have been expected to wield great influence in ecclesiastical matters; what is really surprising is to find how deeply he was involved in many of the most important political questions of his day.

Who was this Victorian *Eminence Grise* who played such a considerable part in history without ever figuring in the history books? Gerald Valerian Wellesley started life in a manner more typical of the twentieth century than of the nineteenth. He was the child of a broken home, his mother being the "heroine" of one of the most resounding scandals of her generation. She was born Charlotte Cadogan, and married Henry Wellesley, brother to the great Duke of Wellington. After several years of apparently happy married life, during which time she bore her husband several children, "Char", as she was universally called, fell hopelessly in love with Lord Paget, afterwards Marquess of Anglesey. The lovers eloped, and Henry Wellesley ultimately divorced his wife, obtaining from Paget the enormous sum of £20,000 in damages.

Gerald was born in 1809 during the early stages of his mother's love affair, and inevitably his own paternity has been called in question. The evidence is conflicting, but certainly the Wellesley family, who were not given to turning a blind eye on such occasions, accepted him at once and without question as his father's son. Shortly after the child's birth Henry Wellesley was appointed British Minister at Lisbon. He had, of course, sole custody of his children, and he was in much distress as to what to do with the baby boy

¹ RA A12/756.

so inconveniently left on his hands. In this dilemma he appealed to the wife of his brother Arthur. The future Duchess of Wellington may have been an infuriating wife, but she was a kindly, motherly woman. At once she took the child to her home and brought him up as one of her own children. Gerald was a delicate boy, needing an abnormal amount of care and affection. This she gave him in full measure and he in his turn repaid her with the love of a son. His letters to her are charming, light-hearted affairs—in one of them he sends her some “very dapper verses”²—showing how happy and unaffected was the relationship between them.

When the great Duke died Gerald Wellesley wrote, “I stood to him almost in the position of a son, and this will ever be my proudest thought.”³ To his own sons the Iron Duke was a formidable parent, but Gerald does not seem to have been in any particular awe of his uncle although, of course, there were occasions when the great man’s wrath descended on his head. A letter now at Stratfield Saye, though perfectly respectful, is anything but cowed or subservient in tone:

“My Dear Uncle, Your manner this evening convinces me that, for some reason which I am not aware of, you consider me unworthy of notice. As I highly value your good opinion it is but common justice to myself to request an explanation. I should be indeed insensible of your past kindness did I not strongly feel your present severity, and I hope that you will in some way inform me what there is in my conduct that you have reason to complain of.”

Gerald’s first school was at Rottingdean. When he left the Headmaster gave him a glowing report in which he wrote that he considered Gerald’s abilities “as peculiar as his talents, and his talents as very extraordinary.” His temper had been “very bad, but it is very greatly improved”, and the report ends by declaring him to be “altogether a very extraordinary boy, of very superior capacity, and a very delightful pupil, easily restrained, easily kept within due bounds, and no trouble whatever to teach.”⁴

From Rottingdean Gerald went on to Eton, where he struck up a great friendship with his room-neighbour, William Gladstone. After Eton came Trinity College, Cambridge, and then Ordination, followed by presentation to the comfortable family living of Stratfield Saye where he remained from 1836 to 1854. In 1849 he was appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Queen, and in May 1854 he declined the Bishopric of Bath and Wells on the ground that “his position in Your Majesty’s service and the nature of his present duties rendered him unwilling to assent to such a change.”⁵ Three weeks later he was offered and accepted the Deanery of Windsor.

Two years after his appointment to Windsor Dean Wellesley married Magdalen, daughter of Lord Rokeby. A son was born in 1865 to whom Queen Victoria stood godmother. In the year following his marriage the Dean paid a visit to Russia, “living almost entirely with Russians and studying the history of the Russian

² SS. papers.

³ RA M53/190.

⁴ SS. papers.

⁵ RA A23/106.

Church”⁶ as he told Queen Victoria in a letter written seventeen years later when he was again visiting Russia, this time as the Queen’s representative at the marriage of her son, the Duke of Edinburgh, to the daughter of the Czar. Meanwhile, his intimacy and influence with the Royal Family were ever-increasing. He was present when the Prince Consort died on the 14th December, 1861, and he wrote to his brother, Lord Cowley, an account of the scene:

“The poor Queen bears up wonderfully well. The end was heart-rending, I can never think of the last moment without feeling upset, the one fervent kiss she gave him and the look of despair as she suffered herself to be led quietly away. We heard her loud sobs as she went off to her solitary room, but she was calm enough afterwards to go and kiss the younger children in their beds and to take the youngest to hers. Sunday and today she has cried much but she remains composed and determined to do her duties.”⁷

After the Prince Consort’s death the Queen came to depend more and more upon the Dean and upon “that good practical sense which so distinguishes the Wellesleys.”⁸ It was therefore not surprising that sometime between 1869 and 1871, when Archbishop Tait was incapacitated by an illness which everyone believed would be fatal, he should be sounded as to his willingness to accept the highest of all posts in the Church of England. Wisely, the Dean refused, “governed”, thought Gladstone, “by his great modesty.”⁹

Gerald Valerian Wellesley died on 17th September, 1882. He was buried in the churchyard at Stratfield Saye, the Prince of Wales being one of the chief mourners at the funeral, and the handsome altar-tomb erected to his memory in St George’s Chapel is in fact merely a cenotaph.

“Women are easily managed by a little humouring and caution, without departure from truthfulness”¹⁰—such was the good advice which Dean Wellesley gave Sir Henry Ponsonby, Queen Victoria’s much-tried Private Secretary. To Baroness Burdett-Coutts, who complained that the Queen took insufficient interest in Colonial bishoprics, he wrote that a female sovereign could hardly be expected to be interested in such matters—“Mind! I do not say that she ought not to be so but we must look at Nature as she is.”¹¹ In these two sentences lies the secret of Dean Wellesley’s extraordinary influence. Yet he was no smooth courtier; several people commented on the roughness of his manner and after his death his wife told the Queen, “All those who knew him really knew that he was thoroughly *real*.”¹² This was the man who chose to remain permanently behind the scenes in public life, making it his business to see that everyone worked together smoothly and happily. The word

⁶ RA A17/607.

⁷ SS. papers.

⁸ RA E2/21.

⁹ RA Add. Mss. U22.

¹⁰ RA Add. Mss. A12/324.

¹¹ Lambeth Palace Papers. 1381. f.72.

¹² RA D8/65.

has an ugly connotation, but Gerald Wellesley was in fact the perfect go-between.

Nowhere were the good offices of a go-between more needed than in Queen Victoria's relations with her own children, and especially with her eldest son. The Queen was forever seeking the Dean's advice over some peccadillo of the Prince of Wales, his frequent attendance at race-meetings, for instance, or his infrequent attendance at Church. Where church-going was concerned the Prince and Princess of Wales did indeed promise to reform, but reformation took the lamentable shape of attendance at a "high" church. The Dean tactfully pointed out that the real cause of the trouble was the Princess's deafness—"she is wearied beyond anything" by the inaudible service at the Chapel Royal, and he suggests a typically practical solution, "some Protestant Church in London, where the Princess could hear, ought to be found for her and seats got there."¹³ An impending visit to Balmoral should give the Queen the chance of a quiet talk with her daughter-in-law on this and other delicate subjects: "Without being lectured to the high-spirited Princess has need of a mother's kind suggestions when opportunities without formality arise for it."¹⁴

After the Prince of Wales the member of the Royal Family most often in trouble with the Queen was the delicate and short-lived Prince Leopold. When Leopold was up at Oxford the Queen summoned him to Balmoral before the end of term, and Leopold refused, urging, somewhat disingenuously, his dislike of interrupting his studies. Consulted as to the best way of dealing with the obstinate young man the Dean replied, "Were he the Dean's own son, since he gives plausible reasons for continuing his studies, the Dean would briefly and somewhat coldly allow him to do so . . . taking him with you to Scotland you will take him discontented and irritated, to your own discomfort."¹⁵ Whenever possible, the Dean put in a kind word for the Prince. When Leopold became a Freemason and the Queen administered a severe rebuke, receiving in reply a very inadequate apology, the Dean pleaded in extenuation, "few youths of that age, with its obstinacy and pride, ever make one in a satisfactory manner."¹⁶ Again, the Queen complained that Leopold did not make the most of his opportunities to learn something of State affairs and the Dean pointed out that this failure might not be entirely due to idleness—"there may be some shyness intermixed as to submitting any remarks of his upon State papers to the experienced eyes of Your Majesty and Lord Beaconsfield."¹⁷ When it was a question of gratifying Leopold by appointing his tutor to a stall at Westminster the Dean even permitted himself to point out to Leopold's somewhat unnatural mother that "the Prince's health is so

¹³ RA U3/91.

¹⁴ RA Add. Mss. A15/900.

¹⁵ RA Z264/38.

¹⁶ RA Z264/37.

¹⁷ RA Z265/45.

precarious that God knows how long Your Majesty may have an opportunity of gratifying him."¹⁸

Dean Wellesley displayed the same good sense when consulted about the matrimonial affairs of the Queen's daughters. "Throughout all the marriages of Your Majesty's children for now nearly twenty years", he wrote on 12th May, 1878, "the Dean has been honoured more or less with Your Majesty's confidence as to what you expected from them. How different has often the result, though very good on the whole, been from the anticipation!"¹⁹ The Queen wished her fourth daughter, Princess Louise, to marry a subject and a series of young noblemen was produced for inspection. The Dean did not consider the selection a sufficiently glamorous one—"None of these young men are calculated to make a strong impression . . . allowances should be made for the Princess if she cannot make up her mind to any of them."²⁰ If the Queen was anxious to see Princess Louise married she was equally anxious to see Princess Beatrice remain single, and the Dean's answer to the Queen's expressed wish on this subject is a model of tact and wisdom:

"No wonder that Your Majesty should wish to retain always at your side a daughter so well suited to you in every respect. We often see some one child left in a family whose happiness consists in remaining with the widowed parent and who prefers this to any other lot. As long as Your Majesty feels convinced that such remains the Princess's voluntary choice so long will you experience unalloyed delight at having her ever with you."²¹

The tactful Dean took real pleasure in passing on any word of praise or commendation that the Queen might let slip. To Ponsonby, for instance, whose Liberal leanings were a frequent source of friction, he wrote on 12th March, 1873, quoting a letter he had received from the Queen—"She is anxious to tell the Dean how admirably Colonel Ponsonby has done, such temper, tact, impartiality and judgement." To this the Dean adds his own comment, "It is pleasant to be appreciated, even for a while, although our Gracious Majesty is something like Horace's Fortune, *Nunc mihi, nunc alii benigna*."²²

On another occasion the Dean wrote to tell a visiting preacher in the Domestic Chapel in the Upper Ward how the Queen had praised him for preaching "a really very good, plain and sensible sermon."²³ The choice of visiting preachers and the conduct of services in the various Royal Chapels and churches attended by the Queen were among the Dean's more trying responsibilities in his capacity as Domestic Chaplain.²⁴ Here even his judgement and tact could not prevent him from falling into some of the many pitfalls

¹⁸ RA D6/3.

¹⁹ RA Add. Mss. A15/2801.

²⁰ RA Add. Mss. A17/357.

²¹ RA M18/150.

²² RA Add. Mss. A12/325.

²³ SS. Papers.

²⁴ Wellesley had been a Domestic or "Resident" Chaplain to Queen Victoria even before he became Dean, his appointment dating from 2 July 1849, and lasting to his death (W. A. Lindsay, *The Royal Household* (1898), p. 185.)

which beset his path. The Queen was really angry when, in all innocence, he started saying daily prayers in the Chapel at Buckingham Palace. For once he came near to losing his temper, and replied acidly. "The Dean would add that he has been actuated by the idea that, there being a chapel at the Palace, it should occasionally upon opportunity, be used, however briefly, by the Royal Household."²⁵

The parson most frequently in trouble was Mr. Prothero, vicar of Whippingham, the parish church for Osborne. The Queen's wrath was first aroused when Mr. Prothero dared to preach in a surplice. In vain did the Dean point out that preaching in a black gown had been declared illegal, and that "Your Majesty had better not advise anything illegal;"²⁶ poor Mr. Prothero was obliged to abandon the offending vestment. He was in trouble again for holding an early celebration of Holy Communion on New Year's Day, and here Dean Wellesley was on the Queen's side—"the Dean likes neither early communions nor frequent communions nor does he attend either."²⁷

The Dean's worst moment of all came when he forgot to tell a visiting parson in the Domestic Chapel of the taboo placed by Queen Victoria upon the Athanasian Creed, which was never recited in any of the Chapels Royal. Because of this lapse of memory one Christmas Day, of all days, she had to endure the repetition of this obnoxious creed. Hardly had she emerged from chapel than she sent to complain, and the Dean had to interrupt his Christmas to write not one, but two, letters of apology.

Although Dean Wellesley was of the same Low Church persuasion as the Queen, when Church appointments were in question he followed the advice which he gave to his friend Gladstone "to take no extreme men but the good and distinguished from all parties."²⁸ He could not brook the shameless way in which Disraeli made every Church appointment a political matter, and he was bold enough to declare to the Queen that her favourite Minister "regards the Church as the great State-Engine of the Conservatives."²⁹

It was indeed fortunate for the Church of England that the Dean was no party man. As he himself wrote to the Queen, "he believes you would wish him to inform you to the best of his power, as to the proper persons to fill the higher Dignities of the Church,"³⁰ and few indeed were the occasions when the Queen did not follow his advice.

Of all the appointments with which the Dean was concerned none gave more trouble than those to the Windsor Canonries. So difficult was it to find a man "not too high, or too low, and not censorious," that the Dean resigned himself to the necessity of accepting the second-rate. "It is not necessary that you should have a first-rate man at Windsor," he wrote to the Queen in a moment of surprising

²⁵ RA D3/74.

²⁶ RA D3/78.

²⁷ RA Z206/43.

²⁸ RA D2/20.

²⁹ RA D1/86.

³⁰ RA D7/15.

candour, "but rather someone who would be personally acceptable to you."³¹ Two types of clergyman were wholly unacceptable to Queen Victoria; one was, of course, a High Churchman, the other, a teetotaler. It was therefore the Dean's business to propose the name of an Evangelical who enjoyed his glass of wine. "The Dean has found great difficulty in this appointment," he wrote despairingly on 19th May 1878, "not only because so many are too High Churchmen, but because so many otherwise estimable men are also total abstainers."³²

It has been said that one of the merits of the Church of England in the nineteenth century was the fact that it put a gentleman into every parish. Dean Wellesley would have gone farther and put a peer into as many dioceses as possible. When Frazer became Bishop of Manchester the Dean commented witheringly, "He is a man who will get on with those sort of people,"³³ and he wrote of the proposed appointment of Lord Arthur Hervey to the see of Bath and Wells, "the Church is socially going down, and if we can still keep the aristocratic element in the Bench, where there is some ability it is most desirable."³⁴ "Some ability" was, however, a *sine qua non*; of one dignitary who was suggested for high preferment he wrote caustically, "the Dean of York is a gentleman but nothing more."³⁵

The Dean was himself Lord Almoner,³⁶ and one of his last appointments was to the post of Sub-Almoner. He chose Archbishop Tait's son-in-law, Randall Davidson, "both as a mark of respect to the Archbishop and because the young man himself is most highly esteemed."³⁷ Was it by chance or design that he thus introduced to Queen Victoria the man who was to be his own successor both as Dean of Windsor and as her most trusted adviser in matters ecclesiastical?

Where politics were concerned the Dean's importance as a go-between was chiefly due to his life-long friendship with William Gladstone. As Queen Victoria wrote to Prince Arthur, "he was one of the few Mr. Gladstone listened to!"³⁸ He was, for instance, much involved in all the business connected with Irish Church Disestablishment, but more interesting perhaps is the part he played in the Ministerial Crisis of 1880. In 1875 Gladstone had retired from the leadership of the Liberal party, but after the Liberal triumph in the General Election of 1880 the inevitability of his return to power became clear to everybody—everybody, that is to say, except Queen Victoria and Gladstone himself. At first the Dean agreed, or made show of agreeing, with the Queen's view that Gladstone need not and must not return as Prime Minister. "It should be borne in mind", the Dean wrote on 6th April 1880, "that he is already excluded

³¹ RA D6/65.

³² RA D2/43.

³³ RA D2/25.

³⁴ RA D2/25.

³⁵ RA D1/117.

³⁶ His appointment dated from 28th May, 1870 (Lindsay, *op. cit.*, p. 185).

³⁷ RA D8/1.

³⁸ RA Add. Mss. A15/3736.



PLATE I

Gerald Wellesley, Dean of Windsor (*see pp. 126-135*).

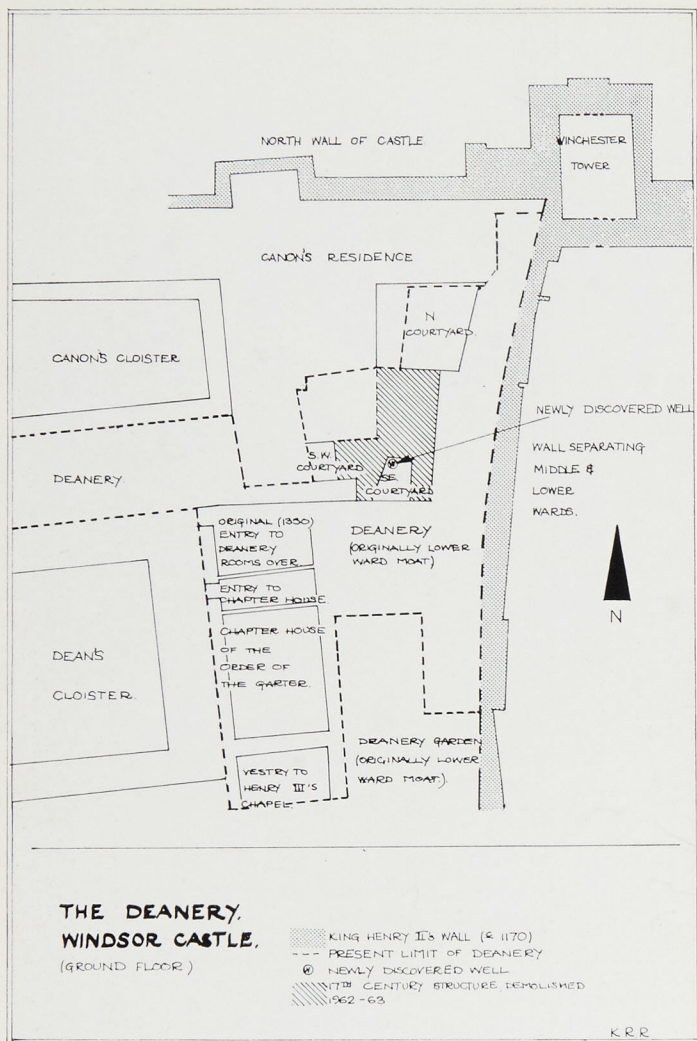


PLATE II

Plan of the Deanery, showing the newly discovered well (*see p. 136*). Scale: 1 in. = 38 ft.

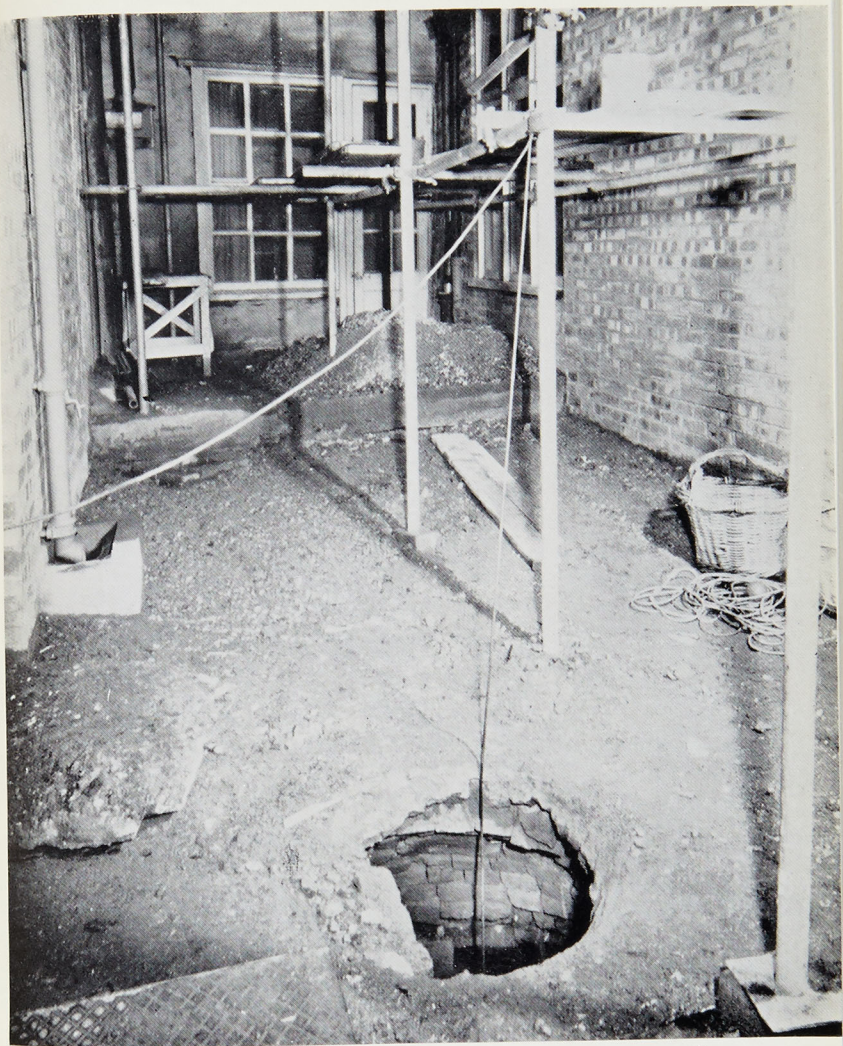


PLATE III

Inner Courtyard of the Deanery, showing the well (*see p. 136*).



PLATE IV

Looking down the well (*see p. 136*).



PLATE V

Unloading the Church Commissioners' documents, when they arrived at Windsor,
23rd July, 1963 (*see p. 140*).



PLATE VI
The village of Great Haseley in 1729 (see p. 142).

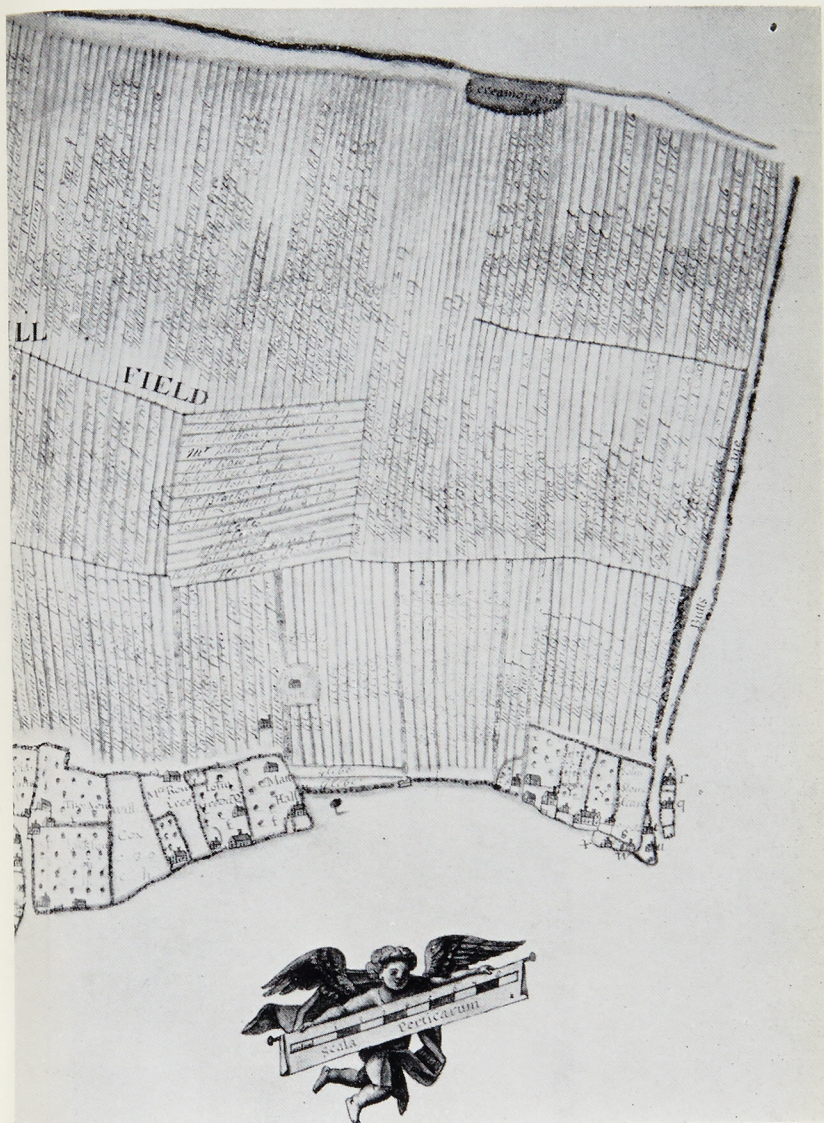


PLATE VII

Strips in one of the open fields in Great Haseley (see p. 142).

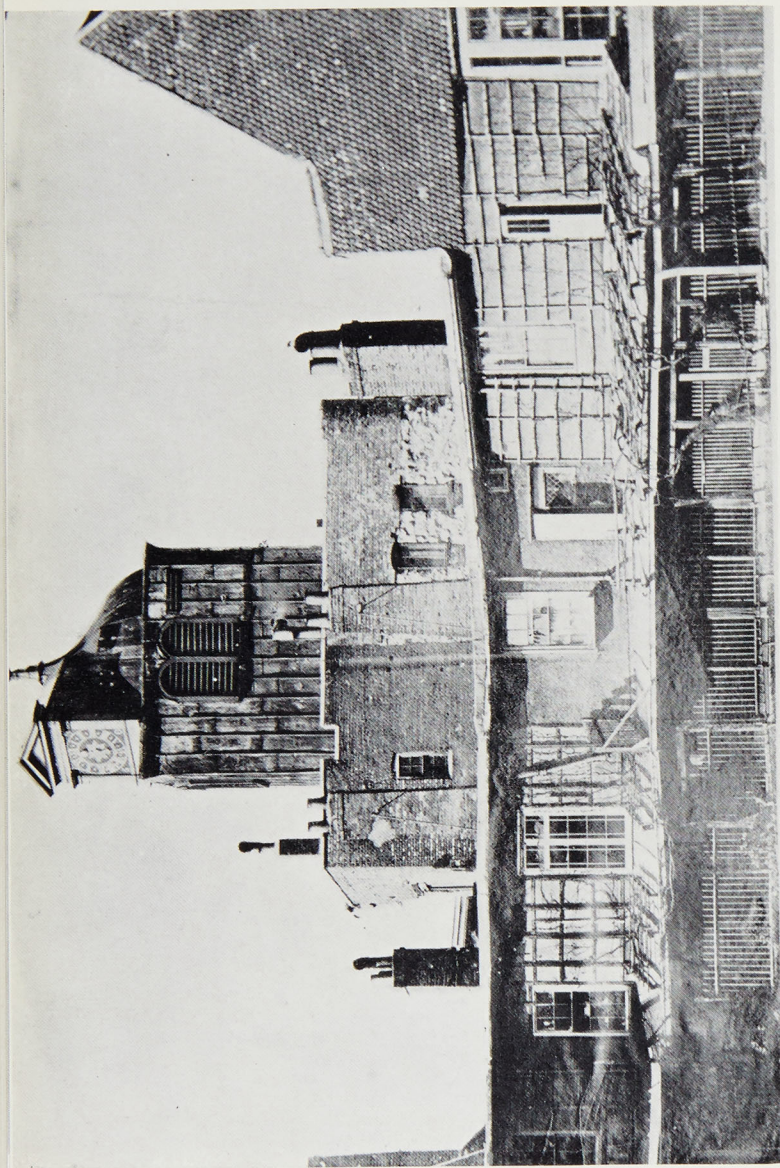


PLATE VIII

The Curfew Tower and Horseshoe Cloister, from an early photograph, taken before 1863. The Office of the Society of the Friends is now in the Curfew Tower.

by his own repeated asseveration that as he would not lead the opposition so neither would he undertake the government again . . . He has withdrawn himself, whether conscious or not besides that he is distasteful to Your Majesty."³⁹ A fortnight later he suggests that Gladstone might become Leader of the House of Commons, a position which would not bring him into personal contact with the Queen. When both Granville and Hartington, the two official Liberal leaders, declined to form a government, the Dean became the centre of the complicated negotiations which ended in the Queen sending for Gladstone. The importance of the part he played can be clearly seen in a letter he wrote to the Queen on 24th April, the day after her interview with Gladstone:

"Mr. Gladstone assured the Dean of Windsor yesterday that he would have been quite willing to have remained outside but that if he was to be in at all it must be as Head, having incurred such responsibility as only with full power he could meet. He will not remain beyond a year or two. After seeing your Majesty he came back much pleased, so that Your Majesty must have been most kind to him. We must hope for the best. The Dean of Windsor lamented to him the relations on which he had been with Your Majesty and hoped that the experience he had had of them would be a caution to him in the future. The Dean of Windsor need not add that he would do anything in his power with Mr. Gladstone to that result."⁴⁰

His real view on Gladstone the Dean expressed two years later in a letter to Ponsonby, "After all, what a wonderful Minister Gladstone is!"⁴¹

A Dean so occupied with the private affairs of the Royal Family, with Church appointments, and with high politics might be expected to have little or no time to spare for the domestic concerns of the Chapel and College of St George, quite separate as they were from the affairs of the Upper Ward and its Domestic Chapel Royal. Dean Wellesley was not very frequent in his attendance at the St George's Chapel services but in other respects he seems to have been an admirable Dean, both conscientious and efficient. Like other Deans before and since he had his troubles both with Lay Clerks and with Military Knights. Where the Military Knights were concerned Dean Wellesley solved the problem of their irregular attendance at daily services by the heroic measure of abolishing compulsory attendance altogether, thereby, of course, abolishing the *raison d'être* of the Knights' existence. (Compulsory Sunday attendance was restored under Edward VII.) When the Queen objected that the new system gave a loophole for the admission of Dissenters and Roman Catholics the Dean countered with the argument that it was the professedly Anglican Knights who so much disliked attendance at weekday services, "as is the case with the majority of Protestant laymen."⁴²

One of his most interesting acts as Dean was a personal visitation

³⁹ RA C34/41.

⁴⁰ RA C34/109.

⁴¹ RA L19/147.

⁴² RA E18/3.

of all the West Country livings in the gift of the Chapter which he undertook in July and August 1858, four years after his installation.⁴³ His inspection of churches and parsonages, not to mention parsons, was, as might have been expected, both thorough and practical, but he also had a keen eye for features of architectural interest or beauty. Whenever the Dean could help in any way he was ready and willing to do so, and he carefully noted where money should be forthcoming from Chapter funds for repairs and improvements, and which parsons were deserving of possible preferment. Some of the clergy were real oddities, like the curate of whom the Dean recorded, "I have heard that he is given to drinking—and that the spring of his false teeth gave way the other day so that they fell out in the middle of his sermon." The journal he kept is interesting too for its personal side lights. Near Tavistock, as he was walking along a newly-opened railway line, the Dean narrowly escaped being run down by a train—"I laid hold on a telegraph post and clung to it, and shuddered as the train passed close to me." At Plymouth his hotel bill from Monday to Friday came to £4-5-5d., which seems cheap enough, even if the dinner provided was but "a bad whiting and tough lamb." The corresponding bill for his indispensable man-servant, Frederick, amounted to no more than 16/11. One item of expense is singular. Why did the Dean find it necessary to spend 7/8 upon a Prayer Book and Bible? Had Frederick forgotten to pack those essential articles?

One odd suggestion affecting St George's was made during Dean Wellesley's term of office. Years after the event he told Ponsonby that "during the Crimean War a proposal was made to me by the then Cathedral Commissioners to recommend that the Dean of Windsor, from the association of St George's with chivalry, should be made Bishop of the Army, ordaining and exercising full control over the Army chaplains."⁴⁴ The Dean rejected this romantic scheme on the ground that the constitution of the Army would not admit of a Bishop specially for it.

Where St George's Chapel itself is concerned Dean Wellesley will be chiefly remembered as the Dean responsible for the present East Window and the decoration of the Sanctuary. Both window and reredos were erected as memorials to the Prince Consort. On 10th February, 1862, the Dean wrote to Queen Victoria telling her of a proposal to remove the existing painted window, and to replace it "with a new and beautiful East window, corresponding with the magnificent one in the West, which should contain the Prince's arms (if not his likeness) with emblems of immortality." Three days later he sent the Queen further details of the scheme. "The window", he wrote, "should have compartments illustrating the Prince's virtues and actions and their immortal rewards,"⁴⁵ a sentence which gives the clue to the meaning of the series of scenes in the lowest tier of the existing window, whose exact significance must have baffled

⁴³ W.R. XVII. 9.19.

⁴⁴ RA E21/139.

⁴⁵ RA R2/114.

many a worshipper at St George's. The "immortal rewards" are unfortunately missing.

The Dean was naturally consulted about the various memorials to the Prince Consort. He opposed the erection of a Mausoleum at Frogmore, fearing that it might lead to "the loss of the funeral service at St George's, with all its associations. Now that all needless pomp is avoided, and nothing more than a decent ceremonial observed, nothing can exceed its impressiveness."⁴⁶ The Dean's suggested alternative was to let what is now the Albert Chapel serve not merely as a memorial but also as a Mausoleum. The difficulty in the way was the necessity of providing some means of private access for the Queen, but the Dean was sure that this could be overcome and he went so far as to consult "Mr. Scott, the eminent architect"⁴⁷ on the subject. Gilbert Scott proposed that Her Majesty should reach the Chapel from the Round Tower by a staircase giving access to a covered way running along the wall of what is now the Moat Garden, and then cross the roadway by a passage (presumably on the model of the Bridge of Sighs) "which could be made very pretty, well-lighted by windows."⁴⁷ Scott was convinced that his ingenious scheme could be carried out "with the greatest ease,"⁴⁷ but the Queen was not approving, and the Dean, as usual, gave way gracefully—"I should be the last person not to carry out the views of the Queen to the best of my power, whatever they are."⁴⁸

To the best of his power Dean Wellesley did indeed serve the Queen and St George's. Seldom can the Royal Family have had a wiser or more devoted friend, or Windsor a better Dean.

⁴⁶ RA R40/2.

⁴⁷ RA R9/2. An alternative and equally complicated route, proposed in 1865, is described by Miss Olwen Hedley in her article "Court and Chapel, 1760 to 1873, Part II", printed in the 1961 *Report*, p. 61.

⁴⁸ RA 18/4.

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A NEWLY DISCOVERED WELL IN THE DEANERY, WINDSOR CASTLE

By MAURICE BOND

ONE of the principal features of a mediaeval castle, and often its most impressive engineering feature, was its well. Windsor as befitted its great area, had at least three, one for each ward; the most ancient in the Round Tower, a second in the centre of what is now the lawn of the Upper Quadrangle, and, finally, the well still served, though ineffectively, by the pump on the north side of St George's Chapel. The deep shafts of all three survive and are well known.¹ During recent alterations and renovations in the Deanery, however, yet a fourth has been discovered, one of particularly fine workmanship.

This well was uncovered by workmen in November 1962 as they raised flagstones covering a small courtyard in the centre of the Deanery² (the site is marked on the plan in Plate II). Photographs were taken of it by Mr. George Spearman, two of which are reproduced below as Plates III and IV; opportunity was also afforded to the present writer of inspecting it; then the well was once more sealed up, and the pavement of the courtyard above remade.

The well which had thus for a short time been revealed was impressive in character. It was lined with brick at the top for about one foot, and then descended some 80 feet, being formed not, as is usually the case, of rough stones or indeed the parent rock, but of very neatly set and carefully finished alternate courses of heath stone (averaging 9 inches deep) and tile (of about 3 inches). In its lowest reaches, however, it may perhaps pass directly through the chalk without the protection of any intervening wall. The well was circular, some 44 inches in diameter, and was dry, although it certainly descended to what was once the water level in the chalk; the drop of 80 feet indeed takes it down to about 7 feet below the level of water in the river beneath. When it was uncovered there were no signs of any previous superstructure, but it must originally have had a wheel above from which buckets would descend by rope or chain.

The well was clearly mediaeval in date, since it was constructed mainly of stone and not (except at the surface) of brick. There were no associated deposits which would have enabled it to be more accurately dated; but amongst the materials printed by Sir William St John Hope in his *Windsor Castle* is an extract from an account roll of 1495 which recorded the expenditure of 3s. 3d. "for making a pentice [lean-to] beside the well in the said dean's house".³ There

¹ The history of these wells is amply documented in Hope, *Windsor Castle*, 37, 53, 57-8, 61, 87, 92, 200, 220, 223.

² By demolishing a two-storied late seventeenth-century structure of little architectural or intrinsic interest in the centre of the Deanery, it has been possible to link up three small interior courtyards in order to form one central court and thus provide adequate natural light for the kitchen and other rooms in the Deanery. A photographic record of this work was made and is preserved in the Aery.

³ *op. cit.*, pp. 498, 509.

seems to be no earlier record of this well, but a reasonable supposition is that it was sunk half a century earlier, when the Deanery was being enlarged. Until about 1443 the deans had had rather narrow lodgings, in two or three rooms, on what is now the first floor of the Deanery and looking down on the east walk of the cloister (see Plate VI). In that year, however, Hope surmises that the Deanery was enlarged for John Arundel, the remarkable and long-lived dean, who a generation before had served as Henry V's Chaplain in France.⁴ A structure was then erected at ground level which probably stretched back from the 1350 entry in the Cloister into the outer moat or ditch of the lower ward.⁵ Such an enlarged establishment, for a dean who had become very much more a prince of the church than any of his predecessors, would have very properly been equipped with its own private well, leaving that on the north of the present chapel for the communal use of the rest of the college.

The effective life of the Dean's well was probably about three centuries. From 1443 onwards the Deanery steadily increased in size, extending both north and south along the old moat; but no further mention of the well is known until in 1617 a pump is installed over the well,⁶ and in 1709 there is a reference to "Mr. Dean's well yard."⁷ During the early eighteenth century the well must have largely gone out of use, for piped water had come to the Lower Ward in 1698.⁸ Knowledge of the well survived until 1883, in which year a plan in the Aerary⁹ records (in the correct position) "an old well, dry"; but a plan of 1891¹⁰ omits it. In between these two dates it had probably been covered up and the courtyard re-paved, the well eventually being completely forgotten until the surface of the yard was broken up in the course of the recent reconstruction of the Deanery.¹¹

⁴ Arundel had in fact been made dean by Henry V in camp before Rouen, on 19 January 1419; he held office until his death in 1454. See Ollard, *Deans and Canons of Windsor*, pp. 29-30.

⁵ Hope, *op. cit.*, p. 498. Dean Arundel's extension probably ran due east from the ground floor entry to the Deanery.

⁶ W.R.VI. B.2, fo. 49.

⁷ Hope, *op. cit.*, p. 500.

⁸ See the Register of Chapter Acts *sub* 6 April 1698, "Agreed with Mr. Yearnhold for serving of the whole College with the Thames water" for a yearly rent of £26 10s. The water was to be brought at Chapter expense "to every house except the Poor Knights houses". (W.R.VI.B.5, p. 151).

⁹ W.R.Plan 90.

¹⁰ W.R.Plan 88.

¹¹ I am most grateful to Mr. H. E. Pratt, Chapter Clerk of Works, for the opportunity to use notes and drawings made by him concerning the well, and to Mr. A. J. Taylor, Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Ministry of Public Building and Works, for his help in discussing the find.

THE RETURN OF THE CHURCH COMMISSIONERS' DOCUMENTS TO WINDSOR

By SHELAGH BOND

ON 13 September 1867, Charles Smyth Ellis, on behalf of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, received from the Dean and Canons of Windsor between 3,000 and 4,000 documents which had previously been preserved in the Aerary;¹ and on 23 July 1963, nearly a century later, Maurice Bond, Archivist to the Dean and Canons, received back on their behalf those same documents, together with a few additions. This shuttle service of documents from Windsor to London, and then back again, is far less simple than at first appears. Behind it lies a chapter in the history of the Church of England, which closely affected, and continued to affect, St George's Chapel.

The story² began in 1832, when an Ecclesiastical Revenues Commission of Inquiry was set up to ascertain the extent and amount of Church Property; in 1835 an Ecclesiastical Commission was established, superseded a year later by the appointment of permanent Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England (ancestors of the present Church Commissioners). Inquiries were held and Reports presented, concerning, among other things, the redistribution of church revenues and duties, the suppression of canonries and the restriction of pluralities. The vast increase in population and the rapid building of new industrial towns in the early nineteenth century had created an overwhelming demand and need for new schools and churches to combat the serious "spiritual destitution" revealed by the Commissioners' inquiries, but there was widespread opposition to the methods which had been proposed. Cathedral bodies (including St George's) saw their independence and financial security threatened by the recommendations of the Commissioners' Reports; some thought that the powers of Parliament itself as a sovereign body were brought into question by the establishment of the new and active body of Commissioners; others feared that the State was taking over the Church: "the Prime Minister will be a Protestant Pope". Reform and change, however, were in the air, were inevitable and could not be halted. Within the next few decades the financial provision and organisation of St George's Chapel, together with those of other Cathedrals and similar bodies, were transformed. Under the provisions of the Cathedrals Act of 1840, as eight of the twelve Windsor canonries fell vacant, the stalls were suspended and their revenues vested in a common fund administered by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; an Order in Council of 30 July 1849 similarly reduced the number of Minor Canons from seven to four; and, most important of all, another Order in

¹ W.R.XIX.27.

² For a detailed history of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to 1861, see Olive J. Brose, *Church and Parliament* (1959); for the whole period, see *Dictionary of English Church History*, ed. by S. L. Ollard, Gordon Crosse and M. F. Bond (1948), pp. 125-6.

Council, of 26 June 1867, obliged St George's to surrender its landed property to the Commissioners in return for a fixed annual sum of £14,600 and £26,000 plus interest to invest for a Fabric Fund.³

The tithes and landed property of the Chapel, which were thus transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1867 lay in over 300 parishes in thirty counties all over England and Wales. Some of the property had been held by the Chapter from the foundation of the College by Edward III in 1348. Much had been granted to them by John, Duke of Bedford, in 1421 and more by Edward IV, his Queen and their courtiers when the new chapel was being built. Yet more was granted by Henry VIII and many lesser benefactors. After the Reformation St George's had become the third richest ecclesiastical foundation in the country, but even so, this endowment was not excessive for the constant maintenance of a large college of clergy and almost the whole of the Lower Ward of the Castle.

Every grant of property to St George's, however small, added more documents to the accumulation in the Aery, which had been built to guard these all-important archives in 1354. There were, firstly the title deeds of every house and field granted to the Chapter,—deeds going back in many cases for centuries, such as the grant by Matilda of Wallingford to the Abbey of Bec of property in Great and Little Ogbourne c.1122-1147. When the Duke of Bedford, in 1421, conveyed Ogbourne property to St George's this little document was among the deeds transferred. Then, every year, the administrative records of the Windsor Chapter were, as they still are, added to the accumulations of previous years; and these included surveys, terriers and rentals of all their properties; annual accounts of rents received; counterparts of leases granted; court rolls of the business transacted in their manor courts. All these records were carefully preserved, both to serve as precedents and to help in the more efficient management of their landed property, which was the source of their wealth—records as vital as the papers, correspondence and balance-sheets of any business firm.

When, therefore, as recorded in the Chapter Act Book,⁴ Dean Wellesley and the Canons on 8 June 1867 gave their formal consent to the scheme of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and sealed the transfer of their landed property to those Commissioners, a great tradition of property-administration, which had begun in 1348, came to an abrupt end. Henceforth the Ecclesiastical Commissioners would administer the Windsor estates (though the Chapter kept, and still keeps, its benefices) and for this they needed the vital muniments, books, surveys and leases which the Stewards of the Chapter had compiled and preserved. On 1 August 1867⁵ the Chapter Clerk, Mr. Cope, was directed to select and schedule such muniments from 1750 onwards. Six weeks later, the records selected left the Aery

³ The Commissioners' scheme for Windsor is dated 6 June 1867; the Order in Council was made on 26 June and printed in *London Gazette*, 28 June 1867, pp. 3630-4. The estates were transferred as from 29 September 1866.

⁴ W.R.VI.B.11, p. 68.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 71.

on their journey to London; a bulky symbol of the important transfer of the College's estates.

There in London they rested in the Offices of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; and were used by their new owners, as they had been by the Stewards of Windsor, for the administration of the many pieces of property. In recent years, however, there have been various changes which once again have involved the records. In the first place the Ecclesiastical Commissioners were amalgamated with Queen Anne's Bounty in 1948 to form a new body called the Church Commissioners. These Commissioners have pursued a policy of selling the scattered, and often small, holdings (including many former St George's properties) which formed their endowment in favour of commercial property in London and large cities. By now most of their original investments and land have been sold.⁶ Secondly, land legislation after the First World War, notably the Law of Property Act of 1922 and the Amendment Act of 1925, made redundant older documents of title; and the ending of manorial jurisdiction similarly rendered unnecessary for legal purposes the preservation of court rolls. Archives which had been preserved for centuries as muniments of title ceased to have legal importance. The Church Commissioners, therefore, having sold so many of the properties which they had managed for the Church during nearly a century, were anxious to redistribute to Cathedrals and other bodies (including St George's Chapel) the very documents, now unwanted, which they had so eagerly swept into their muniment rooms as essential less than a century before. And so, on the morning of 23 July 1963 a large van drove into the Castle from Millbank and unloaded (see Plate V) its bundles of records. When they had left Windsor in 1867 these records were needed for the management and leasing of estates; now, upon their return, they have changed their character and are starting a new life—as valuable, impartial and important historical evidence, returning to enrich the other St George's archives which have always remained in the Aery, and are catalogued in Canon Dalton's *Manuscripts of St George's Chapel*.

The Aery itself has been full for many years, but in 1954 the Chapter made available a room, which had been previously used for Choir practice, to accommodate overflow documents. It is in this room that the Church Commissioners' records have been stored, joining nineteenth and twentieth century account books and other more recent records for which there is no space in the Aery. The room consists of the entire second floor of the Schorn Tower, which rises over the south-eastern Chapel of St George's and derives its name from the shrine of Master John Schorn which, before the erection of the great Lincoln Tomb, used to stand in this corner Chapel. Master John Schorn had been rector at the end of the thirteenth century, at North Marston in Buckinghamshire, and after his death pilgrims used to flock in great numbers to his tomb, to be cured of their ills. In 1481, his body was brought to St George's in order to attract pilgrims to Windsor. In the room over the shrine,

⁶ [Report of] *Church Commissioners for England*, 1963, p. 6.

now the home of the Commissioners' records, money, plate and valuables used to be kept, and the accounts settled—its function as an overflow to the Aerary thus has a long history. It is approached by a cat-walk over the leads, between the Albert Memorial Chapel and St George's.

It is a handsome room, lit by large, high windows, which face East, South and West, with splendid views of the Round Tower and over the houses of the Military Knights and the town of Windsor. A range of new Dexion shelving has been erected against one wall and on this the bundles of leases, rolls, surveys and maps have been arranged. The old string and brown paper have been thrown away, 900 feet of white tape has been used to tie the Commissioners' documents in small and easily managed bundles, each with their numbers on an outer paper, and all arranged in numerical order on the shelves—work made all the quicker by the schedule which the Commissioners sent with the documents (an exact parallel with the Chapter Clerk's schedule made in 1867 when the records went to London) against which they have all been checked. Most of the documents are in good condition.

We know exactly what the Commissioners took in 1867 and most of these documents have been returned—apart from a few kept by the Commissioners and some which were needed by new owners who purchased land from them. In addition, however, some documents have come to Windsor for the first time. These are, first, some leases and court rolls which one presumes that the agents of the Commissioners collected from the parishes concerned during the years immediately after 1867; and secondly, there are a few post-1867 leases and papers, mainly of the later nineteenth century. The total number of items is in the region of 4,000, and they cover nearly all the places once owned by St George's, in thirty counties and about 300 parishes, ranging in date from the seventeenth century to the late nineteenth century.

The documents fall into three main classes. There are, first, many bundles of leases and counterpart leases. Some of these contain small, but detailed and exact, scale-plans of the property leased and these are clearly useful to the student of topography; but, on the whole, as most of these leases were copied, at the time of their sealing, into huge, calf-bound lease Registers, still preserved in the Aerary, these bundles add little to our knowledge. A second class consists of court rolls and court books, some with their attached papers and lists concerning the business of the court; these are valuable for manorial history, supplementing court rolls in the Aerary of other localities and filling gaps in the incomplete Aerary series. The third class is probably the most important. It includes maps of the properties, surveys, terriers rentals, valuations and registers of the Chapter's holdings—often with tabulated particulars of leases, fines, the condition of the farm land and houses and other details. The Church Commissioners' records which have been returned to St George's are, therefore, of importance to the topographer and economic historian; and, covering as they do, parishes all over the

country, supplement in many particulars the material in the Aerary, which has been used already by them and by local historians.

Any attempt to describe these documents in detail is difficult and a schedule will soon be available to the public in the list published annually by the National Register of Archives.⁷ Some, however, are of such outstanding importance or such a delight to the eye, that they deserve special mention. Foremost is the Survey of Great Haseley in Oxfordshire,⁸ made in 1729 by Will Burgess, part of which is illustrated in Plates VI and VII. This manor, together with other property had been conveyed to the Dean and Canons by Queen Elizabeth Woodville on 20 March 1478. In 1729 Will Burgess surveyed the whole parish, and each close and meadow was carefully drawn. One can see not only the many narrow strips in each of the great open fields (Plate VII) but also the name of the owner and the acreage of each. The skill of the artist overlaps that of the cartographer and in the village the Church is lovingly painted, with the great house by it, its iron gates opening on to the drive leading to the front door (Plate VI). Lesser houses, with hedges round their little plots of garden ground, their trees and orchards, paths and roads, give an accurate and lively impression of a small village in the early years of George II's reign. Such is one's delight at the Survey, and the skill with which it was made, that it would be easy to overlook the real value it has for the economic historian, for the topographer and the student of maps. A similar Survey survives for Pyrton in Oxfordshire,⁹ made in 1736, but it is much more roughly drawn. In all there are about 200 plans and maps, covering over sixty places, mostly of the nineteenth century.

There are many valuations of estates, like those of the manor of Membury, made by Mr. Bond in 1794 and Mr. Davis in 1797,¹⁰ This Devon manor was granted by Edward IV to the Chapter on 20 July 1474, and was one of a series of such gifts by him and his courtiers, to maintain the new Chapel. The valuation of the manor is arranged under individual farms: first the name of the farm is given, then the tenant and occupier (if he were different) and the extent of the land farmed, each field listed separately with a note of its use (whether arable, meadow, wood, etc.). Finally the values are given, first in 1794 and then in 1797. The actual farmhouse is also described, as, for example, in the first entry: "Farmhouse near Green Down, on the south side of Membury Parish containing 3 lower rooms and 3 bed chambers Barn Stable and Cowhouse on the east side of the Dwelling house". Here is rich material for the student of building, as well as for the historian of agriculture and of economics. From time to time also there is detail to gladden the heart of a local resident or local historian. For example, one farm is described as "stone built and thatched", with 3 rooms on the ground and 6 chambers over, a Cow barton and garden and barn, stable, linhay

⁷ *List of Accessions to Repositories*, H.M.S.O.

⁸ C.C. Map 11232.

⁹ C.C. Map 11229.

¹⁰ C.C. 95, 616.

and Pound house adjoining and "Old Quakers Meeting house now a malthouse S.E. of the farm house at a little distance off." Near this was "North Burying Field" part of which was inclosed for a Quakers' buying ground, at that time under clover and measuring 5 acres. Some of the descriptions are vivid enough to enable a plan to be drawn: "The Hare and Hounds is an inconsiderable alehouse in Membury Street consisting of a kitchen, a small parlour and a cellar and 3 chambers over. A stable and Pigstye in the yard and a good garden behind." We also hear of "a very bad Milkhouse", of "a well-built house, stonebuilt and thatched, on the east side of Membury street, a wheelwrights shop and stable at the end in good repair", of "a good smiths shop with a shoeing house in front of it detached from the house" and of "a small Breast shot Water Grist Mill consisting of only one pair of stones and both Mill and house let for only £10 a year". There is a sad entry relating to Church House—which in 1797 was occupied by "paupers placed there by the Overseers. A large old Decayed Building on the west side of Membury Street, North of the Church, in bad repair and no outlet to it." A pencilled note in the margin of a later, nineteenth century date, records "now School for children": one hopes that by then repairs had been carried out.

One large volume, over three inches thick, is entitled, on the spine, "Mr. Wilson's Book".¹¹ Mr. Wilson was canon at St George's from 1784, when he was installed on 13 March, until his death on 23 August 1804 at the age of 66. During his twenty years at Windsor he compiled this enormous volume which is, in effect, a register of every property which was then owned by the college, kept up to date. Under the heading of each place-name is, quite often, a note of how it had been acquired by the college but also—and of far more value to him and his colleagues and to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in the execution of leases and administration generally—the quantity of farm land, or the description of town property with plans drawn to scale, the particulars of leases previously granted, rents and fines demanded (today called premiums—sums charged on entry), summarised surveys and, of particular interest, incidental notes. These last must have been entered in the certain knowledge that the book would be kept from unofficial eyes and it is the frank comments which are today most illuminating. For example at Binfield in 1798, the widow of Sir Edward Vernon "being incapable from her reduced Circumstances to keep up the Hot and Green Houses", they were removed, as being unsuitable to such an estate. In 1787, Wilson visited Handley in Dorset and made minutes "on the spot . . . 29 and 30 July" when he found "that a great deal of smuggling was carried on by the farmers and their farms on that account ill managed; that in a meadow by the church ten cows were milked all the Summer without charge of pasture."

After Wilson's death, the volume was continued by "G.H."—the initials of George Heath, canon from 1800 to 1822. His comments are even more lively than Wilson's. In the manor of Craswells, Bray,

¹¹ C.C. 120, 349.

"Mr. Fuller has never yet paid his Rent till a year after it has been due." At Plympton St Mary, after discussion of the terms of the lease, the lessee accepted "(most ungraciously however) the offer and spoilt his acquiescence by concluding his letter with an offensive paragraph" and Heath adds, in a far from charitable mood that he hoped that next time the Chapter would set the full fine "to express their sense of the unfair interpretation put upon their conduct by the lessee". Canon Heath's correspondence must have frequently been stormy, for he refers at Talgarth in Brecon, in 1815, to "most tiresome and unpleasant correspondence with the steward who thought their complaints unreasonable their remonstrances unfounded and their offer insulting and therefore felt not at all inclined to give way".

Among the stereotyped entries and the candid comments there are occasional references of interest on matters of agriculture. Ilsington, Devon, was a parish 3 miles long and 2 wide "a good part of which is in common and heathy ground and the rest hilly and barren which will beare no corn without lime or Marle neither of which is to be had near". Chiddingfold in Surrey had "very cold, heavy, soil" and the lands lay disposed in small parcels all over the parish. At Crendon, in Buckinghamshire, the fine was reduced in 1823 because of "the general depression of agriculture". There had been difficulty there before, for in 1816 the tenant refused to pay the original fine "pleading of course the present depreciation of Agricultural produce" and he had refused to renew his lease. "Chapter made no reply, leaving him to run out his lease and to repent at his leisure. As a salvo, however, to Mr. Stone's declaration, his son wrote" that he had prevailed upon his father to renew—George Heath's personal style is unmistakeable. At Deddington, Oxfordshire, there was also report of "a most wretched state of cultivation and likely to be very much improved by inclosure" in 1807. Nine years later, in 1816, this estimate was proved correct: "value much advanced by the Inclosure and the 4 farms in a good state of cultivation".

Administering far-flung estates in thirty counties cannot have been easy for a Dean and Canons who were not by training specially fitted for the work, and one aspect of the problem which was constantly before them was that of obtaining correct surveys of their properties. At Anstey, in Warwickshire, John Davis of Bloxham was employed in 1810 by the Chapter to survey the estate, but Mr. Adams, the tenant, had freehold land so intermixed with the leasehold that it was difficult to separate: "Mr. Davis professes to despair of being able to furnish the Chapter with anything like an accurate report of the quantity of acres". Surveying was carried out on their behalf all over the country and on the accuracy of the work depended much. At Tipton Mow in Devon, Mr. Law made a valuation but it was a hasty survey and the value was too high. He then made a more accurate one and the amounts were reduced. In Yorkshire in 1810 a local surveyor was employed at Farmanby and the Chapter was at first dismayed: "Mr. Tuke, a Quaker and

therefore supposed possibly not to be very friendly to the interests of the Church" was nominated, but their fears were unfounded and he was successfully employed.

Dealing with local affairs on such a large scale gave the Canons an interest in various parts of the country and there is a delightful insight into the Dorset sympathies of George Heath, as he dealt with the leasing of Iwerne Minster. Heath was himself vicar of Sturminster Marshall in Dorset, as well as Canon of Windsor, and it may be that he was therefore deputed to interview the prospective lessees from that part of the country, as having special knowledge of it. He records that in 1813 "Mr. Bower called on me at Windsor and made out a very good case in favor of his claim to an abatement [of the fine or rent]. He talk'd in the most liberal and unreserved manner to me, as a Dorsetshire man . . . Mr. Bower's behaviour thro' the whole business was so handsome and liberal, beyond what I have experienced on any other occasion of the sort, that it deserves to be recorded to his honor and might have fully justified any farther deduction." It is difficult to decide, at this distance, whether this note records a charming Dorset *rapport*, or whether Mr. Bower was a plausible and successful rogue.

Such comparative *trivia*, however, cannot obscure the real importance of the records returned to Windsor by the Church Commissioners, for among the bundles of dull leases lie rolls, volumes and maps of the greatest interest. Their return not only makes available to historians a considerable amount of new material, but also makes complete the archival riches of the Chapter which, since 1867, have been bereft of an integral part of their contents. For nearly a century a large section of the records has been missing but now, with the return of these bundles, the materials for history of the administration of the College, over six hundred years, are complete.

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 Mungavin, Miss K. M.
 Musk, Mrs. R.
 Naybour, J.
 *Nestle, J. F.
 Newing, Rev. K. A.
 Norris, Mrs. J. O.
 Norris, Miss D. C.
 Norris, Miss J. N.
 O'Hara, Mrs. V. T.
 L Osborn, Miss P. M.
 Palmer-Hall, Mrs. E.
 *Perry, Miss H. K.
 Pritchard, Mrs. I.

- L Randall, Miss L. M.
 Rolfe Matthews, E. W.
 Rushby, Miss M. M.
 * Rycroft, Lady
 Samuelson, Miss E.
 L Sargent, Mrs. C.
 L Sloan, Mrs. A. J.
 Soulsby, H. C.
 Soulsby, Mrs. H. C.
 Soulsby, S. S.
 Talbot, Miss B., O.B.E.
 Taylor, S.
 L Templer, Field-Marshal Sir Gerald,
 K.G.
 Templer, Lady
 * Tomlinson, Mrs. M. A.
 Trotter, Mrs. J. M.
 L Turner, Sir Michael, C.B.E.
 L Turner, Lady
 Van Pelt, Lieut. A.
 L Wackerman, Miss K. M.
 Wallis, E. L.
 Wallis, Mrs. E. L.
 Weight, Miss M. V.
 Whitfield, Mrs. E. M.
 L Willcox, C. P. W.
 L Willcox, H. N. A.
 Williams, H. F.
 Williams, Miss L. G.
 L Williams, Miss R.
 Wood, D. L. S.
 L Woodrow, Mrs. K. M.
 Woods, R. G.
 * Woods, The Very Rev. R. W., The
 Dean of Windsor.
 * Woods, Mrs. R. W.
 Worthington, B.
 Wycliffe Anglican Church, Ontario.
 Young, Major E. H.

Descendants of the Knights of the Garter

- L Adriance, Mrs. G. W.
 L Anderson, Mrs. H. T.
 Bauckham, A.
 Bauckham, E. F.
 Bauckham, R. A.
 Bauckham, R. J.
 Billington, Miss P. L.
 — L Bissette, Mrs. MacDolpus, Jr.
 L Bryant, Dr. J. C., D.D.S., M.R.S.H.
 L Chetwynd-Stapylton, Capt. G.
 Courtown, The Earl of, O.B.E.
 L Cutler, S. L.
 L Doffermyre, Mrs. Everette Lassiter
 L Dunstan, Dr. Edgar Mullins
 L Fisher, Mrs. Frederick W.
 Foley, Walter A.
 * Follett, Miss J. T.
 Fowler, B. M.
 Fowler, Mrs. E. G.
 L Grange, C. D'Oily, F.R.C.S.
 L Gren, Axel H.
 Heaton, Mrs. J. Beresford
 * Hughes, Col. H. A., D.S.O.,
 M.B.E., J.P.
 James, Miss Shan
 L Johnson, Dr. Gale Denning, M.D.
 L Johnson, James McDaniel
 L Johnson, Mrs. Nathan Manley
 L Johnson, Nathan Manley, Jr.
 L Lane, Mrs. J. C.
 Lead, A. M. A.
 Lead, N. R.
 L Leigh, Mrs. R. M.
 * Macmillan Douglas of Brighton,
 Mrs.
 L Miller, Mrs. John W.
 L Purdie, Mrs. John Wesley, Jr.
 L Reynolds, Mrs. H. H.
 L Scott, Mrs. Marvin
 L Seymour, G. Fitz Roy
 L Seymour, Hon. Mrs. George
 * Seymour, Lady Victoria
 L Stemmler, Theodore Washington
 L Stovold, Mrs. H. M.
 Talbot-Price, L. F.
 L Tilgham, Mrs. Myers Winston
 L Tobias, Mrs. John Minnaugh
 Vanden Berg, Mrs. K. H.
 L Wade, Mrs. Helen Johnson
 L Woodhouse, Mrs. Clinton M.

Member who has now become Life Member of the Society

Oram, Miss G. Mary.

Correction—1962 Report

Barrett, Mrs. B. E.

* Subscribers under seven-year covenant. L Life 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 Cloister.
Painting of organ pipes.
Restoration of Hastings and Oxenbridge Chapels.
Work on roof and organ.
Micro-filming of documents.
Treatment of stonework in Rutland Chapel.
Restoration of George III Shield over Cloister door.
Heating and reorganisation of Chapter Library.
Book of Hours purchased.
Repair of the John Davis Clock in the Curfew Tower.
Restoration of the Beaufort Chapel.
Purchase of Statue for Beaufort Chapel.
Restoration of 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.
Cleaning walls of Dean's Cloister.
Contribution to restoration of Horseshoe Cloister.
Altar Frontal.
Cope.
Music Stand.

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, 1963

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance at 1st January, 1963	1,192 7 2	Balance at 31st December, 1963:	
Life Membership Fees and Donations	...	At Bank on Deposit Account	1,109 4 2
Sale of <i>Romance of St George's</i>	584 12 8	At Bank on Current Account	780 6 8
Interest from Deposit Account	23 4 6		1,889 10 10
	£1,889 10 10		£1,889 10 10

GENERAL ACCOUNT

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance at 1st January, 1963	1,812 8 11	Altar Frontal and Cope	95 11 0
Subscriptions	200 0 0	Music stand	7 0 0
Gifts	478 15 5	Purchase of shares rights issue	15 0 0
Sale of Christmas Cards	26 18 0	Purchase of Christmas Cards	287 7 8
Sale of Badges	235 0 1	Assistant Secretary	197 0 0
Income Tax recovered in respect of subscriptions	301 12 9	Printing and Stationery	528 2 6
Sale of Publications	32 3 10	Postages	45 2 5
Sundry Receipts	176 16 2	Office expenses and Clerical Assistance	123 0 6
Received on account of legacy	57 15 5	Purchase of Badges	116 6 5
Interest received (gross) as per Schedule attached	...	Sundry expenses	1,433 5 6
On Bank Deposit	234 11 7		
Interest and Dividends received (net) as per Schedule attached	102 11 4	Balance at 31st December, 1963:	
	£12,125 16 1	At Bank on Deposit Account	10,016 19 9
		At Bank on Current Account	664 3 0
		In Hand	11 7 10
			10,692 10 7
			£12,125 16 1

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.

24th February, 1964.

(Signed) E. S. CROXSON,
Honorary Treasurer.

On the 31st December, 1963, the Society held the following investments:

On Capital Account

	Market Value at 31st Dec., 1963	Income received therefrom: Gross	Net
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
£1,500 5% Defence Bonds ...	1,500 0 0	75 0 0	
£350 3½% War Stock ...	208 5 0	12 5 0	
£100 3% Savings Bonds 1955/65 ...	97 15 0	3 0 0	
£100 3% Savings Bonds 1960/70 ...	89 10 0	3 0 0	
£1,000 4½% Defence Bonds ...	1,000 0 0	45 0 0	
Frñary Meux Ltd. £405 4% First Mortgage Debenture Stock 1977/82 ...	317 18 6		4 19 3
£270 4½% First Mortgage Debenture Stock 1977/82 ...	230 17 0		3 14 5
International Investment Trust Ltd. 360 Ordinary Shares of 5/- each fully paid ...	558 0 0		4 2 8
	<u>£4,002 5 6</u>		

On General Account

	Market Value at 31st Dec., 1963	Income received therefrom: Gross	Net
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
£1,000 5% Defence Bonds ...	1,000 0 0	37 10 0	
£475 7s. 8d. 4% Funding Stock 1960/90 ...	431 12 6		5 16 6
£53 2s. 2d. 4% Consolidated Stock ...	37 10 9	1 1 2	
£320 1s. 3d. 5% Conversion Stock 1971 ...	318 9 3		
£285 15s. 10d. 6% Conversion Stock 1972 ...	414 14 6		
£100 3% Savings Bonds 1960/70 ...	89 10 0		
£350 3% Savings Bonds 1965/75 ...	342 2 6		
Westminster Bank Ltd. £85 'A' Stock ...	193 7 6		
The City Office Co. Ltd. 270 5½% Cumulative Second Preference Shares of £1 each fully paid ...	202 10 0		4 10 10
	<u>£3,029 17 0</u>		23 3 8
			79 7 8
			<u>£102 11 4</u>

12,960 Ordinary shares of 5/- each fully paid (Received and sold during year)

At 31st December, 1963, the unissued copies of *Romance of St George's* amounted in value to £1,599 18s. 4d. based on cost of purchase.

THE BANNERS OF THE KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF THE GARTER

The Banners hang in the Choir in the following order:

HIGH ALTAR

North Side

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

—
King Olaf of Norway

—
King Gustaf of Sweden
Queen Juliana of the Netherlands

South Side

The Duke of Wellington
The Duke of Norfolk
The Earl of Avon
The Viscount Portal

—
The Lord Ismay
The Lord Harlech

—
The Viscount Montgomery
The Earl Mountbatten
The Duke of Beaufort
The Earl Alexander of Tunis

—
Prince Paul of Yugoslavia
Leopold, ex-King of the Belgians
The Emperor of Ethiopia
King Frederick of Denmark

The Duke of Windsor
The Queen Mother

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

SCREEN

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

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

Application for Membership

I wish to join as *"Descendant" and to pay as
*"Friend"

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

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

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

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

**Cross out whichever does not apply.*

Badges:

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

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

Address

Signed.....

Date.....

When filled up send to the

HON. SECRETARY, "FRIENDS AND DESCENDANTS",
THE CURFEW 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, The Curfew 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.

Signature.....

2d.

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

THE CURFEW 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 the 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 8	1 12 8
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.