



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. 5  
for the year ending  
31st December, 1964

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FRONTISPICE

The late Sir Winston Churchill, K.G., at his Installation, 14 June, 1954.

# The Late Sir Winston Churchill

## KNIGHT OF THE GARTER

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“One other element of romance had inspired him always, his intensely personal dedication to the service of the Throne. The distant devotion he had felt for the venerable QUEEN who had given him his first commission, nourished through half a century of service to four successive royal masters, was laid in warmest affection and loyalty at the feet of the young girl to whom he surrendered his last charge; and when with the tendance of his vast public experience he had guided her first steps, and seen her taken to the heart of all her peoples, his public work was done. By her, when the end was in sight, he was admitted into the noble fellowship of the Order of the Garter. He had been offered the same great honour by KING GEORGE THE SIXTH on the morrow of his electoral defeat; but WINSTON CHURCHILL did not accept consolation prizes. Yet this, to his romantic heart, was a prized and appropriate reward, for it set him in the im-memorial tradition of the worthies of England, installed him beneath “armoury of the invincible knights of old”, and wedded to the splendour of their achievements his own services to country and Commonwealth, in peace and war, in office and out of office, in counsel, speech, and action, in politics and in literature. He dies sure of his majestic place in history, and leaves to his countrymen a name inseparable from their proudest and bravest memories.”

(Reprinted, by permission, from *The Times* of 25 January, 1965)

1964

*Patron:*

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

*President:*

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

*Vice-Presidents—Knights of the Garter (as on 31st December 1964):*

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 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   |
| 1962 | THE LORD WAKEHURST   |
| 1963 | FIELD-MARSHAL SIR GERALD TEMPLER   |
| 1964 | THE EARL ALEXANDER OF HILLSBOROUGH; THE VISCOUNT COBHAM  |

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

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

*Vice-Chairman:*

Mr. J. H. L. LAMBERT, M.A.  
(also representing Eton College)

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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  
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Windsor Corporation—The MAYOR

*Hon. Genealogist:*

SIR ANTHONY WAGNER, K.C.V.O., D.LITT., F.S.A., *Garter King of Arms*

*Representatives of the Members:*

| <i>Elected 1962</i>         | <i>Elected 1964</i>    |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| SIR AUSTIN STRUTT, K.C.V.O. | LADY SLIM              |
| <i>Elected 1963</i>         | Mr. D. McCULLOUGH      |
| Alderman F. BURTON          | Mr. F. J. BURGESS      |
| Mr. E. F. GROVE, M.V.O.     | Mr. R. ELLISON, C.M.G. |
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*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. 192.

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## LIST OF PLATES

### FRONTISPICE

The late Sir Winston Churchill, K.G., at his Installation, 14 June 1954.

### PLATES

(between pages 174 and 175):

- I. The Obit Service, 27 September 1964. The Lord Chancellor's Procession ascending the West Steps.
  - II. The Obit Service. The Singing of the Creed in the Obit Eucharist.
  - III. Richard Mountague, Canon of Windsor. The record of his installation on 6 September 1617.
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  - V. The Trap-door in a room in the Curfew Tower leading down to the Sally-port.
  - VI. The main flight of steps of the Sally-port, leading beneath the Western Castle wall.
  - VII. The final flight of steps of the Sally-port, shewing the blocked exit to the former Castle ditch.
  - VIII. The Galilee Porch.
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The Frontispiece is reproduced from the *Report*, 1954.

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.

## THE DEAN'S LETTER

THE DEANERY,  
WINDSOR CASTLE,  
*February 1965*

MY DEAR FRIENDS,

"Would that these walls could speak" is a wish that is often expressed by those who visit and love St George's. And if they could speak they would indeed tell of Princes and Kings, but they would also tell the tale of adaptation and change over the centuries through which the Chapel and the Church had travelled. St George's has had times of long consolidation and times of development and it is an extraordinary privilege to maintain its tradition and to guide it in its developments.

\* \* \*

The life of the Chapel is deeply bound up with the life of the Castle. The year has seen the arrival of Field-Marshal Viscount Slim and Lady Slim and they have already endeared themselves to the community. It is a particular pleasure to have a Knight of the Garter ready at hand willing to serve on the Committee of the "Friends".

The community has also been strengthened by the arrival during the year of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. R. J. L. Penfold, and Lieut.-Colonel L. W. Giles, O.B.E., M.C., and Mrs. Giles. We hope they will have a happy retirement but also find a sphere of happy activity in the Castle.

At the installation on Garter Day Sir Gerald Templer, Earl Alexander of Hillsborough and Viscount Cobham joined the Noble Order and so became committed to our Christian inheritance at St George's. To our great sorrow, all too soon after, there occurred the death of one of the new Knights, that of Lord Alexander of Hillsborough. Though thus a Knight of the Noble Order for less than a year, Lord Alexander, who had a deep Christian dedication in a Nonconformist tradition, was greatly moved by being honoured with the Garter. He let it be known to us and to his friends how much he appreciated the Christian values of our great Order.

On another page is recorded the death of our most illustrious Knight, certainly of the century, if not of much longer. It is not for me to record the life and astonishing varieties of ability of Sir Winston Churchill, but all of us associated with St George's can be thankful that we had the privilege of his membership in the Order and his close association with our Chapel.

\* \* \*

There has taken place during the last year a very remarkable development in the life of our Society: I refer to the legacies on the one hand and to the anonymous gift on the other that gave our Society the responsibility of using £43,000 in the beautifying and maintenance of the Chapel. It was quite overwhelming to receive

an anonymous gift of £25,000 in November 1964, so soon after the receipt of our first legacies, which came to some £18,000. The immense gratitude of the Society and, indeed, of myself and the Canons and all associated with the Chapel, to the benefactors it is not really possible to express. For ourselves, especially those on the Committee of the Friends, it creates a completely new situation and makes us both more responsible and more involved in the life of the Chapel itself. As we go to press, no decision has been taken and indeed can only be taken, in view of such large sums, at the Annual Meeting. By the time some of you come together at that meeting, I anticipate that the Committee will have had a very careful look at opportunities and needs of the Chapel and will be laying before you their recommendations. Of the many matters that might well be tackled at this stage, I personally am very grateful that the Committee does propose to recommend to the A.G.M. that the total cost of the organ be a gift from all of you. This makes a tremendous difference to our financial situation and at the same time it means that the Friends will have made a quite wonderful contribution to the musical life of our Chapel.

The occasion of the 1965 Festival will be greatly enhanced by the presence of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother at Festal Evensong. We much look forward to welcoming her on this day. At the Annual Meeting itself at 2 p.m. some important decisions will clearly need to be taken and we shall be able to express on that occasion the great sense of gratitude and opportunity that the Friends now enjoy.

\* \* \*

Since my last letter I have been encouraged by the Sovereign and the Knights of the Garter on the one hand and more particularly by my colleagues, the Canons of St George's, on the other hand to prepare both policies and plans for the development of our foundation. In the 1960's it is not easy to stand still, there is continual and rapid change proceeding all around in both the institutional life of Churches, Schools, Colleges, and in the social and religious life of ordinary folk. But change is not an excuse for more change; nevertheless it has been felt that St George's has reached a time when the scope of its foundation might be enlarged and the range of its activities be increased.

Simultaneously to our considering possible developments there became again apparent the very serious state of disrepair of the Cloisters. This matter had, of course, been a considerable worry to Bishop Hamilton, and here let it be recorded what a wonderful work he did in raising money for the renewal of the Horseshoe Cloister, Marbeck's House, the Aerary and the Deanery. The funds, however, of Bishop Hamilton's appeal did not extend to the major repairs demanded in the various houses of the Canons and Minor Canons. Whereas £120,000 was raised by Bishop Hamilton, it has become clear during 1964 that the repairs, the rebuilding of walls and roofs, new plumbing, central heating and general reconditioning of our medieval housing would cost a further £160,000.

To raise such a sum and to undertake major repairs naturally called for a review of the activity of our "College". Those of us in the Chapter had long and useful consultations and briefly we came to the conclusion that the work of the College calls for expansion along certain distinctive lines that would build on past experience.

### 1. The Musical Tradition and Choral Scholarships

The most outstanding contribution of the College over 600 years that a historian would point out, is to the country's musical tradition. The achievement was particularly marked after the Reformation, when St George's helped to develop and enrich a new form of Common Prayer. More recently the Chapel has given the Church the work of Dr. Fellowes, Sir Walter Parratt and Sir Walford Davies, and a musical standard which has been widely appreciated.

In order to maintain our musical tradition, we have agreed with Reading University on the election of certain men (not more than two at first) to Choral Scholarships at St George's, which would be continued with post-graduate research at the University. Such a scheme might attract useful additions to our Choir and would, at the same time, establish a link with the University world.

Similarly, it is hoped to make an arrangement with the Royal College of Music and the Royal College of Organists whereby one or two Organ Scholars could be attached to the Organist for instruction and experience for at least one academic year.

For both plans, suitable accommodation would be needed and it is anticipated that since essential rebuilding is demanded of 24 and 25 The Cloisters, those large houses will provide 'flatlets' for the students.

### 2. "In Service" Training for Clergy

It is estimated that the most urgent need of the parochial clergy of the Church of England is not more pay or better housing but ways and means to inspire and instruct in the Ministry to meet the new and changing situation. For soldiers, there is the Staff College, for commercial executives courses in Management and Salesmanship, for teachers, refresher courses, etc., etc. but the Clergyman, once he is ordained, perhaps in his early twenties, is given little further help or opportunity of learning of new methods and developments in his vocation. In various countries, particularly the U.S.A., further training of the Clergy has developed substantially. The use of the College of St George for training the Ministry has been pursued at different times, and recently considered afresh. Our intention would not be pre-Ordination training, but:

Courses in responsible administration in Church affairs. The place of reform, stewardship of manpower, money and resources.

Courses in informal educational methods, new conceptions of parish and deanery leadership and team ministry. Human relationships in parish teams.

Courses in Biblical and Doctrinal preaching—refresher courses.

Courses in worship and spirituality.

Induction courses in sociology, industrial relations, the Church in the community, etc.

Courses in Ecumenical studies.

Courses for clergy from the Commonwealth.

An annual staff college course for potential "archdeacons", etc.

### 3. Laity in their Vocations and Service

Each era creates a particular challenge to the Church: today it is the advent of the laity in providing much of the thinking, their representing the Church in new areas of the nation's life and their place in the Church's government. This situation calls not for a clerical few instructing the many but for a fresh partnership of laity and clergy in the present mission of Christianity.

Added to this is the fact that in St George's was established the first great order of Christian chivalry, in which the clerical and secular worlds were to find a common allegiance to Christ and through which Christian conviction could penetrate the wider field of lay activities. That the college was intended to be educational is shown by the fact that in Queen Elizabeth I's day, money was received to send scholars to the universities. We would not send people away for training but with our own hostel and staff arrange conferences and discussions primarily for laity, but also for clergy and laity together. If we really believe that laity and clergy are one in the ministry of the Church to the world there can be no hard and fast division between lay gatherings and clergy courses. With a residential Hostel available, there is created the opportunity for a service directed to the particular needs of laity.

Such men are in fact taking major moral decisions and are faced with problems of belief in their work daily and the Church offers little help. Training could be planned for the distinctive need of leaders in the various aspects of the community. Groups would include:

Directors and Executives in Commerce and Industry,

Managers, Personnel Managers and Welfare Officers within Industry and Trade Unions,

Parliamentary Groups or Commissions at work on the wider issues facing the Church,

Young men and women who have completed the Duke of Edinburgh's Award scheme, and are ready to be shown how their initiative training can now be extended into responsible service to the world,

Those engaged in communications—radio, T.V. and press, particularly script writers.

### 4. The Raising of Money

It is felt that a challenging project such as this College envisages is essential if the historic concentration of buildings is going to be able to play its full part, in the future as in the past. A Conference Centre within the College of St George on weekdays for clergy in mid-career should commend itself to thinking Churchmen. The use

of the College at week-ends for laymen in various spheres of public life should attract support from those on the fringe of Church activities. This latter role may well make it easier for public companies to justify financial support.

Thus the repair and continuing upkeep of the ancient fabric, essential though this is from every point of view, becomes a means and not just an end in itself.

The Dean and Canons are now agreed upon this development and future pattern and hope to raise the sum required. The round figure of £250,000 would enable the project to get going. They undertake such a development with the good will of the Sovereign and much need the partnership with the Knights so closely associated in the foundation.

\* \* \*

I greatly appreciate the support of the Friends and I hope and believe that what I have outlined will enhance the life of the Chapel for which we all care so much.

Your Friend and Dean,  
ROBIN WOODS.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS

**Honorary Secretary's Notes**

Brigadier H. McL. Morrison writes:

The years 1963 to 1964 have been memorable for your Society. Thanks to the legacies left to the Society by Miss Edith Vidler and Mr. George Walter Colborne-Maile, together amounting to approximately £20,000, our finances have been placed on a sound footing. But even these gifts were surpassed by the munificence of a donor who has always been generous to the Society in anonymous contributions. This time we received a cheque for £25,000; a breath-taking benefaction.

You will see in the Dean's letter (page 158) a summary of his schemes for extending the influence of St George's, and the transformation in the Society's finances should go a long way to furthering these. One way in which this may be achieved is by the Friends paying the whole cost of the Organ restoration. A resolution to this effect will be moved at the A.G.M., and if approved will release a considerable sum for Chapter use.

Other items of considerable moment were the acceptance of the new Constitution by 750 votes to 10, and of the proposal to contribute £12,000 towards the rebuilding of the Organ, by 752 to 3 against. This will leave an outstanding sum of not more than £10,000 which the Friends are now in a position to meet.

One matter which seems to have been omitted from the new Constitution is our principal object. Since the foundation of the Society the primary object has been "The Beautifying of the Chapel" but somehow or other this has been left out. A motion will be moved at the A.G.M. to remedy this omission.

Since 1931, the Friends have either contributed or promised £30,000 to the Dean and Canons for the furtherance of the Society's objects; and, by providing stewards on Sunday afternoons since 1947, have enabled the Chapel to be opened to the Public, thereby greatly enlarging the opportunity for visitors and incidentally enhancing the Chapel's finances.

The next A.G.M. is to be held on Saturday, June 5th, in the presence of Her Majesty The Queen Mother. Details are set out in the green letter accompanying this Report.

Last year some 250 Friends attended the A.G.M., and there was standing-room only for many. To obviate this, the 1965 Meeting will be held in the Nave. From the foundation of the Society until 1944 it was always so held.

At our last Committee Meeting we were delighted to have one of our Vice-Presidents with us for the first time in the Society's history. We hope that Field Marshal the Viscount Slim will continue to attend.

The Christmas cards for 1964 were all sold before the end of November and a reprint of 2,500 went in the first week of December. Next year's card promises to be exceptional and particulars are given in the green letter.

Once again those who can do so are requested not only to pay by Banker's Order but also to sign a form of covenant. The former reduces office work, while the latter enhances the subscription at no cost to the donor.

Membership is still short of our target of 5,000.

### The Annual General Meeting, 1964

The Annual General Meeting of the Friends and Descendants was held in the Chapter Library on Saturday, 6th June, 1964. The Dean was in the Chair for the first part of the meeting, Major-General Hakewill-Smith for the latter part. After the adoption of the Annual Report, the Hon. Secretary announced that in the referendum of Members recently held, 607 had voted in favour of the new constitution and 6 against; 612 had voted in favour of a grant of £12,000 towards the cost of rebuilding the Organ and 3 against. In his address from the Chair, the Dean thanked all those who had contributed to what he described as "a very successful year for the Society" and pointed out how much useful work had been done with the Friends' support: the Horseshoe Cloisters had now been completely repaired; the Galilee Porch had been cleaned; and a magnificent contribution made to the rebuilding of the Organ.

The Meeting then elected Lady Slim, Mr. F. J. Burgess, Mr. Donald McCullough and Mr. R. E. Ellison as members of the Committee; and re-elected the Hon. Auditors, the Hon. Secretary and the Hon. Treasurer.

At the conclusion of the Business Meeting, members visited the Nave of the Chapel, where a display of the manuscripts from the Aerary had been set out. The central feature of this display was a group of documents, recently returned to St George's Chapel by the Church Commissioners, including a superb Estate Map of Great Haseley. Other records shown included such diverse items as a medieval cartulary, records of the Order of the Garter and a sequence of *Victoriana*, such as an ornate service book for the wedding of Edward, Prince of Wales, and an anxious letter from the Queen to the Dean urging him not to overstress book learning at the new Park School.

Members subsequently enjoyed a visit to the Moat Garden, tea in the Deanery and Festal Evensong in the Chapel. The Society is greatly indebted to those who contributed to the success of the Meeting, and not least to the Dean and Mrs. Woods for their hospitality.

### Precentor's Notes

Canon G. B. Bentley, the Precentor, contributes the following notes:

To the casual view the daily round of eucharist and office in St George's might seem to be one of the few unchanging things left in a world obsessively sequacious of novelty. In fact, on looking more closely, one discovers that even here modest innovation finds a place. In the last few years, for instance, we have assimilated into our

worship about thirty new musical settings of one kind or another. New to St George's, that is: the additions are not all modern works. Nevertheless they include compositions by Lennox Berkeley, Arthur Bliss, Benjamin Britten, Francis Poulenc and Matyas Seiber. That it has been possible to expand our range in this way while singing a number of services in each week that is paralleled in very few cathedral or collegiate churches is a striking testimony to the aptitude of Choristers and the remarkable competence of Lay Clerks.

Other developments worth mentioning are the eucharist in commemoration of the last Supper on Maundy Thursday evening, the 'liturgical three hours' on Good Friday and the regular sung eucharist on greater feasts. These already seem to be part of the established order of things. Christmas this year saw two other changes. The 'carol service' was remodelled so as to incorporate the carols, hymns and lessons into the structure of evensong—an arrangement reminiscent of the original Truro order initiated in 1880; and for the first time we sang the first eucharist of Christmas at midnight. It should be added that the feast was notable also for the very welcome presence of The Queen and a great many of the Royal Family and Court.

The September Obit was another day in 1964 that earned a white stone. The late Dean wrote a brief note on the obits observed in St George's in the 1957 *Report*, but perhaps explanation would again be in order. The foundation statutes made special provision for commemorating the deaths of four persons: King Edward III, the founder of the College; his Queen, Philippa; his firstborn, Prince Edward; and William Edington, Bishop of Winchester, by whom the statutes were given. Later, in the Reformation period, these personal anniversaries were merged with the general commemoration of founders and benefactors which the college was required to make once in each quarter of the year. Our present practice is to keep these four general obits (or 'obits', as they were rather oddly named for many years) on the Mondays before the March, June and December quarter days and the Sunday before Michaelmas. The Monday observances consist of a special adaptation of mattins and proper collect, epistle and gospel at the eucharist; the Sunday Obit in September consists of a sung eucharist preceded by the reading of the roll of benefactors and the singing of *Te Deum*.

The thing that made the Sunday Obit in 1964 memorable was the presence of our Visitor, the Lord Chancellor, attended by his Purse Bearer and Train Bearer and the Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms with the Mace<sup>1</sup>. We were happy to welcome also a number of Knights of the Garter, including the Governor of the Castle, who took part in the procession. Lord Dilhorne was received by the college at the west door of the Chapel and then proceeded to the Sovereign's Stall, while the choir, following, sang the opening psalms. Our guests told us they enjoyed the occasion. We certainly did.

For the organ 1964 was a year of going and coming. After Easter

<sup>1</sup> See the photographs of the Lord Chancellor's Procession and of the service in the Choir reproduced in Plates 1 and 2.

it was dismantled—bits and pieces of it flooded the south quire aisle and the Dean's Cloister like the inexhaustible output of a conjuror's top-hat—and was carted off to Durham; in the autumn it started coming back refurbished and renewed, and by the end of the year a substantial part of the reinstallation had been achieved. Seeing the work involved makes one realise that the Friends of St George's are getting value for their princely donation. We are grateful to Hammond Organ (U.K.) Ltd. for renting us an electrical installation on favourable terms during the pipeless period.

It remains to record briefly some of the other happenings of the year:

- Feb. 9—Banner of the late Lord Cranworth, K.G., presented at the altar.
- Feb. 24—Banner of the late Lord Digby, K.G., presented.
- Feb. 28—*In memoriam* Christopher Francis Battiscombe, formerly Hon. Secretary of The Friends.
- Mar. 14—Confirmation by the Bishop of Chester.
- Mar. 17—Banner of the late Lord Harlech, K.G., presented.
- Mar. 21—*The Passion according to St Matthew* by J. S. Bach sung by the combined choirs of St George's and Eton College Chapel, under the direction of Dr. Campbell.
- Apr. 23—Lt.-Col. R. L. Penfold installed Military Knight. Bishops of the Philippine Independent Church were present.
- May 2—Dr. Campbell and part of the choir went up to the Private Chapel for the baptism of Prince Edward by the Dean.
- June 6—Dr. Campbell and part of the choir paid a second visit to the Private Chapel for the baptism of the Lady Helen Windsor, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Kent.
- June 15—The Queen installed Sir Gerald Templer, Earl Alexander of Hillsborough and Viscount Cobham Knights of the Garter.
- June 20—First observance of our new Feast of the Foundation, during which an excerpt from the will of King Edward IV was read and procession was made to his tomb.
- Oct. 15—Recital by the Allegri String Quartet, arranged by the Windsor and Eton Society.
- Nov. 20—Lt.-Col. L. W. Giles, O.B.E., M.C., installed Military Knight.

#### **Steward's Notes**

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

The work of restoration, repair and maintenance has continued at varying speeds during the past year.

Since the care of the Chapel is always our primary concern, it

is appropriate to quote in full some sections of a recent Report by our Architects, Messrs. Seely and Paget:—

“A major and very satisfactory aspect of the present situation is that, in contrast to the houses, our periodic inspections of the Chapel have revealed no serious structural defect or weakness.

From our bi-annual inspections during the Spring and Autumn and our subsequent reports to the Dean and Chapter, the following items of restorative work are brought forward for review; it should, however, be noted that in no instance is the structural stability of the Chapel at hazard.

1. Some of the arched panels of the lower walls of the nave aisles are disintegrating by exfoliation and the various surface treatments have, over the years, proved ineffective. The worst of these panels should be renewed so as to recapture the original detail which might otherwise be lost.
2. The S.E. pier adjacent to the Beaufort Chapel suffers from severe exfoliation of the upper sections of the shafts; and where these are unsightly and eroded away, replacement stones should be inserted.
3. Stone repairs have been recommended to the South Porch steps, the South Transept screen where stones are loose, and to the steps of the great West entrance. These faults should be rectified so as to avoid further deterioration.
4. The upper stairs to the Queen's Pew, though not greatly used, should be redecorated after removal of all old paint. The cornice decorative badges would be enhanced by tinting and tip gilding.
5. The East ambulatory arcade, where much patching of stone with plaster has been done, looks unsightly and would be greatly improved by cleaning the stone and carrying out repairs in plastic stone. Similarly the Lincoln Chapel, which has always been noticeably begrimed with sooty deposits, could really be refreshed by cleaning the stonework.”

The attention of the Friends should be called to the steady progress made by our Mason in repairing defective stonework on the North face of the Chapel, and to our indebtedness to our Clerk of Works, who, with our Maintenance Staff, is responsible for the day-to-day care of the Chapel—and indeed of all our property. It is probably not realised how much of the satisfactory situation noted above is due to attention to such routine matters as the clearance of leaves from downspouts during the Autumn, and to the periodic treatment of the timbers and steelwork out of sight in the roof.

Turning to the rest of the Chapter property:—

1. The restoration of the Horseshoe Cloister is now complete.
2. Cracks in the stonework at the very top of the Curfew Tower demanded attention both inside and outside, half the cost of which was borne by the Ministry of Works.

3. Our chief concern has been the condition of the external walls of Nos. 4 and 5 Canons Cloister, the ceilings of the passages around the Cloister and the supports on which the superstructure rests. On being uncovered, the greater part of the woodwork was found to be defective and has had to be renewed. In fact, No. 4, and to a lesser degree No. 5, have undergone a major "face-lift". When we are in a position to deal with the remaining houses in Canons Cloister they may, and probably will, be found to be in a similar condition.

These repairs have considerably added to our costs, and we are indeed fortunate in being able to draw on the £ for £ grant from The Historic Buildings Council through the Ministry of Works.

With the Chapter's plan to make provision for a certain number of Choral and Organ Scholars, a start has been made on the modernisation of No. 25. This, however, in dealing with the attic rooms, has involved considerable restoration of the roof.

It is owing to lack of space that only a brief summary is possible of work undertaken by the Friends, for which the Chapter wishes to express its sincere thanks: (a) the restoration of the Organ (towards which the Friends voted a second donation of £6,000 last year) goes steadily ahead. (b) £50 towards the cleaning and treatment of the 14th century tiles in the Vestry fireplace and on the floor of the Aerary. (c) £51 towards the provision of new carpeting for the Military Knights' Stalls and upholstering of kneelers. (d) Half the cost (£202) of cleaning the Galilee Porch.

### The Contents of the Report

Each of our two main articles is a valuable contribution to local history, for which we are most grateful. The Revd. John Macauley of Lawrence, Kansas, U.S.A., has provided a vivid account of one of Windsor's most notable seventeenth century Canons, Richard Mountague, later Bishop of Chichester and Norwich and a great favourite of Charles I. Mr. Macauley's article represents part of the research he recently undertook at Selwyn College, Cambridge, for a doctorate, during the course of which he visited the Aerary to work on the Chapter archives.

Mr. Noel Blakiston, Hon. Archivist of Eton College and Assistant Keeper of the Public Records, deals with another Windsor character, some two centuries later in date, in his article "Thomas Batcheldor at Eton"; and provides yet another instance of the close links that have for so long existed between the two neighbouring colleges of St George of Windsor and Our Lady of Eton.

In the supplement of illustrations, which appears between pp. 174 and 175, may be found material relevant to these two articles and also to the brief architectural notes on "The Sally Port" and "The Galilee Porch".

**RICHARD MOUNTAGUE AND ST GEORGE'S CHAPEL:**  
**1607-1628**

By JOHN MACAULEY

"Satyricall Witts," observed John Aubrey, "make to themselves many Enemies and few Friends." Such was the case of Richard Mountague. His title to fame rests on an acknowledged reputation as a caustic and scholarly apologist for an Anglicanism which stood "half-way between two infallibilities", Rome and Geneva. Two of Mountague's better-known works, *A New Gagg for an Old Goose* and *Appello Caesarem*, stirred up and helped to keep simmering the bitter theological controversy of the sixteen-twenties. The uproar naturally attracted the attention of Parliament, and a determined attempt was launched in the House of Commons to censure his "Arminian" opinions. Although the action was never completed, Mountague continued to be a source of friction between Charles I and the Commons. His injudicious appointment to the see of Chichester ("punished with a very good Bishoprick" as the opposition indignantly noted<sup>1</sup>) only increased the antagonism of the staunchly Calvinistic majority. No other promotion at the time was more offensive than Mountague's and no other action so effectively widened the gap between King and Parliament.

\* \* \*

At the time the *New Gagg* was published, Mountague was in his seventh year as a Canon of St George's Chapel and throughout the controversy Windsor was the centre of his defensive operations. However, his official contact with St George's opened with the meeting of the Dean and Chapter on 30 September, 1607. The clerk recorded the decision that Mountague was selected "reader of the Divinity Lecture to begin Michaelmas this year for one year".<sup>2</sup> The lectureship, though a minor office in the chapel hierarchy dating from the Reformation, was a tacit recognition of Mountague's standing as a scholar, since he was the little-known and recently employed assistant of Sir Henry Savile at Eton. Over the next twenty years, Mountague was to fill the post of lecturer eight times at various intervals, the majority of them prior to his admission as a canon in 1617.<sup>3</sup> The allowance of £26-13-4 was a marked improvement over Mountague's salary from Savile, but part of the source of the lecturer's income was a bone of contention between the Chapter and Lord Huntingdon.

One of the Windsor chantries, founded and endowed by Lord Hastings, had been annexed in 1595 to the divinity lectureship "for the better augmentacion of the stipend" by a warrant of presentation

<sup>1</sup> Peter Heylyn, *Cyprianus Anglicus*, p. 185.

<sup>2</sup> W.R.VI. B.2, f.23a.

<sup>3</sup> Harleian Ms. 7032, f. 402, and Wood, *Fasti Oxonienses*, II, p. 878.

from Hastings' descendant, the patron<sup>4</sup>. After the consolidation had been in effect a number of years, Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, to the annoyance of the Dean and Chapter, insisted on presenting his own candidate to the chantry office. The correspondence and petitions flew back and forth in 1610. The Chapter, not denying the "undoubted" right of Huntingdon, marshalled their reasons for refusing admission. They were quick to point out that since the dissolution, the chantry clerk had done no service for it, that the annexation had been continuous, and the reader was "nowe one Mr: Mountague". If the two were separated, they argued, the maintenance of the lecturer "will decaye". When the Chapter firmly refused Huntingdon's request to grant his presentee with a pension from the chantry, the dispute apparently was settled by the arbitration of the Lord Chancellor over the amount. After Mountague had held it several years in succession, a decree was made in 1613 that the reader should be chosen for one year only, with the proviso that at the end of the year a new choice should be made, either of the same or some other man.<sup>5</sup> (The ruling did not deter Daniel Collins, Mountague's acquaintance from King's College, from holding the post almost thirteen years consecutively.) The chantry dispute remained in abeyance until it was revived in 1621 by the renewed efforts of Lord Huntingdon.

From his vantage point as a lesser official at Windsor and fellow of Eton, Mountague became well acquainted with the Canons and Dean, and the workings of St George's. The lectureship seems to have included living quarters within the precincts of the lower ward, as well as a salary. Eton College lay a short mile away across the Thames and the precedent already had been established of the fellows of Eton holding stalls at St George's simultaneously.<sup>6</sup>

A close association developed between Mountague and Dr. Richard Field, "that worthy Divine, my deare friend while he lived".<sup>7</sup> James I, who enjoyed discussions with Field on abstruse theological points, made him Dean of Gloucester and he was in line for a bishopric when he died in 1616. The barrister, James White-locke, another of Mountague's circle of acquaintances, described in his diary a typical visit and the personages who were often at Windsor: "Upon Sunday, 3 September [1615], I was at the sermon at Windsor, whear preached doctor Feild, on of the canons, and dean of Gloucester. Thear was mr. secretayre [Winwood] and my lord cheef justice [Sir Edward Coke] . . ."<sup>8</sup>

The most notable member of St George's was John Buckeridge, who continued to hold his stall after his consecration to the see of

<sup>4</sup> Ms. Ashmole 1125, f. 55 *recto* and *verso*. The manuscript contains copies of all the correspondence about the annexation and the disputed right of presentation. George, Earl of Huntingdon (ob. 1604), was responsible for the warrant of annexation, while Henry, his grandson and heir, pressed for his own right of presentation.

<sup>5</sup> W.R.VI. B.2, f.32a: Chapter of 10 June, 1613.

<sup>6</sup> S.L. Ollard, *Fasti Wyndesorienses*, p. 163.

<sup>7</sup> *Appello Caesarem*, p. 136.

<sup>8</sup> J. Bruce (ed.), *Liber Famelicus*, p. 47.

Rochester in 1611. Buckeridge was already established as a court prelate and was one of Mountague's supporters during the theological controversy. The label of "Arminian" was not yet in use, but the coalition of those who upheld a more liberal theology was being formed. The elder statesman of the party was Lancelot Andrewes ("our Gamaliel" in Mountague's letters) while Buckeridge was one of the chiefs of staff. Bishop Andrewes often preached in the Chapel at Windsor since James set great store on his recondite classical style of pulpitry.

The immediate benefit of residence at Windsor was a readier access to the King and the ears of influential courtiers. James tended to be at Windsor several times a year, usually in July or September, and on the more formal occasions of installations of Knights of the Garter and the observance of the feast of St George. Mountague commented in passing that the "Auditorie" at one of his sermons in the chapel was "composed . . . of Royall and Noble presence".<sup>9</sup> The Chapter Act Book and Account Rolls reflect the shifts in power and the changing political scene of the nearby court, and even more the accepted practice of "gifts" to the powerful. The Chapter at the meeting in April, 1617, agreed that "a token of our love & duty should be geven to the Lord Keeper [Sir Francis Bacon] nowe at his entrance into his place, soe that it exceed not 20£". Sir George Villiers was made a Knight of the Garter in 1616 and under various expenses is the later revealing entry: "Given to ye Secretarye & gentleman of ye chamber to ye Duke of Buck.—£1-10-0".<sup>10</sup>

Most of the Canons were pluralists, holding one or more benefices and prebends *in commendam*, since they were only required to keep their yearly "great residence" of twenty-one days at Windsor.<sup>11</sup> Even this could be waived by a royal licence not to reside. Bishop Buckeridge seldom attended a chapter meeting and that "stubborn Puritan", Robert Johnson, was never present during Mountague's time. Consequently the burden of college business fell on the shoulders of the regularly resident prebendaries.

Longevity and the backlog of reversions were a combined obstacle to hinder Mountague from obtaining one of the twelve canonries. Dr. Thomas Oates waited twelve years for his grant entered in 1609 to become valid, while the canon lawyer, Oliver Lloyd, bided almost the same length of time before his admission in 1615.<sup>12</sup> Mountague was too impatient and aspiring to be forestalled by a pile of reversions in Westminster, but there was another method widely used, that of exchange.

\* \* \*

In December, 1616, Mountague had been appointed Dean of Hereford through the bounty of the King, and he retained the dignity only until he could procure the more desirable preferment

<sup>9</sup> *Immediate Addresse unto God Alone*, "The Epistle Dedicatore", sig. A 2.

<sup>10</sup> W.R.VI. B.2, f.45a and XV.42.39, f.29.

<sup>11</sup> M. F. Bond, "Chapter Administration and Archives at Windsor" in *Journal of Ecclesiastical History*, VIII, p. 175, and A. K. B. Roberts, *St. George's Chapel*, 1348-1416, pp. 9-10.

<sup>12</sup> W.R.VI. B.2, f.61a and f.39a: Chapters of 4 May, 1621 and 26 May, 1615.

at Windsor. The exchange which Mountague effected was a classic in complexity, involving a three-way agreement. Mountague and the archdeacon of Hereford exchanged positions, while Oliver Lloyd was persuaded to resign his canonry at Windsor in Mountague's favour.<sup>13</sup> The agreement was apparently acceptable to all the interested parties, and Mountague achieved his main goal plus the archdeaconry of Hereford into the bargain. On 6 September, 1617, he was admitted to the third stall at St George's in the place of Dr. Lloyd.

After his "exchange" Mountague continued to use Windsor as his main residence. Until his presentation to the living of Petworth in 1623 he only missed occasional Chapter meetings and after that he was generally present for half of them. Less than a month after his admission, at the first General Chapter, he was elected treasurer for the next year. Of the three principal chapel offices (treasurer, steward and precentor) the only one which Mountague did not hold was the precentorship, but he took his regular turn at preaching with some frequency.

Financially the Canons of St George's had nothing to complain of, since Windsor was one of the richest ecclesiastical foundations in England. Mountague received as his share around £150 a year, which was in sharp contrast to the stipends of the rank and file clergy. A typical year showing Mountague's prebendal income is found in the Account Book kept by the steward for 1626-7:<sup>14</sup>

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Dividend from "old lands"      | £96 - 15 - 8  |
| "Com. div." ("new lands")      | 14 - 2 - 0  |
| "Quotidians"                   | 18 - 5 - 0 (not shown, but commonly paid 1s. per day) |
| Stable money                   | 4 - 0 - 0   |
| Repairs and upkeep of lodgings | 2 - 0 - 0 (not shown in accounts)                     |
|                                | <hr/>   |
|                                | £135 - 2 - 8  |

There were other compensations as well: a rent-free lodging and £7-8-3 costs for Mountague's stable, which was paid for out of the common purse. However, living at Windsor, the prebendaries claimed, had its economic drawbacks. The resident Canons kept continual open house and referred to the "burden of hospitality" imposed on them.<sup>15</sup> Apparently the royal visits were not always

<sup>13</sup> *Hereford Chapter Acts*, ff. 120-1 and *Register Godwin*, f. 91. Dr. Lloyd became Chancellor of Hereford Cathedral in 1617 (perhaps through Mountague's influence) and in 1621 was appointed by Mountague as official to the archdeacon of Hereford. Historians have generally copied Wood's error that Mountague and Lloyd exchanged positions, but Lloyd was never Dean of Hereford.

<sup>14</sup> W.R.XV. 42.39. In addition a canon was paid 10s. for each turn at preaching (Mountague received £5 in 1621-2), a salary for carrying out the duties of one of the chapter officials (as £6-13-4 he received in 1621-2) and there were other minor emoluments.

<sup>15</sup> W.R.IV. B.4, f. 141.

welcomed at Windsor, since the Canons were expected to provide free lodgings and hospitality for an overcrowded court.

North of the Chapel which dominated the lower ward at Windsor lay the cloisters and prebendal lodgings. The Canons' houses, built in the fourteenth century and of varying sizes, were packed together around a courtyard, "some of them beinge much better and larger than others". The house Mountague occupied was comfortable though small. He alluded to it as a "trim place", but allowed "Pettworth is better, for fire, water, wood, ayre, and *denique profett*".<sup>16</sup>

\* \* \*

The centre of collegiate life was the round of daily services attended by the Canons in residence and others attached to St George's, the Minor Canons, Poor Knights and Choristers. As Godfrey Goodman remembered it, God was "continually served like a God with the greatest magnificence: we had there all the means of devotion, as music and outward ceremonies".<sup>17</sup> The outward means were there, but not until 1614 did the Chapter decide that celebrations of the Communion should be held at Christmas, Easter and Whitsunday, and several of the obit days. The ordinary services were carried out perfunctorily and with not much devotion. When John Cosin paid a surprise visit early in 1625 during Mountague's absence, his reverent attitude at St George's only caused suspicious comment over his identity. "Since you went", Mountague told him, "it is reported att Windsore that you were a Jesuite sent hether to bring me a booke . . . because, contrary to our fashion, you caried your self so devoutly at prayers, which fewe of us doe. Only they say myself do, with great reverence, att ministring the Communion and reading Prayers, ever bowe both [at the name of] JESUS, and att the Altar".<sup>18</sup> Mountague was never as insistent upon ceremonial usage as Cosin, but he argued that it was allowed by patristic tradition and did not contravene any law of the Church of England. He preferred the orderly, semi-monastic routine at St George's and the freedom there to use such ceremonial as he pleased.

The most notorious member of the Chapter during the early days of Mountague's canonry was Mark Anthony de Dominis, the one-time Archbishop of Spalato, who was admitted to the deanery on 18 May, 1618. James's delight at the defection of de Dominis from Rome was only topped by his anger when the Archbishop returned early in 1622. Here de Dominis miscalculated, and his reward from the Inquisition was to be placed in close confinement, dying two years later. Even in an age when a certain amount of ambition was nothing to be ashamed of, the corpulent Archbishop had more than his share. After appending the Windsor deanery to the mastership of the Savoy, de Dominis promptly managed to have himself presented to a chapter living. The other Canons added to the contemporary picture of de Dominis as avaricious, dishonest and at

<sup>16</sup> Cosin Correspondence I, p. 48: 24 January, 1625.

<sup>17</sup> Godfrey Goodman, Court of King James I, pp. 342-3.

<sup>18</sup> Cosin Correspondence I, p. 41: 8 January, 1625.

times, difficult. Frith commented that he "devoured" dignities and promotions, but Goodman's pen was more charitable.<sup>19</sup>

The Dean and Mountague seem to have been on fairly good terms. De Dominis consistently appointed the latter *locum tenens* during his absences, or occasionally Goodman, if Mountague were not present. Mountague and de Dominis held many private theological discussions, for Mountague admitted that they had examined the question of angel guardians and "many other particulars, disputed of betwixt the sides of Protestant and Romane Catholikes".<sup>20</sup> Whatever intellectual accord existed between them disappeared with de Dominis's retreat to Italy and Mountague's later angry denials to the charge that he professed the Roman doctrine of the invocation of saints. The occasion of the quarrel between them was Mountague's sermon preached before the court at St George's sometime in 1620 or 1621.<sup>21</sup> De Dominis, whose English was extremely limited, understood the preacher to uphold the Roman position and later mentioned it in a published recantation of his Anglican "errors". Mountague's response was to draw together his sermon notes and to issue in 1624 the much expanded sermon under the title, *Immediate Addresse unto God Alone*. In it de Dominis received a verbal flaying for his slander while Mountague flatly denied any concurrence with the "ridiculous" Roman doctrine and practice of prayer to saints and angels. The treatise, however, showed a leniency towards the Church of Rome which was highly unpopular in England and Mountague's opinion on patronal saints was to furnish one of the charges preferred in the House of Commons in 1626.

\* \* \*

Windsor for the next four years was the centre of the turmoil produced by Mountague's other controversial books. The *New Gagg* was written there in 1623, the address "To the Reader" was inscribed "Windsor, December 28". When the ageing James gave Mountague permission to answer his accusers in print, his *Appello Caesarem* only increased the "Puritan frensies and furyes" and precipitated parliamentary action. From the Canon's lodgings in the cloister Mountague kept up his weekly correspondence with his friend Cosin: "You knowe I expect missives and pursevants daily. Dr. Prideux, you wrote, hath thretned the first thing the Parleament doth shalbe (for they doubtless are att his beck) to burne my booke, and whie not me?"<sup>22</sup> He was in fact more anxious than he admitted, for he appealed to the virtual head of his party, Richard Neile, the Bishop of Durham. "My Lord, the plott is strong against us, as I understand by good freinds and intelligence . . . Would you

<sup>19</sup> Harleian Ms. 7032, f. 390, and Goodman, *Court of King James*, I, p. 341.

<sup>20</sup> *Immediate Addresse*, p. 97.

<sup>21</sup> The history of the sermon will be found in "The Epistle Dedicatore", *Immediate Addresse*, and is repeated in the text, pp. 95-6, with the same details.

<sup>22</sup> *Cosin Correspondence* I, p. 71; 23 May, 1625. John Prideaux, regius professor of divinity at Oxford and a staunch Calvinist, was one of Mountague's opponents and a thorn in his flesh as can be seen from the constant complaints in his letters.

thincke there are already . . . project for my parsonage of Pettworth and prebendship of Windsore to share them?"<sup>23</sup> The calmer waters of an episcopate were ahead, but he was not aware of this, though he was hoping and working hard to obtain it.

There is rarely any comment in Mountague's letters about the prebendaries of St George's, except occasionally Goodman, who was not an intimate. Most of his closest friends and their adherents were sympathetic with, or part of, the Durham House grouping. John Cosin as chaplain to the bishop was the connecting link with the great house in the Strand and supplied the news and gossip from London: preferments sought and obtained, negotiations with printers, and messages from Neile and Bishop Laud. Mountague in turn relayed advice, and bits and pieces of intelligence from Windsor. On 30 October, 1624, he reported that Goodman had set out for court when the news arrived of the Bishop of Gloucester's death, but Mountague added, "I pray God he misse it, if it be as I heare that a Scottishman must come to us *per saltum*."<sup>24</sup> Goodman's manoeuvring was successful, and he was consecrated for the see of Gloucester the following March.

\* \* \*

Even before the storm fully broke around his head Mountague had his own aspirations toward the episcopate. The key figure in the bestowal of preferments was the Duke of Buckingham and the catalyst was Laud, now Bishop of St David's and Buckingham's confessor. In the same letter Mountague explained the background of the situation and made his bid for the future through his "great friends": "I was once purposed to have told him [Laud] howe graciously the Duke used me att Windsor last St. George's day . . . He bad me rely upon him, and none but him, and lett him knowe what preferment I desired, and I should have it. . . . I have had no opportunity since to speake with him". Mountague hoped that Laud (at Cosin's nudging) would remind Buckingham about his promise. There is no reply from Cosin to indicate how or when he carried out this tactful mission, and no episcopal vacancies occurred until 1626. Even Laud had to wait for the important see of London until 1628, the same year Mountague was nominated to Chichester.

"Good King Jeames", nearing the end of his life, made his last visit to Windsor in the autumn of 1624. Buckingham's closeness to the throne became more certain under Charles I, but the "Arminian" party was to discover that there was some doubt which faction the favourite actually supported. Even so Mountague's confidence was temporarily restored early in the new reign when Buckingham conveyed the "noble assurance both for him self and his Majesty".<sup>25</sup> Mountague's contact with Buckingham was utilized by the Chapter in negotiations for "presenting the patent to the D. of Buck." sometime in 1626-7. The Dean, Mountague and another Canon represented the Chapter in this piece of business, which took up

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 78: 10 July, 1625.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 24: 30 October, 1624.

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 101: 26 August, 1626.



PLATE I

The Obit Service, 27 September 1964, The Lord Chancellor's Procession ascending the West Steps.



PLATE II

The Obis Service, 27 September 1964. The Singing of the Creed in the Obis Eucharist.

September 26<sup>th</sup>, 1877. At Fernside 15<sup>th</sup>

$t^*(\Omega)$

C. 1 p.

Presidentia tunc in domo scriptoribus libello consule (vixit) et obiit  
infra castri dicitur propositus, domino anno mille octo et annis et vix  
etiam annis octo et annis proposito, Beaumont, in Regno et anno missione  
scriptoribus fariorum.

*Oxydonta* *mentalis*  
Wickbold.

PLATE III

Richard Mountague. The record in the Chapter Act Book of his installation on 6 September 1617 as Canon of Windsor, followed by the King's Letters Patent of Appointment.



PLATE IV

Thomas Batcheldor, Chapter Clerk of Windsor and Registrar at Eton College.



PLATE V

The Trap-door in a room in the Curfew Tower leading down to the Sally-port.



PLATE VI

The main flight of steps of the Sally-port leading down beneath the Western Castle wall.



PLATE VII

The final flight of steps of the Sally-port shewing the blocked exit to the former Castle ditch.



PLATE VIII  
The Galilee Porch.

four days (apparently a journey to London) and each was reimbursed for his expenses.<sup>26</sup>

Mountague in 1625 was approaching fifty and subject to the illnesses of middle age, which he duly chronicled in his letters to his younger friend. At the end of the first year of his canonry he was confined to his house almost a month "propter infirmitates" and since he was *locum tenens*, the meeting was transferred from the chapter house to his prebendal lodgings.<sup>27</sup> The shortcomings of Petworth stood out during the cold months and he wrote from Sussex in January: "You say well Windsore in winter is fitter for me, and God willing I meane not to winter here any more yet".<sup>28</sup> A recurrent spectre was the plague, which raged throughout England in 1625-6, one of the three great plague years of the century. In June, 1625, Mountague noted that "the sicknesse enlargeth farre and sore" and a newsletter of July 30 reported its spread to Windsor. By the spring of the following year the severity of the infestation brought a halt to the chapel services and the gates were locked. "The old woman that kept my Lord of Gloucester's [Goodman's] house is dead of the plague, but not in his house nor nere it, nor hath she been there a good time. There are twenty persons in our pest house, besides 6 or 7 house infected. God help us and rid us out of our trobles".<sup>29</sup>

There were happier moments of family life. He announced to Cosin the impending birth of a child, which was one reason why he and his wife Elizabeth would stay at Windsor most of the year. His son, Stephen, was born 4 May, 1627, and baptized in St George's two weeks later.<sup>30</sup>

Another motive, however, compelled his residence at Windsor in 1627. He had reassumed the divinity lectures at the Chapel and the explanation which he tendered was simple. "I am resolved to take the Lectureship my self, because I knowe of no pretenders but Puritans in part or whole".<sup>31</sup> The parliamentary furore over his books had not subsided by any means, but he was learning to bridle his disputatious tongue and to watch what he said. The lectures were apparently moderate in tone, although he tenaciously stuck to his opinions and refused to yield to a Calvinistic interpretation in doctrine. He reported in July: "I am nowe in the course of my Lectures come to the point of falling from Grace; which, when I have dispatched, I end, and give over the Lectures att Michaelmas. I shall not Calvinise it, nor yet Arminianise it, but with the Church of England, Augustin and Prosper, go the middle way. I heare of no offence taken, but many mouths stopped".<sup>32</sup>

In September the rumour was circulating in London that Moun-

<sup>26</sup> W.R. XV. 42.39, f. 32.

<sup>27</sup> W.R. VI. B.2, ff. 52b, 53a, 53b.

<sup>28</sup> *Cosin Correspondence* I, p. 52: 31 January, 1625.

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 89: 20 April, 1626.

<sup>30</sup> E. H. Fellowes & E. Poyer (ed.), *The Baptism, Marriage and Burial Registers of St George's Chapel*, p. 2.

<sup>31</sup> *Cosin Correspondence* I, p. 105: 12 January, 1627.

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 125: 2 July, 1627. The reference is to Prosper of Aquitaine.

tague would receive the deanery of Windsor which was again vacant,<sup>33</sup> but it had no basis in fact and he had made up his mind to resign. His intention was to secure his prebend for his son-in-law David Stokes, who had already succeeded him in the Eton fellowship; such an arrangement meant financial security for his daughter. The process was complicated by the fact that James, before his death, had ordered a caveat entered in the Signet Office, forbidding any further reversions to be passed for prebends at Windsor, except for Daniel Collins.<sup>34</sup> Mountague's influence was strong enough to obtain a priority for Stokes, thereby overruling the earlier grant of Collins. On October 9, 1626, a letter from Lord Conway, the principal Secretary, signified to the chapter his Majesty's "express order" that they should not admit any canon "upon any pretext or any other graunt whatsoever", except David Stokes.<sup>35</sup>

Mountague, even with this *fait accompli*, was discouraged over the obstacles and delays to his preferment (which he now felt was vital to save his skin from Parliament). He wrote a dispirited account of the whole business to Cosin early in November, 1627. "You would knowe what became of me. I tell you 2 or 3 days hence I go farther from you, southward to Pettworth, where, if *aetatis quod reliquum est*, I will not say *oblectem*, but *transigam meae*, it is well. For Windsore what shalbe don I can not tell . . . All my engagement, *ut nunc*, is for my sonne Stokes, you knowe, for Windsore, wherein my reputation lyes att stake".<sup>36</sup> He added the information that "unlesse I be sent for I am not like to see London in hast, having given over my Lecturship and Windsore to go live att Pettworth".

The news of the surrender of his canonry was premature, since he attended all of the Chapter meetings in the spring of 1628, the last on June 12. A month later David Stokes was admitted to the third stall vacant "by the resignation of Richard Mountague", who had just been nominated to the see of Chichester.<sup>37</sup>

<sup>33</sup> Birch, *Court and Times of Charles I*, I, p. 267.

<sup>34</sup> Cal. S. P. Dom., vol. 172, 29 September, 1624.

<sup>35</sup> W.R. VI. B.2, f.81b.

<sup>36</sup> Cosin Correspondence I, p. 137: 4 November, 1627.

<sup>37</sup> W.R. VI. B.2, f.87a. Mountague, after ten years as Bishop of Chichester, was translated to Norwich in 1638, and died just before the opening of the Civil War, on 13 April, 1641.

#### Acknowledgments

My special thanks go to Mr. M. F. Bond, Honorary Custodian of the Muniments, St George's Chapel, and to Mrs. Shelagh M. Bond, both of whom gave me invaluable help and also kindly answered several queries by post.

#### Abbreviation

W.R. Records of the Dean and Canons of Windsor, preserved in the Aerary.

## THOMAS BATCHELDOR AT ETON

By NOEL BLAKISTON

In the process of making a catalogue of the muniments of Eton College, a task on which I have been engaged for more than twenty-five years, I early became acquainted with the name of Thomas Batcheldor, who was Registrar at Eton during the last generation of the old régime, to wit from 1827 until his death thirty-nine years later. By "the old régime" I refer to the administration that was brought to an end as a result of the *Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Revenues and Management of certain Colleges and Schools* 1864. Under that administration the Provost and Fellows appointed from among their own number a Senior and a Junior Bursar, who had the running of the College property. Their professional assistant or clerk, a qualified solicitor, was the Registrar. He was a person of some consequence whose name appeared on the first page of the annual printed list of Eton College beneath those of Provost, Vice-Provost and Fellows, that is to say, before those of the Headmaster and the teaching staff who are found on the second page.

The duties of his office did not occupy the whole time of the Registrar. Batcheldor was simultaneously in the employment of the Dean and Canons of St George's, Windsor, to whom he was appointed Clerk of the Lands and Collector of Newbury Rents on 5 Nov. 1827, shortly after his appearance at Eton. On 29 Sept. 1843 he succeeded William de St Croix as Chapter Clerk and died in office in 1866 at the age of seventy. His post at Windsor carried with it accommodation in the Castle. Most of his correspondence on Eton College business is addressed from and to his Windsor residence, first Garter House, then 5 Upper Cloisters.

It must not be supposed, however, that his work for Eton was entirely of a sedentary nature. The business of the College might take him at any time to any of its estates. Moreover, one of his duties was to act as steward or deputy-steward at the courts of certain of the College manors. His appointment under the seal of the Provost, on 21 Aug. 1846, as steward of the manors of Goldcliff, Nash and Coldrey in Monmouthshire, is among the records at Eton. He was steward, too, at Bledlow, and at Weedon Beck, where he held the Court Baron every October from 1833 to 1865. Bills survive for his expenses at the Bull Inn at Weedon and at the Lion, High Wycombe, on these occasions.

For nearly forty years Batcheldor was intimately concerned with the management of the College estates. They were eventful years during which more happened to disturb the sleepy ecclesiastical routine than had happened since the time of Henry VIII. One of these happenings was the coming of the railways, a matter that affected so many of the estates. Another was the expansion of London, which permitted the College so profitably to let its Hampstead lands on building leases. Another was the development of a social conscience that did not care any longer to permit so large a

part of old educational endowments to go into the pockets of fellows and wardens in palpable violation of the aims of the donors.

Although in these as in most other matters touching the College Bursary, Batcheldor was at the centre of things, I shall not attempt to give an estimate of his work for the College. For one thing, I am still far from having explored all the records at Eton of his period, including two large cardboard boxes of his correspondence, into which I have not yet dipped. They are labelled "Railways" and should be of great interest. For another thing, it is not easy, just on the evidence of the records, to be sure how far the Provost and Fellows leaned upon their Registrar for other than matters of routine. For though Batcheldor does appear on that first page of the Eton list he appears at its very bottom. It must not be forgotten, as it may be forgotten by the archivist who has become familiar with the Registrar's important signature and with the envelopes addressed to "Thomas Batcheldor, esqre, Windsor Castle", that Batcheldor was a subordinate. To what extent, if at all, was his work for the College more than that of an executive? What credit or blame is to be given to him for decisions of policy? Perhaps in the records I have not yet seen, and by an examination of the minutes of the Provost and Fellows (which I have not yet made), some sort of answer may be forthcoming to these questions. At present I can only say that it is difficult to tell.

On 6 August 1835 Batcheldor wrote from London to the Revd George Bethell, the Bursar, to tell him that he had been to see the property at Haverstock Hill which was going to be transferred to the London and Birmingham Railway and had found that "the Company have taken possession of the land and without asking any one's permission commenced operations on it. They have put in an enormous sewer." Batcheldor had "sent for the foreman of the works and gave him notice not to proceed further at his peril." He asked Bethell to come and see for himself as soon as possible. Do we, in this letter, get a fair picture of the extent, and the limitation, of the authority exercised by the Registrar? Perhaps. On 9 February 1842 Batcheldor wrote to the steward of Piddlehinton, stating that the claim of certain parishioners to an annual distribution of mince pies, bread and ale was quite unwarranted. Had this letter been sanctioned by the Bursar? We do not know.

If there is then a certain doubt about Batcheldor's standing at the College, there can be no doubt that his employers were satisfied with the Registrar they employed for forty years, who accompanied Provost Goodford and Bursar Dupuis when they appeared before the Commissioners in 1862, gave his evidence on various matters of record and history with thoroughness and precision and, on the matter of the fines for leases that the Fellows used to pocket, spoke in defence of his indefensible employers until the Chairman, Lord Clarendon, broke in. "Inquire", said Batcheldor, "of the accountant of any dean and chapter—and I think you will find that there is a great audit book in which are given the chief rental values of the several manors, but that the fines for granting renewals are

considered to belong to and are divided between them every half year." Such, he said, was "part of the doctrine of fines." "I do not think," said Lord Clarendon, "the question is, what it is the habit of various deans and chapters to do, but whether it is in accordance with the Eton Statutes that this appropriation of the fines by the Provost and Fellows shall be made. You think it is?" And Lord Clarendon turned to the Bursar for an answer. The Registrar had done his best.

Glimpses of Batcheldor as a private individual are given from time to time by the records. One fact soon becomes apparent, that he was a keen fisherman. Much of the attraction for him of his two jobs was that the river Thames ran between them. He leased from the College two eyotts on the Buckinghamshire side of the stream just round the curve the river makes as it passes by the playing fields. The larger of these islands, with a house on it, is called Black Potts, the lesser, which is up stream from it, is in a lithographed map of 1846 described as "Batcheldor's Eyott". Across the narrow channel between the two eyotts, marked as "fishery", the map shows a net stretched, or perhaps a line of eel pots.

This map relates to what may well have been the principal tragedy in Batcheldor's life. It is a map showing a proposed line for the "Windsor, Slough and Staines Atmospheric Railway", as the second of Windsor's railways was first called. The line from Staines came along parallel to the river about 200 yards from Black Potts and met a line from Slough at a point over the road, about 150 yards to the north of the upper end of Black Potts. The line then crossed the river past the upper tip of Batcheldor's Eyott to Lesser Romney Island and proceeded along the full length of the two Romney Islands before crossing the water again straight into Windsor station. We cannot suppose that such a course, bringing noise and smoke so close to the College and its playing fields, can have been welcomed by the Provost and Fellows.

Another map of the same period among the records of the Crown Estate Commissioners<sup>1</sup> shows the proposed railway crossing the river well on the Datchet side of Black Potts and cutting across the middle of the Home Park. Such a line can hardly have been acceptable to the Queen.

Between the hammer of the Castle and the anvil of the College lay the Registrar. Thomas Batcheldor was the principal sufferer by the compromise that was agreed upon. Though the prospect of the railway coming at all so close to his islands must have been most disagreeable to him, the decision at length reached as to its course, to which he had to subscribe by an agreement between the College, himself, and the S.W. Railway Co., must have seemed to him a disaster. For the railway passes directly across the two eyotts, over the place where Batcheldor's fishing line was stretched. A pier of the railway bridge rests upon Black Potts not fifty yards from Batcheldor's house.

Sympathy on the matter of railways may well have been one of

<sup>1</sup> Public Record Office, M.P.E. 589

the bonds between the Registrar and James Buckler Osborn Bayly, of Boreham in Warminster, gent., the lessee of a College farm in Middleton Brimfield in Norton Bavant, Wiltshire, whose letters to Batcheldor, often accompanied by a present of game, show that the two were good friends and do something to bring the Registrar to life. A railway, wrote Bayly, was about to be made between Warminster and Salisbury, which "will cut Middleton farm to pieces solely to avoid passing over the lands of our Member" (Mr. Bennet). "The line of Railway", he wrote some months later, "is now pegged out, and they cross the College land twice in an oblique direction which we think exceedingly objectionable but I suppose it is not in our power to prevent them." The construction of the line began and presently Bayly was complaining that the College land was sustaining serious injury from an embankment having been formed across a watercourse, which had caused several acres of land sown to wheat to be flooded. And the Company admitted having taken nine poles more than their account showed.

The question then arose of the price to be paid by the Railway Company and the amount of this sum that should equitably pass to the College tenant. A complication came from the uncertainty of the bounds of the College land. Bayly had been talking to Mr. Goodman, his solicitor at Warminster, who assured him that some of the land taken by the Railway was Bayly's freehold, "then after a pause, he made the following discrete remark 'Don't you be humbuged by the College'. . . . Now it really appears to me that the Railway Company had taken a portion of land not marked out when Mr Trumper" (the College surveyor) "and yourself visited Middleton. Respecting the price per acre I cannot see why the land taken for the Railway at Middleton is not worth as much as that taken on either side of it belonging to Mr Temple, Mr Bennet, my brother and myself for which they have paid £300 per acre . . ."

Such were the problems with which Batcheldor was concerned in his official capacity. Unfortunately the drafts of Batcheldor's answers to Bayly are almost all missing or have not yet come to my hand. It can be deduced, however, that they were at times far from giving satisfaction to the lessee. Yet the friendship of the two men, cemented by a common passion, survived such official disagreements as there may have been. "The bright weather has beaten the Fly-fishers", writes Bayly in June 1846. "Let me persuade you", he writes in 1848, "to come in May and try your hand at the trout as there are an immense quantity of very heavy fish. I have not much faith in minnow spinning but am certain you would have good sport with the May fly which comes on invariably about the 26th May."

In 1850 Bayly wrote to the Registrar, "On Monday May 13th I steam from London to Sutherlandshire for a month or six weeks salmon-fishing and very much wish I could prevail on you to accompany me as I fancy your great skill in spinning would cause havoc among the monster trout (the *salmo ferox*) of Loch Shin. I propose on my way to London per Great Western Rail to 'lie to' at Windsor for an hour or two", during which he hoped the gentle-

men of the College would give him "a short half hour of their valuable time." "I feel that I could not start on my trip happily without smoking a 'parting pipe of peace' with you at our friend Johnstons to talk over the heavy fish I mean to gaff."

This letter with its themes of railways and of fishing touches upon two of the main preoccupations of Batcheldor's official and private life, and shall close these random notes on the College Registrar. Having suffered from bad eyesight in his last years, if not actually having lost the sight of one eye, Batcheldor died on 24 July 1866 and was buried in the 'Catacombs' in the Castle where he was joined by his widow on 31 October 1887.

### THE SALLY-PORT

Amongst the illustrations of the present *Report* there appear photographs of a part of the precincts of St George's Chapel which may be unfamiliar even to those long resident within the Castle. The trap-door shown in Plate 5 is in the floor of a small room in the Curfew Tower, high above Thames Street (as can be seen in the illustration) but not far above the ground level of the Tower or of the Horseshoe Cloisters. This trap-door leads to steps which descend to a lobby 5½ feet square. From here a main flight of some 40 steps (Plate 6) descends beneath what are now nos. 14 to 17 Horseshoe Cloisters to a lower lobby. At this point a right-angled turn leads to a second flight of steps (Plate 7) blocked at their western end.

This whole sequence of steps, lobbies and passage was described by Hope in his architectural history of the Castle,<sup>1</sup> and there called a 'sally-port': that is, a *porte*, a gate or exit, from which one could *sally* or rush forth. Its original purpose undoubtedly was military. The very broad steps would allow a considerable band of the defending garrison suddenly to rush down the passage and burst forth at a point midway between the Curfew and Garter Towers, commanded and protected, perhaps, by fire from their comrades in those towers. The postern gate would admittedly have been visible to a besieging enemy, but it is unlikely that very large forces would watch it continuously on the off-chance of a 'sally', especially as there were at least two other such underground exits in the Upper Ward, which would also need surveillance.

The Lower Ward sally-port was constructed as an integral part of the defences of the new western wall of the Castle in 1227-30. It was repaired in 1320-21; just below the trap-door in the Curfew Tower there is an archway of 1892<sup>2</sup>, but otherwise, the pointed barrel-vault and arches of the stairs and lobbies are all work of the first half of the thirteenth century—it is, indeed, one of the least changed and most genuinely medieval parts of the whole Castle.

Since the construction of the sally-port in 1227-30 the Castle has suffered no prolonged sieges and, indeed, has seen very little military action of any type. Yet the steps of the sally-port are so worn and uneven that today they are dangerous to use. This points to the likelihood that what was originally designed for presumably infrequent military use was soon put to more peaceful and more continuous employment. Probably the sally-port became a servants' exit, enabling royal and collegiate servants to come and go on domestic errands without causing the porter at the main gate-way (now the Henry VIII Gate) to lower the drawbridge and open the heavy gates on each occasion.

<sup>1</sup> Vol. II, p. 529; see also the plans of the Lower Ward in the annexed portfolio for the exact topography of the sally-port.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

The end of its useful life may tentatively be assigned to the sixteenth century. By the first quarter of that century the ditch on the western side of the Castle was being filled in and houses built within it, thus very likely blocking the exit from the sally-port; and in 1510-11 the construction of the present main entrance to the Castle, Henry VIII Gateway,<sup>3</sup> provided a more convenient alternative to the sally-port for the coming and going of Castle servants, in an age when the gateway could more safely stand open throughout the day.

The sally-port eventually was forgotten until, as Tighe and Davis record, in 1852 workmen engaged in removing the houses in the ditch discovered 'between the Garter and Bell-towers, a passage and flight of stone steps cut through the chalk rock and arched over with massive stonework'. This discovery was described in *The Illustrated London News* but there explained as 'a communication between the Castle and Burnham Abbey' a notion which as Tighe and Davis commented 'has no foundation in fact'.<sup>4</sup>

M.F.B.

<sup>3</sup> *Op. cit.*, p. 248.

<sup>4</sup> R. R. Tighe and J. E. Davis, *Annals of Windsor* (1858), Vol. I, p. 75 and n.4.

### THE GALILEE PORCH

The spectacular result of cleaning what is thought of today as the entry to the Dean's Cloister (see Plate 8) has drawn attention to this normally little regarded structure. Sir William St John Hope unfortunately does not prove a very sound guide to its history. Mr. John Harvey has recently shown in these pages that the main walls of the entry are not, as Hope thought, entirely Tudor work of the early sixteenth century, but an integral part of the large-scale building operations of King Henry III in the years between 1240 and 1248.<sup>1</sup>

The King then constructed a Chapel on the site of the present Albert Memorial Chapel. The present entry to the Dean's Cloister was built as the outer, or ante-chapel; and two altars were erected within it, on each side of the doorway into the main chapel.<sup>2</sup> In some

<sup>1</sup> Cf. St John Hope, *Windsor Castle* (1913), Vol. I, pp. 55-56; Vol. II, p. 375 (where Henry III's Galilee is expressly said to have been 'destroyed on account of the new works'), pp. 488-9; and John Harvey, 'The Architects of St George's Chapel, Part I' in *Report of the Friends*, 1961, pp. 48-55.

<sup>2</sup> The later features of the Galilee are the early sixteenth century south and east doorways and western arch, and the superb four-centred barrel vault, erected by William Vertue in accordance with a contract of 1511. The wall painting of a king's head on the eastern wall need not have been 'inserted' as Hope suggests, but may be a remaining fragment of the original thirteenth century decoration.

of the contemporary documents this ante-chapel is given the unusual name of the 'Galilee'. This word was used in the Middle Ages for large western porches, or ante-chapels, to churches, because on Sundays the celebrant at High Mass was accustomed to lead a procession down from the High Altar and out into the western porch; and his preceding the other clergy and laity into an outer area of the church was held to symbolise Our Lord preceding His disciples into Galilee from Jerusalem after His Resurrection.

The outer porch was therefore called a 'Galilee'. This ancient usage the Chapter have decided to re-adopt and from now on, the entry will be known as the 'Galilee Porch'.

M.F.B.

**SOME VERSES BY DEAN WELLESLEY**

"We promise that there shall be no damage to the turf, or undue noise."

Surely the daughters of our Windsor choir  
 Must to angelic perfectness aspire  
 What mortals 'ere played croquet without tattle  
 Without—of tongues and balls—th' united rattle  
 Who do not stamp upon the turf and knock it  
 Indignant when they've made a miss at croquet?  
 Still to your suit the indulgent chapter give  
 Conditional and revocable leave  
 First to the Horseshoe inmates we confine  
 Those who in this exciting game may join  
 None but the children of St George's troop  
 Shall wield the mallet or shall fix the hoop  
 The cloister is the place of care and quiet  
 The Town would bring in trespassing and riot  
 Next—croquet only we allow—not cricket,  
 The single peg and not the double wicket.  
 By Balls that into areas descend  
 The windows broken he who owns must mend.  
 No dogs must henceforth on the lawn be seen  
 No refuse vile disgrace the well kept green.  
 Lastly our leave will on experience cease  
 If spoiled our turfs become or spoiled our peace  
 To your own promise be yourselves but true  
 "No damage to the turf or noise undue".

May 1874

The Dean

These competent verses by Dean Wellesley, just 90 years ago, are more than the record of a Chapter decision to allow croquet to be played, provided the players avoided damage to the turf and undue noise. They are a challenge to the versifying gifts of members of future Windsor Chapters; and are certainly an unexpected sidelight on a famous Dean, and a surprising entry to find in a Chapter Clerk's Memorandum Book.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> W.R. XI.D.47\*

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- \*Kingsbury, Lady Patricia  
Klietmann, Dr. K. G.
- L**Lane, Mrs. T. B.
- L**Lloyd, Mrs. T. O.
- L**McNaughton, Mrs. E. L.
- L**McOwen, Mrs. R. C.
- L**Mallory, Mrs. A. E., Sr.
- L**Mason, A. F.
- L**Miller, Dr. J. W.
- L**Morris, Mrs. J. H.
- L**Murrah, Mrs. R. L.
- L**Ordway, F. I., III
- L**Ordway, Colonel F. I., Jr.
- L**Roberts, Mrs. S. H.
- L**Smith, Mrs. C. S.
- L**Smith-Ryland, The Hon. Mrs. C.
- L**Summerall, Miss L. E.
- L**Talbert, E. H., II
- L**Tilgman, G. M.
- L**Tilgman, N. J.
- L**Tucker, Mrs. H. E.
- L**Upson, Mrs. H. C.
- L**Usher, Mrs. A. B.
- L**Verner, Mrs. R. S.
- L**von Volborth, A. H. L.
- L**von Volborth, C. A.
- L**von Volborth, M. A.

*Members who have now become Life Members of the Society*

- Bernard, Lady
- Eggar, Mrs. N.
- Liley, Mrs. M. B.
- Nickson, Mrs. D. W.
- Woods, R. G.

*Correction—1963 Report*

Fisher, Mrs. Frederick M.

\*Subscribers under seven-year covenant.

**LLife 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.
- The Organ.
- Cleaning and treating 14th century tiles in Vestry and Aerary.
- New Carpeting for Military Knights' Stalls.
- Cleaning Galilee Porch.

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### 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  
BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER,

with which is amalgated

CAPITAL FUND

|             |   | £              | s.  | d.        |               | £  | s.             | d.       |
|-------------|---|----------------|---|-----------|---------------|--|----------------|----------|
| 1963 £7,685 | Accumulated Fund at 31st December, 1964<br>(Per Schedule 1) ... | ... 11,631     | 6   | 4         | 4,195         | Quoted Investments at Middle Market Value at 31st December, 1964 | 9,261          | 15 1     |
|             |   | 1,600          | Stock of "Romance of St George's" at cost | ... 1,233 | 18 4          |  |                |          |
|             |   | 1,109          | Balances at Bank:                         | ... 1,013 | 7 9           |  |                |          |
|             |   | 781            | Deposit Account ...                       | ... 122   | 5 2           |  |                |          |
|             |   | <u>£11,631</u> | <u>6</u>                                  | <u>4</u>  | <u>£7,685</u> |  | <u>£11,631</u> | <u>6</u> |

## GENERAL FUND

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY OF

**FRIENDS OF ST. GEORGE'S**  
We have prepared the foregoing Balance Sheet and annexed Capital and General Fund Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1964, from the books and vouchers produced to us and certify that they are in agreement therewith.  
*(Signed) LAYTON-BENNETT, BILLINGHAM & CO.*  
223 Bromley Street,  
London, E.C.2  
*Chartered Accountants, Auditors.*

London, E.C.2  
*1st March, 1965.*

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

## SCHEDULE 1

**CAPITAL FUND ACCOUNT**  
For the year ended 31st December, 1964

|  | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|--|---------|---------|
| Balance at 1st January, 1964 ... ... ... ...   | 7,685   | 2 2     |
| <i>Add:</i>  |         |         |
| Life Membership Fees and Donations received ... ... ...                                  | 268     | 16 6    |
| Gift (10% of £25,000) ... ... ...  | 2,500   | 0 0     |
| Legacies of Shares—market value at 31st December, 1964 ...                               | 1,193   | 7 6     |
| Profit on Sale of "Romance of St George's"—  |         |         |
| Sales during year ... ... ... ...  | 488     | 2 0     |
| Stock at 31st December, 1964 ... ... ... ...   | 1,233   | 18 4    |
|  | <hr/>   |         |
|  | 1,722   | 0 4     |
| <i>Less:</i> Stock at 1st January, 1964 ... ... ... ...                                  | 1,599   | 18 4    |
|  | <hr/>   |         |
|  | 122     | 2 0     |
|  | <hr/>   |         |
|  | 11,769  | 8 2     |
| <i>Deduct:</i>   |         |         |
| Net decrease in market value of investments held at 1st January,<br>1964 ... ... ... ... | 138     | 1 10    |
|  | <hr/>   |         |
| Balance at 31st December, 1964 ... ... ... ...   | £11,631 | 6 4     |

## SCHEDULE 2

**GENERAL FUND ACCOUNT**  
For the year ended 31st December, 1964

|  | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|--|---------|---------|
| Balance at 1st January, 1964 ... ... ... ...   | 13,429  | 0 1     |
| <i>Add:</i>  |         |         |
| Subscriptions received... ... ... ...  | 1,732   | 2 10    |
| Gifts ... ... ... ...  | 22,550  | 0 0     |
| Sale of Christmas Cards ... ... ... ...  | 642     | 13 10   |
| Sale of Badges ... ... ... ...   | 26      | 10 6    |
| Sale of Publications ... ... ... ...   | 342     | 5 9     |
| Dividends and Interest received (gross)  | 480     | 13 11   |
| Dividends and Interest received (net)  | 336     | 9 5     |
| Income Tax recovered (see note) ...  | 719     | 18 7    |
| Sundry Receipts ... ... ... ...  | 33      | 0 0     |
| Legacies received—shares at market value at 31st December, 1964                          | 7,694   | 2 0     |
| cash ... ... ... ...   | 902     | 7 11    |
|  | <hr/>   |         |
|  | 48,889  | 4 10    |
| <i>Deduct:</i>   |         |         |
| Contribution towards cost of Rebuilding Organ ... ... ...                                | 9,000   | 0 0     |
| Galilee Porch Renovation ... ... ...   | 200     | 0 0     |
| Carpet in Choir Stalls... ... ...  | 51      | 1 1     |
| Restoring Glazed Bricks ... ... ...  | 50      | 0 0     |
| Printing and Expenditure on Christmas Cards ...  | 378     | 15 9    |
| Assistant Secretary ... ... ...  | 277     | 5 0     |
| Printing and Stationery ... ... ...  | 448     | 11 5    |
| Postages ... ... ...   | 44      | 17 3    |
| Office Expenses and Clerical Assistance ... ... ...                                      | 160     | 2 7     |
| Purchase of Badges ... ... ...   | 78      | 15 0    |
| Sundry Expenses ... ... ...  | 56      | 11 0    |
| Net decrease in Market Value of Investments held at 1st January,<br>1964 ... ... ... ... | 21      | 11 9    |
|  | <hr/>   |         |
| Balance at 31st December, 1964 ... ... ... ...   | £38,121 | 14 0    |

*Note:* This figure does not include income tax deducted from dividends and covenants received after 10th October, 1964, and the income tax recoverable will be taken into the accounts for the year to 31st December, 1965.

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

—

—

King Olaf of Norway

—

King Gustaf of Sweden

Queen Juliana of the Netherlands

The Duke of Windsor  
The Queen Mother

*South Side*

The Duke of Wellington  
The Duke of Norfolk  
The Earl of Avon  
The Viscount Portal  
Sir Gerald Templer  
The Lord Ismay

—

—

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

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; 3/6 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.

2d.

STAMP

Signature.....

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 8/3 in the £ (as at present), the figures are e.g.:

| Subscriber's<br>Annual Payment | Income Tax Recoverable<br>by the Friends | The Friends<br>Actually Receive |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| £ s. d.                        | £ s. d.                                  | £ s. d.                         |
| 10 0 0                         | 7 0                                      | 17 0                            |
| 1 0 0                          | 14 1                                     | 1 14 1                          |
| 2 0 0                          | 1 8 1                                    | 3 8 1                           |

*See overleaf*

## C O V E N A N T

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) .....  
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

IN THE PRESENCE OF

Name .....

Address .....

(Signature)

.....  
Occupation .....

\* Insert the amount of subscription actually paid.

Shane's Library, Welshpool,  
REPORT OF  
THE SOCIETY OF  
THE FRIENDS OF ST GEORGE'S  
CHURCH,  
THE DISPLAITS OF  
THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER

WELSHPOOL,  
1811.

