



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. 9
for the year from
1st October, 1967 to 30th September, 1968

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1967-8

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1964 THE VISCOUNT COBHAM
1965 THE VISCOUNT BROOKEBOROUGH; THE LORD BRIDGES
1968 THE VISCOUNT AMORY; THE VISCOUNT DE L'ISLE

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Note: The arrangement of the Banners of the Knights in the Choir is on p. 404.

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
THE DEAN'S LETTER	352
<i>by THE VERY REVEREND R. W. WOODS, M.A., Dean of Windsor</i>	
NOTES AND COMMENTS	356
FOR THE BOOKSHELF	365
SOME MONUMENTS IN ST GEORGE'S CHAPEL, I:	
THE ROS TOMB <i>by</i> SHELAGH BOND	367
JAMES YORKE, BISHOP OF ELY, 1781-1808	371
<i>by</i> DOROTHY OWEN, M.A., F.S.A., F.R.HIST.S.	
PHILIP FRANK ELIOT, DEAN OF WINDSOR, 1891-1917 (<i>continued</i>)	381
<i>by</i> MAURICE BOND	
THE HISTORICAL MONOGRAPHS SERIES AND "THE ROMANCE"	395
LIST OF NEW MEMBERS, 1967-68	396
FORM OF BEQUEST	398
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1967-68 ...	399
LIST OF WORK DONE	401
THE BANNERS OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER ...	402

LIST OF PLATES

PLATES

(between pages 378 and 379):

- I. The candlesticks presented to Her Majesty The Queen, 1968.
- II-IV. The Ros Tomb in the Rutland Chapel.
- V. James Yorke, D.D.
- VI. The Clarence Tomb in the Albert Memorial Chapel.
- VII-VIII. The South exterior of numbers 6 and 7 The Cloisters.

THE DEAN'S LETTER

THE DEANERY,
WINDSOR CASTLE.

November 1968

MY DEAR FRIENDS,

Since the publication of our last *Report* there have been many activities in and around St George's Chapel. It would indeed be possible to write a 1968 diary of considerable interest recalling the procession of events, occasions, visitors and losses.

Garter Day will be remembered for many years as it was on this day that His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales was installed a Knight of The Most Noble Order. Together with Viscount de L'Isle and Lord Amory, the Prince of Wales was invested with the robe and insignia in the Throne Room of the Castle in the morning, in a ceremony that contains a commitment to Christian faith and courage in historic prayers and exhortations. In the afternoon, blest with lovely weather, the very large crowd witnessed the procession and in the Chapel the act of praise and prayer after the installation was not to be forgotten. His Royal Highness has now willingly agreed to be a Vice-President of our Society, which is a great pleasure to us all. Both Viscount de L'Isle and Lord Amory have become Life Members and we look forward to their participation in the life of the Chapel and in the work of St George's House.

It came as a great shock to us all in the Castle and throughout our Society when the death of Her Royal Highness Princess Marina was announced. She was much loved by the whole Nation, and her loss is a particular sadness to us inasmuch as she took such constant interest in the worship and work of the Chapel. In the commending prayer at her very moving funeral, she was remembered for:

her gift of friendship
her life of service
her courage in the face of adversity
her love of beauty and the arts
her devotion to her Lord.

At the same time we record the passing of Bishop Williams, at one time Prelate of The Order of the Garter and for years a Friend. A fitting memorial to him remains in a beautifully bound copy of the New English Bible (New Testament) in the Sovereign's Stall; he was one of the principal translators of this now famous edition. Lady Harris, wife of Sir William Harris, died in August. She was well remembered and well loved. Shortly before going to press the Friends and the whole Castle community felt greatly bereaved in the unexpected passing of Lieutenant-Colonel "Fred" Turner, Military Knight of Windsor. No grenadier was more loved than he both in his regiment and in the Brigade of Guards; he produced

and administered the sale of the Garter Day booklet which has added so greatly to the interest of the day for the thousands of visitors. He will long be remembered as a very remarkable soldier and a wonderfully approachable man.

* * *

It has been a year both of increased membership and of increased meeting amongst members. The Annual Festival proved to be a full and interesting occasion. After the Annual Meeting Sir Anthony Wagner gave a most informative talk to the company on the Stall Plates in the Quire, and then proceeded to point out in the various Stalls the individual Plates of particular or historical interest. It was a much appreciated departure from previous occasions. During tea in the Cloisters and the Deanery many fresh acquaintances were made, and I greatly enjoyed meeting so many of our supporters personally.

A few weeks earlier during the course of a visit to the United States there was a two-day Convention in Atlanta, Georgia, which was the First General Assembly of the American Members. Mrs. Burdette Lane, the Regent (or Chairman) and her officers collected fifty or so of our Members. Mrs. Woods and I were splendidly entertained by them, shown the sights of the city and country, and over two good sessions I was able to speak of the life of the Chapel, the work of St George's House, and the role of the Friends as a world-wide body in their support of this unique Foundation. The keenness of the U.S.A. Members is a matter for much congratulation.

Linked to the Society, but not any part of it, is the new body of 25 Stewards who now come on duty as ushers and guides on Sundays and other days. Most of these Stewards are Friends, and it is largely through the influence of the Society that this important development has been able to get under way.

* * *

An anonymous gift to the Friends, mentioned below, during the year, was a wonderful surprise; it was given with a view to the repair or renewal of the Porch of Honour, which certainly needs attention, and, at the same time, possibly using the Porch or an adjacent area to extend the Vestry space in the Chapel. Both the Porch and an enlarged Vestry are matters of urgency, but as yet a plan for this area has not been agreed. It is hoped that during 1969 proposals may be considered.

* * *

Close to the Porch and nestling in between the buttresses of the north wall and Rutland Chantry can now be seen the rising structure of the King George VI Chantry. As we write this *Report* and go to press, this addition to the Chapel moves towards completion. It was a bold decision of Her Majesty and her advisers together with the Royal Fine Arts Commission to proceed with a new Chantry to provide a burial place and worthy memorial to King George VI. He was a great and good King and this memorial will be a fine

commemoration of his eventful reign. It is hoped to dedicate the Chapel in February or March 1969. In our next *Report* we shall include photographs of the completed and furnished Chantry.

The Chapel now has six fine wooden candlesticks, nearly five feet in height, painted in black and gilded, for use when funerals are taking place. They have been given in memory of the late Earl Stanhope, who died in 1967 and who was a Knight of the Garter from 1934 to 1967. We are deeply grateful to Miss Shotter, his private secretary, for this magnificent gift. The candlesticks were first used for the funeral of the late Princess Marina.

* * *

Brief mention was made in last year's *Report* of the memorable concert given by Yehudi Menuhin. That occasion not only provided a substantial gift for the work of St George's House but also provided the occasion when Mr. Menuhin and I had the inaugural idea of a Festival of Music at Windsor. Undoubtedly the Chapel has already a great reputation in its music, and it is now equally clear that the Castle, the town, Eton and Slough can very suitably become the centre of a week-long Festival of Music and the Arts. Early in 1969 a programme will be published of the musical, dramatic and other events that are in preparation for the last 10 days of September. Although I am the Chairman of the new Festival Trust and of its Council, it is already apparent that many friends and helpers are assuming the responsibilities and the hard work of such an occasion.

The care of the Chapel by the Friends in recent years, of course, makes it wonderfully ready both for its continuing daily worship and for the special services and special occasions such as the proposed Festival. This year we have seen the completion of the new wiring and the addition of secluded lights that greatly enhance the choir and organ areas. The Nave lighting has yet to be finalised. There is also the new sound and loudspeaker system which has been tested over many weeks, and when we become better able to make use of its varied possibilities it will be a great convenience to many. Other work undertaken by the Society continues: the furnishing of the Rutland Chantry; the renewal of the exterior stone-work on the north east walls; the repair of exfoliated stone in the south west aisle, and in a number of smaller ways. The Nave lectern was given in memory of the late Colonel Cockcraft.

* * *

The finances of our Society, as will be seen from the accounts, remain in a healthy condition, but always with more demands on them than can be met. In 1963 our finances were revolutionised by the anonymous gift of £25,000 and two large legacies. This year a further £10,000, as outlined above, has been given to us by an anonymous benefactor; and these gifts together with slightly enlarged subscriptions have enabled us to carry on with much important work. When it is realised that the Friends are able to undertake work annually to the value of £6,000-£7,000 it can soon be seen what an immense help this is to the Chapter and to the

ultimate future of the building. The printed accounts make very interesting reading and together with the *Report* they reflect the detailed care of all our work by Brigadier Morrison and his staff.

* * *

The close of 1968 marks the end of another important chapter in the life of the Chapel and buildings. Mr. Paul Paget is retiring from the leadership of Messrs. Seely & Paget, Architects and Surveyors to the Chapel since early in 1951. During many years both Lord Mottistone and Paul Paget directed the care of our fabric and made designs for various improvements and alterations over the whole extent of our buildings. In the last five years Mr. Paget has carried on with the active help of Mr. Field Phillips and others. But over the whole period Paul Paget himself has taken an immense amount of trouble and has produced designs of great credit whereby his mark will remain on our fabric for many years. His gracious and willing attitude to all our problems has made working with him a real pleasure, and the large task of rebuilding the houses in Denton's Commons, the Canons' Cloister, St George's House, and parts of the Dean's Cloister has been carried through under his expert eye, his architectural skill, and his reliable taste. We shall miss him in his constant visits and wish him a very happy retirement, and his firm of architects continuing success.

The Chapter is considering during these months the matter of a successor to Mr. Paget as Surveyor of the Fabric. For the present we hope to arrange a very small standing group of advisers in matters of design for interior furnishings, and any essential alterations. We hope this group will include The Reverend W. E. A. Lockett of Liverpool University, Mr. George Pace of York, and Mr. Oliver Millar, the Deputy Surveyor of the Queen's Pictures. Their advice will be most valuable as we enter a new period of beautifying and preserving our historic buildings.

* * *

At the end of my letter I would like to welcome those who have come in recent months. Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Campbell is our new Military Knight and we are delighted to have him and Mrs. Campbell with us. Mr. and Mrs. David Ballantyne are seconded to the staff of St George's House for a year as the most generous gift of Rolls-Royce Limited. Mr. Bool has joined the staff of the Chapel as a second stone mason and we hope he and Mrs. Bool will be happy here.

I now look forward, with Mrs. Woods, to seeing as many of you as possible on our Festival Day and during the year. May God bless and guide us all.

Your Friend and Dean,

ROBIN WOODS.

As we go to press it is with deep regret that we have to announce to the Friends the death on 23 November, 1968, of the Earl of Radnor, a Knight of the Garter since 1960.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Honorary Secretary's Notes

Brigadier H. McL. Morrison writes:

If I begin by saying that we had a most successful A.G.M. on the 4th May last year which was attended by some 300 members it may well be thought that my annual comments are "common form"; they are factual! Members are reminded that if they so wish they can bring their friends to the A.G.M. but of course the latter may not vote.

In his welcoming speech the Dean said that the A.G.M. gave him very great pleasure and he hoped members would enjoy it as much as he did. The business items on the Agenda were then dealt with. In presenting the Annual Report the Dean referred to the maintenance of its excellent standard and said how grateful we all should be to our joint Editors Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Bond. Its adoption including the accounts was moved from the Chair and carried unanimously.

Nominations to fill vacancies caused by the retirement of Mr. J. Handcock and Mr. F. Naylor were then considered. The Dean explained that owing to the nature of our membership it was felt it was the province and duty of the Committee to make recommendations for Committee membership but that in no way prevented individual members putting forward their own proposals which would be helpful to the Committee. Mr. C. Rouse and Mr. G. Kidner were then recommended to fill the vacancies and duly elected. The Chairman then put the re-appointment of the Hon. Officers *en bloc* and this was carried.

The next item on the Agenda was the Committee recommendation that the allotment of £8,000, approved at the meeting held on 7th May, 1966, for Chapel lighting should be increased to £10,000 and this being put from the Chair was carried.

Membership was then referred to and it was again stressed that we require a minimum of 5,000 members to enable the Society to fulfil its objects; at the moment the total was 2,878. It was satisfactory to be able to report a considerable increase in Windsor membership.

The present financial situation of the Society can be said to be satisfactory but as the Steward, Canon Hawkins, stated in his Report, the maintenance of the fabric of the Chapel and its associated buildings is a constant problem.

We are ever in debt to Lord and Lady Slim for permitting the "Friends" to walk round the Moat Garden each year and for their close interest in the Society. Our thanks are also due to Mrs. Woods and her helpers who provide and serve teas in the Deanery and the Dean's Cloister.

The members were then given a talk on the Garter Stall Plates by Sir Anthony Wagner, Garter King of Arms, who after the conclusion of the meeting was present in the Quire to answer questions, in which he was assisted by Miss N. Allinson, Miss K. Shawcross, Brigadier W. P. A. Robinson, Colonel H. G. Duncombe, Mr. P. Manley and Mr. F. Naylor.

Precentor's Notes

Canon G. B. Bentley, Precentor of the Chapel, contributes the following report:

In the Chapel this has been a year of much disturbance: masons repairing stonework, electricians renewing wiring and installing a new switchboard which looks as if it will need an experienced organist to play it, emissaries of Standard Telephones testing and modifying the sound-reinforcement system, and Messrs. Rattee and Kett knocking and drilling and cement-mixing away in the angle of the north transept until eventually they burst through into a prepared tower in the north quire aisle. In fact for dwellers in Denton's Commons, who have forgotten what it was like not to live on a building-site ("Those were the days, my friend"), the Chapel has often been a home from home. However, although we have had to juggle continually with the rota of altars in the hope of finding comparatively peaceful spots to celebrate the eucharist in, and although, because of blocked aisles, we have sometimes found it hard to remember whether we had to go clockwise or widdershins, we have managed to maintain the round of services with surprisingly little difficulty. In spite of all the competition aeroplanes still keep their place at the top of the charts as Number-One anti-liturgical pest.

On Trinity Sunday, having made the necessary corrections to the text of Marbeck which had been in use, we began using the Series II rite at the sung eucharist. We have, however, allowed ourselves the latitude of continuing to sing musical settings of the old B.C.P. versions of *Gloria* and *Credo*, since otherwise much good music would have had to be laid aside. St George's has made its own contribution to the rite in the Litany of Peace, which we sing in place of the intercession. This is an adaptation and expansion of Lancelot Andrewes' translation of a litany from the Orthodox Liturgy, set to music by Dr. Campbell after a study of Orthodox settings.

The writer of last year's Notes, the Reverend John Nourse, vacated his Minor Canonry to become Vicar of Amesbury not very long after he had written them. His successor is the Reverend John Crane, formerly of All Hallows, Greenford. Though this is not strictly the Precentor's business, one cannot speak of him or his wife without mentioning their lively minds and warm pastoral concern—a real enrichment to our society. John is acting as Dean's Vicar, while the Reverend Ian Collins now helps me as Succentor.

Since the candidates did not quite reach the standard required, no election was made of a Hammond Scholar for Organ this year.

Instead we are pleased to welcome Mr. John Morehen as assistant organist—and as a valuable accession to the strength of the College. Mr. Morehen, who is an F.R.C.O., was organ scholar at New College and afterwards went to King's, Cambridge, to do research. He has done a number of editions of early music and, immediately before coming here, was lecturing in the United States.

No choral scholar was elected, either. This was because no candidate could offer an alto or tenor voice—and we already had a bass in Mr. Witt.

Six splendid funeral candlesticks have been given to the Chapel in memory of the late Lord Stanhope, K.G., and a nave lectern and wooden processional cross in memory of the late Colonel Cockcraft, Military Knight.

The following events in the Chapel are worth recording:

- Oct. 3—Evensong *in memoriam* the late Earl of Iveagh, K. G., and presentation of his banner.
- Oct. 10—Evensong *in memoriam* the late Earl Stanhope, K. G., and presentation of his banner.
- Oct. 20—Recital by Yehudi and Hephzibah Menuhin.
- Nov. 12—Presentation of banner of the late Earl Attlee, K. G.
- Nov. 14—Meeting of the Cathedral Organists' Association.
- Dec. 12—Installation of the Reverend John Crane into Minor Canonry.
- Feb. 7, 1968—A B.B.C. television programme entitled 'Songs of Praise' was recorded in the Chapel.
- Mar. 1—Apr. 6—Lent lectures by Sir Robert Birley, Dr. D. A. Pond, Miss Janet Lacey, Mrs. J. E. Kelly, Lt-Col. W. R. B. McAllister, and the Rev. E. H. Robinson.
- Mar. 23—Confirmation by the Bishop of Buckingham.
- Holy Week—Retreat conducted by Canon T. R. Milford.
- Apr. 28—National Scout Service.
- May 4—Festival of the Friends of St George's.
- May 5—Girl Guides' Service.
- May 6—Jubilee of the English-Speaking Union.
- May 7—Lt-Col. P. U. Campbell, D.S.O., installed Military Knight.
- May 19—Recital by choir of Stadtkirche, Darmstadt.
- May 25—St George's School Commemoration.
- June 17—Garter Day: Installation of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Viscount Amory and Viscount de L'Isle.
- June 18—Sung eucharist of Requiem *in memoriam* departed members of the Order.
- June 20—Feast of the Foundation.
- June 30—Recital by Germantown Friends' School choir.
- Aug. —Certain services sung by the choirs of Holy Trinity, Windsor, Holy Trinity, Cookham, St Mark's School, Fulham, and St Augustine's, Edgbaston.
- Aug. 30—Funeral of H.R.H. the Princess Marina.

Sept. 21, 28—Organ music by Dr. Campbell after Evensong.

Sept. 22—The September Obit, attended by the Lord Chancellor, Visitor of the College, and blessing of the restored Cloister houses.

Steward's Notes

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

The care and preservation of the fabric of the Chapter property always rates first among a steward's responsibilities, and for the day to day maintenance we owe a great deal to the Clerk of Works and his maintenance staff.

In his latest report of the Chapel, the architect states:

"Generally the structure gives no cause for serious concern provided that the high standards of maintenance are continued and the rate of the masons' progress in the renewal of decayed stonework is not allowed to slacken off. The sudden deterioration of a section of the fabric could however occur at any time and constant vigilance is essential to avoid chain reaction damage. For this reason, allowances should be made for modification to the general programme and plans for future stone repairs and contingent costs."

None-the-less, the steady and increasing decay of the external fabric, especially on the upper roofs calls for serious concern on the part of the Friends.

In his detailed report the architect continues to make such comments as:

"The carved figures are wearing away, some very badly and should be restored as soon as possible", and "Exfoliation of the pinnacle stonework is continuing."

There are two points which the Friends should bear in mind:

1. It is quite impossible for our two masons to deal with this further extensive work in addition to what they are already fully committed.

2. The situation is likely to become more serious as a result of the probable effects which "sonic-boom" may have on the Chapel. Following a conference arranged by the Ministry of Technology which he attended, the architect states:

"The relevancy of the effect of sonic-boom on St George's Chapel and its associated buildings cannot be ignored even though the anticipated area of sound carpet will be about 100 miles from the airport. Echo and variations due to atmospheric conditions can occur and this, with the increasing intensity of sound associated with all jet aircraft at maximum take-off thrust, may have a deleterious effect on the structures.

"The primary concern is the movement of dust and grit and dry bedded points of timber and stones. This dust when vibrated can

and does under certain circumstances cause accumulative lateral movement. These lateral movements and the wedging effect of the dust in cracks could cause the failure of thin stone vaults and the spread of outwardly inclining wall."

The building of the Chantry on the face of the North Quire Aisle in memory of His late Majesty King George VI will be the subject of a special article in next year's *Report*.

Keeping to the fabric of the Chapel, steady work has been carried on by our two masons on the north face of the quire aisle, and four of the new gargoyles which have been incorporated are illustrations of the fine craftsmanship of Mr. Godfrey Hutchinson. The internal restoration of defective stonework has continued along the south wall of the nave, and work has started in the area around the Urswick Chapel.

Apart from a small part of the Deanery and No. 4, the restoration of the remainder of Canons' Cloister is now complete; the Chapter Clerk returned to her house (No. 5) on 1 December, 1967, and after being out of their houses for over a year, Canon and Mrs. Fisher were able to return to No. 6 and Mr. Collins to No. 7 at the beginning of June¹. These restored houses, together with those in Denton's Commons were blessed by the Dean after the Commemoration of Founders on Sunday, 22 September.

The work with which the Friends have been most concerned has been the complete rewiring and electrical installation of the lighting of the Chapel. This has been a major undertaking, carried out by Messrs. Drake and Gorham, under the supervision of the Chapter's Electrical Consultant, Mr. W. M. Bennett. Owing to rising costs and wages, it was agreed at the last Annual Meeting to increase the Friends' contribution from £8,000 to £10,000. Most unfortunately, however, when the wiring beneath the stalls in the quire came to be examined (which had been installed only some 15 years ago and was therefore assumed to be in good order and not included in the estimate) this was found to be defective in several places, and owing to a possible risk of fire had to be renewed.

The Chapter has spent much time and thought on alternative proposals for new pendants in the nave in place of the existing unsightly fittings, and for new furnishings in the Rutland Chapel and the nave.

Owing to the danger that, on completion, these additions might give the impression of a series of piecemeal alterations, it has been decided to appoint an Aesthetic Advisory Committee on whose expert knowledge the Chapter can draw in these and other matters in producing an overall plan which will be in harmony with the architectural beauty and dignity of the Chapel. The Chapter are indebted to the Reverend W. E. A. Lockett of Liverpool University, and to Messrs. Oliver Millar, Deputy Surveyor of The Queen's pictures, and George Pace, architect of the King George VI Chantry, who have all agreed to offer their services.

On Sunday, 8 December, Her Majesty The Queen attended a

¹ See Plates VII-VIII for illustrations of the exterior of these two houses.

special service, when two silver standard candlesticks were presented to her for the use of the Chapel as a gift from the Royal Air Force in commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of its foundation. They are illustrated in Plate I.

Warden's Notes on St George's House

Rear-Admiral Anthony Davies writes:

Throughout our first two years of operation, consultations at St George's House have followed very much the plan outlined in the Friends' *Report* 1965/6 p. 264. An approximate total of 1150 clergy and 2150 laity have attended consultations or conferences on a variety of subjects during these two years. All these visitors have greatly appreciated the beauty and worship of St George's Chapel and the surroundings of the Castle.

Both the General and the Clergy consultations arranged by St George's House have explored a wide area. These have been of value and shown that many people have a real need to discuss the difficult problems of their profession or vocation in relation to their basic moral and theological beliefs. But we now believe that we could be more effective if we looked into certain subjects and groups of people in greater depth, so for the next year or two we shall concentrate our efforts in certain directions and we hope that through the benefits of continuity we may make more positive progress.

The major effort of our General Consultations will therefore be directed towards Human Relations within large Organisations, Business and Professional Ethics and the Meaning of Theology for the Layman. But we shall also continue with occasional consultations at which we hope to find common ground between individual members of Trades Unions and Management, between Scientists and Theologians, between the Public Services and the Ministry of the Church etc.

Short Consultations for parochial clergy, and in particular for Rural Deans, will continue, but in the future we hope to serve the Clergy by providing them with longer courses. These longer courses are intended to provide a mid-service course in which there will be an opportunity for study for those clergy who have been ordained for fifteen years or so and have had little further training; we hope to widen their knowledge and experience of the fast changing society in which we live and to give them the opportunity to think in depth about the Theology and Mission of the Church.

In addition to the Consultations arranged by St George's House, a great many other organisations have held conferences or meetings here. These groups have included committees of the World Council of Churches, the Anglican/Methodist Unity Commission, Church Assembly Commissions, the Missions to Seamen, the Duke of Edinburgh Award Committee, the Public Schools Commission, Parochial Church Councils, and many others as varied as Bishops attending the Lambeth Conference and School Confirmation Candidates. They have all been most welcome, not only to use our

facilities, but because they have given us some of their knowledge and experience.

Our Domestic arrangements continue to be appreciated by all who have been to St George's House, thanks to the cheerful service of the Domestic Bursar and her team of girls, who have come not only from this country, but from Switzerland, Sweden and the United States.

In conclusion then we think St George's House has made a satisfactory start, but we appreciate the need for a constant re-definition of our aims and plans if we are to develop usefully in these days of rapid change.

The Romance of Saint George's Chapel

As mentioned elsewhere in this *Report*, the Society has published yet another edition—the seventh—of the illustrated book about the Chapel originally written 35 years ago by a former Hon. Secretary, Canon Blackburne. Much has been discovered about the archaeology and history of the Lower Ward in recent years and this new knowledge has been incorporated in the revised text. Moreover, with the help of Mr. Reader, Managing Director of our publishers, a completely new format has been devised. The cover is a fine colour illustration of the Choir by Vivian of Hereford, and the black and white illustrations inside, although fewer than in the previous edition, are larger and more striking, incidentally including several new views. A ground plan of the Chapel, based on Hope's plans also shows the vaulting design, and the back cover contains an aerial view of the Lower Ward. At 2s 6d, or 3s. post free, from the office of the Society, Curfew Tower, Windsor Castle, the new edition can be recommended to all interested in the Chapel, even to those who own an earlier edition. The authors presented all profits to the Society and each copy purchased therefore directly benefits our funds.

The Dean's Recorded Lecture on the Chapel

A new and vivid introduction to the Chapel has just been provided by Messrs Woodmansterne Publications Ltd. They have prepared a sequence of 18 colour slides of St George's Chapel and its precincts for which Mrs. Bond then wrote a commentary. This commentary was recorded by the Dean for a 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ r.p.m. gramophone record, which plays for 15 minutes. The 18 colour slides, the booklet containing the text of the commentary, and the record are available in a single pack for 55s plus postage from the Chapel Bookstall. This pack will enable Friends not merely to enjoy a tour of the Chapel under the Dean's guidance from the comfort of their arm-chairs, but it will also enable the more enterprising to give short public lectures, with very little effort, and so to interest others in the Chapel and recruit members for the Society of the Friends. The colour slides, specially taken by Nicholas Servian, are original and highly effective pieces of photography. The commentary, wonderfully easy to follow as it is spoken by the Dean, not only

explains the individual slides but summarises the history of the Chapel and is particularly detailed on the vaulting. Messrs Woodmansterne are to be congratulated on their enterprise. It is not surprising that the pack attracted considerable attention at a recent commercial exhibition in Cologne.

The Duke of Clarence's Monument in the Albert Memorial Chapel

Plate VI in the present *Report* shows the monument in the Albert Memorial Chapel to King George V's elder brother, Prince "Eddie", the Duke of Clarence. Dr. Pevsner has recently drawn attention to the artistic significance and splendour of this monument; substantially completed between 1892 and 1898 it was "exceedingly daring" and "radically novel" in its style and detail. It was, in fact, one of the great works in the style now known as "Art Nouveau". Its sculptor, Alfred Gilbert, however, did not quite complete it in 1898. Five statuettes of saints were then still missing from the metal grille surrounding the monument, and it was not until Gilbert's old age, in the years 1926-7, that the figures were made and put in place. At a recent exhibition in London of British Sculpture, 1850-1914, (in the Fine Art Society Galleries) the two most striking exhibits were two polychrome bronze figures. One was of the Blessed Virgin, the other of St Elizabeth of Hungary, and they were almost identical with the figures now in the Albert Memorial Chapel, with the important exception that the faces of the two statues were fashioned (most exquisitely) in ivory instead of in bronze. A controversy has arisen as to whether these two statues were originals made for the monument but then sold by Gilbert instead of being supplied to Windsor.¹ Whatever the answer, these ivory faced statues are splendid work. They are now in the possession of Kippen Parish Church in Stirlingshire.

By coincidence, the chief topic dealt with by Dean Eliot in the sequence of letters printed in the present *Report* is the death and funeral obsequies of the Duke of Clarence. It is clear that the grandeur of the Duke's monument reflected very accurately the national emotion at the death of a royal prince who was, after his father, the prospective heir to the throne.

Anglesey Abbey

Any Friends who may find themselves in the neighbourhood of Cambridge can strongly be recommended to pay a visit to a nearby country house which has just been opened to the public under the auspices of the National Trust. This is Anglesey Abbey—the name has no Welsh connections but is a corruption of that of a nearby hamlet, Angerhale. The Abbey was the home of a small house of Augustinian canons until the Reformation, and in the present century it has been the home of the late Lord Fairhaven, who reconstructed much of it and installed within it a stupendous collection of works of art. Lord Fairhaven as a child lived at Park

¹ See B. Hillier's article in *The Times Saturday Review*, 19 October, 1968, and L. Handley-Read in *The Connoisseur*, November 1968, pp. 144-151.

Close in Windsor Forest, then as a Life Guards officer he was stationed at Windsor. Windsor cast its spell upon him and for much of his life he spent his spare time in collecting a complete topographical record in works of art of Windsor Castle and its surroundings. The resulting collection may be seen at Anglesey Abbey. It is one of the most remarkable sequences of topographical art in the world, and amongst the individual items are many post-1600 paintings of St George's Chapel and the Lower Ward. Also included in the art collections at the Abbey is a precious mediaeval object, the Garter bestowed by Henry VII on Maximilian I, King of the Romans and future Holy Roman Emperor. This dates from 1489 and is probably the earliest surviving Garter. Anyone interested in Anglesey Abbey should consult C.G.E. Bunt's published catalogue of the Windsor paintings and drawings, *Windsor Castle through Three Centuries* (F. Lewis, Leigh on Sea) as well as R. Fedden's short guide, *Anglesey Abbey* (National Trust).

The Contents of the Report

We are glad to be able to include in this *Report* a full and interesting account of an 18th Century Windsor canon, James Yorke, by Mrs. Dorothy Owen. Mrs. Owen is a leading authority on church history and archives, and is herself Archivist to the Diocese of Ely and Hon. Secretary of the Canterbury and York Society. The article describes Canon Yorke's later life as Bishop of Ely and includes so many sidelights on the general state of the church in George III's reign that it provides a background picture equally appropriate for all the deans and canons of Windsor of the time. In addition, we print the concluding section of Dean Eliot's letters, with further thanks to Commander Eliot, a member of the Friends, for making this possible. A new feature of this year's *Report* is the first of what is intended to be a series of illustrated short articles on individual monuments in the Chapel. We start with the finest one of them all, that of the Ros tomb in the Rutland Chapel, but we hope to include examples of minor and less known monuments in the future.

The late Mr. F. J. T. Burgess

As we go to press it is with regret that we hear of the death of Mr. F. J. T. Burgess, former managing director of Messrs. Oxley and Son (Windsor) Ltd. By the Friends he will be remembered with gratitude and affection as a former member of the Committee and as a benefactor to whose taste and judgment the *Report* has owed so much. All of those who are connected with St George's will wish to extend their sympathy to his family.

FOR THE BOOKSHELF

Music in Medieval Britain by Frank Ll. Harrison, Routledge and Kegan Paul (3rd impression, 1967), 63s.

The publication of the third impression of this scholarly and definitive history of medieval music gives us an opportunity to draw attention to its importance for those interested in St George's Chapel. In preparing it Dr. Harrison worked extensively on original sources, amongst them the documents in the Windsor Aerary. He draws attention not only to the work of individual Windsor canons, who were composers (such as Thomas Danett and Nicholas Sturgeon) but also to the crucial importance of St George's, St Stephen's Westminster and the Chapel Royal in the development of music in the 15th century. Of all three institutions it might be said:

"Psallit plena Deo cantoribus ampla capella;
Carmine sidereo laudabilis est ea cella."

The Pictorial History of St George's Chapel, Windsor by Shelagh Bond, Pitkin Pictorials (1968), 3s.

Pitkin guidebooks need little recommendation. For many years now their standards of attractiveness and accuracy have been high, and the new Pitkin on St George's maintains these standards. The illustrations are superb and include two very lovely full page colour photos of the Nave and Choir respectively. The text, which is of about 5,000 words and is by the Honorary Archivist, is divided into two parts. The first provides an outline history of the college from 1348 to date, and the second, a description of the main features of the fabric of the Chapel. The captions to the illustrations contain a good deal of additional information; there is a helpful plan of the Lower Ward; and the envoi on the back cover is a striking photograph of the Thames valley from the Chapel roof with the King's Beasts keeping guard.

The Royal Borough of Windsor by Shelagh Bond, Pitkin Pictorials (1968), 3s.

This is a new venture for Pitkin's. Until now there has been no short history of the Royal Borough available, and the new book, although primarily a guidebook with an admirable sequence of illustrations, has as its text a concise account of local history from the Saxon settlement at Old Windsor to the Victorian heyday of the Royal Borough. The Castle and Chapel figure largely in the story, and the main theme is the mutual relationship of castle community and those outside its walls—a topic of general historical significance. The illustrations are particularly good on the Market Street area of the Borough and on the Great Park. The guidebook may be

obtained from any bookseller or by those visiting the Windsor Guildhall Exhibition.

The Church of Ogbourne St George by Rev. H. W. Dunn (1968).

In the 1965-6 *Report* we welcomed the guide to Ogbourne St Andrew church by its incumbent, Mr. Dunn, a former Minor Canon of St George's. Mr. Dunn has now written a companion guide to the neighbouring church, of which he is also the vicar, Ogbourne St George. The guide has all the features of care and accuracy which marked its predecessor. It describes the fabric of the church as dating in part from 1200; reconstruction, it seems, took place in the subsequent century but was never completed, perhaps, as Mr. Dunn suggests, because the patrons, the Abbey of Bec, became "enemy aliens" with the outbreak of the Hundred Years War. In 1422 the church was given to St George's Chapel (who are still the patrons), and it is good to notice that they largely reconstructed and added to it, with the result that the fabric they completed is very largely what we see today.

J. Fines, "'Judaising' in the Period of the English Reformation", *The Transactions of the Jewish Historical Society of England*, Vol. XXI (1968), pp. 323-6.

Dr. Fines picks up a suggestion by the Master of Balliol, Mr. Christopher Hill, that at the Reformation some Puritans wanted to revive the full Jewish Sabbath, regarded themselves as the Chosen People, and relied more on the Old Testament than the New. Their more catholic opponents in the Church of England understandably condemned this as 'Judaising'. Dr. Fines discusses the career of Richard Bruerne, canon, 1557-1563, who was supposed to have adopted Jewish customs, such as eating the Paschal lamb on Maundy Thursday. Bruerne was also considered a "Papist" for setting up altars in the Chapel which his reforming brethren had caused to be removed. In fact, a puzzling man, but an interesting and ingenious article.

SOME MONUMENTS IN ST GEORGE'S CHAPEL

I. THE ROS TOMB

(See Plates II - IV)

By SHELAGH BOND

One of the most beautiful monuments in St George's Chapel stands in the centre of the North transept. It commemorates George Manners, 11th Lord Ros and his wife Anne. They belonged to interesting families, closely linked to the history of their time. George Manners, of Belvoir and Helmsley, was the son and heir of Sir Robert Manners of Etal, in Northumberland and was born in about 1470. He took part in the expedition to Scotland in 1497 and attended Henry VII at his meeting with the Archduke Philip outside Calais in 1500. He was nominated, but failed to be elected, a Knight of the Garter in 1510. In 1508, on the death of his maternal uncle, Lord Ros, he had become co-heir to that barony, to which he succeeded, becoming the 11th Lord, by 1512. The next year he served in France, was present at the siege of Tournay, which surrendered on 23 September, 1513, and fell sick there. He died a month later on 27 October¹. He and his wife, Anne, whom he married in about 1490, had five (or six—the authorities differ) sons and six daughters, the eldest son, Thomas being created 1st Earl of Rutland on 18 June, 1525, a man high in Henry VIII's favour and a Knight of the Garter. Anne died on 21 April, 1526².

The Rutland Chapel, as it is now called, after George Manners's descendants, was originally the chantry of Anne's parents, Sir Thomas St Leger and Anne, his wife, Anne Manners being their only child. Anne St Leger was Edward IV's sister and her first marriage had been to Henry Holand, Duke of Exeter and Earl of Huntingdon, a staunch Lancastrian, in 1447. The Duke of Exeter, Admiral of England, Ireland and Aquitaine, Constable of the Tower, who took part in Lord Egremont's rising in the North in 1454, was a victim of the Wars of the Roses. He was imprisoned, first in Pontefract Castle and then at Wallingford, between 1454 and 1455. After fighting in many battles on Henry VI's behalf, he was eventually attainted and held in custody from 1471 until 1475. He was drowned on his way back from France in September that year. His wife, Anne, had obtained a divorce from him on 12 November, 1472, married Sir Thomas St Leger and died three years later, on 14 January, 1475/6. She is commemorated, with Sir Thomas, by a handsome brass and a chantry was founded in 1481 in her memory.

¹ The inscription on the tomb gives the date 23 October.

² The inscription on the tomb gives the date 22 April.

The splendid tomb of George Manners and Anne, his wife, in the centre of the chapel thus stands in the chantry founded for Anne's mother. It is 83 in. long, 43½ in. wide and 36 in. high, and is of English alabaster. This is a peculiar form of sulphate of lime and is quite different from Oriental or Continental alabaster. Earlier tombs, in the 14th century, were of a purer, white alabaster but, by the 16th century, this had been used up and brown-veined and streaky blocks had come into use. It is a soft material, easily worked and takes colour and gilding well; these tombs originally blazed with colour and gilt, though the faces of the effigies were often left plain and merely polished. Other tombs, notably those at Fawsley, of Sir Richard Knightley (died 1534) and at Aldermaston, of Sir George Forster (died 1539), closely resemble this Windsor example, especially in their treatment of the two effigies and the smaller figures round the sides. It has been suggested that the Manners tomb was not erected until after Anne's death in 1526.

On the top of the tomb lie the two fine recumbent effigies, commemorating Lord Ros and his wife. In the Middle Ages portraiture was rare and often greater attention was paid to costume, armour, symbols of rank and head-dresses, than to features. The knight's figure lies, bare-headed, closely resembling Sir Richard Knightley's. He has straight hair, in a bobbed style, and wears full plated armour, with flowers on the elbow pieces. His cuirass is high round his neck, and a long collar of SS, a common sign of rank in Henry VII's reign and earlier, is sewn on a band, a large rose hanging pendant from it. His hands are bare, with seven rings on his fingers, gauntlets resting by his right leg. At his left side is his sword, at his right, his dagger. Under his head is a large helm, crested with a peacock in pride and long mantling. Beneath his feet is a lively unicorn couchant, with a long curled beard; its horn has unfortunately been broken off.

At his left side is the equally splendid effigy of a lady; both indeed, are beautifully carved. She wears a partlet and a long gown with fluted sleeves, frilled at the wrist. A little apron is slung from a richly embroidered belt. Over all is a mantle. On her head she wears an angular lappet head-dress, with extremely delicate and elaborated decoration; and round her neck she has a triple chain with pendant cross. She wears five rings on long thin fingers, and remarkably modern-looking square-toed shoes. Her head rests on the usual two cushions, the upper one of which is supported by two small bare-headed angels, wearing copes. By her feet on each side is a little dog, with a collar of bells, playfully engaged in biting the edge of her mantle.

Round the sides of the tomb is a series of smaller figures, or "weepers" as they are called. On the eastern end are three angels, bearing shields of arms, the central one bare-headed, flanked by others, each wearing a sort of flattish mitre, with a small peak in front surmounted by a cross. At the western end it is the central angel whose head is covered, the outer two being bare-headed. The shields are brightly coloured and are described below.

On the north and south, the two longer sides, a series of crocketed, ogee-headed, canopies are supported by rather clumsy buttresses; in these niches stand more figures. The central one, on each side, is an angel; on the north are six women and on the south, six men. It is noticeable that the figures of the angels, throughout, are much cruder, and indeed, rather plump and coarse; it has been suggested that they, together with the heraldry and the inscription may be the work of an inferior hand. Certainly, to turn from the angels to the little men and women is to turn from what appear to be stock figures to far more lively work, executed with real skill; and the attempt to introduce variety into what could be, otherwise, a series of standardised forms, has been remarkably successful.

Of the six women, all save the first and last wear flat, pointed head-dresses, closely resembling that of Anne. The first has a close cap and veil, the last a sort of cloth pinned on the front of her head. Their various attitudes are worth study, the first, for example, with her right hand on her breast, holds up her gown with the left hand and the fourth has her hands elevated and spread open. Care is displayed, too, in the representation of the fashions of the day. The first lady's long gown, with a sash, reveals her petticoat below, and the third, turning to the east, has long sleeves over tight, close-fitting ones.

The men are shown in similarly lively positions, the first man, indeed, has his legs crossing over, as though about to walk to the west. He holds a cap in his right hand, his left on his sword, and he also has a dagger. The third has his hand on his breast, the fourth has his hands open, the fifth has his joined. Some have their hair parted meticulously at the forehead, armour is carefully depicted and their helmets, the fifth one with a plume, are shown at their feet.

Running round the tomb, on a moulding projecting from the flat surface of the slab on which lie the effigies is the inscription, in black-letter or Old English writing:

Here lyethe buryede george Maners knyght lorde roos Who
decesede the xxij daye of october In the yere of our lorde god
m^{iv}cxij and ladye Anne his wyfe dawghter of anne duchesse of
exetur Suster unto kyng Edward the fourthe and of Thomas
Sentlynger knyght the wyche anne decessed the xxij day of apryll
In the yere of our lorde god m^{iv}cxvj on whose soulls god have
mercy amen

It is, clearly, a splendid monument and in good condition, apart from sundry scratches and occasional initials, cut at various dates by assiduous visitors. It has, of course, been repaired, most notably between 1782 and 1792 and again in 1843. In 1951-2 it was cleaned, waxed and polished. This care, though necessary, has not always proved a blessing, for it has ensured the complete removal of the original gilt and colour which must once have made this a brilliant and gay sight. Nichols in 1795 wrote that "from the late repairs of the chapel, it appears as if whited over; the gilding being all clean rubbed off, and all the beautiful blazonry of the lady's robes is done away". It also led to confusion over the heraldry and Nichols

goes on to comment that "these arms, which on a late repair have been somewhat misrepresented by the painter employed to restore them are here [i.e. in Nichols's own book] blazoned as they ought to have been coloured". His blazoning is here appended. Plates II-IV in this *Report* show the arrangement of the shields, the central ones on the short sides being the same as those on the long sides.

At the head and feet of the tomb three angels hold shields with the following arms:

I Four grand quarters; viz.

First quarter, Or, two bars Azure and a chief Gules, MANNERS, ANCIENT.

Second quarter, quarterly of 4 coats, 1. Gules, three water bougets Argent, ROS. 2. Azure, a Catharine wheel Or, BELVOIR. 3. Gules, three Catharine wheels Argent, ESPEC. 4. Argent, two bars Gules, MAUDUIT.

Third quarter, quarterly of 4, 1. ENGLAND within a border Argent, HOLLAND, EARL OF KENT. 2 and 3. Argent a saltire engrailed Gules, TIPTOFT, EARL OF WORCESTER. 4. Or, a lion rampant Gules, CHARLETON, LORD POWIS.

Fourth quarter as the first.

II MANNERS; quarterings as above; impaling, two coats in pale, that in chief, barry of 6, Or and Azure, an inescutcheon Ermine, on a chief of the first three pallets of the second, between two esquires bast, dexter and sinister of the second, MORTIMER. The coat is base Azure, fretty, Argent, a chief Or, ST. LEGER.

III MORTIMER impaling ST. LEGER.

Books consulted:

Arthur Gardner, *Alabaster Tombs of the Pre-reformation period in England*, 1940.

John Nichols, *The History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester*, II, part i, 1795.

Sir William St John Hope, *Windsor Castle*, 1913.

The Complete Peerage.

Shelagh M. Bond, *The Monuments of St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle*, 1958.

JAMES YORKE

Bishop of Ely, 1781-1808

BY DOROTHY OWEN

James Yorke was installed Canon of Windsor on 26 June 1756, at the remarkably early age of 26. He remained here for six years, departing in 1762 to become Dean of Lincoln, and subsequently to rule over three dioceses in turn. His episcopate at the last of these is the subject of the present article. See Plate V for his portrait.

I

A writer on the Evangelical School in the Church of England once said of late eighteenth century church history: "we are, I think, in real danger of capitulating to the tyranny of archives,"¹ and here is a further capitulation, for this paper is an attempt by an archivist to use archives to present a picture of a bishop whom the Evangelicals have sometimes depicted as the Arch-Persecutor. The study originated in the letters written by James Yorke and his wife to their sister-in-law, Jemima Marchioness Grey, whose husband was the bishop's eldest brother,² in the official correspondence of Yorke's episcopate, and, since all the Yorkes had busy pens, in the mass of family papers now deposited in the British Museum.³

James Yorke was the fifth and youngest son of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke—one of the "studious Yorkes of Bene't College," as Richard Gough calls them, who spent much of his time in Cambridge "rummaging" papers in Magdalene and his own college, for this eldest brother's various publications.⁴ Though shy and uncertain of his own powers, he rose quickly, after his ordination in 1754, to preferment in the Church. With such a father this was inevitable, and the various stages in his career: vicar of Reading, preacher at the Rolls Chapel, canon of Windsor, Dean of Lincoln, Bishop of St David's, Bishop of Gloucester, Bishop of Ely, his marriage with a wealthy heiress, provide a classic example of the Whig churchman. Yet he was more than a placeman. His father, who had promoted such able men as Secker, Herring, Sherlock and Warburton, and

¹ H. C. G. Moule, *The Evangelical School in the Church of England*, 1901, p. 8.

² Bedfordshire Record Office, L30/9 and 11. I am very grateful to Miss Joyce Godber who drew my attention to these letters and who has now published a study of Lady Grey, Bedfordshire Historical Record Society vol. XLVIII, 1968.

³ There is a considerable mass of Yorke's correspondence with clergy and diocesan officials among the Ely diocesan records, H/2/7 to 11. The Yorke (Hardwicke) papers are B. M. Additional Manuscripts 35349 to 36728. Those particularly concerned with James Yorke are 35359, 35376, 35391, 35393.

⁴ Add. 35 376 ff. 203, 212.

who was, as men went in those days, a devout churchman¹ would have seen to that. Yorke genuinely cared for the dignity of his office: he and his wife disapproved of gay doings at Lambeth in 1770:

I dare say they very much amused the gay town but we grave people in the country are rather concerned at it—nothing is so bad for the common people as want of decorum in those of high station²:

and even private theatricals among Lincolnshire neighbours were a little doubtful, for, as his wife wrote in 1775 "My bishop says it will not be proper for him to be a spectator."³ Nor did he neglect his office as incumbent and bishop, according to the best lights of his day. He was a regular and much applauded preacher in the London church for which he exchanged Reading, and he conducted the first visitation in fifty years in his diocese of St David's.

Nor was he illiberal on the great moral questions of his day or in charitable affairs. In the Ely diocese he was the instigator of funds for clergy widows and orphans, for female emigration and for the relief of poor debtors. Of the discussions on the Slave Trade in 1792 he wrote to his nephew:

The slave trade strikes against every rational and benevolent impression of my mind. To vote its progressive abolition, to appoint a committee of Lords and Commons, to consult with the merchants and planters on the most efficacious means for the purpose and to order their report to be laid before the Parliament in the next session; in the interval to enforce every regulation of it and to add to it the control and inspection of a Commodore on the coast of Africa—to such ideas I would join heart and hand.⁴

In the same vein he wrote temperately to his niece Lady Polwarth, after the Gordon Riots that he had "no satisfaction in the example of an executed scoundrel."⁵

Besides all this he was scholar and antiquary enough to collect an excellent library, to seek for the rarer specimens of local historical work, to appreciate the better points and mourn the failure to lecture of the Regius professor of modern history, the poet Gray:

I expected more éclat from Mr. Gray . . . It is a pity his ideas on these subjects had not been produced to the publick with that elegance and improved genius of which he was possessed...⁶

He and his wife were music lovers; they were zealous to improve the cathedral music at Lincoln and were earnest patrons of the music

¹ Moule, *op. cit.*, 31.

² Bedford L30/9.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Add. 35391 f. 15.

⁵ Bedford L30/11.

⁶ Add. 35391 f. 8.

meetings which became the Three Choirs festival, at one of which they heard a most "delightful voice from Bath, the 16 year old Miss Linley," who was to become the first wife of Richard Brinsley Sheridan.¹

The cathedrals at Lincoln and Ely were both restored through Yorke's active intervention. Already in 1763 he was writing about Lincoln "Our repairs of the ruins of time go on vigorously so that in a few years we hope to restore it to a good degree of its old gothic elegance",² and at Ely the local historian James Bentham wrote:

The present perfect state of the Western front in which all the original ornaments are restored, of the Galilee and of the arches under the great tower is owing to his liberality. This also appears in other parts of the church, particularly in the painted glass which he placed in the Western windows and in the new pulpit which adorns the space between the Octagon and the Presbytery.³

In private, too, he presents an attractive picture, especially as the correspondent of his nieces and nephews. He once reported himself as lending his periwig and dressing-gown to his daughter Peggy who was to play Aesop and in 1778 was active in a family play:

At Lincoln, the noble temple of the winds, our Christmas has been warmed and enlivened with assemblies, balls and theatrical amusements. Your cousins, you may imagine, during the schoolboys' holidays, bore no small share—Garrick's farce from Shakespeare, "Catherine and Petruchio", was not ill performed by the Yorke Company—I had the honour of composing the prologue and epilogue, which met with the satisfaction of the troop.⁴

In different vein, and towards the end of his life, he was to take his wife on a sentimental pilgrimage to their first married home at Lincoln.⁵ There is indeed something very engaging about him, and even more about his wife, the sprightly, sensible, slightly sardonic, Mary Maddox, whom he married in 1762. She had a delicious sense of humour, which overflowed constantly in her letters to her sister-in-law and produced such entertaining glimpses of ecclesiastical life as this description of a confirmation tour in Kent, in which the Yorkes accompanied Archbishop Cornwallis:

Sometimes we passed a reverend divine upon a sober pad, sometimes two stuffed into a one-horse chaise; then four or five tidy lads with silk handkerchiefs round their necks, some in clean white frocks, others in fustian suits; perhaps as many

¹ Bedford L30/9.

² Add. 35359 f. 473.

³ J. Bentham, *History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Ely*, 2nd ed., 1812, additions, pp. 12-13.

⁴ Add. 35391, ff. 9, 10.

⁵ Bedford L30/11.

lasses in clean linen gowns. Surrounded with boys and old women . . . my bishop is just come in—he says not much tired—but his hands very greasy owing to the quantity of pomatum upon the young gentlemen's and ladies' heads; he has confirmed about two hundred.¹

Then there is the lack of laundry in the Palace at Ely:

Our predecessor was more of a *dévo*t than I had at first imagined. The reasons are certainly strong for supposing his Lordship wore a hair shirt or something of that scrubby nature instead of linen as there is no sign either here or in London of anything of that convenience called a Laundry.²

There was much to laugh at in Ely . . . old Mr. Bentham, for example:

Old Mr. Bentham—our Pope—was absent on an extraordinary occasion, having been presented to a living, of which he had gone to take possession. During his absence another of the Residentiaries with the Minor Canons etc. took their long walk to meet the Bishop at the great West Door, in the usual form, to conduct him to the Choir to the sound of slow music. This ceremony was rather more in season in June than in December. The Bishop therefore, for the ease of all parties, dispensed with their attendance, and everybody got to their seats in half the time.

This morning Mr. Bentham returned, looking well in health, but there was a certain air of melancholy spread over his countenance, and a look as if he had something on his mind which he wished to disburthen. When the service was over, he joined the Bishop—who had observed his dejection—but guess what his surprise was when he found himself the cause of it. Mr. Bentham began with an apology, and proceeded with his petition, namely that himself and his brethren might be suffered—as they usually were and indeed as had been the custom for so many centuries—to meet his Lordship at the great West Door. So ancient and graceful a ceremony he could not bear should be dropped while he was a member of the Church. The Bishop, you may be sure, was melted into compliance, and now I do not doubt in the coldest frost they will proceed step-by-step to the sound of slow music up to the choir as usual.³

Social life apart and a few hints in early days that the Dean's patronage was being sought by his father's Whig friends, there is little to say about Yorke's tenure of the Deanery of Lincoln. Nor is there much to report of his early episcopal experiences. He was conscientious about St David's; he patronised several deserving

¹ *Bedford*, L30/9.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

clergy whom he met there, to their mutual benefit, while his wife, who went with him said "I intend you may be sure to acquire a little of the Welsh language out of respect to my ancestor the Archbishop Maddox." He had barely started on his first visitation in Gloucester and begun to provide Wedgwood china for his establishment there,¹ when he was translated to Ely, and here it was, from 1782 until his death in 1808, that his principal work was done. It is on his Ely episcopate that his reputation must inevitably stand or fall.

It is scarcely fair to suggest that the diocese of Ely, before Yorke's translation to it, had been entirely neglected. His immediate predecessor, Edmund Keene for example, had made regular visitations once in four years, prefaced by searching visitation articles; he had disposed of the cumbrous city house called Ely Place and built for his successors the handsome mansion in Dover Street, which is now occupied by the Oxford University Press; he had investigated and attempted to regularise the conduct of parochial charities, the income of which was all too often used to "relieve the rates". Yet much remained scandalous or unsatisfactory, and during his long episcopate of twenty-seven years Yorke made continuous and to some extent successful efforts to improve the conduct of his diocese. The outstanding scandal was undoubtedly the non-residence both of incumbents and of the curates they appointed to serve their cures. In the neighbourhood of Cambridge the parishes were served by fellows of colleges who rode out each Sunday to read the service; many of them put the most liberal interpretation on the terms of their employment and disappeared, leaving no substitute, for the whole of the long vacation, or undertook the care of several parishes. Both incumbents and curates explained their behaviour—it was not thought to require excuse—by the absence of suitable residence houses (this had been true as long ago as 1727) and by the poorness of stipends, which drove incumbents into the evil of pluralism and deprived them of funds to pay suitable clergy.

The neglect of residence houses led to the absence of a resident clergyman, and this in its turn caused neglect of the fabric and furnishings of the church, general disorganisation of parochial machinery and, above all, serious disregard of the spiritual care of the parishioners. There was nothing fresh about any of these evils; diocesan officials had battled against similar difficulties throughout the country since the early 17th century; but the situation had undoubtedly been aggravated in the diocese of Ely by a serious breakdown of diocesan machinery after 1762, when the deputy registrar, Thomas Higgins, had died in unfortunate circumstances, leaving behind him administrative confusion. For thirty years Higgins had virtually controlled the annual visitations by the chancellor and his deputies through which, in the diocese of Ely, a rather perfunctory oversight of fabric and churches was maintained. The bishops themselves rarely held a visitation after the primary. Moreover, Higgins had failed completely to register faculties for

¹ The bills for the visitation, and the china, are in Ely D/1/1-40.

alterations to church fabrics and had evolved a uniquely profitable, but quite illegal, method of registering dissenting meeting houses. The response of Bishop Mawson to the confusion revealed by Higgins' death was to institute quadrennial visitations by the bishop of the diocese, and these were continued by Keene. Nothing more was done to create administrative machinery through which irregularity could be controlled, no attack was made on the fundamental evil of non-residence, no serious efforts were made for the spiritual care of the sheep.¹ This was Yorke's task, and one which he accomplished very creditably, given the limits of his position and the time in which he was living. No excessive claims should be made for him; there is no doubt that he accepted the institution of pluralism and the consequent use of curates, but he certainly did his best to ensure that *some* clergyman resided in each parish and performed the duty. He set an example by residing in Ely himself for at least nine months in the year. Moreover he created machinery through which some control could be exercised over parochial affairs and over church fabrics, and finally it was under his active leadership that the Sunday School movement was introduced into the area.

The administrative problem was a difficult one, for, apart from the legacy of Higgins, Ely had always had eccentricities, stemming from an agreement of 1401 which entirely excluded the archdeacons from visitation of most of the Isle parishes and from some parishes in the county, and so, because of this, the bishop's official (his chancellor) was the usual and regular visitor and, unlike the archdeacon's official, he took little interest in the state of the churches and of the parochial institutions. Yorke faced this problem, apparently after consultation with some of the leading clergy of the diocese, by nominating temporary rural deans—two to each deanery—to visit individual parishes and report on the state of church and residence house, the church furnishings and register, the charities, the number of dissenters, the school, the service of the church.² He seems also to have suggested that he should supply tracts for distribution. Their reports were to be preliminary to the primary visitation, about which they were asked to make suitable suggestions for the bishop's procedure:

the bishop means to confirm in May next and information on these or any other particulars which occur as material to the benefit of the diocese will be thankfully received by him against that time, when he will pay particular attention to them.

The detailed returns give a depressing picture of conditions in the rural parishes and the collected comments of the rural deans are not much better, as this report on Coton demonstrates:

The Revd. Mr. Gardner, rector, resides at Catherine Hall [i.e. in Cambridge]. The church wants repair in the tower and roof and whitewashing on the inside; some of the floor of the

¹ This statement is based on the records of Mawson's visitations.

² The correspondence and reports of the rural deans are in Ely B/7/1-3.

church is broken and uneven and many of the seats want repair. The Chancel is in very good repair except some of the tiling on the roof. The parsonage house was much out of repair when the present rector came to it; he received of the late rector's executor about £30 for dilapidations. He has begun to repair it and as soon as the weather will permit will complete the repairs in a proper manner. The chief profits of the charities are for the repair of the church, but no separate and distinct account is kept of the same and they are blended with the other parish accounts.

For the Isle the deans said they found great neglect in the chancels of inappropriate rectories and many churches were dirty:

Where we have found the churches not altogether so clean as they ought to be the church clerks complain that their fees and Easter offerings are so small that they cannot afford the loss of their day labour to wash and sweep them. We think it might be of great service if your lordship was to give some orders by the deputy chancellor when the churchwardens are sworn into office to allow their clerks the usual pay of labourers in the parish for sweeping down the walls and cleaning the windows. In our survey of the steeples we have given general orders for the windows to be immediately latticed to keep out the birds . . . some steeples were like a dovehouse.

Building materials were often kept in church and mortar mixed there and "the large town plows should never be permitted to be brought into church as is the common practice, for they break the pavement".

In 1787 the informal visitation was repeated, this time with particular emphasis on the service of churches in the neighbourhood of Cambridge. The reason for this enquiry is perhaps explained by an anonymous letter which was found with the records of this visitation:

during the vacation almost no churches in the vicinity of Cambridge are served at all. Nothing would so effectively contribute to put an end to the prevalence of Methodism and its professors as the people seeing the same attention to the offices of religion in the regular clergy as in those who with such effrontery assume their office.

Certainly it emerged from the visitation that almost all the curates of parishes in the County lived in Cambridge, that many were not licensed, so that their qualifications and suitability were not known, and that their average stipend was £30 per annum.

This was the last of the rural deans' reports, though the deans themselves continued to function and individual deans often wrote to the bishop. Some, like the aged Robert Masters of Landbeach, were regular correspondents who told all sorts of gossip.¹ It was

¹ Master's letters are in Ely H/2/7-11.

he who reported that "the curacy of Rampton is served only once a day, with Barnwell, by Mr. Bullen, who hunts hares on weekdays and churches on Sundays". In an earlier letter Masters also throws some light on the difficulties encountered when attempts were made to oblige lay impropiators to repair their chancels:

Mr. Mortlock, patron of Pampisford, won't consider viewing the chancel—he was advised by a procter there was no occasion for his making a cieling and as you paid so little attention to any of his applications he should not think of obliging you therein. You should proceed with caution, as probably if it should be brought [to the consistory] it will soon be removed to the Commons [i.e. to the Court of Arches].

The attempt to create administrative machinery was matched by a desire to promote zealous and useful clergymen. This is illustrated by the bishop's letter of January 1787 to his nephew Lord Hardwicke, in which he discusses the important living of Wisbech, which badly needs a regular and creditable minister and which he wishes to dispose of properly:

with a decent attention to domestick interests and to the advantage of the diocese as well as of our county connections. Mr. Oswin shall have it if he will resign Littleport; which Pemberton my chaplain shall then have on condition of residence—Littleport having been entirely deserted by the minister.¹

The lay impropiators, like Mortlock, were not the only enemies Yorke met in the attempt to rehabilitate church buildings and to enforce residence. His own officials were reluctant even to *present* churchwardens and incumbents of dilapidated churches. Parishioners grumbled at expenditure. In Sutton and Mepal the churchwardens said they had not done many repairs because of "the murmurs of the people at the unusual magnitude of the church rate for what has been done". There were contumacious incumbents like William Gower at Little Gransden who, when forbidden to keep cows in the churchyard, said "I believe cows are kept in every church-yard in this part of the diocese". Moreover, colleges were hard to move when the chancels of their inappropriate rectories were dilapidated. Jesus in 1791 took a year to find £100 towards the repairs of Harlton; and Clare and Corpus, who were patrons of the two vicarages of Duxford, in 1796 resisted every effort to force the non-resident incumbent of one of them, William Marshall, to return, or to unite the two benefices.²

Individual incumbents were equally unresponsive to demands that they should come to reside in their benefices, or pay an adequate curate—which Yorke was undoubtedly ready to permit. The correspondence of the bishop illustrates his continuous effort to oblige clergymen to reside, to provide suitable curates, to improve

¹ Add. 35391, f. 113.

² Ely H/2-11 from which all the correspondence with clergy is drawn.

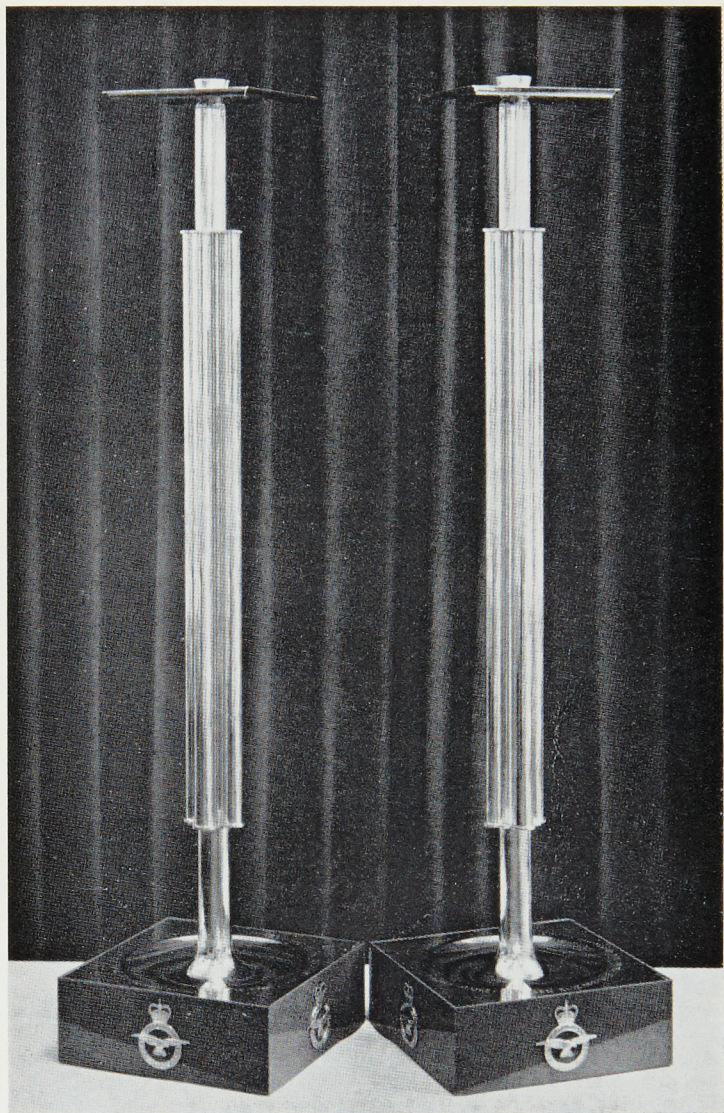


PLATE I

These silver candlesticks, standing 4 ft. 6 in. from the base, were designed by Mr. Leslie Durbin and presented to The Queen by all ranks of the R.A.F. to mark its 50th anniversary. They were dedicated for use in St George's Chapel on 8th December, 1968.

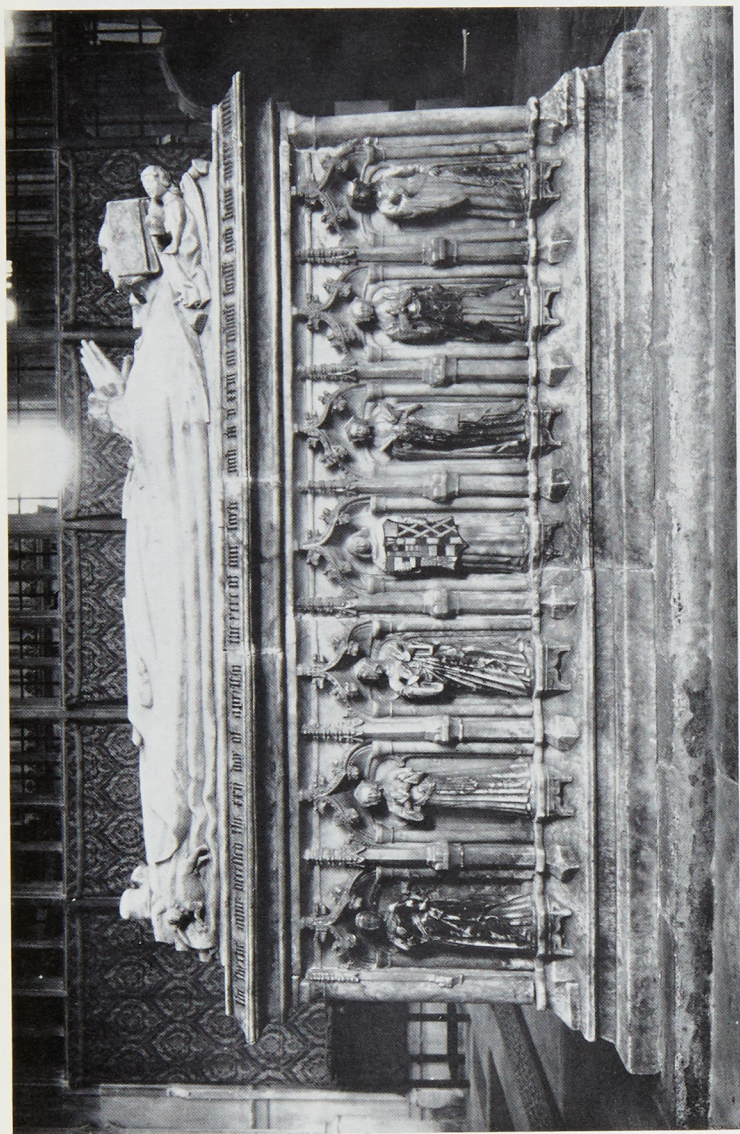


PLATE II

The North side of the Ros monument, showing the effigy of Anne Manners and her six lady weepers below.

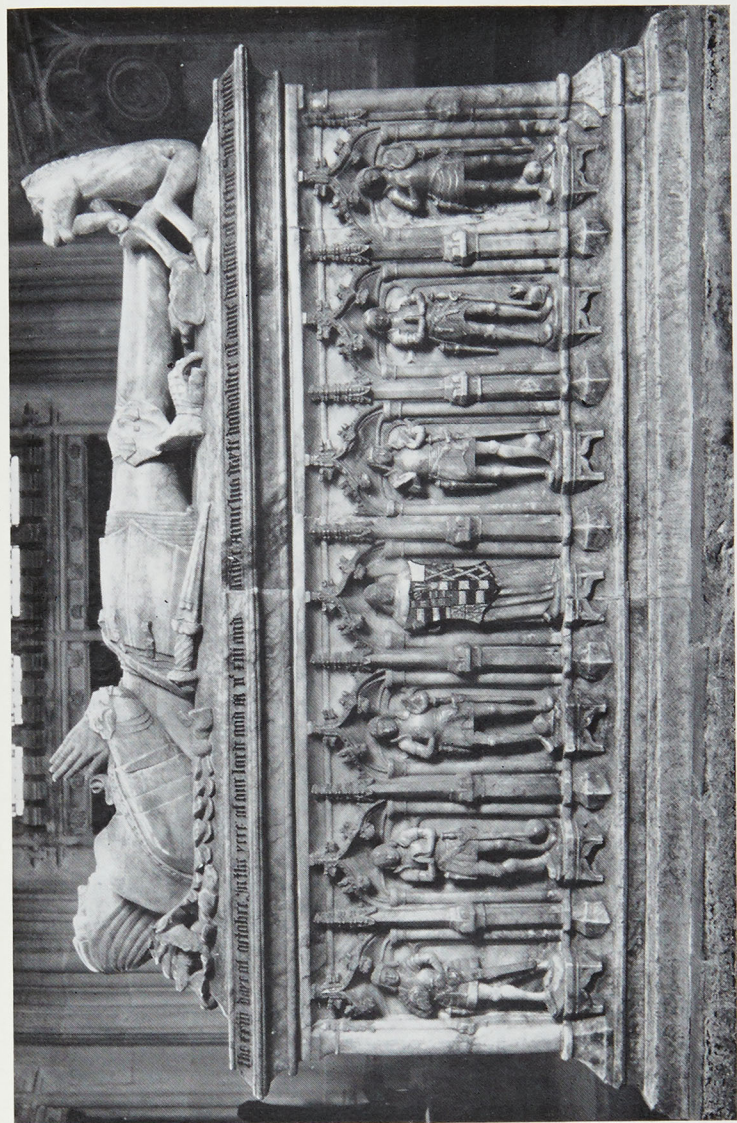


PLATE III

The South side of the Ros monument, showing the effigy of George Manners, 11th Lord Ros, and his six weepers below.

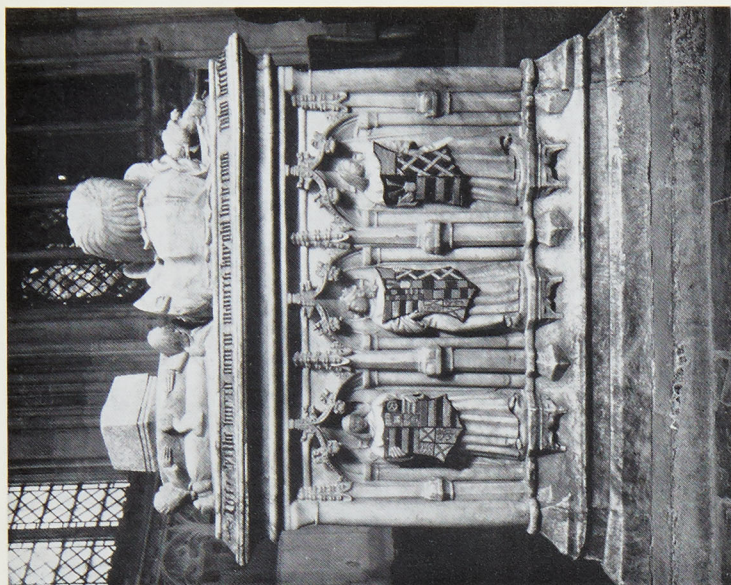
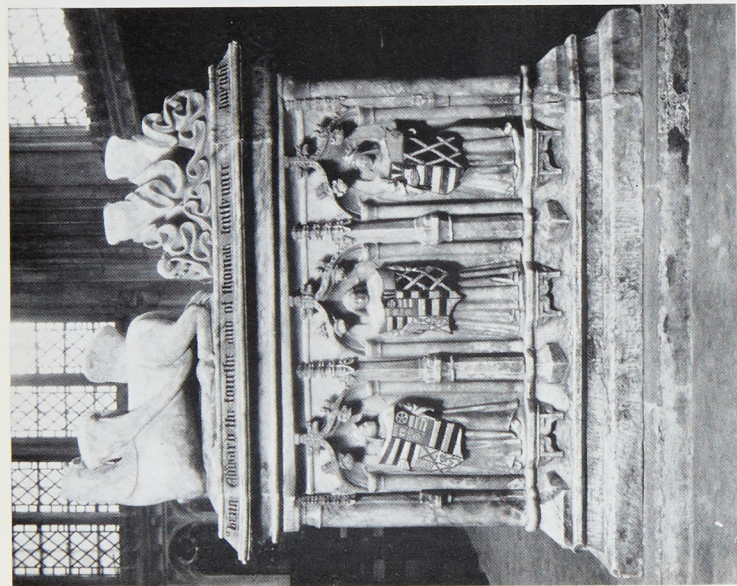


PLATE IV

The East and West sides of the Ros monument, showing angels holding the family shields of arms.



THE HON^{BLE} JAMES YORKE, D.D.

BISHOP OF ELY.

PLATE V

The Hon. James Yorke, D.D., Canon of Windsor, 1756-1762 and Bishop of Ely, 1781-1808.

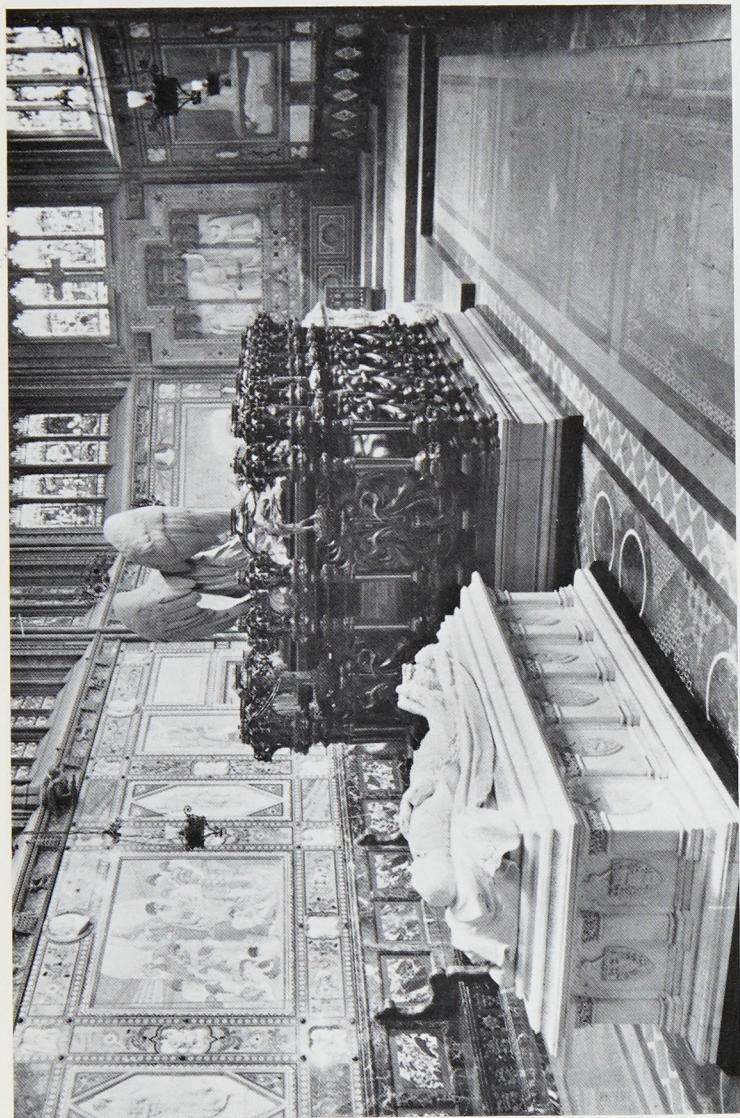


PLATE VI

The tomb of Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward, Duke of Clarence and Avondale by Alfred Gilbert. (The white marble tomb of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, is on the left of the photograph.)



PLATE VII

The South front of Numbers 6 and 7 The Cloisters, showing the 15th century enlargements discovered in 1967 beneath the plaster facade (see *Report*, 1966-7, pages 334-5).



PLATE VIII

A view of the restored Canons' Cloister showing St George's House, with Numbers 6 and 7 on the right.

the residence houses. The task was an uphill one, as the lists of non-resident clergy and their reasons for non-residence, prepared in 1787 and again in 1803, testify. The bishop himself had few illusions about such men; applicants to hold livings in plurality, he said in 1782 "are not to be depended upon in their valuation of the preferments". Again, in 1784, he told his brother that he could only institute a man recommended to him "if he will seriously engage to reside in the rectory house, personally perform the duties of the parish and resign his present vicarage". Robert Hurlock, incumbent of Whaddon, told the bishop in 1801 he could not possibly reside; "there was no society and the roads were impassable for half the year" but he eventually agreed to do so, regardless, as he said "*of all personal inconvenience*;" and in 1803 Wm. Talbott, who held the living of Elmsett (in Suffolk) with Teversham, told the bishop that it was

a small parish and not very populous . . . but I cannot at this distance speak with any precision . . . from the time of my obtaining this living (Elmsett) upwards of thirty years ago I have constantly resided here. This may sufficiently account for my non-residence.

The question of curates was also difficult. Some non-resident incumbents were unwilling either to pay a reasonable stipend and so assure good service or to submit to a system of licence by the bishop. The reply of the Master of Trinity, William Mansell, Rector of Foulmire, to Yorke's observation that his curate Mr. Butcher was paid too little for so large a parish was that the parish was not very big and he himself was rather poor.

I should have hoped that with a family at the time of seven children, while Mr. Butcher had only his wife and himself, it would not have set my conduct in so unreasonable a light.

Perhaps the classic case was a dispute with Mr. Varenne, Rector of Elm, who, having enlarged his vicarage and kept a school in it, in 1799 sold the good-will of the school for a valuable consideration to a Mr. Halloran, who had been employed as a curate in a proprietary chapel in London. He then asked the bishop to licence Halloran to the curacy of Elm, and this Yorke refused, because there was already a licensed curate, and in any case Halloran's testimonials were unsatisfactory. But Mrs. Varenne's health was suffering—"she thought she would die of schoolkeeping"—and so before the bishop's decision was known she and her husband left Elm for a more salubrious living and Halloran was installed in the vicarage. He set up a rival congregation there, interrupted services in the church and for two years was a thorough nuisance. It became clear that he had never been ordained—one Irish bishop after another disclaimed him—and finally he was arrested for debt and left the Isle, but not before he had published and distributed a work called *LACHRYMAE HIBERNIE*, which attacked Lord Hardwicke's part in the Irish Union, and had proposed to print all his correspondence with

Yorke, who had as a result (as he told his brother) been "plentifully abused and vylified". Halloran's end is instructive, for he figures in the *Dictionary of National Biography* (ignorant of Elm) as school-master, naval chaplain, rector of the public grammar school in Cape Town and chaplain to the Forces in South Africa, which he left in 1810 after a dispute with the commanding officer. In 1818 he was found guilty at the Old Bailey of forging a frank, and transported to Australia, where he died in 1831 as master of the leading grammar school in Sydney.

It was no easier to persuade incumbents to put their residence houses in order and not even the Clergy Residences Repair Act of 1776, 17 Geo. 3, c.53 by which mortgages could be raised on the security of a benefice for the repair or rebuilding of such houses, enabled much to be done. Six such mortgages were recorded in Yorke's time and four other houses were rebuilt without their aid. It was not, as Mrs. Yorke noted, very easy to find people to lend the money. She was describing the building of a new parsonage at Downham for her son-in-law Thomas Waddington in 1790

tomorrow is the day appointed for us all to go in a party to settle the spot;

then later:

the building affords us all much amusement in morning rides and drives . . . It is managed according to an act of Parliament passed some years back to enable the clergyman to mortgage the living for a certain sum, with which sum a house is to be built. The intent was good but the difficulty of finding anybody that would advance the money has rendered the act of little use. Old Mr. Waddington however pays down the money, accepts the mortgage and when the house is built, if the young people do not approve either that or the situation or chuse to change the living, they leave the whole debt behind them to be paid by the succeeding incumbents in the course of 20 years. His lordship's free gift is a complete roof to the House; rather a clumsy present, but a valuable one.¹

She goes on to describe her son-in-law's exertions for the care of his parish, which might well typify the pattern desired by Yorke:

Ely 7 March 1791.

. . . he found his church entirely deserted, the upper part of his parish are all Dissenters and of course never came; the lower followed their example. He however has raised to himself a congregation by the following methods; first by establishing a Sunday School at his own expense, accommodating them with Benches etc. in the Isle and then persuading the older people to come and see how the young ones behaved, encouraged thereto by certain great coats, cloaks and linnen sent by him hence in the cold weather.

(To be concluded)

¹ Bedford L/30/9.

PHILIP FRANK ELIOT

Dean of Windsor, 1891-1917

BY MAURICE BOND
(continued)

II

Letters to his Mother, 1886-1894

Six letters from the collection of Dean Eliot's Letters in the Aerary were printed in last year's *Report* together with a biographical sketch. The concluding selection of letters is printed below. The manuscript letters in the Aerary are numbered MS/1-55, the typed copies of letters, T/1-28. The manuscript letters are printed here with the kind agreement of Dean Eliot's grandson, Commander Christian Eliot, R.N., who in 1967 presented the collection for preservation in the Aerary.

An Afternoon Party at the Castle, 29th November, 1891 (MS/12)

Several of the main themes in the Dean's life at Windsor appear in this letter: memories of his Bournemouth parish; a somewhat uneasy involvement in theatrical productions in the Upper Ward (about which there is more in later letters), and his warm family feeling. The Bishop was William Walsham How, a much-loved moderate high churchman, who was at Wakefield from 1888 to 1897; "Edie" was the Dean's eldest daughter, Edith, then aged 26, and Mary, his second wife, whom he had married in 1883.

It was on this day twenty-four years ago that I began my work at Bournemouth, and you can imagine that my thoughts have been turning to Bournemouth all day. How I wish that I could just drop in at the Evening Service there and preach again to all my old people! Instead, I have to go tonight to preach in one of the town Churches here where the Vicar is a very High Churchman. The preacher at the Queen's Private Chapel this morning was the Bishop of Wakefield who preached a very nice but very simple and short sermon. Last evening at seven o'clock we got a message from the Queen to say that as she was only going to have ladies to dine with her she could not ask the Bishop of Wakefield, and therefore that Mary and I were to go up to dine with the gentlemen and ladies of the household and meet the Bishop at dinner there. So accordingly we had to go, at this very short notice. But I was glad to have a talk with the Bishop who is a man that I greatly like. He is so simple and good.

On Thursday afternoon we were summoned to an Afternoon Party which the Queen gave at the Castle, and she also asked Edie

to go. We went up at 4 o'clock, and were first of all ushered into the Waterloo Gallery where there was a stage fitted up. The Queen and Royal Family came in in a few minutes, and then an Opera was performed by some Italian company. I had never seen an Opera before in my life! The music was said to be very good, and the room was most beautifully decorated with flowers. When the performance was over we all had to go into one of the Drawing-Rooms, in the middle of which the Queen stood, and we all had to go up to her and pay our respects. Edie was a little nervous, but she made her curtsy quite properly, and the Queen shook hands with her. After this we all went into another room for tea and coffee, and all the Royalties (except the Queen) came in as well. I was very glad that Edie got presented to the Queen. As Edie was coming up to her, she whispered to Mary "Is this the Dean's daughter?" and Mary said "Yes, Ma'am, the eldest one. . . ."

The Funeral of the Duke of Clarence (on 20 January), 21 January 1892 (T/7)

No single matter is dealt with at greater length in the Dean's letters to his Mother than the death and funeral of Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale. The Prince was the eldest son of Edward, Prince of Wales (the future King Edward VII), and therefore was heir-presumptive to the throne. On the 3rd December 1891 the Prince, then aged 27, was engaged to be married to Princess Mary ("May") of Teck. A month later he contracted pneumonia and on 13 January 1892 he died. Dean Eliot on the following Sunday wrote to his Mother of "This terrible calamity in the Royal Family" and a recent writer described it as having struck England like a thunderbolt. The Prince is commemorated by the stupendous monument to him by Alfred Gilbert in the Albert Memorial Chapel (see plate VI), considered by Dr. Pevsner as one of the most important pieces of sculpture of the age. Princess Mary later married Prince George, Duke of York, the future King George V.

You will like to hear something from me about the Royal Funeral yesterday, you will have read the account in the Times, and therefore I need not go over that again. The Times account is very good and accurate.

I have not had a moment's peace the last 2 or 3 days, incessant letters and telegrams and people coming for one and another went on all day long. The time for all the preparations being so short made a great deal of confusion. But all the arrangements were made in time, and the Service was certainly most impressive and touching, the music being quite perfect. No ladies were admitted into the Chancel, but Mary and her sister, the Duchess of Leeds, had very good places just under the Organ.

Our house was quite overrun with Princes and Princesses. I got a message from the Queen to say that the Princess of Wales would come to the Deanery soon after 3, and would go through our Drawing-room into the Royal Seat in the Chapel but that she did

not wish to see anyone. So there was no one to meet her and her daughters as she passed through the house, except a Gentleman Usher to shew her the way. Then at 2 o'clock Princess Christian came and asked to be allowed to remain in the Dining-room till the Service began, and soon after the Duchess of Albany, and Princess Beatrice came also, Mary was with them, and had coffee brought to them. Then the Prince of Wales sent me a message to say that he would like to have the use of our Dining-room directly after the Service in order that he might there receive and thank all the Princes and others who had attended the Funeral. So as soon as the Service was over, I hastened back to the Deanery to receive them all at the Door, the Prince of Wales came first, and as he shook hands with me, he said a few broken words,—but he was crying so he could hardly say anything. Then came Prince George, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Fife, Prince Henry, Prince Christian, the Duke of Teck and many others—they all shook hands with me, and I shewed them into the Dining-room. There were about 50 altogether and all in Uniform. We had Tea and Coffee ready for them, which Mary's maid poured out, and there were sandwiches and cakes, etc. They seemed glad of the Tea and Coffee. When they were all safely in the Dining-room, I hastened back to the Chapel, where the Body still remained where it had been during the Service. No one else was there except the Bishop of Rochester, Canon Dalton and myself, and the soldiers in the Aisle. Presently the Princess of Wales and her daughters and Princess May came quietly in, and knelt for a few minutes in prayer round the Coffin and then went away again. A few minutes after, the Prince of Wales and all the Princes came in, and then the Coffin was raised by the soldiers and carried from St George's Chapel into the Albert Memorial, the Bishop, Canon Dalton and I going before it, and the Organ playing the Dead March. It was deposited upon the floor of the Albert Chapel where it remains for the Present.

The whole of the Albert Chapel was filled with the wreaths and crosses which had been sent from all quarters, the flowers were most magnificent and beautiful, and nearly all white. There must have been many hundreds of wreaths and crosses. On the Coffin itself were only the wreaths from the Queen, and the Prince of Wales' own family. The Prince's own wreath had written on it in his own handwriting "From his sorrowing and broken-hearted father Albert Edward." The Princess wrote on hers: "Jesus calls for my darling Eddy from his sorrowing, desolate, broken-hearted mother. 'Nothing in my hand I bring, simply to Thy Cross I cling.'" Princess May wrote on hers, "A last tribute of affection from his own broken-hearted May." At the head was placed Princess May's wedding wreath of orange blossom "From May"—written on it. The genuine grief of all the Family was most touching. The Prince and Princess are staying at the Castle till Saturday. They are coming to the Albert Chapel to-day, when Canon Dalton will conduct a short service with some simple hymns. All the flowers are to be left there for the present, and as soon as they fade, they will probably be

burnt. The Duchess of Leeds left us this morning. I have written this in a great hurry, but I thought you would like to hear these details.

After the Duke of Clarence's Funeral, 24 January 1892 (T/9)

This letter is an interesting witness to the extent of religious observances at the Victorian court; when added to recurring annual memorial services at Frogmore for the Prince Consort they constituted an important factor in the relationship of Dean and Canons with the Royal Family.

We are getting back to our usual life now after all the sadness of last week. I am sure that everyone ought to be most thankful for the Christian way in which the Prince and Princess have sought comfort in their great sorrow. They have attended frequent services since the funeral both in St George's and the Memorial Chapel. On Friday, for instance, they had a Service to themselves in St George's at 1 o'clock. No one but themselves and their suite and Canon Dalton and I and the Choir were present and the service consisted only of Anthem and Hymns. Then the Princess and her daughters came to the usual 5 p.m. Service at St. George's and sat up in the Queen's Box. Then the same Evening they asked to have a late Service at 9.30. They all came with their ladies and gentlemen into St George's where the Choir sang two Anthems most beautifully, one being the Anthem that was sung at the Funeral. After that they came with me and Canon Dalton and a few of the Choir-boys into the Memorial Chapel where the Body is now lying and we all stood round the Coffin and had a most touching Service consisting of Hymns and Prayers. The Hymns were "My God my Father while I stray", "Just as I am without one plea", and "Lead Kindly Light". The Hymns were sung by the boys and they sang like little Angels. I read the Prayers.

Some of them were greatly overcome; Princess May was also there.

The Prince shook hands with me and said the singing was most beautiful. The Princess only bowed and did not shake hands. She sent such a nice message which I delivered to the Choir, thanking them for singing and saying that "Nothing else has brought such comfort to my weary heart." The men of the Choir were much moved when I gave them the message. They visited the Chapel again yesterday morning just before they left for Sandringham. Princess Christian is coming presently to go into the Memorial Chapel. All the Flowers are now beginning to fade and I believe that tomorrow they are to be burnt.

The Prince and Princess drove to the Station yesterday in an open carriage through crowds of people.

Sunday aft. Princess Christian and her daughter have just been here and stayed some time in the Chapel. I had Coffee ready for her and her ladies but they would not have any, she was most gracious and thanked me warmly.

Buffalo Bill at the Castle, 26 June 1892 (MS/25)

The Times records that on 25 June the Queen witnessed from the East Terrace a performance of "a party of the Wild West Company, consisting of American Cowboys, Mexicans, Cossacks of the Caucasus, Gauchos, and Sioux Indians, under the direction of Colonel Cody." Col. Cody, an American frontiersman and showman, became legendary as "Buffalo Bill" (on one occasion having shot 4,280 buffalo in 17 months) and was adopted as a hero in the dime novels. The State Concert, to which the Dean also went, was held on 23 June at Buckingham Palace in the presence of a brilliant assembly of royalty, diplomats, generals and admirals.

This is a real downright hot summer's day and I hope that you will have been able to get to Church again. Maggie and Bob arrived safely last evening. We were none of us in just when they came, for the Queen had invited us all up to the Castle to see "Buffalo Bill" perform before her. It was really a very pretty sight. The performance took place on the lawn in front of the East Terrace, Fanny will know the place, and the Queen and all the guests etc. sat on the Terrace itself. Unfortunately it was a dull evening, with no sun. Certainly they performed some wonderful feats of horsemanship. The Queen suggested that her equerries might try to ride the "bucking" horses! but they were not willing. Maggie and Bob had only just arrived when we got back. She is very much sun-burnt, but looks very well and happy. They will stay till Thursday or Friday with us.

The State Concert on Thursday night was a very pretty sight and the music was very fine. Mary and Emmie slept at Mrs. Oldfield's and I went to my club. We got very good places, though we were rather late. Princess Christian took the lead, and did her part very well indeed. There was such a crowd that we did not even attempt to get any supper. We got away shortly before half past one. The next morning Mary came back early, but I took Emmie to see the pictures at the Academy, which she much enjoyed. We were home again by lunch time, as Elinor Smith was coming to lunch with us.

Princess Christian has asked us all to a garden party at Cumberland Lodge next Wednesday afternoon. It will be pleasant if it is fine. The Queen went to the Mausoleum for her Service this morning, and Canon Duckworth preached, and then we had service afterwards in the Private Chapel. I am now just going up for the Afternoon Service at which I never get anyone but a dozen housemaids.

I have also to preach this Evening, so that I shall have a full day, and it is so hot! I am so glad that you had a sight of the bride and bridegroom.

A Dinner party at the Castle, 11 December 1892 (MS/27)

The great Lord Acton, man of letters and distinguished historian, makes his appearance here as "a stepson of Lord Granville's". The Bishop of Rochester is, of course, Randall Davidson, the former

Dean of Windsor. The Prince and Princess Christian (of Schleswig-Holstein) who are mentioned here and in other letters, were the son-in-law and daughter respectively of Queen Victoria; the Prince was High Steward of Windsor and Ranger of Windsor Park; and the interest they both took in Windsor life is today commemorated in Princess Christian's Nursing Home at Windsor.

. . . The dinner at the Castle last Sunday was very pleasant, though the Queen herself did not say much. I sat between a Russian Princess and Lady Churchill. The Russian Lady could talk English very tolerably so that we got on very well together. Mary sat between Lord Acton, a stepson of Lord Granville's, and Col. Collins. After dinner in the Corridor I first of all had a talk with Lord Lorne, and then I was sent for to be introduced to the Russian Grand Duke Sergius. He was very polite to me, and could talk English very well. I asked him a great many questions about the Greek Church and about the Bible in Russia and had quite a long talk with him. Then Prince Louis of Battenberg talked to me for some time, and after that I was presented to the wife of the Grand Duke, who is a daughter of Princess Alice, and so grand daughter of the Queen. She is very pretty, and was very nice indeed. The Queen talked a little to Mary and then came across to me. But she was rather cross at first, because a window had been left open in the Chapel at Service in the morning and there was a great draught. She thought that I might have shut it, but I thought it was open by her orders. However, when I said "I only hope that your Majesty did not take cold" she smiled and forgot to be cross any more!

After the Queen left we went in to the Household Drawing-room for a few minutes and then came away. The Duke of Edinburgh is here today with his daughter who is going to be married. The Bishop of Rochester preached, and he received a message beforehand to say that he was to allude to the wedding. I am glad that it was he, and not I, who had to do it! The Bishop of Rochester comes to us with his wife on Tuesday night, as the Queen wishes him to take part in the Mausoleum Service on Wednesday next.

On Friday morning I had to go out to the Queen's School, as a presentation was about to be made to the Master and Mistress who are just leaving after being there for 30 years. Prince and Princess Christian were both there, and I had to conduct the business and make a speech. It all went off very well.

In the afternoon of the same day I went up to London to preach for Mr. Glyn at Kensington Church, at 5 o'clock.

**Convocation addresses the Queen;
and the Lord Chamberlain's baby is baptised, 26 February, 1893 (T/11)**

The Address to the Queen from Convocation was presented, in accordance with custom, on the first meeting of a new Convocation.¹

¹ The text of the address together with the Debate upon it is printed in the *Chronicle of Convocation* (1893) pp. 79-88.

The Lord Chamberlain of the day was the 3rd Lord Carrington (created in 1895 the 1st Earl, and in 1912 the 1st Marquess of Lincolnshire). The baby was christened Victoria Alexandrina. The officiating bishop was J. R. Selwyn, son of the missionary Bishop Selwyn of New Zealand and Master of the college at Cambridge founded in his father's memory.

I have two very interesting things to tell you about this week; the first is the presentation of the address to the Queen by the houses of Convocation which took place last Thursday. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Lichfield, Ely, Rochester, Gloucester and St. Asaph, came from London with several other Clergymen, and were met at the [Windsor] station by a number of the Queen's carriages which took them up to the Castle a little before 2. Dr. Ainslie, who was staying here went up with me in our own carriage. We all assembled in the Red Drawing-room, where Lady Downe, the Lady in waiting, and another lady, and the Lord Chamberlain, and the Master of the Household and others received us. Lord Kimberley was there as Minister in attendance. Then we all went into lunch in the large Dining-room, the Archbishop taking in the Lady in Waiting. After lunch everybody was arrayed in Convocation Robes, and then we waited till summoned to the Queen's Presence. The Archbishop¹ led the way, his scarlet train being carried by the Chaplain and the Bishops and the rest of us followed immediately behind him. The Queen was seated in a throne-like chair in the middle of the room, with the Empress Frederic standing by her side, and all the Lords and Ladies standing behind her. The Archbishop then read the address which was rather a long one. The Queen listened very attentively to it and then read her reply in a very clear and emphatic voice, saying that everything which concerned the welfare of the Church of England had her warm interest and sympathy. Then she stood up and held out her hand to the Archbishop to kiss, and afterwards to the Bishop of London and to the Bishop of Guildford. Then she bowed and we all bowed and began to withdraw. It was rather an odd sight to see 30 men, all bowing and moving backwards to the door. The Queen looked very pleased and was most gracious in her manner. I caught her eye as she looked round the room to see who were present. As soon as the ceremony was over, the Bishops and the others were taken back to the Station in the Queen's carriages.

Then on Friday, the Lord Chamberlain's baby was baptized in the Private Chapel. I had no end of trouble in making the arrangements, and ever so many messages had to go and come from the Queen. The great difficulty was that Bishop Selwyn, who was to baptize the baby, is lame, and on crutches. He could not therefore stand and hold the baby in his arms. He suggested that he might sit on a high stool, but the Queen would not allow that. Then the Queen suggested that she herself would hold the baby in her lap,

¹ Edward White Benson, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1883-96.

as she was going to be godmother. But that would not do. Finally the Queen said that the nurse was to give the baby to her, and she would hand it to me, and I was to hold it close to the Font, while the Bishop baptized it. The Queen made all the responses in a very audible voice, and at the right time the nurse brought the baby, and put it in her arms. I then went close to her, and she gave the baby to me, and as she did so, she whispered to me, "Give it back to the nurse." The baby was a sweet little thing, with its eyes wide open and did not cry at all. I was dreadfully afraid that it might cry and kick in the Queen's arms. I gave it back to the nurse, and then we had a hymn, and the rest of the service. At the end, the Bishop did not give the blessing, so the Queen whispered to me, "Where is the Blessing?" and I then went and told the Bishop, and he gave it. After the Service we went into the Drawing-room, and the poor Bishop on his crutches was presented to the Queen. I was very anxious about the whole ceremony lest anything should go wrong, but I am thankful to say nothing did go wrong, and the Queen seemed pleased with it all. She kissed Lady Carrington, the mother of the baby, and also the other godmother. Mrs. Boyd-Carpenter (wife of the Bishop of Ripon) came to us last night and stays till tomorrow. The Bishop has been preaching before the Queen this morning, and is staying at the Castle. He is also going to give an address on "Missions" in the Nave of St George's this afternoon. Mrs. Boyd-Carpenter is a very clever person, and very amusing. The Queen goes to London tomorrow, and stays still Wednesday. She is going for a Drawing-room on Tuesday.

Henry Irving and Ellen Terry in "Becket", 19 March 1893 (MS/33)

Sir Henry Irving in 1893 was at the height of his career, and his production in February 1893 at the Lyceum of Tennyson's 'Becket' was one of his greatest triumphs. As the Dean's exclamation mark suggests, the invitation of Ellen Terry to supper was a sign of unusual favour.

... I have just come back from the Queen's Service in the Private Chapel. The Bishop of St. Asaph was the preacher today. He preached a very nice but a very short sermon on Prayer, but I am not sure that the Queen could hear it at all, for she is getting a little deaf, and the Bishop did not speak very loud. Last night Mary and I and Emmie went up to the Evening Party at the Castle, when the play of "Becket" was performed. M. and Lady Harriet Cavendish came to dine with us beforehand, and then went with us. We were asked for 9 o'clock, and as soon as we arrived we were ushered into the Waterloo Chamber which was fitted up as a theatre and decorated with flowers. The Queen, the Empress, the Prince of Wales, Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry sat in front. Behind them sat the members of the household, and behind them the invited guests. There was a good deal in the play which one did not like, but the acting was certainly very good. The play was over at about

twenty minutes to twelve, and then we all had to go down into the Drawing-room and pass before the Queen. When all the others had passed, Irving the actor, and Miss Ellen Terry the actress were brought in and presented to the Queen. Then we went in to supper. Of course the Queen did not come to supper, but the Prince of Wales took in Princess Beatrice, Prince Christian and Prince Henry also came, and Lord Lorne actually armed in the actress Miss Terry! We only stayed a short time in the supper room, and then came away. We got home at about a quarter to one, rather late for old people!

The Queen starts at 4 tomorrow for Florence, and I believe that she is to be away 5 or 6 weeks. The doctor who goes with her told me that he always felt nervous about going abroad, and would be glad to be back again. Princess Louise came here yesterday, but had to go to bed almost immediately with an attack of Influenza.

My rheumatism has certainly been better since I went to the London doctor, but I don't like the tumbler of hot water in the morning, however I shall persevere with it.

**An Engagement in the Family;
and a Royal Drawing Room, 13 May 1894 (T/20)**

Emmie (Emily ffolliott) was the fourth and youngest daughter of the Dean, then aged 24. Her fiancé, whom she married on 14 August in the Chapel, was Ashley Bickersteth, son of the evangelical Bishop of Exeter, E. H. Bickersteth, who composed "Peace, Perfect Peace" and many other hymns. The Bishop of Ripon who preached "the very nice sermon" was William Boyd-Carpenter, who for a short time in 1882 had been canon of Windsor and had a considerable reputation as preacher and writer.

The deed is done! Yesterday afternoon Mr. Bickersteth seized a favourable opportunity in our Chapter Garden, told his story, and got the answer he wanted. The affair had gone on much more quickly the last few days, and Emmie must have known what was coming. She is very radiant about it, and so is he. He telegraphed the tidings to his father the Bishop of Exeter, in the evening, and this morning Emmie had such a nice note from the Bishop, beginning "My dear child to-be." Mary and I are both very thankful about it. He is a really good man, a thorough Christian and a thorough gentleman, and all his people are so nice. I have had no time yet to talk to him about his plans, but my idea is that he will wish to be married in August. He will begin his married life where he is now, but as soon as possible he means to take a house somewhere in the country and have boys of his own. He tells me that the Bishop will come up here one day this week from Exeter to have a talk with me. We have not announced it yet, as I wished first of all to tell the Queen, and I have just written to her. By this evening I expect that it will be known throughout the Cloisters, and with the

exception of one person, I do not know that any of them expect it. I shall be sure to let you know when anything more is settled. Emmie is certainly most fortunate to have won the affection of a man such as he is.

Mary and Maggie went to the Drawing Room on Thursday. Mary made use of her right of entry and so got in among the first people at the Palace, and to Maggie's great delight they saw the Queen herself. Maggie being presented, had to kiss the Queen's hand, and then to curtsy to all the other royalties, one after the other. When they had passed they stayed for some time talking with some of the people and got back in time for Maggie to catch her train for Colchester. I went with her to the station, and was able to put her in charge of the Bishop of Capetown who was going by the same train. There was a great crowd of people at the station and she was glad to have a protector. She got back safely to Colchester and her baby and husband and was greatly pleased with her day. I was in London the same day, as I had to attend two meetings. It was a very nasty day, with showers of rain and a high wind, but they did not get wet going to the Drawing Room, and did not spoil their dresses.

I have just come back from the Private Chapel. The Bishop of Ripon preached a very nice sermon. We had the Holy Communion afterwards but none of the Royal people remained. The Bishop of Ripon comes to tea with us this evening. His wife was coming to stay with us, but she is ill. We had a big dinner-party for her last night. Bickersteth was there, but I charged him not to betray himself before I had told the Queen, and he behaved very well! I think Emmie will soon be better now, she has been very languid and "mooney" for some time. But there was a cause.

A Performance of "Faust" in the Castle, 20 May 1894 (T/22)

The letter gives a good idea of the interest Princess Christian took in local affairs, also of the orthodox evangelical view of the theatre. Bishop Barry was the Dean's colleague on the chapter, one-time Primate of Australia.

On Wednesday evening we had to dine with the Queen, and we had a very pleasant evening. The Duke and Duchess of Coburg and one of their daughters were there, and the Duchess of Albany and Princess Alix, the Duchess of Atholl, Lord Rosebery, Sir Mortimer Durand, Sir Henry Ponsonby, Sir John Cowell, Lord Hawkesbury and one other.

I never saw anything so beautiful as the decoration of the dinner table with flowers and leaves of different colours. I sat between the Duchess of Atholl and Sir John Cowell. The Queen could not see me when we first came in to dinner, and she called out "Where is the Dean? Let the Dean say Grace". After dinner the Queen had a long talk with Lord Rosebery and then with Sir M.

Durand. After that she sent for Mary and spoke very kindly about Emmie's marriage, and then she sent for me and I had a nice talk with her. But my poor rheumatic leg resented the long standing.

On Thursday afternoon we had the house upside down for a meeting on behalf of "The Young Women's Christian Association." Princess Christian was coming, so we could not have the Meeting in the Corridor and were obliged to turn out the Dining-room, placing a big chair in front for the Princess. Edith Digby came from Bournemouth to speak and spoke very nicely. I presided and made a pretty speech of thanks to the Princess for coming. Immediately after the Meeting the Princess came up into the Drawing-room for tea, whilst all the other people had tea downstairs. She remained a long time, and was most affable and pleasant and full of fun. I have been very much impressed by her goodness of heart this week. For I got a telegram from the Master of the Queen's School in the Park to say that his wife was dangerously ill with little hope of recovery. I immediately got the carriage and went out there, and soon after the Princess came, having walked by herself from Cumberland Lodge. She was full of sympathy and her eyes filled with tears as she talked to me, and she even offered to go upstairs and nurse the poor woman herself until a proper nurse could arrive. But that could not be as two doctors were there.

The Princess sent me a telegram early in the morning to tell me of her death.

Last night the Queen had the Opera of Faust performed at the Castle. Mary and I and Edie were invited to go. The music and some of the scenery were very good, but I did not at all care about it, and it always seems to me that *sin* should not be acted on the stage, even if everything comes right at the end. Death too and prayers are things too solemn to be acted. We all had to pass before the Queen and make our bows. When Mary passed, the Queen just gave her a stiff bow, then said, "Oh! my dear, I did not know you," and shook hands with her. Bishop Barry preached in the Private Chapel this morning, a good sermon I suppose, but dull and unmoving. It had however the merit of being very brief.

The Church Congress at Exeter, 14 October, 1894 (T/26)

On Monday, 8 October, flags and bunting welcomed some 3,400 clergy and laity to Exeter for a week's conference under the presidency of Bishop Bickersteth of Exeter. The Dean's paper came on the last day and proved to be a hard-hitting attack on partisanship within the church (Dean Eliot was not always as meek and reserved in utterance as might have been expected). The Dean asserted that the Church Association (the society of all strong protestants) and the English Church Union (a similar association of anglo-catholics) "might be dissolved and forgotten tomorrow to the infinite benefit of the Church".

We have had a most pleasant and delightful week at Exeter, and we were very sorry when it came to an end. On Monday morning Johnnie and I had an early breakfast and started at 8 o'clock for London. Mary came up from Windsor and met me in London, and then we started together in an express train for Exeter, which we reached at half past four. Sir Stafford Northcote sent his Secretary with a carriage and pair of horses to meet us at the station, and bring us to the Hotel where he and Lady Northcote were to entertain us. They are most charming people, and did all in their power to make us thoroughly comfortable. We had a nice bedroom, and I had a large dressing-room. The Bishop of Southwell and Lady Laura Ridding, Bishop and Mrs. Barry, the Dean of Norwich, and a brother of Ashley's made up the party. On the Monday night, Mary and I dined at the Palace with the Bishop. The Northcotes sent us in their carriage with coachman and footman all complete. There was a large dinner party, including the Bishop of Gibraltar and Mrs. Sandford, Lord Mount Edgcumbe and many others. It was very pleasant. Tuesday was a very busy day. We breakfasted at 9 and then went with the Northcotes to the Guildhall where the Mayor of Exeter received the Bishops etc. After that there was the Opening Service at the Cathedral. Some hundreds of Clergy, followed by the Deans and Bishops in their robes went in procession through the streets to the Cathedral. The Bishop of London preached, and of course there was an enormous congregation. The Service lasted till quarter past one. After which we had to eat a hasty lunch and be at the Congress Hall at 2 to hear the Bishop of Exeter's opening address.

We dined at a little after six, and then at Meeting again till 10. This sort of thing went on each day, and fortunately the weather was fine, though very hot and muggy. Lady Northcote is most delightful and always kept us in fits of laughter when we came home. She must have some Irish blood in her veins. She told Mary that as soon as she looked in the Dean's eyes she knew he could appreciate a bit of fun! and certainly she gave us plenty of it. Tell Fanny that I met Mr. Hadow, and also the Sowers. I went one evening to tea with Col. Williams and he introduced me to his daughter who is going to New Zealand as the wife of the Bishop of Wellington.

Some of the discussions were very interesting and useful. My paper did not come till the last day of all. There was a very large assembly, and they were good enough to receive me very well indeed. When we left on Saturday morning the Northcotes sent their Secretary with us to the station in the carriage, and he brought with him a luncheon basket for us with a most excellent lunch which we ate in the train. Tell Fanny that the Devonshire cream each day was delicious. Nothing could have been kinder or more hospitable than they were. I met a good many old friends, as one always does at these gatherings. Ashley and Emmie were there for two nights.

The Floods at Windsor, 18 November 1894 (MS/39)

For the final letter in this selection we return to Windsor—in the grip of floods worse than those of 1947. The Lord Normanby, whose house was commandeered by the Dean, was the 5th Marquess of Normanby who was canon from 1891 to 1907. Although the Dean's rheumatism was giving him pain in 1894 he was only 59 years old, and he lived, for the most part in good health, another 23 years during which he gave some of his most signal service to the Church.

We are in a terrible plight here on account of the floods. Looking from my study window I can see the whole country for miles like a great sea with trees growing out of it. All the lower parts of the town are under water. There are whole streets where no house can be reached except in a boat. And yesterday the clergy were going about in boats to bring bread and food to the people. Four of the Churches are flooded, and there can be no service in them today. You might have thought that we up here in the Castle would be out of the reach of any trouble from a flood. But yesterday morning we were informed first that the gas works were all under water and that we could have no gas, and then that the engine which pumps up the water to supply all our houses was also drowned, and that we could have no supply of water!

Then our Choir School was all flooded, and the boys had to be taken out. I took possession of Lord Normanby's house and put some 14 boys there, and we have 3 with us, and the rest were sent home to their friends. No trains can enter or leave the South Western Railway Station. Eton is all under water, and the boys have all been sent home. But I am thankful to say that the water is now beginning to subside. There has not been so bad a flood for 50 years. And I am afraid that there will be a good deal of distress and sickness afterwards.

I have just come back from the Service in the Private Chapel. Canon Fleming came to preach to the Queen. He slept here last night, but he is going back to London after lunch. The Queen has ordered a memorial service in the Private Chapel tomorrow morning at the same time as the funeral of the Russian Emperor. I had to prepare the Service and to compose a Special Prayer, of which I will enclose you a copy. The Anthem is a Russian one, and is the same as will be sung at the Cathedral at St. Petersburg during the funeral. . .

We had a dinner party last night, but three or four could not come on account of the floods, and the want of gas and water make the cooking rather difficult. It seems odd to talk about the want of water, when the whole place is flooded! Heaps of the shops are shut up, as no one can get near them. One gentleman sent his horses to our stables, as they were up to their middles in water

in their own. Johnnie went down to the town after he came back from London, and helped to punt the people about the streets.

I have had a very busy week, two whole days having been spent at our Great Chapter meeting, and my rheumatism has been very bad, making me quite lame. This is a most lovely bright day, and almost warm.

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Bailey, Mrs. O. G.	Hopkins, Mrs. I. G.
Bailey, Miss G. M.	Pounds, Mrs. J. E.
Buckland, Mrs. D. M.	Runge, The Hon. Lady
Edwards, G. W.	Van Wegen, K. D.

Now a Descendant Member

Brocklebank, The Rev. G R., D.S.O., M. C.

Alteration—1966-7 Report

LNorthcote-Green, Mrs. E.	Boley, Miss H. C.
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New American Friends

LBlackburn, Mrs. J. D.	LPhillips, Mrs. C.
Carter, R. E.	LPotter, Mrs. L. R.
LColburn, Mrs. C. S., Jr.	Remington, Miss V.
de Nieuwerkirk, W.	Rushton, Mrs. W. W.
Fairbairn, StG. D. F.	Searle, C. S.
LGreene, S.	Strickland, Mrs. A. H.
Hannigan, E. J.	Wellford, Mrs. J. L.
Ketchum, R. S.	Wellford, J. L.
LOlvorn, G. E.	Wilkins, Mrs. C., Jr.
LMooney, Mrs. R. E.	

Descendants

LAveritt, Mrs. J. B.
 LBissette, J. D.
 LBissette, M., 111
 LBissette, N. J.
 LBlitch, Mrs. H. S., Sr.
 LBradbury, Mrs. A. T.
 LBurdeshaw, Mrs. P. B.
 LByrd, Mrs. D. H.
 LCreson, Mrs. S. H.
 LCummins, Mrs. C. R.
 LDavis, Mrs. W. J.
 LDowns, Mrs. C. E.
 LDunstan, Mrs. F. M., Jr.
 LElliott, Mrs. B. N.
 LFine, Mrs. S.
 LFollowill, Mrs. B. S.
 LFoy, Mrs. J. P.
 LHarris, Mrs. W. L.
 LHayes, Mrs. A. L.
 LHood, Mrs. B. K.
 LHoover, Mrs. J.
 LInnes, Mrs. R. S.
 LJennings, Mrs. A. H., Jr.
 LJohnson, Miss E. B.
 LJohnson, Mrs. G. S.

LJohnson, J. A.
 LJohnson, L. B.
 LJohnson, Miss L. D.
 LJohnson, Miss M. M., Jr.
 LJohnson, N. R.
 LJones, Mrs. E. P.
 LLittlejohn, Miss M.
 LLowery, Mrs. W. H.
 LMichie, Mrs. J. N.
 LMink, Mrs. E. D.
 LMooney, R. E.
 LPerkins, Mrs. J. M.
 LQuillian, Mrs. F. B., Jr.
 LRushton, Mrs. W.
 LShave, Mrs. T. J., Jr.
 LSmith, J. R., Jr.
 LSmith, Mrs. W. P.
 LWarfield, Dr. J. O., Jr.
 LWaterman, Mrs. A. J.
 LWesche, Mrs. J. A.
 LWhelan, Mrs. R. J.
 LWhitaker, Mrs. J. H.
 LWoods, Miss S. E.
 LWylly, Mrs. T. C.

*Overseas Members other than U.S.A.**Australia*

LBauckham, D. H.
 LShurnik, J.

Brazil

LBastian, J. G. A.

Bermuda

LNorth-Bourne, E. T.

Canada

LBoulton, J. D.
 LBrückmann, Dr. J.
 LBrückmann, J. P. M.
 LBrückmann, Dr. P. C.
 LFulcher, J. H.
 LGirey, W. L.
 LHammond, R. D.
 LPullen, Mrs. H. F.

Germany

LSchaller, H.

Italy

LCorradi, D.

*Subscribers under seven-year covenant

L Life Members

FORM OF BEQUEST

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

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

CAPITAL FUND

For the year ended 30th September, 1968

Year ended 30th September 1967			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
13,219	£	Total of Accumulated Fund at 30th September, 1967	...	...	...	15,188	13	0
1,616	£	Add: Life Membership Fees and Donations Received	...	...	...	1,656	14	0
2	£	Gifts (10% of Annual Total)	...	...	...	1,000	0	0
	£	Profit on Sales of "The Romance of St George's Chapel"	...	...	...
	£				
91	£	Sales	...	...	...	571	10	6
384	£	Less Printing Costs	...	...	...	442	17	0
260	£		...	...	...
	£	Increase in Value of Investments	...	...	...	128	13	6
	£	Profit on Sale of Investments	...	...	...	1,313	10	9
1,969	£		...	...	...	4,098	18	3
	£	Less: Decrease in Value of Investments	...	...	...	737	9	9
1,969	£		...	...	...
	£		...	...	...	3,361	8	
£15,188	£	Total of Accumulated Fund at 30th September, 1968	...	...	...	£18,550	1	1
At 30th September, 1968, the Capital Fund consisted of:								
13,412	£	Quoted Investments (fixed interest)—At Market Value	...	...	...	12,674	11	8
1,546	£	Balance with Barclays Bank Limited—Deposit Account	...	...	...	3,937	14	3
230	£	Unsold Copies of "The Romance of St George's Chapel" at cost	...	...	...	1,937	16	1
£15,188	£		...	...	...	£18,550	1	1

The General Fund at 30th September, 1968, consisted of:

Year ended 30th September 1967			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
13,500	£	Quoted Investments, etc., at Market Value:	...	...	...	17,850	0	
5,625	£	Deposits with Local Authorities	...	...	...	4,433	6	
8,075	£	Fixed Interest Stocks	...	...	...	10,070	1	
	£	Ordinary Stocks and Shares	...	...	...
27,200	£		...	...	...	32,353	7	1
	£	Balances with Barclays Bank Limited:	...	...	...
1,416	£	Deposit Account	...	...	...	1,456	7	10
294	£	Current Account (Overdrawn at 30th September, 1968)	...	...	...	51	5	3
	£		...	...	...	1,405	2	7
1,763	£	Cash in Hand	...	...	...	14	5	6
	£				
	£	Stocks at Cost:	...	...	...
257	£	Christmas Cards	...	...	...	302	15	0
56	£	Leaflets	...	...	...	56	5	0
384	£	Badges	...	...	...	11	4	10
	£				
	£	Amounts Owning to the Society for:	...	...	...
312	£	Income Tax deducted from Dividends and Covenants	...	...	...	741	8	8
338	£	Sales of Christmas Cards	...	...	...	27	15	0
	£				
29,685	£		...	...	...	769	3	
67	£		...	...	...	34,912	4	0
£29,618	£	Less: Sundry Creditors	...	...	...	62	0	
	£		...	...	...	£34,850	3	

GENERAL FUND **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th SEPTEMBER, 1968**

Year ended 31st September 1967	£		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		Income:						
1,636		Subscriptions				1,733	1	11
329		Add Income Tax Recoverable in respect of Covenanted Subscriptions				303	19	9
1,965						2,037	8	0
2,541		Dividends, Interest and Income Tax Recovered				3,653	4	0
18		Gifts (90% of annual total)				9,000	0	0
		Profit on Sale of Investments held on General Account (net)				117	18	0
4,524						14,808	3	8
		Office and Similar Expenditure:						
407		Assistant Secretary and other Salaries				388	8	0
104		Miscellaneous Expenses and Clerical Assistance				103	18	3
108		Postages and Telephone, etc.				86	19	8
746		Printing and Stationery				838	16	2
39		Badges (net cost)				37	1	11
1,404						1,455	4	0
	£		£	s.	d.			
		<i>Deduct:</i> Net Surplus on Sale of—						
293		Christmas Cards	249	10	6			
		Less Corporation Tax—two years	124	15	0			
						124	15	6
806	598	305 Publications				362	12	4
						487	7	10
3,718								
2,100								
		Increase in Value of Investments						
3,818								
3,445								
1,263		Total of Accumulated Fund at 30th September, 1967						
						16,184	12	5
						29,617	12	11
						45,802	5	4
		Restoration and Similar Expenditure:						
		Contribution towards cost of Stone Mason				1,000	0	0
		Nave Furnishing				134	3	0
		Expenditure on Edward IV Chantry				15	0	0
		Expenditure on Rutland Chapel				160	17	6
		Audio Equipment				1,910	0	0
		Rewiring				7,016	4	4
		Purchase and Restoration of Pictures				210	0	0
		Expenditure on Schorn Tower				95	7	4
		Cope for Dean				270	12	6
		Kneelers				139	16	9
645						10,952	1	5
3,618		Total of Accumulated Fund at 30th September, 1968						
						£34,850	3	11

(See page 400 for details of the investment of the General Fund)

HONORARY AUDITOR'S REPORT

I have examined the books and records of the Society and in my opinion they have been properly kept. I have prepared the Accounts of the Capital Fund and also of the General Fund for the year ended 30th September, 1968, from the books, etc., and certify that they are in accordance therewith.

EACOTT STANDING & CO.,
 8 Sheet Street,
 Windsor, Berks.
 20th October, 1968.

(Signed) JEREMY D. SPOFFORTH,
 Chartered Accountant,
 Honorary Auditor.

GENERAL FUND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1955

STATEMENT OF INCOME

	1955	1954
Income from investments	1,117.18	1,000.00
Income from interest and dividends	1,000.00	1,000.00
Income from other sources	1,000.00	1,000.00
Total income	3,117.18	3,000.00
Expenses		
Administrative expenses	1,000.00	1,000.00
Investment expenses	1,000.00	1,000.00
Other expenses	1,000.00	1,000.00
Total expenses	3,000.00	3,000.00
Net income	117.18	0.00

	1955	1954
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Other expenses	1,000.00	1,000.00
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Income from other sources	1,000.00	1,000.00
Total income	3,117.18	3,000.00
Expenses		
Administrative expenses	1,000.00	1,000.00
Investment expenses	1,000.00	1,000.00
Other expenses	1,000.00	1,000.00
Total expenses	3,000.00	3,000.00
Net income	117.18	0.00

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.
Provision of Altar Frontal, Cope, Music Stand.
The Organ.
Cleaning and treating 14th century tiles in Vestry and Aery.
New Carpeting for Military Knights' Stalls.
Cleaning Galilee Porch.
Provision of Roundels in the Horseshoe Cloister and in Deanery Courtyard.
Cleaning and repairing Mortlake tapestry.
Work on Schorn Tower Record Room.
Provision of Notices in the Chapel.
Provision of stone mason (for five years, 1966-1971).
Furnishing of Edward IV Chantry.
Carpet in Choir Stalls.
Audio Equipment.
Re-wiring.
Purchase of Cope.
Rutland Chapel altar table.

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 Viscount Slim

The Duke of Northumberland

The Lord Bridges

—

The Earl of Scarbrough

The Duke of Portland

The Marquess of Salisbury

—

The Earl of Radnor

—

The Lord Wakehurst

—

Olaf V, King of Norway

Baudouin, King of the Belgians

Gustaf VI, Adolf, King

of Sweden

Juliana, Queen of the Netherlands

South Side

The Duke of Wellington

The Duke of Norfolk

The Earl of Avon

The Viscount Portal

Sir Gerald Templer

—

The Viscount Brookeborough

The Viscount Cobham

The Viscount Montgomery

The Earl Mountbatten

The Duke of Beaufort

The Earl Alexander of Tunis

—

—

Paul, Prince of Yugoslavia

Leopold, ex-King of the Belgians

Haile Selassie I, Emperor

of Ethiopia

Frederick IX, King of Denmark

The Duke of Windsor
The Queen Mother
H.R.H. The Prince of Wales

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 Fifteen
Guineas) the sum of £ : :

*An Annual Subscription (not less than One Pound)
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.

Signature.....

2d.	STAMP
-----	-------

Date.....

The Society of the Friends of St George's

with which is amalgamated

The Association of the Descendants of

The Knights of the Garter

THE CURFEW TOWER, WINDSOR CASTLE

HOW TO INCREASE YOUR CONTRIBUTION TO THE FRIENDS OF ST GEORGE'S
Any Subscriber to the Friends WHO IS AN INCOME TAX PAYER AT THE STANDARD RATE, may become a "covenanted" subscriber, and, by observing certain simple conditions, may thereby enable the Friends to claim from the Inland Revenue a sum equal to the Income Tax that has been paid on the subscription. With the Income Tax at 8/3 in the £ (as at present), the figures are e.g.:

Subscriber's Annual Payment	Income Tax Recoverable by the Friends		The Friends Actually Receive	
£ s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1 0 0	14	1	1 14	1
2 0 0	1	8 1	3 8	1
3 0 0	2	2 2	5 2	2

See overleaf

COVENANT

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

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

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED by the above named

..... (Signature)

IN THE PRESENCE OF

Name

Address

Occupation.....

* Insert the amount of subscription actually paid.