



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. 10
for the year from
1st October, 1968 to 30th September, 1969

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1968-9

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Note: The arrangement of the Banners of the Knights in the Choir is on p. 446.

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THE DEAN'S LETTER

THE DEANERY,

WINDSOR CASTLE,

November 1969

MY DEAR FRIENDS,

Once again we are able, in sending out this *Report*, to convey to all of you an impression of some of the events and developments here in Windsor Castle. As I have said before, I greatly appreciate this link with so many, through the opportunity of this annual letter.

Inasmuch as the Chapel was originally founded to be a place of worship for the Sovereign, the Knights and the Clerks—and in that sense of course not designed as a place for public worship at all—it is right and proper to recall Garter Day 1969. On that day Lord Casey, one of the most eminent Australians of this generation, was invested and installed; and thereby we have a real and continuing link with the Commonwealth, and in particular with the people and the Church in Australia. Lord Ashburton comes among us also as a new Knight. It is a privilege to have him and, through him, the County of Hampshire, associated with us. Both Lord Casey and Lord Ashburton have become Life Members of the Society and we look forward to their participation in the life of the College.

Looking back over the year, one is reminded of the sudden loss of Earl Alexander of Tunis, and a few weeks after this sad happening we lost another great friend and Knight in the Earl of Scarbrough. When it appeared in 1963 and 1964 that the Chapel should develop its life by establishing St George's House and rebuilding much of the Cloisters, both these Knights were willing to give of their time and experience to the changes on hand. It is impossible to say how much we owe to them both. Lord Alexander himself volunteered to be the Treasurer, and for five years took a close interest in the raising and spending of our funds, always willing to give help and come in for meetings. At the same time, Lord Scarbrough became a foundation Trustee of the Appeal Fund and of the Council of St George's House, and with his wide political and social knowledge he was able to give considerable help in the opening stages of the work. Though so different in many ways, both these men were marked by a dedication to Christ and His Church that enabled them to make a notable contribution to the nation—Lord Alexander in the world of military expertise and Lord Scarbrough in politics and administration. The latter, as Lord Chamberlain from 1952 to 1963 brought to that appointment in the Queen's Household a quality of personal care that was very noticeable. We extend our sympathy to both families.

In the death of Lord Bridges, we lost a man of immense ability but who was a Knight of the Garter for too short a period for us to benefit from his wisdom. The occasions of the laying-up of the Banners of all these Knights were moving memorial services for their families, their friends and for all of us. In many ways we have found that this ancient and beautiful ceremony is proving to be a right and proper service of commemoration, if so wished by the family concerned.

We have been glad to welcome Major Herbert Smith on his appointment as a Military Knight and hope that he and his wife will enjoy their years in the community of the Castle.

At the end of March, 1969, the King George VI Memorial Chapel was dedicated to God as a permanent resting-place for one whom the nation had come to love and admire over the years. Both the Queen and Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother had taken throughout its planning and building a personal interest in every detail of the work. Her Majesty and practically all the members of the Royal Family were present for the dedication, which took the form of a Memorial Evensong in the Quire, followed by a gathering inside the Chapel for a short period of praise and prayer. The new chapel, providing such a beautiful setting for the burial place, is now an integral part of the greater chapel. Towards the close of the Service, these words were said. "We incorporate this memorial chapel into the Queen's Free Chapel of Saint George, dedicating it to the Glory of God in memory of King George VI, whose body lies therein; in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost". It is now open to the public to see this very beautiful addition to our fabric, both from the inside and the outside. I personally have absolutely no regrets in having been instrumental in adding to the fifteenth century work, and I believe that a place of worship must grow if it is going to fulfil the needs of successive generations.

An event which warrants recording was the first Windsor Festival in September 1969 (Plate I). People have asked on more than one occasion how the idea of the Festival was conceived, and the answer to that lies in the fact that when Yehudi Menuhin came to give a concert in the Chapel in 1967, he and I began to talk about the opportunities for music and culture in this place. Even before then, I had often hoped that the Chapel, and indeed the arena of the Lower Ward, could be used for more musical or dramatic occasions. When it came about, the Festival proved to be a very great success. Undoubtedly this was largely due to the kindness of Her Majesty in allowing the use of the State Apartments for the concerts and other programmes, and to the brilliance and charm of Yehudi Menuhin himself. Most events were memorable and of course much sought after. Music in St George's Chapel, together with opera and lectures at Eton College, enabled a wide public to listen to orchestral, chamber, and operatic music of a very high quality, much of which was set within the historic and superb surroundings of the Castle and the College and part in Slough. It is estimated

that some 8,000 people enjoyed the outside occasions provided by the Military bands, for which we are most grateful, and probably some 15,000 availed themselves of the concerts and other gatherings.

Although we enjoyed such wonderful public response to the occasions, it is important to record here our very great indebtedness to the local authorities of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Windsor, and Slough, in particular, as well as to the many commercial organisations and individuals who subscribed some £14,000, without which the Festival could never have taken place. Cultural activities in this country very rarely pay for themselves.

We hope to be able to stage further Festivals, but much depends upon the willingness of outside bodies, including the Arts Council, to undergird the heavy financial outlay of such a venture. It is nevertheless my belief that the Festival proved so acceptable that the people of Windsor and Slough will make it increasingly their own special occasion.

We have been able to make only slow progress with interior furnishings for the Chapel, but over the year Mr. Pace has taken over all the work as Surveyor and has already prepared a number of new designs and plans. With his co-operation, we have invited Miss Beryl Dean to work on some five new tapestries to hang on the screen in the Rutland Chapel. These will replace five of those which originally came from the Kremlin, and which are particularly worn and tattered. Miss Dean is recognised in this country as the greatest contemporary designer in tapestry work.

After further consultation, more designs are now in preparation for the Nave lighting, for removable choirstalls and certain other aspects of furnishing in the Nave. All this is made possible by the generosity of the Society of the Friends, and your Committee is able to make suggestions and comments during all the stages of design and preparation. It has become a matter of some urgency to provide a screen between the pillars, where the public enter at the South Door. We hope to complete this item within the next year.

As we go to press, the choir is preparing for two major broadcasts for the Christmas season and for other occasions here in the Chapel. After twelve years as Precentor, Canon Bentley has now resigned from this work and has handed over this particular aspect of the life of St George's to Canon Hawkins. I would like to take this opportunity of expressing to Canon Bentley the appreciation, not only of the Castle community but of a very wide public, for his meticulous care in the preparation of worship and music here. We are glad to be able to have him still for consultation.

Mrs. Woods and I look forward to seeing many of you on the Friends' Festival Day, 1970. We believe it will be remembered as a special occasion, since it has been selected by Friends in the U.S.A. as the year of their pilgrimage to our Chapel. We particularly look forward to seeing them and not only sharing with them the life of this place, but welcoming them to our homes.

May God bless and guide us all.

Your Friend and Dean, ROBIN WOODS

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Honorary Secretary's Notes

Brigadier H. McL. Morrison writes:

The increasing attendance at the A.G.M. each year is most encouraging, and in 1969 there were at least 400 members and their friends present. Another happy event is that the drop in membership last year has stopped and we are now over the 3,000 mark again, although this is still far short of what should be easily obtainable, a membership of at least 5,000.

The efforts of our new Committee member, Mr. T. G. Martin, former County Commissioner for Buckinghamshire, appealing to his fellow Scouters to join us, have been well rewarded and I am sure we are all most grateful to him.

The A.G.M. was opened in the usual manner by the Dean, who said how pleased he was to see the Deputy Mayor, Alderman Cyril Herd and his wife, and of course welcomed all the members and their friends.

The Dean spoke of the passing of several of our valued Friends, among them H.R.H. Princess Marina, Captain Duncan Forbes (late Chapter Clerk), Mr. F. J. Burgess, Lady Harris, Lieut.-Col. G. F. G. Turner, and 32 members.

The Dean in moving the adoption of the Annual Report from the Chair thanked the Editors, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Bond, for producing what he called a "cultural publication second to none". He remarked that the financial situation was sound, and that the Society was able to support the Dean and Canons in their work in maintaining the Chapel to a far greater extent than previously, but that there were considerable future commitments to be undertaken.

The three vacant places on the Committee were then filled by Alderman Francis Burton, former Mayor of Windsor, Mr. T. G. Martin, and Mr. J. P. Manley; and the Officers of the Society were re-elected *en bloc*, and thanked for their work.

The Steward, Canon R. H. Hawkins, said how much the Chapter appreciated the special allocation of funds for re-wiring the Chapel. This work was badly needed but was now nearing completion.

The Hon. Secretary thanked the Castle residents, in particular Lady Slim and Mrs. Woods, for entertaining members to tea in their homes. He referred to a scheme which had been adopted by the Norwich Friends. Coffee parties were held to recruit new members, at which talks on their Society's work were given; he suggested that our members might take similar action.

The Hon. Secretary then drew attention to the Woodmansterne colour slide recording. This consists of 18 slides of various out-

standing points of interest in the Chapel, accompanied by a 6 in. record giving a talk by the Dean on the story of the Chapel. A brochure containing the text of the talk is included. This package is available at 55s. from Mrs. Read, 15 The Cloisters, Windsor Castle, and has already proved a most popular purchase.

Sir Owen Morshead, Royal Librarian Emeritus, gave a talk on the Castle, with particular reference to the reign of Queen Victoria. He spoke of impromptu services in the Chapel and of Lord Melbourne's stoking of the fire to keep the young Queen warm during the two hour Sunday service, and of other interesting occasions. His talk was most moving, interesting, and humorous.

Since the Annual General Meeting, we regret the passing of Lord Alexander of Tunis, K.G., whose Military Funeral took place in the Chapel, and also of Lord Bridges, K.G., and the Earl of Scarbrough, K.G., all Vice-Presidents of our Society.

We have handed on from members several gifts towards the "Kneeler Project", and Mrs. Firth and her Committee are most grateful for these contributions.

Succentor's Notes

The Reverend Ian Collins, Succentor, contributes the following report:

After last year's disturbance of the liturgical routine of the Chapel by the construction of the new chantry chapel, and the laying of hundreds of yards of spaghetti-like electric cable under the floor, this has been a year of completion of work and a resulting calm. Only occasionally has scaffolding impeded the progress of choir and clergy to their allotted places.

The highlight of the year was undoubtedly the dedication of the King George VI Memorial Chapel. This took place at 3 p.m. on Monday, 31st March in the presence of Her Majesty the Queen and other members of the Royal Family. The office of Evensong preceded the dedication and the themes which ran through the whole service were the two interrelated themes, one of biblical analogy between the building and dedication of a place of worship and the building-up and sanctification of the Church on its foundation, Jesus Christ, the other of commemoration of King George VI and all those who from the fourteenth century to the present day have helped to build and establish the College of St George and its Chapel. The dedication was completed by a celebration of Holy Communion at the new altar on the following morning.

In last year's *Report* (Plate I), there was published a photograph of two silver candlesticks. These were dedicated for use in the Chapel on December 8th, 1968, at Mattins, in the presence of H.M. The Queen. Designed by Mr. Leslie Durbin, they were presented to the Queen by all ranks of the Royal Air Force to mark its fiftieth anniversary. The anthem, written for the occasion, was a setting by Dr. Sidney Campbell of some verses from psalm 139 beginning, "If I climb up into heaven, thou art there".

From 17th—27th September the Chapel and other venues were given over largely to the first Windsor Festival (Plate I). The festival opened with a Sung Eucharist in the Chapel at which the setting was the Mass for three voices by William Byrd. During the subsequent days there were concerts in the Chapel by the Menuhin Festival Orchestra, the Ambrosian Singers, the Monteverdi Choir and the Clerks and Choristers of the Chapel. There were organ recitals by Fernando Germani, Stephen Hicks and Sidney Campbell, and a recital on a santour by the Persian musician, Hossein Malek.

I pick out for special mention, being of more domestic interest, the recital by the Clerks and Choristers of the Chapel under the direction of Dr. Campbell. The music performed was the Ode for St Cecilia's Day and the verse anthem, "Rejoice in the Lord alway" by Henry Purcell; the verse anthem, "I beheld and lo, a great multitude" by John Blow. Dr. John Morehen, the assistant organist, played two voluntaries by John Blow. The music chosen gave full scope for displaying a fine range of solo voices and great credit must go to the choristers who had less than a week to prepare for the recital after returning from their summer holidays.

The festival as a whole seemed very successful and it is to be hoped that it will become an annual event in the town.

Mr. Arthur Raine retired after Easter having completed thirty six years as a bass lay clerk. This, by all standards, is a notable achievement. Arthur was also for many years the music librarian—responsible for seeing that the right copies of the music were in the right places at the right times, that they were kept in good condition, etc. etc. This work Arthur did with the same faithful devotion with which he performed his duties as a lay clerk. Only those "in the know" realise how much Arthur did in a quiet, unassuming way. We wish him and Mrs. Raine a very happy retirement in Sherborne. We welcome in his place among the ranks of the bass lay clerks Mr. Mervyn Bryn Jones, an experienced singer, who is also doing research at the University of Surrey.

We were also sorry to lose Mr. Graham Sorrell who was a bass lay clerk for two years. He has been appointed to a similar position in the choir of St Paul's Cathedral. In his place we welcome Mr. Timothy Rowe who has recently been studying at the Royal College of Music.

Mr. Jason Smart has been elected a Hammond Organ Scholar and he took up his duties in September. He succeeds Mr. Terence Atkins, who completed his two years tenure of office at the end of the Whitsun term and is now reading for a diploma in education at Birmingham University.

The following events in the Chapel are worth noting:

- Oct. 4—Evensong *in memoriam* the late Lady Harris, followed by the committal of her ashes.
- Nov. 22—Recital by the Bartok String Quartet.
- Dec. 8—Mattins in the presence of H.M. The Queen, with dedication of new candlesticks presented by the R.A.F.

- Dec. 10—Evensong *in memoriam* the late Earl of Radnor, K.G., and the presentation of his banner.
- Feb. 4—Dedication of funeral candlesticks given in memory of the late Earl Stanhope, K.G., at Evensong.
- Feb. 21—Mar. 28—Lent lectures by Canon R. C. Jasper, the Revd. Edward Shotter, Miss E. M. Batten, Canon Harold Wilson.
- Mar. 25—Recital by the Windsor Consort.
- Mar. 31—Dedication of the King George VI Memorial Chapel.
- Apr. 27—National Scout Service.
- May 4—National Guide Service.
- May 31—Annual Festival of the Friends of St George's.
- May 31—St George's School Commemoration.
- June 5—Major Herbert Smith installed Military Knight at Evensong.
- June 9—Mr. Mervyn Bryn Jones installed lay clerk at Evensong.
- June 16—Garter Day. Installation of Lord Casey and Lord Ashburton.
- June 17—Sung Eucharist of Requiem *in memoriam* departed members of the Order of the Garter.
- July 16—Evensong broadcast.
- July 19—Evensong sung by the choir of Llandaff Cathedral.
- July 21—Evensong *in memoriam* the late Earl of Scarbrough, K.G., and the presentation of his banner.
- Sept. 17-27—The Windsor Festival.
- Oct. 16—Evensong *in memoriam* the late Lord Bridges, K.G., and the presentation of his banner.
- Oct. 19—Mr. Timothy Rowe installed lay clerk at Evensong.

Steward's Notes

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

As usual, this Report properly starts with an appreciation of the faithful service rendered by the Clerk of Works and Maintenance Staff upon whom depends the day-to-day care, tidiness, and repair of the Chapel, the houses, and the grounds.

The most outstanding event of the year was the dedication of the new chantry in memory of King George VI, in the presence of Their Majesties The Queen and The Queen Mother on Monday 31st March by the Dean, who also celebrated the Holy Communion in the Chantry for the first time on the following morning.

With the appointment of Mr. George Pace as architect for the Chapel, the work of restoring and cleaning the fabric on the north wall of the quire aisle has continued to make good progress. It is, however, with much regret that we have lost the valuable services and skilled craftsmanship of one of our masons, Mr. Godfrey Hutchinson, who has returned to his native Yorkshire. During the winter months, attention has been given to the preservation of the stone work in the Porch of Honour.

The appointment of an Aesthetic Advisory Committee, as

announced in last year's *Report*, has been of value to the Chapter in making suggestions for further co-operation by the Friends in beautifying the Chapel, e.g.:—

for the Nave—new lighting pendants; communion rails; stalls for the clergy and stalls for the choir; and hymn boards;
for the Rutland Chantry—new hangings to replace the present faded tapestries around the walls.

It has been recommended that the Chapel plate, instead of being on view on the High Altar on Great Festivals but otherwise locked up in a safe, should be permanently on view in a burglar-proof display case—probably in the Bray Chapel. This last recommendation brings one step nearer the ultimate clearance of all kinds of junk with which the Bray Chapel has for a long time been disfigured. This, however, makes necessary the provision of one of the Chapel's most urgent requirements, viz. an adequate storage space for the many etceteras which are needed from time to time but which should not be allowed, as at present, to disfigure the Bray Chapel, and to lumber up the aisles.

While greatly appreciative of the continued interest and support by the Friends in the maintenance and beautifying of the Chapel, the Chapter has not been idle. During 1970 they are undertaking the restoration and modernisation of the last of the houses in the Canons' Cloister (No. 4), and, as had always been their aim, the extension of the central heating system and domestic hot water to the houses in the Horseshoe Cloister.

Warden's Notes on St George's House

Rear-Admiral Anthony Davies writes:

As a result of our experience in former years, St George's House has started several exciting developments in our consultations and courses for both the laity and the clergy. Perhaps the most important single decision has been to give an equal priority to our longer courses for the Clergy and to the General Consultations.

Meanwhile the subject matter of our short General and Clergy Consultations has been similar to earlier years, the former being directed primarily towards business ethics, relations between people in large organisations and helping the layman to think about morality, Christian theology and the churches; while the latter have continued to explore different kinds of parochial pastoral activity. However there have been developments in our methods of engaging people in group discussions and we have made a start with longer In-Service Training Courses for Clergy.

If there has been one underlying theme of our courses and consultations it has been that of Change, and so we have been looking constantly at the effects, good and bad, of current changes in people, their organisations and their attitudes. This has led us on to study Purpose and Motivation and the Beliefs which lie behind our actions.

Our increased efforts to plan more constructive consultations and courses on these lines has emphasised the need for fundamental

re-thinking by both clergy and laity in theology and in our whole understanding of spiritual life if we are to face the thornier questions of ethics in business and the Purpose of God for His Church and the Ministry.

In addition to our normal run of General and Clergy Consultations outlined above, we have continued to arrange short consultations on an "ad hoc" basis for special groups who have come together to discuss subjects of common concern. Amongst these have been meetings of natural scientists and theologians, of civil servants, of members of the new generation and of senior clergy and national planners; all these meetings have been intended to bridge the gaps in understanding between people of different groups, professions, vocations or disciplines.

Furthermore the House has continued to be used by a wide variety of other organisations. At most of these meetings the staff of the House played some useful part and all were in line with the Purpose of the House to be "a place for study and discovery through discussion". Some of these meetings were conceived at earlier meetings here; for example, Thames Television (education and religious programme planning), Heathrow Airport Chaplaincy (to plan better co-operation between all departments). There have also been formal meetings of the Public Schools Commission, Church Assembly Commission, Committees of the British Council of Churches; while two informal meetings of special interest were arranged by the Foreign Office to consider the ethical problems of relations with totalitarian states, and by the Secretary of State for Education and Science to hear views about possible religious clauses in a new Education Bill.

In all, over 1,000 laity and over 500 clergy have attended courses or consultations at St George's House. They have been most appreciative of the friendly atmosphere and service provided by the Domestic Bursar and her team of girls and others who have helped us. Visitors of all denominations have continually expressed their enjoyment of the beauty of St George's Chapel and its services.

In conclusion, we believe St George's House will help people to explore the relevance of the Christian faith in these days of rapid change and to relate their discoveries to their work whether in industry, government, the professions or the ordained ministry.

The late Mrs. Morrison

The Dean writes: As we go to press, we have to record with sorrow the death on Sunday 9th November, 1969 of Kathleen Morrison, wife of our Honorary Secretary. She served with the Red Cross in the first world war, being mentioned in despatches, and in the second world war worked with the Women's Voluntary Services. We extend our sympathy to her husband and family.

KING GEORGE VI MEMORIAL CHAPEL, ST GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR CASTLE

By GEORGE G. PACE

The Chapel is tiny. Seen against the architectural splendours of the Great Chapel it may appear deceptively simple and to have been easily achieved. This is not so.

For the past hundred and fifty years, the almost complete erosion of the conditions which from time immemorial have brought forth and nourished organic cultures, has made impossible a natural unselfconscious approach when adding new work to historic buildings. During times of organic culture the works of various ages *automatically* integrated with each other—in, say, the 14th century nave at Beverley Minster, the re-used 11th century font carries an 18th century baroque cover by Nicholas Hawksmoor and all is harmony, interest and delight. In their new works at cathedrals the great 19th century architects, for all their apparent self-assurance, were inwardly prone to anxiety and worry. "They were not complacent compromisers. They were trying to hold together incompatible opposites and they worried because they failed" (Humphrey House, 1948); and this was before the development of the Historic Conscience and the Compulsive Repairing Phobia had reached the powerful and embarrassing positions they hold today. In the earlier years of this century, bereft of the apparent self-assurance of a Sir Gilbert Scott, new works at cathedrals tended to become more and more eviscerated and were only saved from the contemptible by the inborn creative qualities of the architects, which unpropitious conditions could not completely stifle. Within this context the excellence of Sir Robert Lorimer's Thistle Chapel, St Giles, Edinburgh, and Sir Charles Nicholson's Lady Chapel at Norwich, immediately spring to mind. However, nothing like Antoni Gaudí's proposals for the interior of Palma Cathedral had yet been attempted in this country. In post-World War II times some brave and successful attempts have been made to relate and mould the philosophy of modern architecture so that new works, true to the credo of 20th century architecture, may integrate, to a fair degree, with older buildings which had been conceived within the closed traditions of organic cultures.

It is against this background that the architects have had to approach the immensely difficult and very challenging task of building the first structural addition to St George's Chapel since 1504, and to design, within the aesthetic of the 20th century, something to stand beside a building which architecturally is one of the most magnificent of the final flowering of English Gothic.

A previous attempt to make a major addition to St George's Chapel took place in 1678. In that year Sir Christopher Wren prepared a design and estimate for a mausoleum to contain the tomb of Charles I. To provide a site for this large erection, circular in plan and covered with a dome, "the little Chapel (commonly called the tomb-house)"—that is Henry VII's Lady Chapel, now known as the Albert Memorial Chapel—was to be demolished.¹ Distinguished though the Wren mausoleum would have been, what would today's reactions have been to such drastic proposals!

In its plan St George's Chapel is almost symmetrical. The symmetry is broken on the south side by the tiny Oliver King chantry chapel and on the north side by the omission of a semi-octagonal chapel-tower at the north-east corner, to balance the Lincoln-Schorn chapel-tower at the south-east corner. When the Lady Chapel was reconstructed on behalf of Henry VII, special provisions were made in the design to keep the new building *symmetrically* about the main axis of the Great Chapel and to avoid blocking its east window.

The notes which follow outline the thinking on which the architect's solution of the King George VI Chapel is founded. Before the final integration of every aspect of the problem was evolved, three detailed feasibility studies had been prepared together with hundreds of sketches, some thirty of which had been developed in detail to scale. Models were made of three schemes. A fourth scheme had snags which were pinpointed in helpful criticism by the Royal Fine Art Commission and the welcome personal encouragement of Lord Crawford and Balcarres. The fifth and final scheme was then evolved. Because of the peculiarities of the site it is very difficult to show graphically the design as a whole; the cut-away axonometric projection exhibited in the Summer Exhibition of the Royal Academy 1968 tries to overcome this (Plate II). Over two hundred working drawings were prepared for the actual building and furnishing of the Chapel.

The main conditions to be incorporated in the design of the Chapel were:

The site to be in the angle between the east wall of the Rutland Chapel and the north wall of the north quire aisle and thus to occupy on the north side of St George's Chapel a position similar to the Oliver King chantry on the south side.

The Mortuary Chapel to have in its floor a ledger stone of black marble with bold lettering; the whole a contemporary version of the ledger stone of King Henry VI.

Space to be included for two incised inscriptions and two bronze bas-reliefs, one being a replica of that of King George VI in Sandringham Church by Sir William Reid Dick.

The Liturgical Chapel to be furnished with a stone altar and credence shelf and two candlesticks.

The access to be from the north quire aisle, integrated naturally into the fine wall arcading, and arranged so that good views of the ledger stone and the Chapel are obtained from the aisle.

¹ Illustrated in Vol. V Wren Society.

The smallest possible interference with the existing building, and the windows of the Rutland Chapel and north quire aisle to be unobscured.

The aesthetic approach to the design to be of this century and inspired by the *spirit* of the late Gothic where this may be deemed to be complimentary.

The architects considered there was little to be learnt from the way in which the Oliver King chantry is connected with, and approached from, the south quire aisle. They felt that full regard must be paid to the important aesthetic part played in the total impact of the aisles of the Chapel by the stone seat and wall arcading, and the excellent manner in which the doorways have been worked into the arcade. They were deeply influenced by the superb integration of every part of the design of the Porch of Honour (especially the sharp poignancy of the vaulting) and by the vaulting in various parts of the Chapel, the cloisters at Gloucester, the Sacristy, Prague Cathedral, the aisles, St Mary, Danzig, and the tomb canopy of Archbishop Bowett, York. They had the greatest regard to the aesthetics of late mediaeval design as exemplified in three great Chapels—St George's, Windsor Castle, King's College, Cambridge, and Henry VII's, Westminster—that is: the complete integration of all parts; exciting construction handled with assurance and sophisticated self-discipline; the small scale of the mouldings and details; the relationship between solid and void; the control of movement, penetration, continuous recession and the dissolution of the wall. They were also very conscious of the use of windows linking main structural elements as seen in buildings designed by Robert and William Vertue and Robert Janyns.

The King George VI Memorial Chapel is in two parts: the inner Mortuary Chapel and the outer Liturgical Chapel (Plate IV). The entrance is from the north quire aisle through a four-centred arch designed to leave undisturbed the cusped heads and the cornice of the original arcade and to integrate into the magnificent architectural conception and detail of the bay design of the quire. The entrance is guarded by a wrought iron screen and gates (Plate V) in conception of the 20th century, but able to dwell happily with the many examples of mediaeval ironwork for which St George's is famed. Steps lead down into the Mortuary Chapel, the floor of which is four feet six inches below that of the quire aisle. This allows the roof of the Mortuary Chapel to be below the cills of the windows of the Rutland Chapel and quire aisle. The Mortuary Chapel is, in effect, enclosed by the external walls and buttresses of the St George's Chapel and thus is irregular in shape. In the floor is a great ledger stone of black marble, echoing that of Henry VI, and with the inscription inset in letters of golden bronze. On the diagonal buttress is the bronze replica of the medallion of King George VI by Sir William Reid Dick.

Beyond the Mortuary Chapel is the Liturgical Chapel, arranged so as to be symmetrical about the axis running from the centre of the entrance archway through the centre of the opening on the north

side of the Mortuary Chapel; the position is determined by the relationship of the great buttresses of the main Chapel and thus the Liturgical Chapel is on a twist, which heightens the internal spatial relationships and enables the free-standing stone altar to be seen from the quire aisle. Since the small intricately designed Liturgical Chapel is outside the embrace of the buttresses of the main Chapel, it can be much higher than the Mortuary Chapel. Externally the Liturgical Chapel appears as a free-standing jewel-like shrine, nestling between the great buttresses (Plate III). The greater height permits of a clerestory on the south side, and this, coupled with the windows set in deep splays in the many angled walls, allows natural light to be *strained* through the abstract patterns of the stained glass, designed and made by John Piper and Patrick Reyntiens. The ceiling of the Liturgical Chapel, out of sight until the Chapel is entered, is decorated with a 20th century interpretation of flowing tracery patterns, in white, black and gold leaf. The proposals for exciting vaulted ceilings in both Chapels unfortunately foundered on the rock of cost.

The stonework of the Chapel is Clipsham. The roofs are of reinforced concrete, covered externally with sheet lead and electrically heated to prevent snow and ice blocking the outlet of the low roof of the Mortuary Chapel, which is surrounded on all sides by walls and buttresses. The floor is of snake polished Purbeck Freestone and electrically heated.

In the words of the official booklet, the Memorial Chapel has been designed "to continue the perpendicular Gothic designs of the Chapel itself, but in a 20th century idiom . . . that happily blends into it both artistically and functionally". The architects have striven to the utmost to make sure every aspect of the structure and the furniture is integrated into a whole, in which the aesthetic impact is greater than the mere sum of its parts.

But, of course, without the aid of the finest craftsmen the architects' efforts would have been unrealisable, and as a tribute to all who made possible the creation of the Chapel and as a record for posterity their names are here recorded.

Architects:

George G. Pace
Paul E. Paget
Peter H. Field Philips

Structural Engineer:

S. W. Chmielewski
(of E. J. Cook & Co.)

Quantity Surveyors:

C. R. Holmes and W. Murray-
Harris (of Langdon & Every)

Electrical Consultant:

W. M. Bennett

General Building Contractor:

John Mowlem & Co. Ltd.

Director

E. Philip Beck

Contract Supervisor

D. I. Smith

General Foreman

A. R. Pickering

Carpenters

D. Smith

S. Sweet

Bricklayer

P. Whibrow

Labourers	R. Downer R. Hill
Stonework Contractors:	Rattee & Kett Ltd.
Director	R. K. Hardwick
Draughtsmen	V. R. Franklin E. Savage
Foreman Mason	H. W. Sadler
Banker Masons	C. Stoot J. Smith I. Hart F. Pink R. G. Watson D. Goodge J. Bradford
Stone fixers	B. C. Hymus M. A. Hobbs
Stone machinists	L. Corbey M. Gauge D. Day C. Broom
Labourer	A. Szczesniak
Craftsmen:	
Stone and wood carvers	J. Shuffleton and E. Pigden (of Rattee & Kett Ltd.)
Decorator and gilder	C. Wright (of John Mowlem & Co. Ltd.)
Leadworker	E. A. Johnson (of The Grosvenor Engineering Services Ltd.)
Stone cleaning	K. J. Negus (of The London Stone Cleaning and Restoration Co. Ltd.)
Metal workers in bronze	J. Husson and R. F. Williams (of Silhouette Designs Ltd.)
Metal workers in iron	M. Hammond and R. Harrison (of W. Dowson Ltd.)
Bronze casting	P. Gibbard (of Morris Singer Foundry)
Electrician	R. Eagles (of Drake & Gorham Ltd.)
Plaster work	R. T. Gadsden (of J. B. Abbot & Co. (Plasterers) Ltd.)
Bronze inscription plates	Reynold Stone George Friend W. H. Turner
Stained glass	John Piper Patrick Reyntiens

SAMUEL MEARNE AND THE GARTER BOOKS

By HOWARD M. NIXON

The accounts for the books supplied to the Dean of Windsor as Register of the Order of the Garter by Samuel Mearne, the royal bookbinder, raise one or two interesting problems. These books are of two kinds—the Register Books of the Order, and the copies of the Statutes of the Order presented to the Knights at their installation. On 6 April 1661 a warrant was issued to the Master of the Great Wardrobe to deliver to Dr. Brune Ryves, the Dean of Windsor, "One and twenty books of the Statutes of the most Noble Order of the Garter to be bound in blew Turkey Leather and 3 Old books of Registers to be bound in velvett and one new one for his Majesties Service".¹ The Wardrobe Warrant to Michaelmas 1661 authorised payment of £35 to "Samuell Mearne Bookebynder" for "One and twenty Statute bookes bound in turkey leather and foure Registers bound in velvet for the Deane of Windsor for the Order of the Garter".² Further in the warrant for payment to the embroiderer, Edward Trussell, after £1113 13s. 4d. for robes for 13 Knights of the Garter, we find "crimson velvet watchet velvet and black velvet to cover three bookes of the Register of the Garter 07£ 4s. . . . purple velvet to cover our owne Register Booke at Windsor 03s 03d".³

All these register books of the Order survive in the charge of the Dean of Windsor today. The first three are the Black Book, which records the ceremonies and installations in the reign of Henry VIII and Edward VI; the Blue Book, which covers the years 1553 to 1621; and the Red Book, dealing with 1621 to 1636. These are clearly the "3 Old books of Registers" with their 17th century velvet bindings worn out and replaced in the 19th century by plain velvet of the appropriate colour. The problem is the fourth book for which purple velvet was supplied. For this must be what is now called the Caroline Book, covering the years 1638-88, but clearly not in use until the Restoration, since on its first page Charles I is referred to as a blessed martyr. It is not now bound in purple velvet, however, either of the 17th or 19th centuries, but, rather surprisingly, is in 17th century red turkey leather with remains of pink garter ribbon ties. The sides are decorated with a roll-tooled gilt panel, with the typical Mearne Charles II cypher tool at the angles, and the same tool (the largest size) is also used on the panels of the spine. The end board is lined with sheets that apparently come from Ogilby's 1662 edition of

¹ P.R.O. LC.5.137 p. 23.

² P.R.O. LC.5.39 p. 78.

³ Ibid. p. 44.

The Entertainment of his most Excellent Majestie Charles II in his Passage through the City of London to his Coronation. The Garter ceremony at Windsor, for which this new "Caroline Book" would have been required, was in the week preceding Charles II's coronation in May 1661, so the present binding must be later.

Further evidence that this is so is available from Elias Ashmole's *Institution, Laws & Ceremonies of the Most Noble Order of the Garter*, 1672. He notes on page 250:

"In Doctor Christopher Wren's Registership, the *Sovereign* gave him command to cover the *Red Book* of the *Order* with Crimson Velvet, and assigned for the Device two *Pens* in Saltire within the *Garter*, above which these two Letters C. R. crowned; all being wrought in rich embroidery (so also the Border) with *Venice* Gold and Silver, Purls and Plates of Gold and Silver, and various Colours of *Naples* Silk by Edmund Harison the then *Sovereign's* Embroiderer, after the manner here exprest, cost (*Vide Autogr. penes praef. Jac. Palmer*) 12l. 17s. 6d. This *Book* he was commanded to bear before his Breast, on all solemn occasions, when he wore his Mantle; and thereupon, for his better ease and convenience, he made a Belt and Ouch to hang it at."

"After the manner here exprest" refers to an admirable copper plate engraving of the original binding of the Red Book occupying the foot of page, which I imagine must be the earliest detailed representation of an English bookbinding apart from one or two which appear in illuminated manuscripts. The portrait of Dean Wren (Sir Christopher's father) which hangs in the Deanery at Windsor, and of which a reversed engraving appears in Wren's *Parentalia*, shows the unfortunate Register thus accoutred.⁴ Two rings at the head of the upper board of the book fastened on to two hooks⁵ on what was a collar rather than a belt.

At the start of Charles II's reign the new Caroline Register book bound in purple velvet was evidently worn on his breast by Dean Brune Ryves, and was embroidered like its predecessor. It is clearly discernible in Hollar's engraving, dated 1672, of the Garter ceremony of that year, being supported by the Dean's left hand as in the Wren portrait. When Dr. John Durell succeeded Ryves as Dean in 1677, however, a warrant was issued to provide him with "a Roabe of Register of the Garter . . . together with a Booke case Embroydered with the figure or Cipher as hath been accustomed All to bee made vp after such fashion as the Roabe and Booke of the Register of the Garter have been heretofore made".⁶ By having an embroidered case—which he could presumably wear empty—the new Dean was able to lighten his load. The present red leather binding of the Caroline Book was no doubt provided at the same time. Being much slimmer than a book embroidered on both covers, it would need a much less bulky box.

⁴ The portrait is reproduced in Plate VI.

⁵ According to the *O.E.D.* an 'ouch' was a brooch.

⁶ P.R.O. LC.5.142 p. 147.

Soon the Dean's burden was to be lightened still further for Beltz records that at the first chapter of James II's reign, on 18 June 1685, it was ordained "that the badge of the Register should be two silver pens, in saltire, enamelled on gold, and surrounded within the garter".⁷ Subsequent Deans are always portrayed wearing this small badge hanging from a ribbon round their neck, although at the Garter Service they still carry what one may regard as a kind of vestigial embroidered register box, a flat board embroidered with the badge and shaped to give the effect of a book in perspective. It is of 19th century manufacture, having Queen Victoria's cypher. The next Register Book, sometimes called the "Liber Aureus", was evidently never embroidered. It was certainly bound in its present elaborately gold tooled yellow turkey leather from the start, although it also had an embroidered cover or box.⁸ The accounts are confusing and for a short time I thought that Samuel Carr in 1689 had swindled the Wardrobe out of £14 10s. by charging this amount for it, when it had really been supplied by Charles Mearne in 1684. In that year Mearne supplied "One Book large folio writeing vellome ruled richly bound in yellow Turkey leather inlaid strung and fringed" for £12.⁹ What I suspect happened, however, was that Dr. Turner, who was Register of the Order in 1684, saw that the Caroline Book was nearly full and ordered a new one, choosing yellow to produce a new colour in the series. There was little activity in the Order in the next few years and the Caroline book lasted through the reign of James II before it was full. The new one supplied by Charles Mearne would doubtless have borne the cypher of Charles II and so could hardly have been produced as a new book for the first Garter ceremony of William and Mary's reign. The existing "liber aureus" was clearly a new one supplied by Samuel Carr, in a similar binding from the Mearne workshop with the cyphers of William and Mary. It is recorded in the Bill Books as having been supplied to the Register of the Garter between October 1689 and 25 March 1690: "1 large vellum Booke ruled vermilion bound yellow turkey small tooles" with broad yellow ribbon ties with gold fringe. (Plate VII)¹⁰

Turning now to the quarto manuscript copies of the Statutes of the Garter which were provided for the individual Knights at their installation, there must be more of this period surviving in their original bindings than I have traced. They are not, however, necessarily to be found with the descendants of the Knights to whom they were presented. After a Knight's death his mantle and book of statutes were supposed to be returned to the Dean and Canons and they evidently became the Dean's perquisites. Sometimes the Chapter organised quite elaborate expeditions in search of them, as for

⁷ *Memorials of the . . . Order of the Garter*, 1846, p. xvii.

⁸ P.R.O. LC.9.279 f.85. William West and John Barber, embroiderers, craved allowance for "Embroydering a Cover of a booke of the Order and thereupon affixed two pennis in Saltire within a Garter with the letters [WMR intertwined] Crowned all wrought in gold and silver as formerly which they supplied in April 1689 for Dr. Heskard, Register of the Garter".

⁹ P.R.O. LC.9.277 f.51b.

¹⁰ P.R.O. LC.9.279 f.142.

example at their meeting of 21 May 1672, when the Dean, four canons and their tenant Mr. Edward Howard were each to be responsible for seeking the return of the mantles of one of six "late deceased Knights", the Earls of Manchester, Southampton, Northumberland, Salisbury, Lindsey and Berkshire¹¹. They were by no means always successful, however, for some of the surviving copies of the statutes, are still, or were recently, in the hands of the families of the original recipients.

What I believe to be the earliest type from Charles II's reign is represented by Additional MS. 6294 in the British Museum. Like the others it is a thin quarto, which is bound in blue turkey (now almost black on this volume) with remains of two blue silk ties, and a gilt panel design. On this book we do not find the Charles II cypher of two C's back-to-back within palm leaves surmounted by a crown, but the later state of a large royal arms block with supporters, which may have survived from Charles I's reign, and is found on an early group of royal Bibles and some presentation copies of the *Eikon Basilike* (Madan 26b) bound in 1660.¹² The triangular floral tool and the vase of flowers are both among the tools which the Mearne bindery used in the 1660's. Unfortunately this copy does not have the painted arms of its recipient which usually occur and its early provenance is unknown. I suspect that it is one of the twenty-one copies of the statutes in blue turkey supplied by Samuel Mearne for the 1661 ceremony as mentioned above.¹³ These seem all to have been used in that year,¹⁴ for in 1663, when the Duke of Monmouth and Christian V, King of Denmark, were installed on 22 April, the Dean of Windsor was paid by the Great Wardrobe for "seven bookes of the Statutes of the Order of the Garter bound in Turkey Leather" at a cost of £3 each.¹⁵ There should have been five left in stock, and one of these now survives in the Royal Library at Stockholm.¹⁶ It was doubtless presented to Charles XI, King of Sweden, when he was invested with the insignia of the order in Stockholm by one of the Officers of Arms on 29 July 1668. In the following year Samuel Mearne submitted a bill for binding two copies of the Statutes in velvet for the King of Sweden and the Elector of Saxony, who had been appointed a Knight at the same time.¹⁷ These were presumably used when they were installed by proxy on 28 May 1671. The turkey

¹¹ *The Chapter Acts of the Dean and Canons of Windsor*, 1430, 1523-1672, ed. S. Bond, 1966, p. 302. The deaths of these knights had occurred in the years 1666-71.

¹² e.g. B.M. 294.k.25 and C.82.c.13, the latter illustrated by E. Almack, *Bibliography of the King's Book*, 1896, Binding illustration, No. 2; R. R. Holmes, *Specimens of . . . Bookbindings . . . from Windsor Castle*, 1893, pl. 34. There is another at Harvard. *EC.C.3804 E.26a.

¹³ p. 426.

¹⁴ Thirteen knights were installed on 15th April, and four foreign knights, including the future William III, had been installed "by dispensation" on April 10th. Four other knights, who had been elected while the Court was in exile, had died before they could be installed.

¹⁵ P.R.O. LC.5.39 p. 258.

¹⁶ *Kungliga Bookband*, 1962, No. 53.

¹⁷ P.R.O. LC.9.271 f.127a and f.187a.

leather survivor of the 1663 copies of the Statutes also bears the large royal arms block with supporters and not the Charles II cypher. The "flower pot" tool used in the corners of these covers does not appear elsewhere among the Mearne group of tools, and it may be that Dean Ryves commissioned these 1663 copies of the Statutes elsewhere. The other copies of the Statutes which I know with the cypher of Charles II are all from the Mearne bindery. Add. MS. 6291 in the British Museum has a leaf with the painted arms of John Maitland, Duke of Lauderdale, who was installed by proxy on 3 June 1672. This may be one of "five vollum of Statutes of the order of the garter att fifty shillings a booke" for which Samuel Mearne submitted his bill a year later,¹⁸ for earlier in the same account occurs "For one Statue [*sic*] of the Order of the Garter for the Marquis of Worcester", also at fifty shillings,¹⁹ and he was installed on the same day as Lauderdale. One of the five does not seem to have been used for another ten years, however, as an almost identical binding in the Pierpont Morgan Library has a leaf with the arms of the third Duke of Hamilton who became a Knight of the Garter on 25 September 1682 and was installed in November of that year. Meanwhile the Statutes received by Thomas Osborne, Duke of Leeds at his installation in April 1677 were bound in a slightly simpler style, though decorated with the Mearne tools.²⁰ If the three further books of statutes supplied by Mearne to the Dean of Windsor (again at £2 10s. each) were for future use as required, the Duke of Leeds's copy could have been one of these. For the remainder of the 17th century, however, the Statutes for the newly appointed Knights do not seem to have been provided through the Great Wardrobe and no longer appear in the accounts. At least one other design was in use in Charles II's reign, this time with the royal arms in a later version as well as the crowned Cs, but the provenance of this copy among the Astor books at the Bodleian cannot be determined.

¹⁸ P.R.O. LC.9.273 f.136.

¹⁹ f.114b.

²⁰ British Museum, Egerton MS. 3375.

SOME MONUMENTS IN ST GEORGE'S CHAPEL

II. ANNE AND GEORGE BRUDENELL

(See Plate VIII)

By SHELAGH BOND

The Brudenells are a Northamptonshire family who, for the last four centuries, have lived at Deene Park in the north east of that county. Edmund Brudenell was the first to have a distinguished career and, as king's attorney in the Court of King's Bench, he sat in judgement on the ruffians who robbed Geoffrey Chaucer in 1390. The best-known member of the family is probably the 7th Earl of Cardigan who led the famous charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava in 1854. For much of the 18th and 19th centuries, Brudenells were closely linked with the Court, holding such appointments as equerry, gentleman of the horse, and master of the buckhounds; their wives served as women of the bedchamber. Two monuments in St George's Chapel commemorate members of this family—Robert Brudenell, son of the 3rd Earl of Cardigan, and Anne, his wife.

Robert, born in 1726, educated at Winchester and Oriel College, Oxford, was gazetted as an ensign in the First Regiment of Foot in 1748. After his brother, George, had been appointed Governor of Windsor Castle in 1751 and installed a Knight of the Garter the next year, Robert served under him as Deputy Governor of the Castle from 1752 onwards. He was also a Member of Parliament for the pocket boroughs of Great Bedwyn from 1756 to 1761 and of Marlborough from 1761 to 1768. On 17 January 1759 he married Anne, daughter of Sir Cecil Bisshopp, Bart., of Parham Park in Sussex. Anne was appointed two years later to the post of woman of the bedchamber to Queen Charlotte, upon her first coming to England and she continued to serve the Queen until her death in 1803.

Honours and appointments came thick and fast for Robert during the rest of his short life.—Governor of Cowes Castle in 1760, groom of the bedchamber to the Duke of York whose train he carried in the coronation in 1761, A.D.C. to the King, commander of the Sixteenth Regiment of Foot in Ireland in 1763, and vice-chamberlain of the Queen's household in about 1767. It was in his lodgings in Windsor Castle that he died of a fever in 1768 at the age of 41.

Robert was buried on the south side of the nave, and his monument was erected in the Urswick Chapel in 1769, or soon after. There it stayed for nearly half a century, but was moved first to the east wall of the south end of the ambulatory in 1827, and finally, in 1926, to its present position on the west wall of the ambulatory. Anne's monument is on the wall opposite that of her husband.

Both these monuments are in white marble on a black marble background, and both are in the same neo-classical style, which became highly fashionable during the second half of the 18th century. This style derived its inspiration from Greek art; and it was an attempt to recapture "the noble simplicity and tranquil greatness" which Winckelmann in 1763, in his *History of Ancient Art*, had considered to be the hallmark of antiquity. Anne's monument was the work of the celebrated artist, John Flaxman (1755-1826) who during his lifetime enjoyed a European reputation. He worked first for Wedgwood, who was using neo-classical design to great effect in his "Etruscan" ware. Flaxman visited Italy and, upon his return, devoted himself almost entirely to monuments. The monument to Anne Brudenell cost 100 guineas (with a further £14 17s. 3d. for packing and fixing) and was erected in 1805. Like that of her husband, it is in low relief, with classical symbolism.

The Inscriptions

Near this Place are Deposited the Remains of the HONORABLE COLONEL ROBERT BRUDENELL Son of the late EARL of CARDIGAN, Who in the Forty Second Year of His Age in Windsor Castle (of which He was Deputy Governor under His Brother the DUKE of MONTAGU) Died of a Fever, on the 20th of October 1768. He was Vice Chamberlain to the Queen, and Colonel of the fourth Regiment of Foot &c. The Propriety of His Conduct Did Honour to His Noble Birth, and recommended Him to the Royal Favour; Which Graciously continued to His Children. In His Nature He was Amiable, Social, and Friendly; Of Universal Benevolence, and Singular Sincerity. Gracefull and Brave He was an Ornament to the Court and Army. How much He was beloved let the Tears of His Friends; The concern of all that knew Him; Let His Widow's Sorrow Attest: She, unable to pour forth Her Grief, Hath laid it up in Her Heart, together with the Remembrance of Her ever Honoured Husband; And to His loved Memory She devotes this Tablet.

NEAR THIS PLACE IN THE SAME VAULT WITH THE HONORABLE ROBERT BRUDENELL. SON OF GEORGE EARL OF CARDIGAN ARE DEPOSITED THE REMAINS OF ANNE BRUDENELL HIS WIFE. ONE OF THE DAUGHTERS OF SIR CECIL BISSHOPP BART OF PARHAM PARK IN THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX. SHE DEPARTED THIS LIFE OCTOBER 1ST 1803. AGED 75 YEARS. WHEN THE EAR HEARD HER THEN IT BLESSED HER. WHEN THE EYE SAW HER IT GAVE WITNESS TO HER. BECAUSE SHE DELIVERED THE POOR THAT CRY'D, AND THE FATHERLESS THAT HAD NONE TO HELP HIM. THE BLESSING OF HIM THAT WAS READY TO PERISH CAME UPON HER. AND SHE CAUSED THE WIDOW'S HEART TO SING FOR JOY. THIS MONUMENT IS ERECTED TO HER MEMORY BY HER ONLY SON AND DAUGHTER ROBERT AND AUGUSTA BRUDENELL. AS A SMALL MEMORIAL OF AFFECTIONATE GRATITUDE TO THE BEST OF MOTHERS.

See Joan Wake, *The Brudenells of Deane* (1953); Edward Croft-Murray "An Account book of John Flaxman, R.A.", *Walpole Society*, xxviii; K.A. Esdaile, *English Church Monuments, 1510-1840* (1946); Shelagh M. Bond, *The Monuments of St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle* (1958).



PLATE I
The Windsor Festival, 1969.

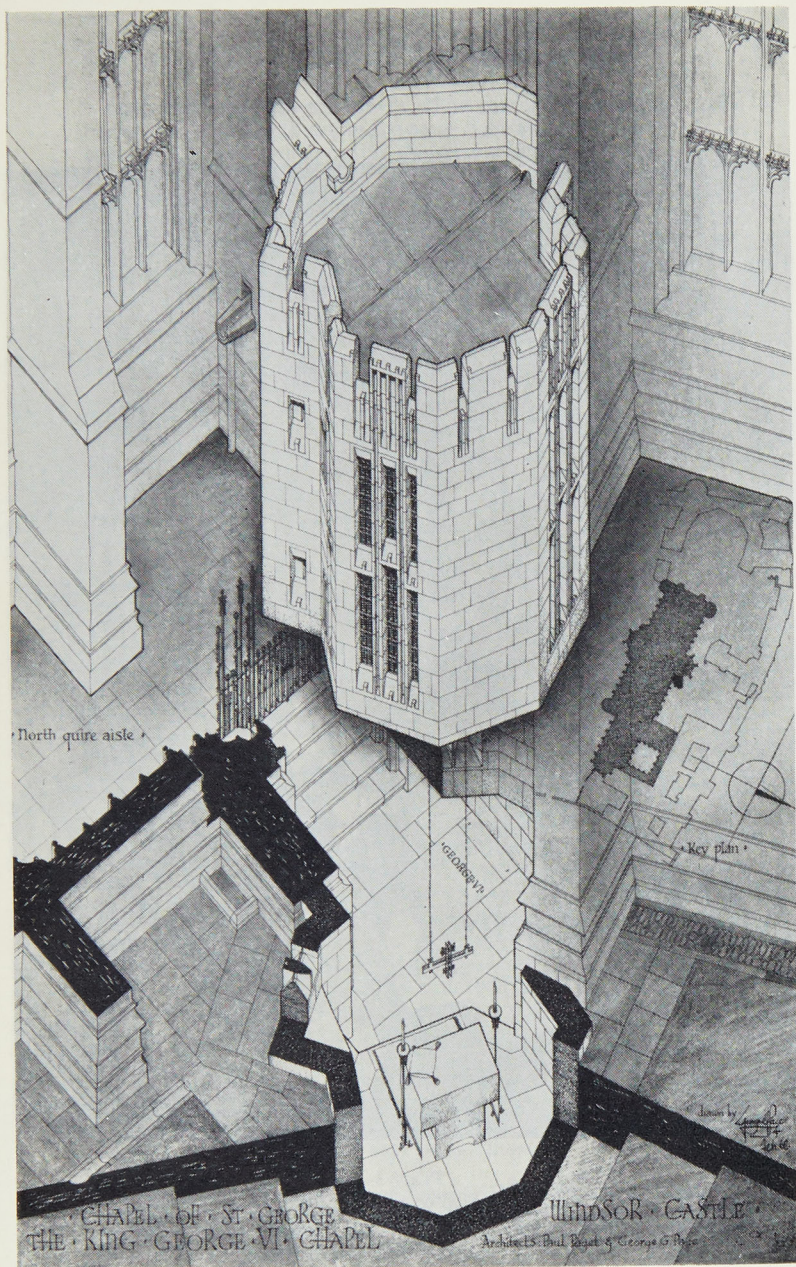


PLATE II

King George VI Memorial Chapel: the cut-away axonometric projection.

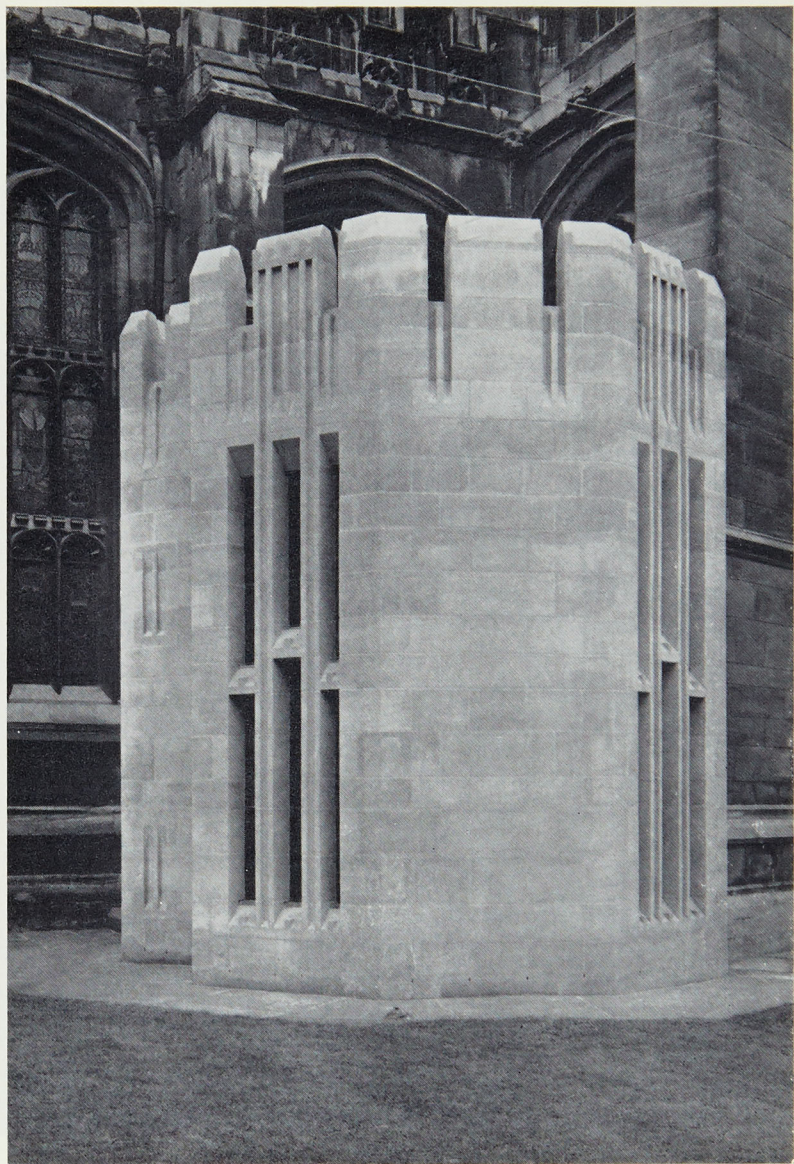


PLATE III
King George VI Memorial Chapel: exterior.

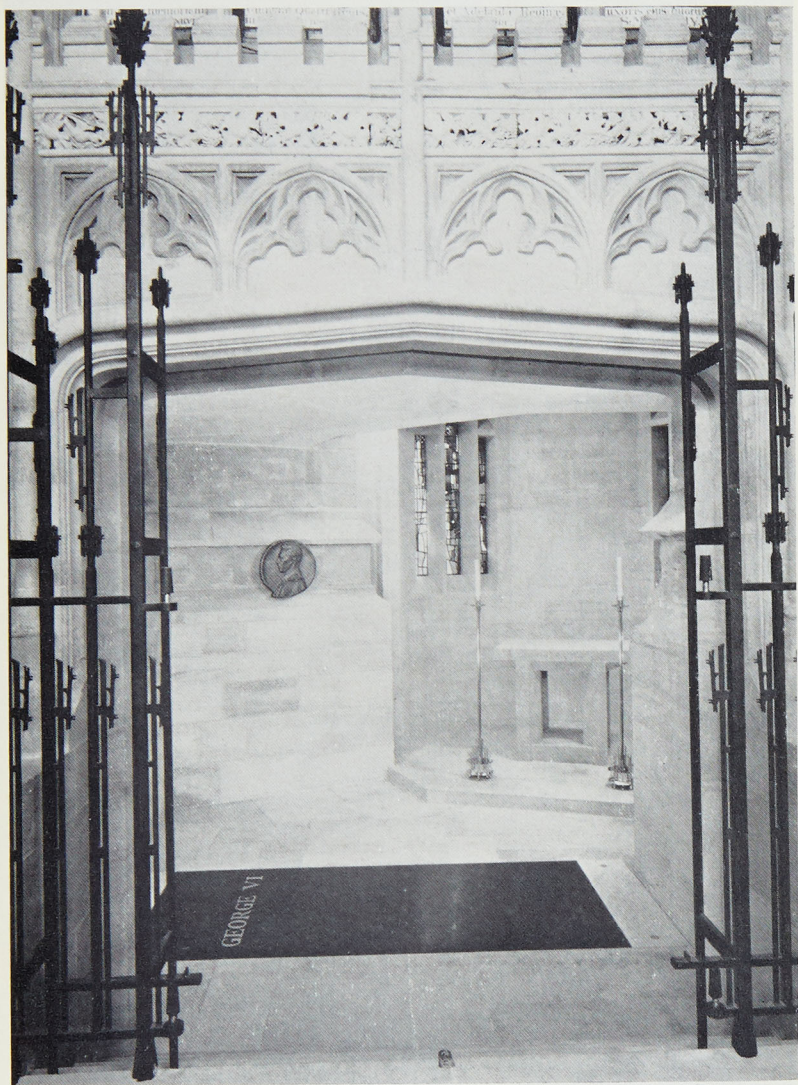


PLATE IV

King George VI Memorial Chapel: the inner mortuary chapel and the outer liturgical chapel.

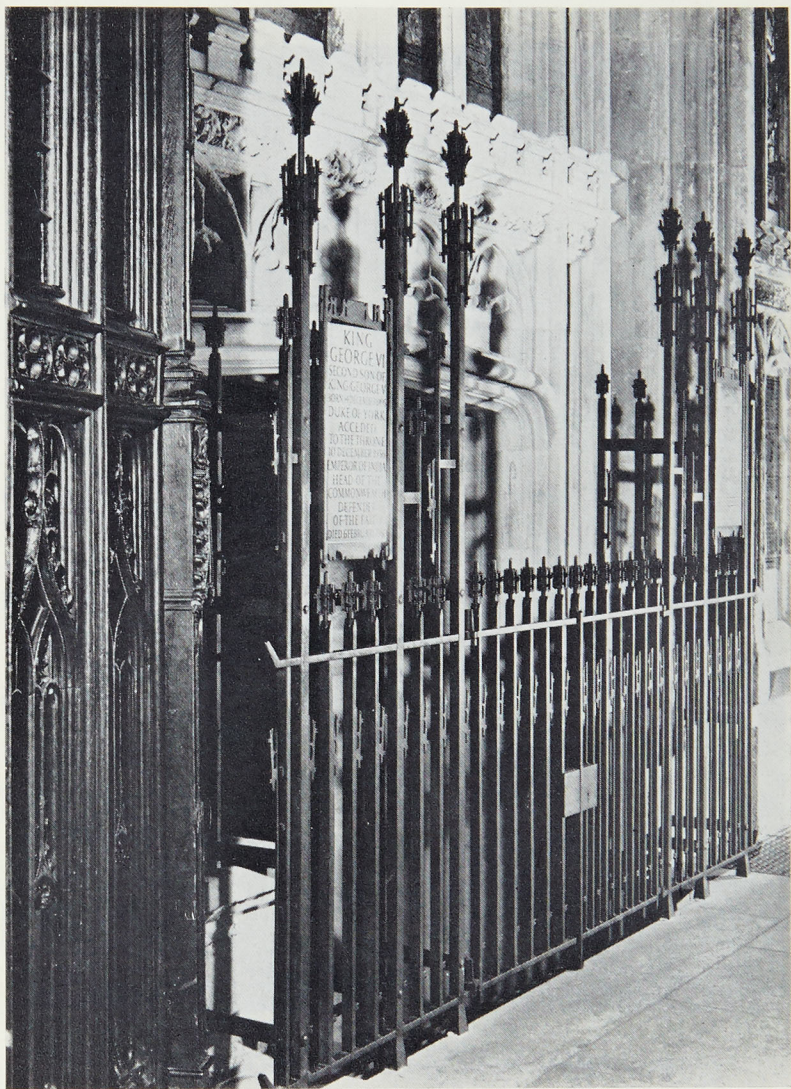


PLATE V

King George VI Memorial Chapel: wrought iron screen and gates.



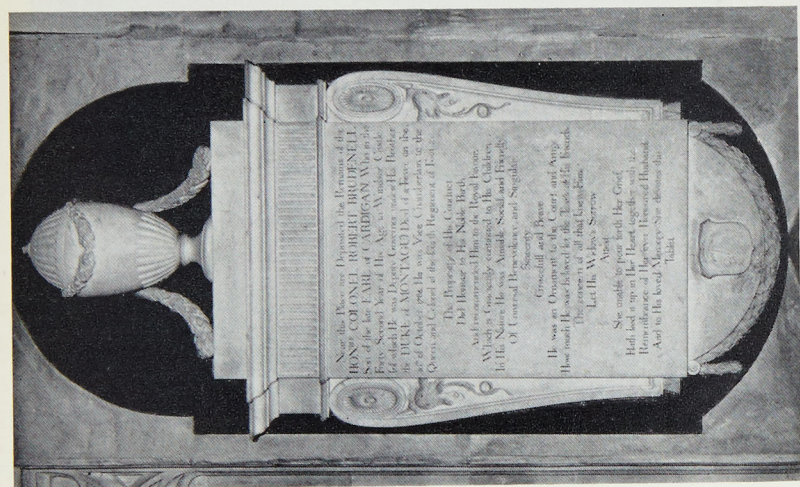
PLATE VI

Dean Wren with the Red Book of the Order of the Garter.



PLATE VII

The *Liber Aureus* of the Order of the Garter.



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, of which the first part was published in last year's Report.

(continued)

II

Sunday Schools seem to have been Yorke's principal weapon in the effort to improve parochial care. He learned of the work of Robert Raikes at Gloucester and he was buying tracts and ABC catechisms at the outset of his Ely episcopate. The rural deans had made returns about the number of schools in 1782—and very few there were—but it was not until 1786 that activity began.¹ The bishop then proposed to a number of reliable clergy in various centres (Caesar Morgan at Ely, Richard Oswin at Wisbech, Abraham Jobson at March, H. M. Coulthurst of Sidney Sussex for the town of Cambridge) the raising of subscriptions for a Sunday School in their area, to which he would contribute five guineas and the wages of a dame for at least a time. The idea caught on, despite local jealousies and disputes as to the purpose the schools were to serve. Caesar Morgan described his own activities in Ely:

Sunday Schools are promising. I attend one or more of them every Sunday and have heard most of them say the Lord's prayer. I shall next proceed to the Creed and so on to the ten commandments. As I keep a regular list of their performances I shall by that means be able to note their progress to observe if their endeavours should abate. At present there is so much zeal excited among them that those parents or brothers or sisters that can read instruct them at their leisure hours in the course of the week, by which their progress is very considerably accelerated. Many children, particularly girls, who go to common day schools, accompany the children of the Sunday School to church, by which the benefit is in one respect more widely extended and the effect upon the minds of the public encreased. We have provided a number of seats for the accommodation of the children during the sermon which are placed on the north side of the cathedral. So large a collection of boys and girls with their respective instructors constitute a very

¹ Ely B/6/1

striking and affecting part of the congregation. I have preached once in the cathedral since the establishment of Sunday Schools, when I took the occasion to discourse upon the advantages of real education and endeavoured to impress upon the poor the duty of sending their children to Sunday School if they could not afford them a more regular education.

Before the 1787 visitation the bishop was urging the establishment of similar schools in the country parishes and using the rural deans to follow up his orders. No doubt there was good reason for this (the bishop's convictions apart) in the need to answer the criticisms of the church at this time being voiced by a group of Cambridge clergy, whose leader was Charles Simeon, fellow of King's and since 1782 incumbent of Holy Trinity in Cambridge.

In May, 1786 Caesar Morgan reported:

Mr. Barnes shewed me a long letter which he some time ago received from Mr. Simeon written in very saintly phrase in which he acquainted him with his intention of doing duty at Haddenham on the Sunday evening subsequent to the date of the letter and at Witcham on the Monday evening. Mr. Barnes returned for answer that he could not permit him the use of the Church as your lordship did not approve of it. Mr. Barnes soon received another letter from Mr. Simeon in which he says 'To the news you send me I can only reply with Eli "It is the Lord; let him do what seemeth him good",' with more in the same style. As he met with the same repulse at Haddenham it was no small disappointment to the Methodists of the surrounding country, among whom regular notice had been circulated of Mr. Simeon's intended visit.

Worse, from the point of view of constituted authority, was still to come, for early in 1787 Simeon wished to set up an evening lecture in the parish and was met with great opposition from the parishioners, who tried to set up a rival lecturer and appealed to the bishop to intervene.¹

The church is nearly filled with dissenters from all parts, and if Mr. Simeon should be chose lecturer the church will no longer remain as such but will be converted into a mere meeting house.

Yorke was diplomatic enough to smooth the quarrel. He persuaded Simeon to confine himself to lectures on the catechism for children and servants, instead of the third service, and induced the parishioners in return to pay him proper respect.

It is often said that Simeon and his evangelicals were victimised by Yorke, but such evidence as I have seen shews that it was incumbents who refused to receive Simeon's followers as curates, even though the bishop recommended them.

¹ Ely B6/1/9.

In 1802, Thomas Thomason applied to Martin Hogg the incumbent, for the curacy of Little Shelford. Hogg wrote to the bishop "Mr. Thomason is resident in Shelford and keeps a school. Mr. Thomason has already the curacy of Stapleford, about a mile and a half from Shelford, and occasionally assists Mr. Simeon in Cambridge. Mr. Thomason is certainly the respectable person represented by your lordship, but I have some reason to think, from his intimate connection with Mr. Simeon, he has not the wishes of the leading families of the parish." The bishop told Hogg that duty had been neglected, but Hogg said "No—he has Mr. Hornbuckle, a fellow of Trinity as a temporary curate. Two clergymen are resident—one a married man and keeping a school—that are particularly attentive to the comfort and instruction of the children of poor people and who have established a Sunday School and a school of Industry in Great Shelford to which the children of Little Shelford have admittance."

In 1805, at Whittlesea, Mr. Bourn, a proposed curate has good scholarship and would reside and improve himself at Cambridge. The Bishop disapproves and suggests a man (Evans) to whom the incumbent, Christopher Holworthy, objects. "In my other parish of Bourne he has a few followers who would rather bring him home to them than attend him at a greater distance. Of these he has solicited and obtained a subscription of £15 a year, in addition to what I should allow him as my curate, but excepting those few whose preference runs in favour of Barn preachers a large majority of the inhabitants of Bourne who are regular churchgoers are averse to receive him on account of his low and eccentric mode of haranguing his congregation."

It seems that Yorke made every possible effort to use such zealous clergymen as were available to him, whatever the label they wore, that was reconcilable with the human circumstances which he found. In this he shewed himself, as in so many other fields, an eminently sensible and able administrator. Indeed the one serious and really rather costly error he made was in the matter of the election to the mastership of Peterhouse in 1787. By the college statutes two names were to be presented to the bishop for his choice and Yorke, liking neither name, chose to regard the nominations as irregular and named a third, Daniel Longmire. The fellows of Peterhouse then appealed to the King's Bench, which ordered Yorke to appoint from the two original names and in revenge he chose Barnes, a fellow of King's whose name had originally been put forward merely to exclude Longmire. The story is an unpleasing one and it seems that Yorke was persuaded by liking for Longmire into a disregard for justice and common sense which was to make him decidedly unpopular in the University. He himself realised it and thought he had fallen victim to college politics; "My motives were of the best, though my conduct was ill advised and too candid" he told his nephew.¹

¹ The Peterhouse dispute is discussed at length by D. A. Winstanley, *Unreformed Cambridge*, 1935, 283-94. Add. ms. 35391, f. 122.

It has been pointed out by various writers that the appointment of James Yorke to the See of Ely greatly strengthened the influence of his family in the county and the Isle, where they were extensive and influential landowners. Certainly it seems true that parliamentary elections went in favour of the Yorke candidates after 1780 and that this was due in some degree to the Bishop. Robert Masters in 1790 remarked that the bishop had no need to be dissatisfied with his conduct in the recent election, for he had been continually attentive to the bishop's nephew and "had engaged to appear at the nomination at Cambridge my son and my neighbours; went myself, tho' ill, and after standing two hours in the Hall and partaking of a noisy dinner returned much worse in the evening." The peculiar situation of the bishop, with his franchise, enabled him to exercise even more influence than was usual for bishops and made him more alive than others to the pressing need for the maintenance of order. It was this which led him to write regularly to his nephew the Lord Lieutenant, seeking new justices in under-served areas, as in May 1795:

Permit me to request that you will take any opportunity the most convenient to you to ask the Chancellor's permission in my name to open the Commission for the Isle and Indorse it with some fresh names to supply the place of magistrates deceased. Your Lordship is no stranger to the deficiency at Wisbech, Whittlesey & Thorney, nor to the description of the following gentlemen I mean to introduce if they will act, as I have reason to think they are disposed to do.

- Rev. Mr. Abraham Jobson, March
- x Rev. Mr. John Girdlestone, Thorney
- Rev. Mr. Wm. Walker, Wisbech
- x —Wing esqr, Thorney
- Lewen esqr, Chatteris

Those marked with a x refer themselves to the Duke of Bedford for his consent. I mentioned their reference to his Grace & also the want in that part of the Isle of such assistance. He promised to consider of it.¹

He preached a sermon in November of this year (duly reported by his wife) in support of the Lord Lieutenant's campaign against unrest.² The bishop's action during the threatened famine riots of September 1795, strongly supported by his nephew's promptitude, was an admirable blend of foresight and humanity. His wife described it vividly and he himself, reporting more soberly to his nephew, shewed clearly where his sympathies lay. Mrs. Yorke wrote:

About the riots at Ely, the Truth is that last Tuesday a tumultuous mob of men, women and children, having been assembled by the sound of a horn between 9 and 10 at night proceeded to the house of the principal farmer of this place, whom they

¹ Add. ms. 35391, f. 266.

² Bedford L30/9.

had threatened before by sticking up papers on his barns—amounting in number to about 200, and insisted upon having corn and flour etc. at lower prices. He being much alarmed, sent for the magistrates and after some difficulty and the mob saying something amongst each other about calling on the Bishop, they dispersed, satisfied with the promise of the farmer to send off his wagon that night to Cambridge for flour.

The distress was a real one, for from want of wind no corn could be ground, and difficulty not having been foreseen, no flour was provided, and when it did arrive in the wagon the quantity was not adequate to the demand.

Potatoes therefore were ordered for sale at a certain and low price and the poor informed of it by handbills. On Thursday night the horn was again sounded, but no mob assembled, yet seditious fellows were found to be sowing the seeds of discord and talking of inviting in the neighbouring parishes to riot. On Friday more wheat—or flour, I should say—was secured from Swaffham, and bills stuck up that it would be sold at a moderate price by the gentlemen at the Town Hall on the Market Day, when rioting was expected. But all passed off quietly, though the deficiency of supply still continued.

On Sunday however, happily the barges all came well-laden from Cambridge. In the meantime advices had been sent to our Lord Lieutenant, who is very kind and zealous, and at the request of our magistrates is securing a troop of horse to keep us in order for some weeks. I must say that the bishop being here has been extremely fortunate for the town, and had his advice been taken sooner it would have been more so, but by neglecting it the farmers have allowed clamour and insult to obtain what real necessity could not. This is a bad lesson to our poor at all times, particularly now. But we had not much reason to be alarmed in this town. Indeed, as to the Bishop, he is extremely popular and all the measures that have been taken for the relief of the place are imputed to him. In the meantime permission has come down from the Duke of York to our magistrates to send for troops from Mildenhall, not far off, if wanted.¹

Unrest in the county was increased by the presence of Irish labourers drifting from harvest work to drainage jobs and spreading dissension, by wandering soldiers and by the bye-products of enclosures and similar works. The gaols were full and Ely no less than the rest. The bishop felt keenly his own responsibility for it and for the peace of the Isle. For this reason he was in constant touch with clerical magistrates like Caesar Morgan and Robert Nasmith, who in 1802 replied shrewdly to the bishop's suggestion that more magistrates should be appointed:

It appears to me desirable to have one or more laymen among us, as our being All Clerks has a tendency to render us unpopular.

¹ *Ibid.*

There was some truth in the apology made by an elector to Mr. Yorke for having when drunk reproached him with the number of parsons made J.P. that he spoke not his own sentiments but what he heard from the gentlemen of the country. This gentry of the Hundred of Wisbech consists of men who occupy their own estates, many of whom possess considerable property, but scarcely one amongst them has had a liberal education. Still I submit to your Lordship's superior judgment the expedience of selecting a few of this body for magistrates. My knowledge of them is too superficial to hazard a recommendation.¹

The formation of companies of volunteers was another device to ensure tranquillity, and Yorke was a great patron of these military associations. Mrs. Yorke's letters are full of officers calling, military concerts and exhibitions of broadsword exercise.

It was inevitable that the war-like atmosphere should breed suspicions of sedition among some clergy, schoolmasters and non-conformists. Some clergymen preached sermons alleged to be disloyal, like George Burgess, curate of Whittlesey, who on the Fast Day, 8 April 1797, "expatiated very long upon equality and was not less than an hour in his sermon, whereas at other times he seldom preaches more than $\frac{1}{4}$ hour and that so low the congregation cannot hear him". He sent a copy of the sermon to Yorke, who soothingly told him "to your principles of general education I decidedly agree. And I hold in high regard those of our profession who inculcate the benefits of it from the pulpit and by parochial attention".² In the following year however he was moved, presumably by government, to investigate allegations that schoolmasters and others were disseminating seditious opinions and the rural deans were asked to make returns about the schools and the books they used. Not many of their returns have survived, and those of minor interest, but the Revd. Abraham Jobson's account of his chapelry of March is very well worth quoting:³

March. July 14th 1798.

Revd. Sir,

Agreeably to the wish of the Bishop I beg to present you with the State of the Schools within this hamlet.

Mr. Gilbert Miller has the Free School here & teaches in that Establishment 35 Boys & has generally about 10 other Scholars.

Mr. John Partridge teaches about 30 Children from 4 to 14 years of Age.

John Massey teaches about 50 Children from 5 to 15 years of Age.

William Miller teaches about 30 Children.

¹ Ely, H/2/11.

² Ely, H/2/7-11.

³ *Ibid.*, B/6/1/7.

Mrs. Corthorn teaches about 25 Children, all Girls, from 4 to fourteen Years of Age.

Mrs. Cole teaches generally about 40 Children, Boys & Girls, from 4 to 10 Years of Age.

Mrs. Rust teaches about 12 Children 7 of which are paid for by Mrs. Proby, the Rector's Lady.

All the above Masters & Mistresses are of our established Religion & regularly teach all their Children our Church Catechism & the different Collects for each Sunday, besides the Bible & other *proper* Books. The Two first Masters are enrolled among our Loyal Military Association, & all the said Teachers are *respectable* & *decent* in the common Line of Instructors.

Besides the above we have another School consisting chiefly of Boarders, & taught by the two Miss Smiths, Daughters of the late Mr. Smith of Stonea. They are of our Dissenters, but I consider them pious, good Women. They teach about 40 Boys & Girls, from about 5 to 14 Years of Age. They teach in the usual School Books, but inculcate neither our Church Catechism nor any particular Tenets of the Teacher. They are attentive to the Bible & Testament & make it a point that all their Children shall be able to repeat the Ten Commandments. They never inculcate civil Principles, but wish our Government may stand as long as the world.

None of the above Teachers have any Licence & much hope that they shall not be called upon to pay for one.

On the whole the State of the Schools—the Morals—The Civil & Religious Principles of the generality of this Division of the Rectory are such as the *Bishop will much approve* & such as I hope will be a source of Comfort to myself both in this & the next World. I beg you to give my dutiful Respects to the Bishop & I am Revd. Sir,

Your most obedient & humble Servant,

Abraham Jobson.

Revd. Mr. Waddington.

On this optimistic note Yorke must be left, echoing the obituary in the *Gentleman's Magazine* at his death: "... during his superintendence of the diocese, by example and exhortation to the clergy, especially with respect to residence the Isle of Ely had much improved in morals, in social order & in general felicity."¹

¹ *Gentleman's Magazine* 1808 part 2, p. 856.

LIST OF NEW MEMBERS, 1968-69

Friends of St George's

- Arter, Mrs. E. M.
 L Ashburton, The Lord, K.G.,
 K.C.V.O.
 Astbury, T. N.
 L Beloe, R. Gowan
 Bidwell, Mrs. W.
 Blake, Mrs. P.
 Blake, T. I. H.
 Bogart, Miss L. L.
 Booth, Mrs. B. E.
 L Boss, Mrs. W. G.
 Boundy, Miss A.
 Boundy, Miss D.
 Bourne-May, Mrs. G.
 Bowry, P. M., L.I.O.B.
 *Brimelow, E.
 *Brimelow, Mrs. E.
 L Brocklehurst, Mrs. J. M. C.
 L Broke Freeman, Mrs. M.
 *Brown, Miss R.
 Burrows, Mrs. H. M.
 Callender, Miss P.
 Christelow, C.
 Clifton, Mrs. V. P.
 Cooke, M. P.
 Corke, Miss R. O.
 Cummins, J.
 Daubon, Mrs. E. C.
 L Davies, F. E.
 Deakins, D. E.
 L De Sausmarez, Mrs. R. P. S.
 de Winton, Mrs. J. M.
 Duckett, A. W.
 Dudley-Smith, Miss P.
 Dunne Smith, Miss P.
 L Edgley, Lady
 L Eliot, G. P.
 Evens, Mrs. N. M.
 Filer, Mrs. M. J.
 Foott, Mrs. A.
 Fowler, Mrs. A. F. V.
 Francis, C. J.
 L Frost, Mrs. B. C.
 Gardner-Medwin, Mrs. D.
 Gaspard, Miss J.
 Golightly, R. M.
 *Greg, Major O. M., T.D.
 *Greg, Mrs. O. M.
 Grout, L.
 Gunn, R. M. B.
 Herd, Alderman C.
 *Hezlett, N. S. M.
 Hicks, Miss R., B.Sc.
 Higham, Mrs. D.A.
 L Hine, J. H.
 Hollands, J. D.
 Hoover, Mrs. J. E.
 Hope, Mrs. G. M.
 Hughes, J. B.
 Hughes, Mrs. J. B.
 Humphries, P.
 Humphries, Mrs. A. P.
 *Huntley, I. R.
 L Hustler, Miss D., M.B.E.
 Ireland, N. C.
 Johnson, G. R.
 Johnson, Mrs. G. R.
 Johnson, Miss H. R.
 Jolliffe, Mrs. C.
 Jones, Mrs. R. E.
 *Kay, Miss M.
 Kent, Miss D. R.
 Kimber, C. E.
 Kirkby, Alderman T. W.
 Lacey, Miss K.
 Lee, B. N.
 Lewis, Mrs. C.
 Lindsay, J.
 Lindsay, J.
 L *Llewelyn Brown, Major General R.,
 C.B., C.B.E.
 Lloyd, E. E.
 Mackay, Miss M. C.
 McRae, Mrs. L. M.
 Mercer, Mrs. S. R.
 Meredith, A.C., M.C.
 Merrills, Mrs. E.
 L Miller, Mrs. E. J.
 Millett, Mrs. J. D.
 Milrè, Y. A.
 Moore, H.
 Moore, Mrs. H.
 Morris, B. S.
 L Murden, Mrs. M. L.
 Naesmyth of Posso, Mrs.
 Nisbett, Mrs. B.
 O'Ferrall, A. B.
 L Ollivant, Mrs. M. S.
 Ormsby, D. S.
 Outhwaite, Miss F.
 Palmer, Mrs. M. E.
 Pearce, Miss J., M.B.E., M.A.

- Pellatt-Shand, A.R., S.E.N.,
L.M.R.S.H., A.I.T.V.
*Penfold, P. J.
Pinder, Mrs. A. T.
Price, Miss M. R.
Prince, Miss M.
LRoberts, Mrs. T. T.
Robson, P. J. F.
Rowley, Mrs. K. M.
Russell, Miss G. A.
Russell, Dr. M. H.
Ryan, M. W.
Saddington, Mrs. C. M. M.
Shear, C.
Shields, J. B.
*Simpson, E. H.
*Simpson, Mrs. E. H.
*Smedley, E.
Spencer-Twigger, L. J., A.C.P., J.P.
Sutcliffe, Mrs. V. G.
Teare, Capt. A. E. H.
LTheed, W. D. L.
LThompson, Miss M. S.
Tolhurst, Mrs. J.
Townsend, Miss P.
LTrood, N. T.
*Venning, Lt.-Col. D. R.
*Venning, Mrs. D. R.
Vollmer, G. R.
Vollmer, Mrs. G. R.
Waller, Mrs. G.
Ware, Miss P. E.
LWest, L. C.
White, Mrs. R. A.
LWhitehouse, B. P.
Whitmee, Miss M.
Wilberforce, Colonel M.
Wilberforce, Mrs. M.
LWillcox, Mrs. C.
LWillcox, Mrs. N.
LWilliams, E. F.
Williams, J. L. G.
Williams, J. M.
Willink, Mrs. A. M.
LWood, Miss E. F.
LWrey, Mrs. D.
*Wright, Mrs. S. M.

Members who have now become Life Members of the Society

- Buell, W. C.
Fenton, J. H.
Frost, B. C.
Gilbert, Mrs. J. O.
Hammond, R. D.
Marriott, J. E.
Mitchell-Fox, Mrs.
Round, Miss V.
Shotter, Miss N. O.

Descendants of the Knights of the Garter

- Barnard-Smith, R. B.
Beaumont, Miss C.
LCavell, Prebendary J. K.
LCheese, Mrs. F. B.
Gittins, R. S.
*Gould, D. R.
Haviland, J. V.
Howse, Mrs. E. M.
Hull, Mrs. D.
*Penfold, Mrs. P. J.
LPenny, C. H. R.
LPenny, J. R.
LPenny, S. R.
Salter, The Rev. A. T. J.
*Skey, Mrs. E. D. D.

American Friends

- LBethune, Miss A. M.
LBurgner, W. C., Jr.
Catt, F. N.
LClark, R. W. Jr.
LMilburn, W. G., K.S.G.
LMiller, H. W.
Moss, G. H., Jr.
Moss, G. H., III
Nulty, Mrs. L. F.
Riggle, R. E.
Stillman, J. R., Jr.
Stillman, Mrs. J. R.
Warren, Miss C. A.
LWilliams, Dr. M. L.

American Descendants

L Aurelius, B. F.	L Harrington, Mrs. C.
L Barry, Mrs. J. H.	L Harrington, Miss C.
L Blalock, Mrs. T. A.	L Hill, Mrs. L. A.
L Bowles, Mrs. T. A.	L Irwin, Miss A. L.
L Bowman, Mrs. W. C.	L Johnson, A. M.
L Butt, A. J.	L Johnson, J. M.
L Campbell, Mrs. L. E.	L Lain, Miss N.
L Carney, Mrs. H. M.	L Little, Mrs. Y. W.
L Chamlee, Mrs. R.	L Lockey, Miss G. A.
L Conley, F. O.	L Loe, Mrs. D. E.
L Corbitt, Mrs. J. S.	L McRae, Miss N. J.
L Cornett, R. F., Jr.	L Nation, Mrs. H. R.
L Crichton, Miss A. R.	L Neel, Mrs. N. M.
L Fitch, Mrs. B. F.	L Peterson, Mrs. J. C.
Foley, G. L.	L Rouse, Mrs. T. C.
L Forbes, Mrs. M. G.	L Volante, Mrs. D. R.
Foulke, C. H.	L Warfield, J. O., IV
L Gannon, Mrs. J. F.	L Wear, Mrs. J. W.
L Gillespie, J. D.	

Omitted last year

L Rushton, Mrs. W.

Overseas Members other than U.S.A.

<i>Australia</i>	<i>Ceylon</i>
L Casey, The Rt. Hon. Lord., K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., C.H., D.S.O., M.C., LL.D.	L Anawaratne, M. K.
L Day, A. J., M.R.C.O.G., F.R.C.S.	<i>France</i>
	Seay, F. M.
<i>Belgium</i>	<i>New Zealand</i>
de Pinchart de Liroux, Chevalier H.	Versalko, C. G.
L van de Mierop, P., L.M.	
<i>Canada</i>	<i>Zambia</i>
L Kirkpatrick, G. N.	Sullivan, J. H.
Kenney, R. M.	
Primak, N. D.	
Yates, Miss M. H.	

*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.

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.
Provision of kneelers; and carpet in the Choir Stalls.
A new dais for the Nave Altar.
A list of Sovereigns and Deans in the North Choir Aisle.

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, 1969

Year ended 30th September 1968					
£	£			£	£
15,189		Total of Accumulated Fund at 30th September, 1968	...	...	18,550
	1,657	Add: Life Membership Fees and Donations Received	...	...	1,438
	1,000	Gifts (10% of Annual Total)	...	...	30
		Profit on Sales of "The Romance of St George's Chapel"—			
		£	£		
		572	Sales	...	818
129	443	Less Printing Costs	...	...	684
				134	
	1,313	Profit on Sale of Investments	...	...	—
	4,099				1,602
3,361	738	738 Less: Decrease in Value of Investments	...	2,515	
		Loss on Sale of Investments	...	101	2,616
					1,014
£18,550		Total of Accumulated Fund at 30th September, 1969	...		£17,536
At 30th September, 1969, the Capital Fund consisted of:					
12,674		Quoted Investments (fixed interest) at Market Value	...	...	13,555
3,938		Balance with Barclays Bank Limited—Deposit Account	...	...	2,727
1,938		Unsold Copies of "The Romance of St George's Chapel" at cost	...	...	1,254
£18,550					£17,536

The General Fund at 30th September, 1969, consisted of:

Year ended 30th September 1968					
£	£			£	£
17,850		Quoted Investments, etc., at Market Value:			
		Deposits with Local Authorities	...	...	15,000
4,434		Fixed Interest Stocks	...	...	3,511
10,070		Ordinary Stocks and Shares	...	...	8,796
					27,307
32,354		Balances with Barclays Bank Limited:			
	1,456	Deposit Account	...	2,531	
	(51)	Current Account	...	817	
	1,405			3,348	
1,419	14	Cash in Hand	...	10	3,358
		Stocks at Cost:			
	303	Christmas Cards	...	293	
	56	Leaflets	...	86	
370	11	Badges	...	39	418
		Amounts Owing to the Society for:			
	741	Income Tax deducted from Dividends and Covenants	...	431	
769	28	Sales of Christmas Cards	...	111	542
					31,625
34,912		Less Sundry Creditors	...	...	24
62					£31,601
£34,850					

GENERAL FUND **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th SEPTEMBER, 1969**

<i>Year ended</i> 30th September 1968					
£	£			£	£
1,733		Income:			
304		Subscriptions			1,820
		Add Income Tax Recoverable in respect of Covenanted Subscriptions ...			284
2,037					2,104
3,653		Dividends, Interest and Income Tax Recovered			2,696
9,000		Gifts (90% of Annual Total)			270
118		Profit on Sale of Investments held on General Account (net) ...			—
					5,070
14,808		Office and Similar Expenditure:			
	388	Assistant Secretary and other Salaries		430	
	104	Miscellaneous Expenses and Clerical Assistance		136	
	87	Postages, Telephone, etc.		97	
	839	Printing and Stationery		794	
	37	Badges (net cost)		32	
	1,455			1,489	
		Deduct: Net Surplus on Sale of—			
	£			£	
		Christmas Cards		277	
	125	Less Corporation Tax		24	
				253	
968	487	362 Publications		432	685
					804
13,840					4,266
2,344		Decrease (1968 Increase) in Value of Investments			2,196
16,184		Total of Accumulated Fund at 30th September, 1968			2,070
29,618					34,850
					36,920
45,802		Restoration and Similar Expenditure:			
		Contribution towards cost of Stone Mason		1,125	
		Nave Furnishing		388	
		Carpet for Choir		40	
		Sign-board Painting		131	
		Re-wiring		3,282	
		Kneelers		316	
		Floodlighting		37	5,319
10,952					
£34,850		Total of Accumulated Fund at 30th September, 1968			£31,601

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 of the General Fund for the year ended 30th September, 1969, from the books, etc., and certify that they are in accordance therewith.

EACOTT STANDING & CO.,
8 Sheet Street,
Windsor, Berks.
21st October, 1969.

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

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 De L'Isle, V.C.
The Viscount Slim
The Duke of Northumberland

—

—

—

The Duke of Portland
The Marquess of Salisbury
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 Amory
The Viscount Brookeborough
The Viscount Cobham
The Viscount Montgomery
The Earl Mountbatten
The Duke of Beaufort

—

—

—

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.

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Volume IV, numbers 1-10

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The following items are indexed: *Titles* and *Authors* of all articles (excluding the Dean's Letter, and Notes and Comments) or, where confusion might arise, the subject, when this is not apparent in the title. Cross-references are employed. All *Plates* are indexed.

Entries in the Dean's Letter and in Notes and Comments relating to the *fabric of the Chapel*, *matters of historical or practical interest relating to the Chapel* (e.g. finance, services), *the life of the College* or the *Society* are indexed.

The following items are not indexed: statements of arrivals, departures, and deaths of members of the College, Knights of the Garter and other persons connected with the Chapel (usually in the Dean's Letter or in Notes and Comments); notes on membership, Committees, legacies, gifts, reports of Annual General Meetings, contents of the *Report* (usually in Notes and Comments); and the following recurring lists: Monographs, Work Undertaken by the Friends, Objects of the Society, Lists of new members, of Vice-presidents, the Committee and Officers. These are readily accessible under the appropriate years of the *Report*.

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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.

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

Signature.....

Date.....

The Society of the Friends of St George's

with which is amalgamated

The Association of the Descendants of

The Knights of the Garter

THE CURFEW TOWER, WINDSOR CASTLE

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

Subscriber's 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.

