

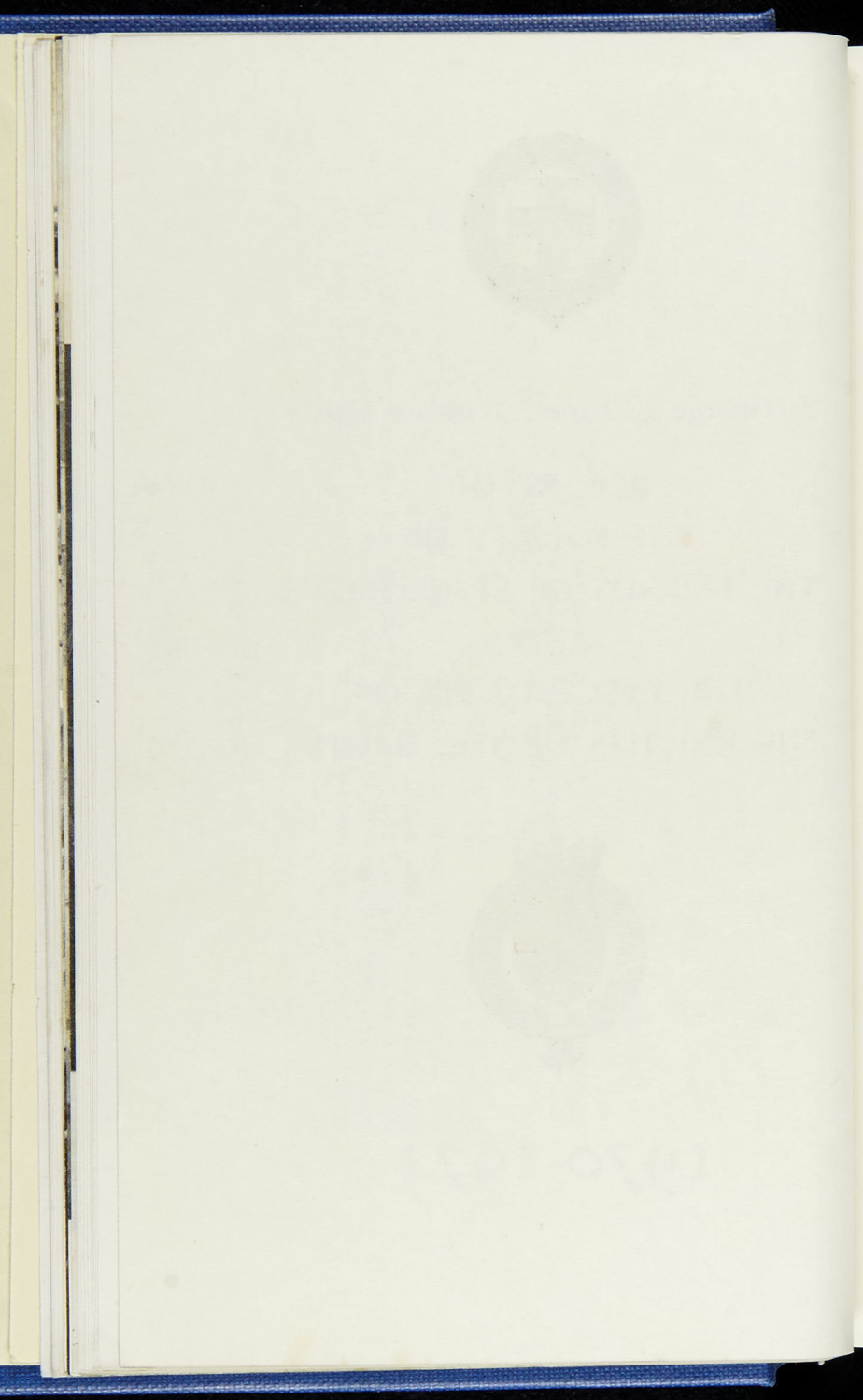


St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle

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



1970-1971





St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle

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THE DESCENDANTS OF
THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER



VOLUME V, No. 2
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1970—1971

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HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

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1971 THE EARL WALDEGRAVE; THE EARL OF LONGFORD; THE LORD BUTLE

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Note: The arrangement of the Banners of the Knights in the Choir is on p. 81

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THE DEAN'S LETTER

November 1971

MY DEAR FRIENDS,

In the short time since I was installed on 16th July as successor to Robin Woods, my wife and I have enjoyed meeting a number of those to whom this *Report* is sent, but only a small proportion of the large and increasing numbers enrolled as Friends of St George's and Descendants of the Knights of the Garter. We greatly look forward to getting to know many more of you in the future and, I hope, we shall see a large number at the next Annual General Meeting on Saturday, 20th May.

My previous appointment was at Norwich and, during the eleven and a half years I was there, I came to appreciate what an indispensable part the Friends of the Cathedral had contributed. Since coming to Windsor I soon realised that the same has been true of the Friends of St George's.

I realise how much impetus and encouragement has been given to the Society by my predecessor and friend, Robin Woods, and his wife. During his period of office as Dean he will be remembered for his imaginative initiative in establishing St George's House, for the part he played in accomplishing some of the most extensive restoration work here for a long time and for his help in organising the Windsor Festival. Robin Woods and his family were especially valued for their hospitality and kindness. I know that all who receive this *Report* will join in wishing them well for their work and home at Worcester. He is the kind of man it is difficult for a successor to keep pace with—I can only try!

I also know of the Society's indebtedness to Brigadier Morrison who resigned as Honorary Secretary at the last Annual General Meeting. As I write this letter, he is soon to leave for the United States, where he looks forward to meeting many of the strong contingent of our American supporters.

We are fortunate to have the services of Mr. T. W. Taylor as our new Honorary Secretary, who has already applied his ability with energy and initiative to the Society's affairs. Mr. Taylor recently retired as Area Manager of the National Westminster Bank at Slough after forty years' service. An active Churchman, he is the Deanery Financial Representative on the Oxford Diocesan Synod and a Churchwarden at Slough Parish Church. He served with the Grenadier Guards in the last war. He is a Liveryman and Freeman of the City of London and was awarded the O.B.E. for services in connection with the financial arrangements needed for the building and maintenance of the Chapel of that Order in St Paul's Cathedral. He is also actively associated with the Samaritan in Slough and with Crime Prevention—so we are in good hands.

St George's has seen a number of changes over this past year. Viscount Portal, who was installed as a Knight of the Garter in 1946, died on the 22nd April 1971. Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Charles Elworthy became the new Governor of the Castle in

May. He and Lady Elworthy have already taken an active and generous part in the life of the community here. Lt.-Colonel Charles Harvey and Lt.-Colonel Arthur Clark (both of whom are married) were installed as Military Knights in February and September respectively. Mr. Derek McCulloch was installed as a Lay Clerk in January 1971, and Mr. Nigel Dixon in September. Mr. Nigel Perrin, who was appointed a Lay Clerk a year ago, retired in October.

Those who have come to know St George's House, and this includes a number of Friends, will be sad to know that Miss Barbara Morgan retired from the post of Domestic Bursar at the beginning of September. Miss Suzanne Walker, who has been Secretary to the Duke of Edinburgh's study groups in the U.K., has been appointed Bursar and takes up her work in November.

Mr. W. O. Cleave retired at the end of the Summer term from the Headmastership of St George's School. It is no exaggeration to say that his period as Headmaster has been outstanding and he and his wife will be greatly missed. In September he was succeeded by Mr. R. H. E. Russell, who was previously serving on the staff of the school.

One does not have to be at Windsor long before realising the remarkable character of this place. It has a long and fascinating history and has the opportunity to adapt its underlying purpose to meet the needs of new and changing circumstances. If this is to be achieved I feel sure that we can rely on a continued and growing interest and support from the Friends of St George's and Descendants of the Knights of the Garter whose generosity and encouragement have meant so much since the Society was founded forty years ago.

LAUNCELOT FLEMING, Bp.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting was held at 11.15 a.m. on Saturday, 8th May. The attendance was slightly disappointing—we always hope that the number of members attending will increase. However, there were over 250 members present when Canon G. B. Bentley, as President of the College in the interregnum without a Dean of Windsor, opened the meeting with Prayer. The Agenda was then followed. The Annual Report and Accounts, already circulated, were presented by Canon Bentley and adopted. In general, the financial position was considered satisfactory, but the Friends were under obligation to find a large sum of money for the several projects in the Chapel now in varying stages of development; and the Meeting agreed to assist the latest project in regard to Nave furnishings up to a figure of £5,500. In reply to a question from the floor, the Hon. Treasurer was able to assure the Meeting that this new commitment could be undertaken. Canon Bentley mentioned that in view of rising costs the Committee had the matter of raising subscriptions under consideration. He particularly mentioned the debt the Friends owe to Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Bond as Editors of the *Report*. Its

quality was second to none in the country, and the care and scholarship put into the work deserved the highest praise and thanks. These remarks were thoroughly endorsed by the Meeting.

The election of the new Committee members then took place. The retiring members, Mr. E. Clive Rouse, and Mr. G. A. Kidner, were thanked for their three years' work. Colonel Sir Henry Abel Smith, Mr. A. C. Packe, and the Rev. J. BurrIDGE were then elected for the next three years. Congratulations were expressed to Alderman F. Burton on his election as Mayor of Windsor. With the exception of the Honorary Secretary, the other Honorary Officers were re-elected "en bloc", and duly thanked for their continuing work.

Canon Bentley then informed the Meeting that Brigadier Hugh Morrison, who had been the Honorary Secretary for nearly eleven years, had intimated that he wished to retire, and he felt sure that all present would wish to thank Brigadier Morrison for his sterling service to the Friends. The Committee had accepted his resignation with regret. They were now recommending that this office should be filled by Mr. T. W. Taylor, O.B.E., who was shortly retiring as Area Manager of the National Westminster Bank, and who was considered very suitable to follow Brigadier Morrison. The Meeting endorsed the Committee's recommendation.

In presenting his last report, Brigadier Morrison took the opportunity of thanking his staff for their loyalty and efficiency during his tenure of office. He outlined the entertainment arranged for the afternoon—visits to the Aerary and Chapter Room arranged by Mr. Bond, and a tour of Eton College organised by Mr. How—and said that by courtesy of the Governor of the Castle the Moat Garden would be opened to the Friends. Teas were available later.

At this point, the Vice-Chairman, Major-General Sir Edmund Hakewill Smith, said that it was his pleasant duty to make a presentation to Brigadier Morrison, and a cheque was given as a token of appreciation and esteem. Brigadier Morrison replied suitably.

The Vice-Chairman then told the Meeting that Dean Woods, when he heard that the Friends desired to give him a present on his move to Worcester, had expressed a wish for a portrait. It had been possible for portraits of both Dean Woods and Mrs. Woods to be painted and these were on view in the Chapel for the Friends to see.

The Meeting then concluded, and many present stayed for luncheon at the Castle Hotel. Later, members attended Festival Evensong.

Honorary Secretary's Notes

Mr. T. W. Taylor writes:

This *Report* gives me the opportunity of formally introducing myself to a large number of Friends who are not yet personally known to me. I have already been privileged to meet many of you, but I would wish it to be known that the Friends' Office in Curfew Tower, together with its staff, is always at your service. The main object as set out in our Constitution is "to assist the Dean and Canons of St George's to preserve, maintain and improve the fabric of the Chapel", and the fund raising to which we are committed

is always of the first importance. This can only be achieved by maintained efforts to increase our membership, and my first appeal to all of you is to try and bring us at least one new member each. My second plea is in regard to Deeds of Covenant. I cannot stress too strongly the value of these Covenanted subscriptions to us, and I would hope that a great many of you who now pay by Banker's Order will let me know that you will in fact sign such a Covenant; I will do the rest. Your present subscription is then worth a lot more to us, without incurring you in further expense.

It is now my pleasure to write a few words on my predecessor, Hugh Morrison. His has been a most worthy tenure of office and his kindliness and help to me on my assumption of the Honorary Secretaryship have been much appreciated. By the time these notes are published, he will have visited our Friends in the U.S.A.—it is typical of him to use his presentation cheque for this purpose. I know that he will be a welcome and honoured guest at the local A.G.M. in Williamsburg, and that he will further our interests in that vast continent. We all wish him health and contentedness in his retirement.

Another retirement which I must report with regret is that of Mrs. Margaret Watkins, who has been Assistant Secretary and looked after the books in the Friends' Office since 1952, and who is known to many of you. The cheque presented to her by the Committee for her long services was given with affection, and the sudden death of her husband so soon after her retirement was a most sad blow. We are however, glad to welcome her sister, Miss G. Howlett, who has taken her place, and, together with Miss Menzies, the Friends' Office is again fully staffed.

It is timely, too, to express our thanks to Major-General Sir Edmund Hakewill Smith, our Vice-Chairman, in taking command of the Friends during the interregnum and to Canon Bentley for his Chairmanship of our A.G.M.

Elsewhere in this *Report*, mention has been made of the departure of Dean and Mrs. Robin Woods to the See of Worcester. The kindness and interest they both showed to the Friends during their time at Windsor cannot be over-stressed, and we are all extremely grateful to them. We wish them health and happiness in Worcester, and we shall always have a warm spot in our hearts for them. We were all particularly touched by their kindness in sending the following message for the Friends on the occasion of last year's annual meeting, signed by them both:

Mrs. Woods and I are thinking much about you all today and hope you will have both an interesting and happy time in and around the Chapel that we all so much love. On looking back I feel full of gratitude for your help, your encouragement and, above all, for your friendship. It was a real privilege to have such a body as the Friends as I enjoyed over my years at Windsor. Looking forward, I know you will support Bishop Fleming and the Chapter in new developments and in discovering the changing role of St George's Chapel to meet succeeding

generations. Mrs. Woods and I would like to thank all the Friends who have so generously contributed towards our Presentation, and for the kindness and help you have given us both during our time at Windsor. God bless you as you can for St George's and as you set yourselves new tasks for the work of the Church in and around the Chapel.

And now a look to the future. We welcome, with affection, the new Dean and Mrs. Fleming. They are already most warmly regarded and we hope that they will both be very happy in Windsor. The interest they have already shown in the Friends is indicative, and our loyalty and help to the Dean and Canons is assured.

It is most important that our guide books are kept up to date. Two considerable tasks have been accomplished in this direction. Firstly, the guide leaflets have been re-written, and translations made into French, German, Italian and Spanish. Secondly, the booklet *The Romance of St George's* has been reprinted and revised. We are greatly indebted to Mr. Maurice Bond for the preparation of this "best seller".

Finally, a word of appreciation is overdue to the ladies who, led by Mrs. Firth and assisted by Mrs. Penfold, under the inspiration of Mrs. Woods, completed the work in the renewing of the kneeler in the Nave, some 344 in all. No fewer than 158 ladies took part in this work—primarily from Windsor, but including nearly every English county and, indeed, from as far away as Australia, South Africa and the U.S.A. The work has taken about three years to complete. Many of the workers have made a financial contribution as well as giving their time and skill. The Friends then subscribe the remaining cost. We are all greatly indebted to these ladies for their beautiful and practical contribution to the Chapel.

Precentor's and Steward's Notes

Canon G. B. Bentley, Precentor and Steward, contributes the following report:

The outstanding event of the year was the installation of Bishop Launcelot Fleming into the deanery on 16th July, 1971, in the presence of The Queen, The Queen Mother, Princess Margaret and Prince William of Gloucester. Robin Woods had been consecrated in St Paul's on 20th February. As Bishop of Worcester he celebrated in St George's the next morning and preached the Sunday following and on 3rd April he returned once more to administer confirmation.

Derek McCulloch, mentioned in the last *Report*, was admitted and installed Lay Clerk on 30th January. In the summer Nigel Perry left, having found that his outside engagements were becoming incompatible with his work here, and on 27th September Nigel Dixon from Durham University, was installed as alto in his place.

At the end of the summer term Bill Cleave resigned the headmastership of the School, which he had held with distinction for 25 years, and was succeeded by Richard Russell, already on the staff.

In the Lower Ward Patrick Campbell, Military Knight, died

October 1970, and Major Smith's wife, Rose, in November. The funerals were on 2nd November and 4th December. Lt.-Colonel Charles Harvey was installed Military Knight on 8th February, and Lt.-Colonel A. R. Clark on 20th September.

Among the Knights of the Garter, John de Vere Loder Baron Wakehurst died in October 1970, Michael Guy Percival Willoughby Baron Middleton in November, and Charles Frederick Algernon Viscount Portal of Hungerford in April 1971. Their banners were presented at memorial evensongs on 7th and 17th December and 24th May. On 14th December our beloved ex-Governor, Bill Slim, died, and his funeral was in the Chapel on 22nd December. On 14th June Geoffrey Noel Earl Waldegrave, Francis Aungier Earl of Longford, and Richard Austen Baron Butler of Saffron Walden, were installed Knights Companions, the President of the College officiating in the absence of a Dean-Register.

Henry Bourne and Julia Cleave (daughter of Bill Cleave) were married in the Chapel on 1st May, Anthony Gibson and Diana Norris (daughter of Robert F. Norris, Sacristan) on 15th May, and Derek McCulloch (Lay Clerk) and Jennifer Thomas on 3rd October, 1971.

The preacher at the Scout Service on 25th April was the Rt. Revd. John Trillo, then Bishop of Hertford, now of Chelmsford; on 21st May Etonians came to evensong in force to celebrate the Quincenary of Henry VI; and on 6th June there was a service to mark the jubilee of the Royal British Legion.

During the year services were sung by the choirs of Leeds and Cookham Parish Churches, and recitals were given by the St Andrews University Renaissance Group (The Queen Mother and Princess Margaret came to that), the choir of St Simon's Church, Toronto, and The Scholars (of which group Nigel Perrin is a member).

On 22nd July the Dean confirmed Helen Saunders and Judith Clarke from St George's House at an evening eucharist.

As regards the fabric of the Chapel, there is no need to repeat here what our Architect and Surveyor has said elsewhere in this *Report*. His remarks about re-gilding vanes and other ironwork will, I hope, catch the attention of the Friends.

When the western steps of the Chapel were being inspected with a view to constructing the storage space underneath which was mentioned in the last *Report*, it was decided that the steps themselves ought to be repaired at the same time. Unhappily the tenders for the combined operation proved prohibitively expensive. Mr. Pace has therefore been pondering ways and means of reducing the cost.

Inside the Chapel we are still considering whether the pendants in the nave would be better in bronze or in aluminium. The screens and sedilia are ready and should arrive any time now. In November the Aesthetic Advisory Committee hopes to see the first two panels of tapestry which Miss Beryl Dean is working for the Rutland Chantry. One forthcoming need may be noted: the lampshades in the quire are showing signs of wear after ten years and should probably be renewed fairly soon.

In the Cloisters the renovation of No. 4 and the creation of the ground-floor flat beneath have been completed, and the central heating system and electric wiring of the Deanery have been renewed. The Deanery kitchen has also been remodelled. It remains now to renovate No. 1 and tidy up the cloister garths and Denton's Commons. Unfortunately the last piece of work has to await a radical improvement in the drainage of the whole area.

Warden's Notes on St George's House

Rear Admiral Anthony Davies writes:

St George's House has continued to be a place where people in positions of influence in our society meet to explore and develop their understanding of the values applicable to them, particularly in their professional roles, and, equally important, a place where Christian priests and ministers can reflect on their experience and develop their knowledge in order to equip themselves with wider understanding and to help them develop their opportunities.

The importance of running these two different sets of consultations and courses in one place and with one integrated staff has been emphasised by the consequent natural cross-fertilisation of ideas, not only between the General and the Clergy consultations but also amongst the different series of General Consultations and amongst the different and varied Clergy Consultations and Courses. In other words this exchange of ideas is of great benefit to both the laity and the clergy, who come to St George's House, to search sometimes together, sometimes separately, but always in conjunction, for a better understanding of human values, the basis of these values in Faith and Belief and what this means or should mean both for individuals and society today.

There have been changes in our staff. Sad though it is to say goodbye, St George's House needs and welcomes the arrival of new members of the staff with new ideas and recent experience in wider society, for without these we should lose our ability to understand change and the need for change in ourselves. The former Dean left in February, but his successor brings with him great wisdom in many fields and in particular his experience as a diocesan bishop to guide us in the future. Canon Verney on his arrival has accepted full and active membership of the staff; his recent experience in the Diocese of Coventry has already begun to influence both the type of our consultations and their conduct. Miss Morgan, who has been the Bursar since the foundation of the House five years ago, has left to take up another post; the Staff and all who have stayed here owe her a tremendous debt of gratitude—she always put the House and the needs of visitors before anything else, and she always managed to run the domestic side with efficiency and remarkable economy.

We are also greatly in debt to the many very able speakers whose knowledge has played an essential part in our consultations and courses, particularly in developing our understanding of change and its effects.

Thus, looking to the future, while we hope to develop in greater depth the principal lines of exploration in which we seem to be making progress, we also hope that the infusion of fresh ideas from new members of the staff and from visiting lecturers will inspire us to enable those who come to our consultations and courses to understand better the way our society is moving, to discern the will of God and to act upon it.

As we go to press Brigadier Morrison writes:

Having been your honorary secretary for close on eleven years and seen larger and larger attendances at the A.G.Ms. each year, it was a great disappointment that my last should have been the lowest, only a handful of Descendant Members being present. On the other hand the presentation, which I made it quite clear I did not want, enabled my wife and myself to attend the gathering of many of our U.S.A. members at Williamsburg, which we much enjoyed. Mrs. Lane's organising ability was at its best and we were able to see this first capital of Virginia, restored to its former condition of 300 years ago by the generosity of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. A fascinating experience. I wish to take this opportunity of thanking those who so generously contributed to the cheque for £250 which went half-way towards our expenses.

The late Brigadier E. K. B. Furze

Friends of St George's will be sad to hear of the death of Brigadier E. K. B. Furze, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., on 23rd October, 1971. He was installed as a Military Knight on 5th June, 1955, and he made many friends both in the Castle community and in the royal borough. His affection for St George's showed itself in many ways, not least in his devoted service as a steward. We all assure Mrs. Furze and her family of our deep sympathy. R.I.P.

SOME THOUGHTS ON THE CARE OF THE FABRIC OF THE CHAPEL

By GEORGE G. PACE

The first care is the structural system of the Chapel. There are one or two places where the structure is under observation, since there is a possibility that movement may be taking place, or developing. It is too early to come to firmly based decisions as to whether, or not, the structure at these points is static, or moving. If the initial investigations indicate that there is any movement, then very detailed tests over a long period will be necessary before definite conclusions are possible. It is essential that nothing should be rushed and that there should be no panic—there are no grounds for panic. The restoration of the 1920s was very thorough and masterly.

The second major care is to observe and anticipate environmental conditions which could cause damage to the Chapel. A careful watch is being kept on the roofs, the pinnacles, the stone vaults and the glazing, as these are the parts of a late mediaeval structure most likely to be adversely affected by vibrations from aircraft and traffic. The Consultant Architect was involved in the initial investigations into the effect of sonic boom and sonic carpet on cathedral structures.¹ He has studied the report which has just been made available to Cathedral Architects on the observations at the cathedrals of Truro, St David's and Oban made during the 10 supersonic trial flights by Concorde 002 last year, on what has been described as the West Coast route.² Whilst it is doubtful if St George's Chapel is likely to be exposed to sonic boom, or to be in the path of a sonic carpet, the Chapel is already subject to much vibration from aircraft and the investigations into the effect of vibrations from Concorde 002, particularly on the mediaeval cathedral of St David's, may help in the vigilant watch and assessment of possible accelerated deterioration due to such vibrations, acting on St George's Chapel.

With a great mediaeval stone building, the third care is the stonework itself. There should be a firm and properly based policy against which to assess the need for, and the priority for, undertaking repairs and renewals to the stonework of the Chapel. Such a policy for St George's Chapel has been defined and all the stonework repairs and renewals are assessed on, and specified under, such a policy. Some of the matters included in the stonework policy may be of interest. External washing is limited to the extent needed to gently remove deleterious substances. Internal washing is only allowed where it is technically safe to do it and washing is aesthetically desirable. Where internal washing is unsafe, or undesirable technically or aesthetically, cleaning is by vacuum: by bombardment with finely chopped coconut fibres;³ by a special type of poultice. No

¹ See also "Old Buildings and Vibrations" by George G. Pace, *Architectural Journal*, 15 April, 1970.

² *A Summary Report of Measurements of Sonic Boom Responses of the Structures during Exercise Trafalgar* by D. R. B. Webb, July 1971.

³ The delicate clunch of the Galilee was cleaned by this method in 1969.

external stone is renewed merely because it is weathered or has surface exfoliation. To be considered for renewal a stone must be disintegrated; be no longer able to perform its special task (i.e., the important weathering tasks performed by drip moulds, string courses and the like); by its eroded state ruining the *architectural qualities* and thus the aesthetic impact of this great building. St George's Chapel is of the highest architectural level and depends on completeness in every part and detail if the subtle conception of its designers is not to be reduced aesthetically. Thus, the approach to stonework repairs and the desirable techniques are different from those which might be appropriate on a mediaeval vernacular building. The stone used for renewals comes from Clipsham in Lincolnshire.⁴ All the tool marks which the mason naturally uses in working the stone are left untouched. This gives vitality to the newly inserted stone and encourages weathering and integration with the older adjoining stones. Wherever possible dentistry repairs, rather than whole stone renewals, are done. This applies particularly to moulded and carved work so that no original work, which is saveable, is lost. New carving is sketched out full size by the Architect and then is cut *direct* into the stone by the mason. It is hoped before long that it will be possible to do the carving directly into the stone *in situ* and, thus, gain all the aesthetic advantages of this method.

Great difficulty is being experienced in achieving proper pointing as the type of lime which is an essential ingredient of the mortar is no longer obtainable. This is a matter of major importance and is exercising all those concerned with the proper repair of ancient buildings.

Satisfactory experiments have been carried out in the Chapel in the use of fuel ash for hand and gravity grouting.

For some years general restoration has been in progress to the north wall of the north quire aisle. This year should see this work finished and if weather permits, extended to embrace appropriate parts of the east and north-east cants of the Rutland Chapel. This work, coupled with the natural weathering of the external stonework of the King George VI Chapel, has brought about a satisfactory integration of old and new, both in colour and texture.

Next year it is proposed to transfer external repairs to the Schorn Tower and year by year to work westwards down the south side of the Chapel.

Very specialised conservation work has been started in the Porch of Honour. The new pointing, whilst excellent technically, is unsatisfactory aesthetically. This is due to the impossibility of getting the right kind of lime and sand of a satisfactory colour and texture. Various experiments are being tried and ultimately a mortar having

⁴ Clipsham stone was used in the restoration of the 1920s and for the King George VI Memorial Chapel. In mediaeval times Reigate stone (Godstone, also used in the King's works at Westminster Abbey) and stones from various West of England limestone quarries were used. In the 18th and 19th centuries stone from Ketton (Northants) and Ancaster (Lincs) were also used in repair works.

all the desirable characteristics will doubtless be achieved.

Large scale renewal of the slightly surface eroded Reigate stone of the interior has been stopped and only very delicate cleaning is now attempted. The north wall of the north aisle of the nave is the first attempt at this approach and technique. Much careful internal cleaning is needed throughout the Chapel. The east wall of the quire, including the Band of Angels⁵ in the window jambs has a high priority.

Some of the vanes on the standards held by the Queen's Beasts are missing or in need of attention. All the vanes and the flurries of ironwork over the crossing, at the apex of the roofs of the Beaufort and Urswick Chapels and forming finials of the western turrets, should be re-gilded. What a brave and glorious show this gilding would make against the sky! Incidentally, gilding in itself is a magnificent preservative.

It is hoped on a future occasion to describe some of the other cares which the fabric and furnishings of this great Chapel demand.

TOLL'S DOWN

Members of the Society of the Friends who have in past years attended Festal Evensong may well have been puzzled to hear the cry of "Toll's down" ringing out from some hidden place before the beginning of the service. What does it mean? The bells of the Chapel are hung in the Curfew Tower, built by Henry III, and overlooking Thames Street. When the Dean's Virger hears the Curfew Tower bell strike the hour, he cries "Toll's down" from outside the vestry door in the north choir aisle. This signals, incidentally, to the sacristan that the congregation should be by now in their places. The Canon in residence then intones the Vestry Prayer, which is audible to the assembled congregation, and when the choir has sung "Amen", the Organist begins to play the voluntary. And then, in the words of Russell Thorndike, who was a chorister at St George's in the time of Queen Victoria, and who wrote a fascinating account of his life here, in *Children of the Garter*: "beneath the music can be heard the echoing feet of four and twenty choristers, twelve lay clerks, Minor Canons, Canons and Dean, as they move slowly down the flagstones of the north aisle". The practice of moving into the choir in procession is a 19th century development, but the former ways are still preserved on Christmas Eve when the Dean's Virger calls "Toll's down" with the choir already assembled in their places and the service at once begins.

⁵ See "The Angels surrounding the East Window of St George's Chapel" by Maurice Bond, *Report of Friends of St George's*, 1969-70, for description and dating of these angels.

SIR REGINALD BRAY'S BEQUEST

To well-established members of the Society, the name of Sir Reginald Bray needs no introduction: it is familiar as being that of the man to whom the building of the chapel itself is so largely due. The article by Professor Guth, which follows, assesses the position of Sir Reginald in the history of his time as a brilliant administrator. But, for the benefit of new Friends, it may be worth recalling that when Bray died on 5th August 1503, although the choir of St George's was finished, only the outside walls of the nave had been begun and these had reached only the level of the window sills. Moreover, the nave as planned was a bay shorter than it is today. One cannot exaggerate, therefore, the importance which must be attached to the clauses in Sir Reginald's will which are printed below; without his benefactions and the care with which his executors carried out his wishes, St George's might well not have been finished for many years, the unity of its original conception might have been lost, and "the regal grandeur" (to quote Professor Guth's phrase) of the building might never have been so triumphantly achieved. The will ordered "my sinful body to be buried within the church of the college of our Lady and St George within the castle of Windsor, in the west end and south side of the same church, within the chapel there new made by me for the same intent". This is, of course, the Bray Chapel, then at the western end of the chapel already completed. His bequest to which St George's owes so much reads:

"I will that my executors immediately after my decease endeavour themselves with all diligence, with my goods and the issues and profits of my lands and tenements by them to be received and had, to make and perform, and cause to be made and performed, the work of the new works of the body of the church of the College of our Lady and St George within the Castle of Windsor; and the same work by them wholly to be performed and finished according and after the form and extent of the foundation thereof, as well in stone work, timber, lead, iron, glass and all other things necessary and requisite for the utter performance of the same."¹

SIR REGINALD BRAY: 'NOT HE THAT MADE THE SMOKE'

By DELLOYD J. GUTH

Sir Reginald Bray's Chapel, to the right of the south door in St George's, Windsor, contains his remains and a memorial tablet. Those parts of St George's which were built with his benefaction are marked by 175 rebus decorations of a weaver's hemp bray. By his will, the nave rose to that awesome, enveloping sublimity that evokes such a conflict of feelings between heavenly buoyancy and worldly weightiness. The efficiency, linear structure, and regal

¹ Quoted by A. C. Deane in his article, "Sir Reginald Bray", *Report of the Friends* (1943), p. 17.

grandeur of the Chapel's architecture relates well to similar qualities in the royal polity of Henry VII and his brilliant administrator. Henry VII's notions of government and social order found expression in the architectural patterns repeated in St George's Chapel, King's College Chapel, Eton College Chapel, and the Henry VII Chapel in Westminster Abbey. These architecturally unique chapels focus attention on the system and pageantry of early Tudor monarchy. They were not parish churches or cathedrals ramifying ecclesiastical authority. They were chapels of royal patronage celebrating that peaceful, rational order associated with the Tudors by later publicists like Sir Thomas More and Edward Hall. In these chapels lean pillars, like loyal councillors, support a fan-lierne-vaulted ceiling likened to regal governance in its ubiquity and splendour. As royal councillor from 1485 to his death in 1503, Sir Reginald Bray towered above all save that king he so devotedly served. Yet in the four and one-half centuries since his death, Sir Reginald has found few friends and barely a footnote in England's books of remembrance.

Most historians show a preference for repeating clichés that capture Bray in an unflattering but patronising portrait. In this they remain captives of Henry VII's contemporary chronicler Polydore Vergil (1470-1555). He mentioned Bray three times in the *Anglica Historia*: that Bray was an important royal councillor (noted in the 1534 first edition but not in Vergil's earlier manuscript), that the Cornish rebels blamed him with John Cardinal Morton for oppressive taxation in 1497, and that when Bray died shortly after Morton, Prince Arthur, and Queen Elizabeth he was "*(ut ita dicam) pater patriae*". Vergil's brief encomium continued, citing Bray's devotion to truth, justice, and valour in admonishing error even when he found it in the king's judgment. In his usual style, Vergil offers few facts to sustain assertions about personal character. He maintained stony silence about the numerous institutional reforms of the 1490s. There was no mention of Bray's judicial responsibilities in the royal council that centred on the courts of Star Chamber and Requests. Nor did Vergil report any new chamber-exchequer rivalry that delineated a personalised system of royal surveyors and receivers. Both were major institutional changes and both bore the unmistakable mark of Sir Reginald Bray. At least the Milanese ambassador, Giovanni de Bebulcho, knew more of what was happening around him in London. On 3rd July 1496 he reported that "there was only one who can do anything and he is named Master Bray, who controls the king's treasure". Thus it is difficult to know what Vergil's commemorative comments about Bray actually meant. Yet Vergil's vague, unsubstantiated sketch is roughed out in every subsequent biography and survey of Henry VII's reign.

Those early Tudor chroniclers mentioning Bray usually repeated Vergil's clichés. Sir Thomas More's vituperative *The History of King Richard III* completely ignored Bray and his activities on behalf of the Earl of Richmond prior to Bosworth. The John Hardyng *cum* Richard Grafton chronicle added reports on Bray as fund raiser and

mediator for the Morton-Buckingham-Woodville-Stanley intrigues during Richard III's reign. Edward Hall and Raphael Holinshed copied from Vergil regarding Bray and most everything else. Robert Fabyan's London chronicle remained silent, while *The Great London Chronicle* (available only to 20th century scholars) is the most useful literary source for Bray's biography because of its numerous references to his governmental activities. Thus, with Vergil and Hardyng-Grafton, it constitutes the sum of the chronicle record on Bray.

Over a century after Bray's death, Sir Francis Bacon predictably read his own personality into Vergil's encomium to Bray, although he garbled that text. Bacon glossed Vergil's comment, that Bray was brave and free to reprove Henry VII for errors, into a snide, olympian opinion that for Bray "it was but a freedom the better to set off flattery". Bacon also insinuated Bray's connection with the later excesses of Empson and Dudley, but he put ultimate responsibility on Henry VII's character. Two modern biographers of *Henry VII*, Gladys Temperley (1917) and Charles Williams (1937) followed Bacon's interpretation of Bray. But Bacon's contemporary, John Ford, wrote the play *Perkin Warbeck* (1634) without mentioning Sir Reginald Bray or creating a dramatic character with his name. For that matter, neither did Shakespeare in *Richard III*.

Bray fared worse with later historians. David Hume's 1759 first edition mentioned Sir Reginald only as one of Henry VII's "most active instruments in all his oppressions". John Lingard, apparent master of wrong facts and moral righteousness, censured Bray for the Cornish rebellion of 1497 but never got the name—he blamed Sir Reginald Gray—correct, even after the first edition in 1819. Further on, Lingard spread denunciations to "Empson and Dudley (they were barons of exchequer)", thus erroneously maligning the exchequer. Lingard's contemporary, Henry Hallam, usually got his facts right, but he never recognised Bray in his constitutional history of Henry VII's reign.

Recent authors tell us even less about Sir Reginald than Polydore Vergil did. S. B. Chrimes noted Bray twice as merely one of several royal councillors, in *Lancastrians, Yorkists and Henry VII* (1964). In G. R. Elton's eminent survey, *England Under the Tudors* (1962), Bray's name appeared four times: twice labelled a councillor and twice a talented administrator. Professor Elton's twin criteria for historical significance, conciliar and administrative service, were thus satisfied by Bray but he is found to be less worthy than Thomas Cromwell. Two popular surveys, which overlap Henry VII's reign, show a similar lack of appreciation for Bray. A. R. Myers simply omitted Bray, while S. T. Bindoff included him only in a list of "new men" apparent in the royal council and denounced as "caitiffs and villains of birth" in the 1497 Perkin Warbeck proclamation. Roger Lockyer's *Tudor and Stuart Britain 1471—1714* recorded Bray once, as royal councillor, as did Sir Kenneth Pickthorn in *Early Tudor Government: Henry VII* (1934). In a recent survey *Conflict and Stability in Fifteenth-Century England* (1969), J. R. Lander could only cite Bray for

allegedly cheating Henry VII by exporting uncustomed wool. Even the earlier, ordinarily reliable biographer of *Henry VII*, James Gairdner (1889), borrowed Bray's portrait from Vergil and Bacon. And Wilhelm Busch's *England Under the Tudors: King Henry VII* (1895) briefly noted Bray as councillor, architect, and occasional tutor to Prince Arthur.

Fortunately there is another tradition in historical scholarship, collateral to the majority line that has served Bray with rudeness and neglect. A few scholars have documented the administrative skills that Bray showed in loyal, lifelong service to Lady Margaret Beaufort and King Henry VII. Here emphasis is put on Sir Reginald's solitary control over the royal purse from 1485 to 1503 and his unique position as the conciliar eyes and ears for Henry VII. We now know that Bray received petitions to the king in poor men's causes and for suppression of riots. He acted on Henry VII's behalf in the hundreds of personal bonds made involving the king's peace and profit. And whenever Henry VII needed urgent cash, Sir Reginald led the royal negotiators before the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City. Most important of all, Sir Reginald Bray finally received some scholarly recognition for his architectural genius—for helping to plan the Henry VII Chapel, where he laid the first stone, and especially for his commemorative monument, St George's, Windsor.

The Reverend William Campbell probably brought the first scholarly recognition to Bray by editing two volumes of administrative records for Henry VII's reign in the Rolls Series (1873). Gairdner's earlier edited selections, in three volumes (1858-1863), barely mentioned Bray. These undigested primary sources served to kindle serious interest in Henry VII's reign and in Bray. In 1874, Charles Henry Cooper published a *Memoir of Margaret Countess of Richmond and Derby* in which he documented Bray's stewardship to the king's pious and sagacious mother, beginning in the 1460s. Almost fifty years later, Agnes Conway's *Henry VII's Relations With Scotland and Ireland* (1932) detailed Bray's central role in royal finance, particularly as Treasurer of the King's Wars throughout that final, farcically tragic chapter of the Wars of the Roses in the 1490s.

Two modern scholars subsequently provided excellent descriptions of the breadth and impact of Bray's career. The most important and detailed study was Walter C. Richardson's *Tudor Chamber Administration* (1952), where Bray emerged as the early reformer and champion of a robust Tudor treasury. One year later, Sir Robert Somerville detailed Bray's locus of official power, in the *History of the Duchy of Lancaster* (1953). These two monographs vindicated retrospectively the historical truth, ignored for centuries, of Bray's contributions to the English monarchy in fiscal administration.

However, the aggregate of these administrative histories does not make a biography of Sir Reginald Bray. Aside from several fleeting sketches in family and antiquarian essays, we do not even possess an annotated chronology of his life. In researching such a reconstruction, enormous varieties and quantities of documents would

require examination. Both personal and institutional records from local, ecclesiastical, and royal repositories would supply pieces of Bray's historical profile. Where should we look? What might we find?

Ideally the historian ought to peruse all surviving evidences from Bray's lifetime, hoping to establish the perimeter for his activities as well as the connections amongst them. But such a research plan is humanly impossible and virtually unnecessary. No one can cast a wide-enough net across the entire sea or catch all the fish during a lifetime of trying. So too, Bray's biographer cannot look at everything that survives from the second half of the 15th century. The answer "everywhere" does not help when we first ask where to look. We must begin searching where we know Bray was most active and then, following signals leading outward, look to the deeper and lesser known areas. With institutional records we begin with Bray's administrative career. As noted above, historians know this as the best, and usually wrongly as the only, documented aspect of Bray's life. Richardson, Somerville, and Conway almost exclusively used institutional records, particularly royal financial accounts. The Exchequer recorded formal receipt of royal moneys, as it had always done, while the cash was assigned directly to Henry VII's coffers in his Chamber. Hundreds of Exchequer parchment strips document privy seal warrants for payments to Bray, or bonds made and prosecuted on the King's behalf by Bray and conciliar colleagues. Similarly, the Chamber records repeated endless, almost monotonous, entries of receipts passing through Master Bray's hands. Also the many letters patent and close provide ample additional proof of Bray's ubiquity in Henry VII's central government. Sir Reginald Bray thus left his mark repeatedly in a bulk of manuscripts that were distinguished as much by their sameness as by their penetrating view into royal administrative history.

As Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and steward or receiver for several of its estates (*e.g.*, the Honor of Tutbury), Sir Reginald Bray appeared regularly as the man responsible for legal and fiscal order throughout the Duchy. Many of these accounts and rolls survive, but at this level Bray acted by deputy and not in person, as he did in the central government. From this and more personal records, one can reconstruct part of Bray's patronage circle. And if we add to this the institutional records that survive from Lady Margaret Beaufort's estates, where Bray was lifelong Receiver General and Steward, then we have added strong brush strokes to the official portrait. These records chronologically begin with the Lady Margaret and Henry Stafford expense account books of 1465 to 1471, now in the Westminster Abbey Muniments Room. Here Bray made his first public appearance. And it is in the Abbey's own records, particularly the Treasurer's Accounts, that Master Bray's cook later made frequent appearances—delivering gifts of partridge, venison, or wine to the monks. It is also in these Abbey records that Bray's name never appeared in the annual lists of officials or jurors who were entertained, bribed, or retained for Abbey business. Simi-

larly, Master Bray received his fee as Eton College's Chief Steward but the college records show no additional gifts to him in their lists. Doubtless other institutional records would amplify Sir Reginald's administrative empire and perhaps give insight into his reputed piety, honesty, and austerity.

More intimate details about Bray could come from chronicles and correspondence. But, as pointed out earlier, the only valuable account is in *The Great London Chronicle*. Regarding Bray's personality and career, he reportedly

... lyvid not withouth much haterede and many an unkeynd & untrew Report of many of the kyngys subgetys. But aftyr his deth they apparceyvid well It was not he that made the Smoke, ffor he was playn & Rowth In spech & dyd bettyr than he wold make countenance ffor, & therwith Reffucid Gyfftyis of valu and took oonly mete or drynk, and where he took, The gyver was suyr of a ffreend and a speciall solicytour of theyr matyer. Where aftyr his dayes such men had Rule that cowde speke plesantly and doo ovyrthwartly, and ovyr that provoked men by sundry wayes & meanes to gyve unto theym Rych & Grete Gyfftyis of value and yit theyr causis full hardly spede, To the Grete enpoverysshyng of many trewe men.

Bray was influential and powerful with Henry VII, as surviving personal correspondence proves. Terse comments in the Paston and Plumpton letters, plus remarks made by contemporary diplomats in their dispatches, pinpoint Bray as one person, along with John Cardinal Morton, who dominated early Tudor policy until 1503. In *The Chronicle of Calais* (ed. by John Gough Nichols, 1846), detailed notice was given all who accompanied Henry VII on his two visits to Calais in 1492 and 1500. Bray is missing from both lists. Particularly in the 8th May-9th June 1500 excursion, all conciliar officers of state except Bray evidently appeared in Calais, indicating that Bray possibly remained in England as a sort of justiciar. While the suggestion is credible, it constitutes argument from a void of evidence rather than from a positive or negative proof.

Finally, the category of personal records includes the correspondence collection in Westminster Abbey that Walter Richardson called the Bray Papers. About sixty-five letters, probably all written in the last two years of Bray's life, document the widespread influence he was popularly thought to possess. All were written to Bray, and each makes a totally different type of request for favour or protection. They provide the best evidence defining Bray's political position, and they precisely illustrate the perimeters of popular credibility concerning the royal power and the king's first minister. (These letters are currently being edited for publication under the auspices of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey. This edition will include a detailed biographical and institutional introduction for Sir Reginald Bray's private and public life.)

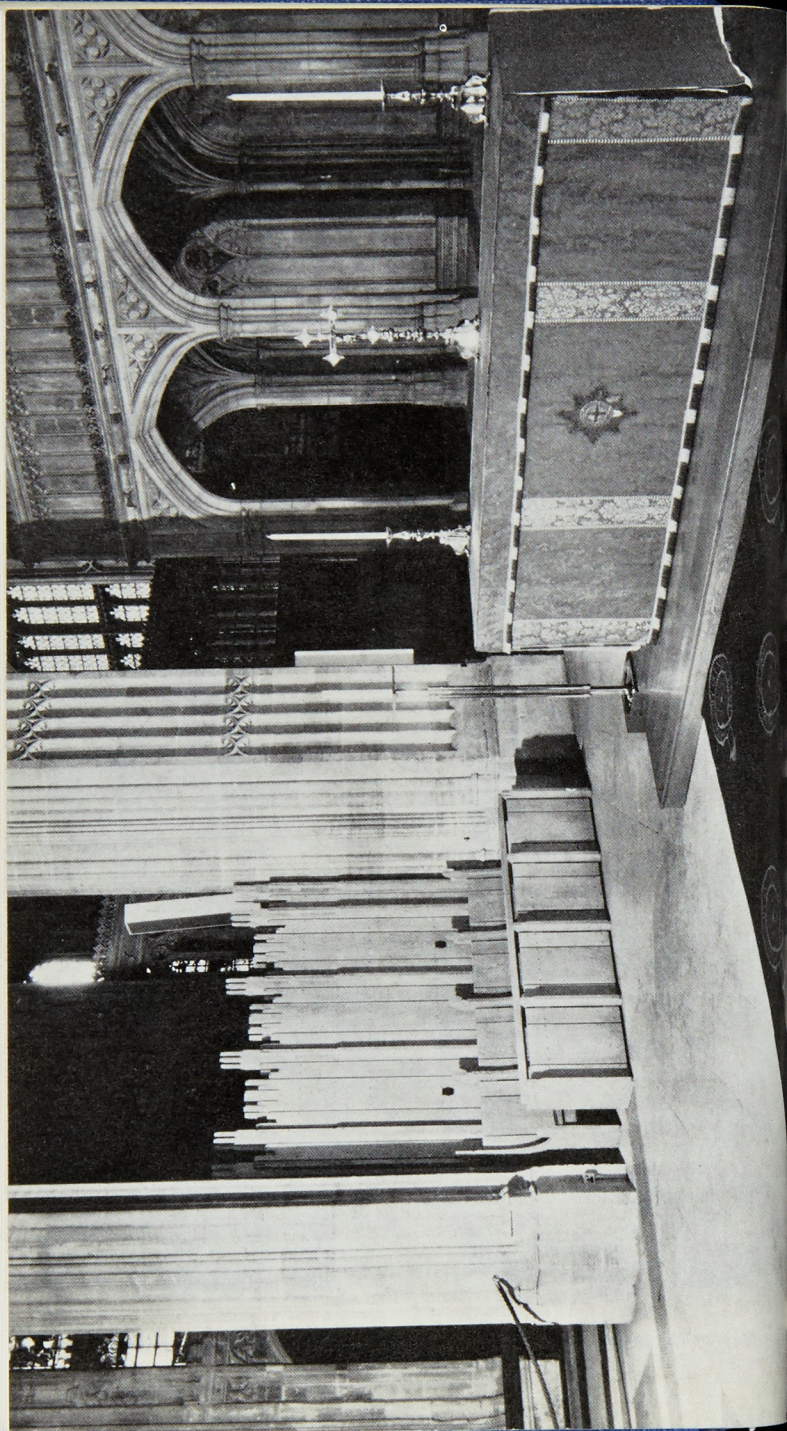
Obviously we can know infinitely more about this major benefactor to St George's Chapel than most past and present historians would have us believe. Here we can only define Sir Reginald Bray's

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PLATE I

Her Majesty The Queen with the Dean of Windsor, after his installation, attended
by the Dean's Virger, 1971.



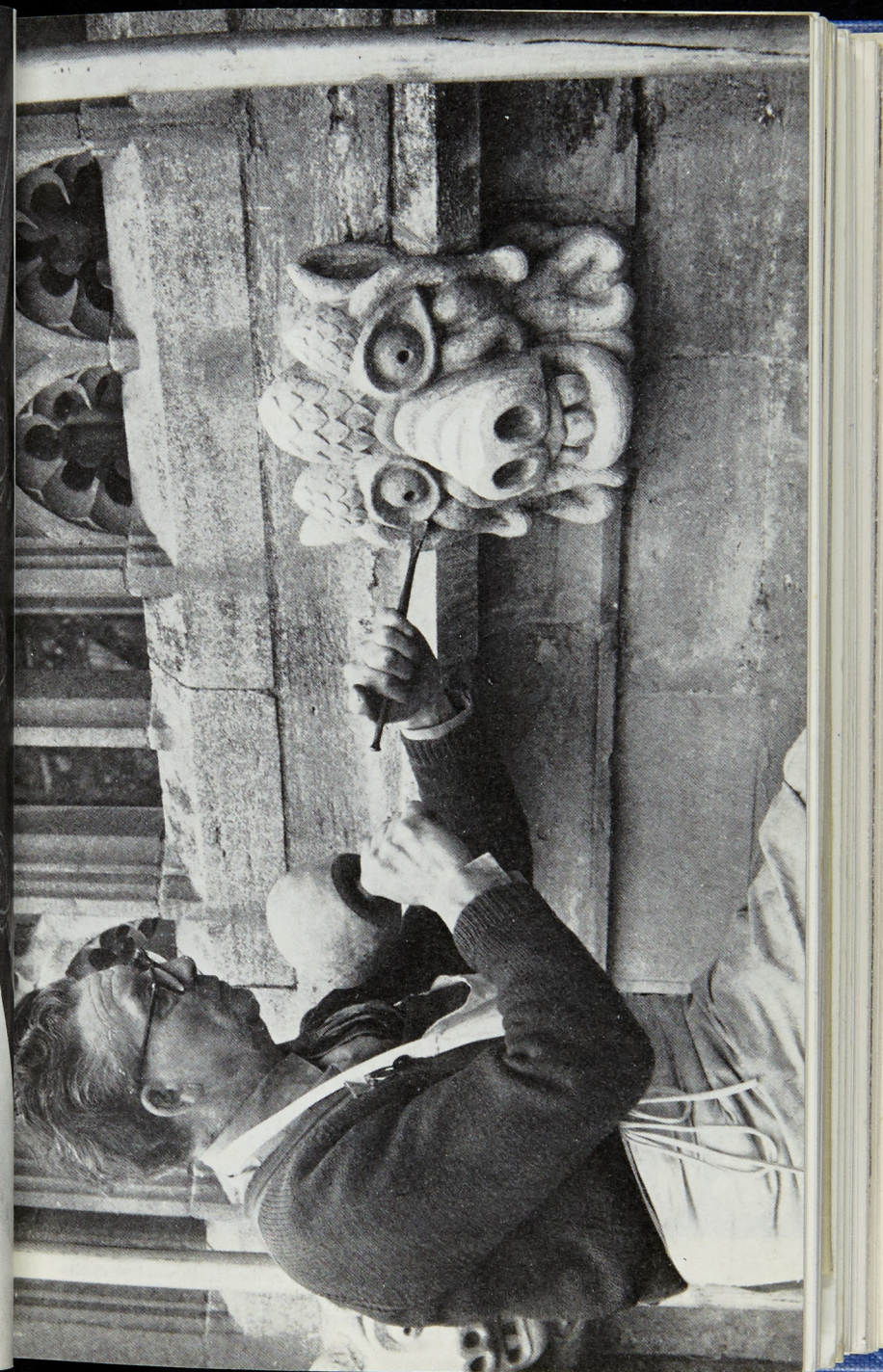




PLATE IV

Sir Reginald Bray, K.G. from the stained glass in the North window of the Jesus Chapel, North transept, of Great Malvern Priory Church.

By courtesy of the Vicar of Great Malvern.

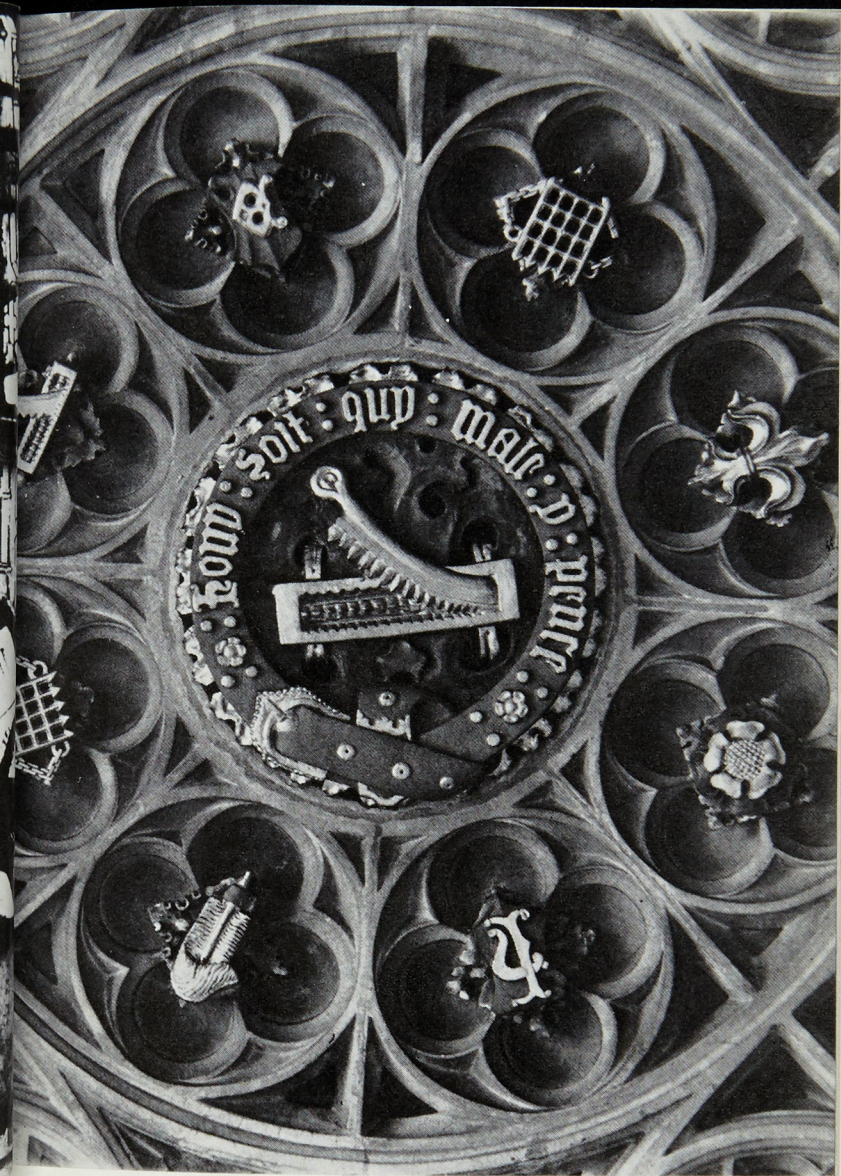


PLATE V

Sir Reginald Bray's hemp-brake within the Garter, in the vaulting of the Nave,
St George's Chapel.



PLATE VI (a)
The lock plate of the Bray Chapel.

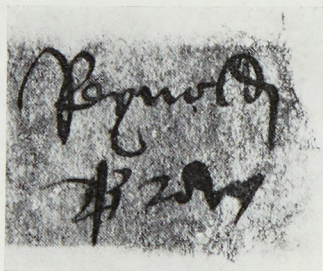


PLATE VI (b)
The signature of Sir Reginald (Reynold) Bray appended to a document in the
Aerary (W.R. XV.60.137).



PLATE VII
John, Second Earl Granville, K.G.



Du très Noble et Puissant Seigneur, JEAN Comte GRANVILLE
 Vicomte CARTERET, Baron CARTERET de HAWNES
 seigneur du Roy en son Conseil Privé, Seigneur de S^{te} OÜEN
 ly de l'Isle de JERSEY, Et Chevalier du très Noble Ordre
 du S^{ainct} JARRETIÈRE. Installé au Château de Windefor
 le 12^{me} jour de Juillet, l'An MDCCL.

PLATE VIII
 Stall Plate of the Second Earl Granville, 1750 (North 15).

place in historiography and briefly contrast that to the historical evidence. There is no exact birthdate known but he was born in St John Bedwardine parish near Worcester, the second son of Richard Bray. His father was buried prominently in the north aisle of Worcester Cathedral, and his mother, Joan Troughton, was interred in the Guildford friary. His career can be outlined from the mid-1460s when, as a young man, he began that fateful association with Lady Margaret and her youngster. Bray made regular trips into the Welsh marches, delivering money, messages, and goods on the young Earl's behalf. While this associated Bray with the Lancastrian cause, the identification was probably the accident of Lady Margaret's Stafford marriage. Bray received a pardon from Richard III shortly before he was drawn deep into the conspiracies that soon placed the crown on the Earl of Richmond's head. Sir Reginald had married Catherine Hussey but died childless, leaving his nephew Edmund as heir. When he died on 5th August 1503, his will, like his life, featured devotion to the virtues of St George and the Order of the Garter. In completing St George's Chapel, Sir Reginald Bray's munificence created a monument that best expressed all that probably gave purpose and meaning to his own life. Here in St George's we can know the tranquillity, piety, order and strength that informed the life and career of Sir Reginald Bray.

A CHORISTER AT QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S FUNERAL

History need not depend on learned sources, nor do its most vivid details depend on the observations of the mature. We are fortunate this year to be able to print, as they were written, a letter written by a chorister of St George's Chapel (now Lieut.-Colonel Charles F. V. Bagot, O.B.E.) to his parents, and a slightly more formal account, carefully composed in a little notebook, after he had participated in the funeral of Queen Alexandra in November 1925.

St Georges School,
Windsor

My dearest Mother and Daddy,

Thank you very much for your letter. I do not quite understand about you saying that I must get my new clothes washed. Today we had the funeral as you know. The coffin arrived here at 8.15 a.m. from London. It started from there at 7.0. Last night (Friday) we had a practice in the Albert Memorial Chapel, and saw where the coffin would be. It was not going to stand on two trestles like is usually done but on to blocks of wood covered with purple about 2 inches wide and 2 inches high and 1 foot long. They were like that because it is done like it in Denmark. In the Chapel there is some very valuable fresco work in the Chapel. The Chapel is like this:

[here followed a little plan.]

First we went in there about 11.15 and waited for a while, then

a beefeater and to yeomen went out who had been watching the coffin since it had been there. Then the king, queen, and princes came in followed by the kings of Norway, Denmark and Belgium. When they were all in, we sang "How blest are they" Tschaiowsky. Then the sentences and Gounods "Lords prayer" then "I heard a voice from heaven" Goss and then the "Dresden" Amen, followed by "Abide with me". Then the king and court went out. The cloisters were absolutely filled with wreathes. These are a few of the people and countries that they were from:

the king, Canada, Cossacks, U.S.A., Johannesburg, Japan, South Africa, China, India, Irish Free State, Australia, the Begum of Bhopal, France, Cardiff, Liverpool (a big sailing ship in flowers and many others. I have got chilblains and my parcel arrived quite safely thank you. Only 4 more weeks.

With much love from
Charlie.

THE FUNERAL

The funeral of the late Queen Alexandra took place with the greatest privacy at Windsor. It was at 11.30. All the castle was closed for half an hour and all the Inhabitants of the castle were asked to remain indoors between 11.30 and 12.0. The little cloister was filled with wreaths. It is said that there were 8,000 altogether. At 11.15 the gentlemen of the choir and ten chosen choristers put on their cassocks and surplices and after practicing a hymn, they processed through the north Isle to the door which is behind the altar and from there to the door in the west end of the A.M.C. and took up their position as you can see on the map. At 11.30 punctually the kings of Norway, Denmark and Belgium followed by the queen, princes and last of all the king of England. As soon as they were all in their places, the choir sang the well known funeral anthem "How blest are they" Tschaiowsky, followed by the sentences read by the dean of Windsor, which were followed by "Lord have mercy upon us" from the dean which was answered by the choir, "Christ have mercy upon us" Lord have mercy upon us" (dean), then the Lords prayer set to music so well by Gounod. Then the choir sang "I heard a voice from heaven" from Goss's burial service; the last prayers and the blessing were said by Canon Dalton, which was followed by the choir singing the Dresden Amen and the hymn Abide with me. After the service the king presented the six grenadiers who had acted as coffin bearers with the silver medal of the C.V.O. Then the king and queen looked at all the wreaths for a long time and the queen was heard to say 'I do hope that they will let the people see them'. There were wreaths from;—the Cossacks, China, R.C.M., Norway, R.A.M., Sweden, Liverpool, S. Africa, Cardiff, Johannesburg, Irish Free State, U.S.A. The Begum of Bhopal, France, Canada, Australia, G.F.S., Lay clerks of St George's Chapel, British Artists.

JOHN LORD CARTERET AND HIS GARTER STALL PLATE

By PATRICK W. MONTAGUE-SMITH

One of the most brilliant statesmen of the first half of the 18th century was John Lord Carteret (1690-1763).¹ Though he succeeded his mother as the second Earl Granville at the age of 54, it was as Carteret that he is known in history. His main interest lay in foreign policy but, despite his great gifts, his actual administration of government extended for only a short period. Even then he held the actual rather than the nominal reins of office. Nevertheless he exerted great influence throughout most of his adult life. His integrity, and being the only minister who could speak fluent German, resulted in both George I and II having a high regard for him.

At this time there were two Foreign Secretaries, one for Northern Europe and one for the South. Carteret was appointed Secretary of State for the Southern Department in 1721. Though both Whigs, he and Walpole were political rivals. The latter, in 1724, forced his resignation on the flimsy ground that our Ambassador in Paris failed to obtain a French dukedom for the French fiancé of a niece of one of the King's German mistresses, Lady Darlington. Carteret bore no resentment, and accepted instead the Viceroyalty of Ireland. After six years Walpole felt strong enough to dismiss him from that appointment, despite his success there. "I had some difficulty in getting him out," said Walpole (Hervey's *Memoirs*), "but he shall find it more difficult to get in."

For the next twenty years Carteret was in opposition, but when Walpole fell in 1742 he came to power. Though his appointment was Secretary of State for the Northern Department, the administration was always known as his. It lasted for less than three years, owing its defeat to the activities of his erstwhile colleague the Duke of Newcastle. The government's participation in European affairs became generally unpopular: the isolationists won the day. Newcastle had none of his ability, but he was a prince of intrigue and patronage. Carteret neglected all matters which he considered to be insignificant, and regarded political jobbery with the utmost contempt. One who found him reading Demosthenes, said that he was working for his own ruin. "The Court Almanack was the book you ought to have been studying." Too proud to court popularity, he refused all requests from preferment hunters. When our envoy in Berlin wanted the Thistle, he was told: "These are affairs I do not meddle with." When the Lord Chief Justice asked him for an office on behalf of a friend, Carteret grandly answered: "What is it to me who is a judge or bishop. It is my business to make Kings and Emperors, and to maintain the balance of Europe," to which the Lord Chief Justice

¹ See the following biographies, *Lord Carteret*, Archibald Ballantyne (1887); *Carteret, The Brilliant Failure of the Eighteenth Century*, W. Baring Pemberton (1936); and *Carteret and Newcastle*, Professor Basil Williams (1943).

replied: "Then they who want to be bishops and judges will apply to those who will submit to make it their business."

For the last twelve years of his life Carteret was Lord President of the Council. In 1746 he was invited by George II to form a ministry with Lord Bath, but being unable to obtain enough support the so-called "Long Administration" only lasted for four days. Twice subsequently Newcastle panicked, and tried to persuade Carteret to take over his ministry. The first time the Duke was told "I will be hanged a little before I take your place rather than a little after," and the second time: "I thought I had cured you of such offers last year."

Carteret inherited from his ancestors the joint Proprietorship of Carolina and the Bahamas, with palatine powers, *i.e.* the appointing of governors, making orders and approving laws. As the other Proprietors took little interest in these colonies, it meant considerable work. In time, both of these rights were ceded to the Crown. He was a great scholar and an accomplished and amusing orator, but late in life he grew overfond of burgundy. He had a happy home life and often referred to the pleasure of his own fireside. Soon after he came down from Christ Church, Oxford, he made a love match with Frances Worsley, the sixteen-year-old daughter of an Isle of Wight baronet. Their wedding in the chapel at Longleat, home of his grandparents, Lord and Lady Weymouth, was conducted by the aged Dr. Ken, who was given sanctuary there, ever since he lost his See of Bath and Wells as a non-Juror.²

Lady Carteret was a brilliant figure at Court, both at their town house in Arlington Street, then called "statesmen's row", and at Hawnes Park, Bedfordshire, now the girls' school, though in the country she had to play second fiddle to her dominating if kindly mother-in-law. Robert, their only son, showed great promise as a youth, but he turned out so badly that in time his only family contact was through his youngest sister, Lady Tweeddale. All four daughters of Lord Carteret were a great credit to them. When the youngest married, their relative, the famous Mrs. Delany, wrote: "our cousins are growing the most considerable people in the Kingdom". Lady Carteret was taken ill at Hanover, where she and her husband had travelled with George II. The King, about to leave for his headquarters just prior to the Battle of Dettingen, offered to leave Carteret behind, but she begged him not to interrupt her husband's duties on her account. A few weeks later she died alone, while playing the harp, to Carteret's great anguish.

A year later, then aged 54, Carteret (who soon afterwards succeeded as Earl Granville), took a second bride, the young Lady Sophia Fermor, daughter of the Earl of Pomfret, to everyone's surprise; for she was daily expected to marry Lord Lincoln, son and heir of Carteret's political rival the Duke of Newcastle. Lord Chesterfield drily commented that it was only another of "Carteret's vigorous measures". A year later poor Sophia died in child

² Notes by the Rev. George Harbin, Chaplain to Lord Weymouth and Librarian at Longleat, 1718 (Book 185, Longleat).

birth. Her little daughter survived to marry Lord Shelburne, later Marquess of Lansdowne and Prime Minister. For the rest of his life, Carteret remained a widower. He died at his London house on 2nd January 1763, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Chatham told the House of Lords: "in the upper departments of government Lord Granville had not his equal. I feel a pride in declaring that to his patronage, to his friendship and instruction, I owe whatever I am."

Carteret's mother, Grace, Countess Granville (in her own right) was a lady of strong personality. Dubbed "the Queen Mother" and "the Archdragon", she was bracketed with her contemporary Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, whom Horace Walpole called "a pair of bedlams". These two were delighted when, in 1734, their families were united by the marriage of Sarah's favourite grandson, Jack Spencer of Althorp, to Grace's granddaughter Georgina Carteret. These two great ladies both died on the same day in 1744, only twelve years before the birth of their mutual great-great-granddaughter, the renowned Georgiana (Spencer), Duchess of Devonshire.

Grace, Lady Granville, was co-heiress of an ancient Cornish family, the Grenvilles of Stowe. One of her ancestors was Sir Richard Grenville of *The Revenge*, and another was his grandson, Sir Bevil Grenville, the Royalist leader who died heroically at the Battle of Lansdowne.³ Charles II gratefully rewarded his son John (Grace's father) with the Earldom of Bath. Regrettably, he changed the spelling of his name to Granville, due to his activities as an antiquarian into the alleged origin of his family.

The de Carterets of Jersey were as ancient and as loyal as the Grenvilles.⁴ In Norman times there were Seigneurs both of Carteret in the Cotentin Peninsula of Normandy and St Ouen's, Jersey; but after King John lost Normandy they adopted the English interest, and withdrew entirely to Jersey. Queen Elizabeth I granted them the Island of Sark, then uninhabited, which they settled from Jersey. In 1715 Lord Carteret succeeded to the Seigneuries of St Ouen's and Sark, but later sold the Island. The seal of that Island still portrays the de Carteret arms.

The first member of the family to settle in England was Sir George, Lord Carteret's great-grandfather, who accordingly dropped his "de." Twice host in Jersey to Charles II during his wanderings, he was as great a royalist as was Sir Bevil Grenville. Charles made him Treasurer of the Navy, and he lived at Cranbourne Lodge, Windsor Forest. His deputy, Samuel Pepys, noted in his diary the wooing and wedding of his cousin Lady Jemima Montagu, Lord Sandwich's daughter, to Sir George's son Philip Carteret. On a visit to them in 1666, Pepys made an expedition to Windsor Castle "the most romantic that is in the world." Sir George's wife, his cousin, Elizabeth de Carteret, also had Windsor connections. Her brother, Sir

³ The Marquessate of Lansdowne was bestowed upon Carteret's son-in-law because of Sir Bevil's gallantry. The present Marquess descends from Lord Lansdowne's second wife, and thus has no Grenville or Carteret blood.

⁴ See *A Biographical Dictionary of Jersey*, G. R. Balleine (no date), and "Our oldest families", *Ancestor*, iii, 218.

Edward de Carteret, was Keeper of the Little Park, Usher to the Order of the Garter, and Gentleman of the Black Rod. His house within the walls of the Castle was demolished with Prince Rupert's permission.⁵ The Duchess of Marlborough's statement that "My Lord Carteret" had the Keep after Prince Rupert is probably inaccurate.⁶

Sir George had the misfortune to lose his son and heir, Sir Philip, in action. Sir Philip served under the command of his father-in-law, Admiral Lord Sandwich in the naval battle against the Dutch in Southwold Bay 1672, in which they both fell. Sir Philip's boy George thus became his grandfather's heir: and at the age of fifteen was created Lord Carteret of Hawnes, a peerage intended for old Sir George, who died before the patent was completed. The first Lord Carteret died at the early age of 26, and was succeeded by his five-year-old son John, the future statesman.

The connection with Windsor was renewed when Carteret's daughter Louisa married her cousin Lord Weymouth, who inherited Longleat, Wiltshire, and Remnans, Old Windsor, which was later renamed Beaumont. On a sundial there the arms of Thynne impaling Carteret are to be seen.⁷ The Carterets also had a link with St George's Chapel. One of Lady Jemima's forebears was a brother of Sir Reginald Bray, whose arms, badge and rebus appear so frequently in the Chapel.

John, 2nd Lord Carteret and Earl Granville was created a Knight of the Garter on 22nd June, 1749, and was installed in Stall 15 on the north side on 12th July, 1750. His stall plate shows eighteen of his quarterings. The blazon is as follows:

CREST. On a mount vert, a squirrel sejant.

SUPPORTERS. Two winged deer gules, attired or.

ARMS. 1. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Gules three organ rests or (*Granville of Stowe, Cornwall*); 2 and 3, Gules four fusils conjoined in fesse argent (*Carteret of St Ouen's, Jersey and Hawnes, Beds.*)
 2. Azure three lions rampant or, a bordure sable (*de Caux of Normandy*)
 3. Argent a saltire gules between four fleurs de lys azure (*Harliston*)
 4. Gules four fusils conjoined in fesse argent, an annulet in base for difference (*de Carteret of Handois, Jersey*)
 5. Sable, three swords in pile points to the base proper, a mullet for difference (*3rd son of Poulett of Hinton St George, Somerset*)
 6. Gules two wings conjoined in lure ermine (*Raynes of Shearston, North Petherton, Somerset*)
 7. Azure six mascles argent, three and three (*Credy of Credy, Devon*)
 8. Party per fesse gules and azure, three crescents argent, two and one (*Aumerai*)

⁵ *Windsor Castle*, W. H. St John Hope (1913), i, 310.

⁶ *Letters of a Grandmother 1732-1735*, ed. Gladys Scott Thomson (1943), 170.

⁷ *Round and About Windsor and District*, Olwen Hedley (1950), 280. *Victoria County History, Berks.*, does not appear to be correct in stating that Remnans (Beaumont) was built by first Viscount Weymouth, who apparently never owned this place. The Rev. George Harbin, mentioned in note 3, wrote: "Mr. Henry Thynne [brother of 1st Viscount Weymouth] purchased some land at Old Windsor in Com. Berkshire where he built a house which was the usual place of his residence, and now belongs to his grandson the present Lord Weymouth" [the husband of Louisa Carteret].

9. Barry of eight argent and gules, over all a bend sable (*Boniton of Halberton, Devon*)
10. Argent a chevron gules between three garbs vert (*Boys or Bois of Halberton, Devon*)
11. Azure on a chief argent a demi-lion coupé gules (*Deneband of Hinton St George, Somerset*)
12. Argent three chevrons sable (*Archdeckne or Archdeacon*)
13. Gules a cross flory or, charged with seven roundels sable (*Latimer*)
14. Gules a wyvern with wings erect argent (*Brent*)
15. Gules three lions passant in pale argent, over all a label of three points sable (*Giffard of Hinton St George, Somerset*)
16. Argent a fesse between three cinquefoils gules (*Poutrell of Hinton St George, Somerset*)
17. Gules three escallops or (*Dumaresq of Sark*)
18. *Granville* 1 and 4, quartering *Carteret* 2 and 3 (as in No. 1)

Of the families represented, Nos. 2 to 5 and No. 17 married directly into the de Carterets. Philip married Penna de Caux (No. 2) about the time of Henry VI. Their son Philip married Margaret Harliston (No. 3), daughter of the Yorkist Governor of Jersey. Their grandson Helier, first Seigneur of Sark, married his first cousin Margaret de Carteret (No. 4), daughter and heir of his uncle Helier, Bailiff of Jersey. (On family pedigrees the last named is shown as a 4th son, but the annulet is "the difference" for a 5th son.) Their son, Sir Philip de Carteret, married in 1580, Rachel Poulett (No. 5). Her father, George Poulett, Governor of Jersey, was the 3rd son of Sir George Poulett of Hinton St George, Somerset, ancestor of Earl Poulett. Their 2nd son, Elie de Carteret, Lieutenant-Bailiff and Jurat of Jersey, married, 1608, in Sark, Elizabeth Dumaresq (No. 17), daughter and heir of Hugh Dumaresq. Their son was Sir George Carteret the Royalist who bought Hawnes Park, Bedfordshire as a wedding present for his son.

The group of quarterings following Poulett, (*viz.* 6 to 16) were all inherited through that family. Sir John Poulett or Paulet of Goathurst, Somerset (who died 1356) married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Raynes of Shearston and Rhode, both in the parish of North Petherton, Somerset. Their son Sir John Poulett (d. 1378) married Elizabeth Credy of Credy, Devon (No. 7). I have not traced Aumeral (No. 8), but the heiress of that family presumably married a Credy. In the next generation of Pouletts, another Sir John married Margaret Boniton (No. 9), daughter of Henry Boniton by Alice Boys (No. 10), daughter and heir of John de Boys of Halberton, Devon. By this descent, Halberton was inherited by the Pouletts. Sir John's son, Sir William Poulett, acquired Hinton St George, Somerset, by marrying Elizabeth Deneband (No. 11), which became their principal seat.

The Denebands inherited Hinton about the reign of Henry III on the marriage of Sir Philip Deneband to Alice Giffard (No. 15), whose father John Giffard had married the daughter and heir of George Poutrell of Hinton (No. 16) in the reign of Richard I or John. I have not traced Archdeckne (No. 12), Latimer (No. 13) and Brent (No. 14), but from the position of these quarterings on

the Garter Plate they should have married into the Denebands before the Giffard marriage. We soon reach the pre-heraldry period (not that this prevented quarterings from being portrayed); but I should not be surprised if they came to the Denebands *after* they inherited Hinton. In this case, quarterings Nos. 12, 13 and 14 should follow Nos. 15 and 16.

THE CEREMONY OF THE LILIES AND THE ROSES

Members of the Friends who attend Festal Evensong this year on 20th May will be present at a special ceremony which, though comparatively recent in origin, yet commemorates the achievements of one who is regarded by many as a saintly king, King Henry VI. Henry was born on 6th December 1421 and murdered on the night of 21st May 1471 in the Tower of London. In August 1484 his body was removed from Chertsey where it had been buried by Edward IV, and was reburied with all honour by Richard III in the south choir aisle of St George's Chapel, which was then being built. His tomb became the object of veneration as being the scene of miracles of healing, and attracted pilgrims for half a century.

Today the splendours of his tomb have disappeared, but he has an enduring monument in the renown of his two great educational foundations, Eton College, and King's College, Cambridge. The king's birthday has for long been celebrated by both colleges; since 1905 two King's scholars from Eton have crossed the bridge into Windsor to lay a sheaf of white lilies on his tomb on that day or its eve. But the ceremonies have grown. Since 1923 Eton lilies have been laid in the evening of each anniversary of the king's death, 21st May, on the marble tablet placed on the floor of the Tower of London where the king is supposed to have met his death; and since 1947 the Provost and Scholars of King's College, Cambridge have laid their white roses beside the lilies.

At Windsor, too, the king's birthday and death are remembered. In the windows of St George's Chapel, above the king's tomb, are the badges of the two foundations, the roses of King's College, Cambridge, and the lilies of Eton College. On the eve of the king's birthday and again on the eve of his death, representatives of the king's two foundations come to lay their roses and lilies on the king's tomb. This year as the Festal Evensong of the Friends falls on 20th May, the eve of the king's death, members will be able to see this special ceremony and to pray: "Accept we beseech thee, O Lord merciful Father, this oblation which we offer unto thee on behalf of the Soul of thy Servant Henry. Grant unto him eternal rest and his light perpetual shine upon him; through Jesus Christ our Lord.

"Let thy blessing, O Lord, be upon the Colleges of thy Servant King Henry the Sixth, and as thou hast appointed unto them diversities of gifts, grant them also the same spirit; that they may together serve Thee to the welfare of this realm, the benefit of men, and thy honour and glory; through Jesus Christ our Lord."

LIST OF NEW MEMBERS, 1970-71

Friends of St George's

- Affleck-Graves, Mrs. D. E.
 Allan, G. F.
 Amesbury, R. C. R.
 Benson, Mrs. R. C.
 Bentley, The Rev. Canon G. B.
 L Berk, Mrs. I. G.
 Boa, A.
 Bone, Mrs. E. M.
 L Bourne, Mrs. J. M.
 Bowron, H. C.
 Bowron, Mrs. H. C.
 L Breadmore, Miss S.
 *Bridger, Mrs. P.
 L Brunnschweiler, D.
 L Brunnschweiler, Mrs. D.
 *Burr, J. G.
 Burr, Miss E. J.
 Burrows, J. B.
 Butcher, Mrs. C. M.
 Butcher, Mrs. T. C.
 Butler of Saffron Walden, The Lord,
 K.G., P.C., C.H.
 Cantlay, G.
 Cantlay, Mrs. G.
 Carter, Mrs. E.
 L Clark, Lt.-Colonel A. R., M.C.
 Cook, M.
 Cornish, Mrs. N. G.
 Cullen, J. N.
 Curnow, Mrs. E. M.
 *Danks, T.
 Davis-Jones, The Rev. N. J.
 De Alwis, A. C.
 *Dickinson, Miss C.
 Diefenderfer, Miss L.
 L Elworthy, Sir Charles, Marshal of
 the R.A.F., G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.,
 M.V.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.
 L Elworthy, Lady
 Emery, Mrs. V.
 L England, W. G., M.A.
 English, Mrs. N.
 Fernandes, Miss E.
 L Garstin, Miss C. A. S.
 L Gartside, J. T.
 *Giddens, Mrs. D. E.
 Gunn, Miss C. J.
 *Harris, J. H.
 Harris, Mrs. J. H.
 *Harvey, Lt.-Colonel C. A.
 Harvey, Mrs. C. A.
 Hay, J. A.
 Hemingway, J. W., M.Sc., A.Inst.P.
 Hemingway, Mrs. J. W.
 L Hender, Mrs. V. M.
 L Hibberd, Mrs. M. I.
 Hollingsworth, J. M.
 Hollingsworth, Mrs. J. M.
 L Holt, H. B.
 Ings, Miss W.
 Jewell, B.
 Jewell, Mrs. B.
 Joicey, The Hon. J. M.
 King, A.
 *Kirkland Davies, B. J., M.S.E.R.T.
 *Kirkland Davies, Mrs. G., F.R.H.S.
 *Kirkland-Greaves, J. J.
 *Kirkland-Greaves, Mrs. J. J.
 Lane, Mrs. M. A.
 Langman, Miss L. E. M.
 Leete-Hodge, Miss L. J. A.
 Lind, J. R.
 Lister, V. E.
 Llewellyn Davies, The Rev. Dr.
 L. J. D.
 Longford, The Earl of, K.G., P.C.
 Lyons, M.
 McCaig, P. A.
 McCaig, Mrs. P. A.
 MacCorquodale, Miss M., M.A.
 Maxwell, Miss P. C.
 *Mellor, Miss N. E.
 Miller, A. J. M., D.S.O., V.R.D.
 Miller, Mrs. A. J. M.
 Morgenstern, Miss M. A.
 North, S., A.M.B.I.M.
 North, Mrs. S.
 L O'Dell, M. J. R.
 L O'Hea, I. J.
 Post, Mrs. K. L.
 Powell-Shedden, Mrs. G. H.
 Ramsay, J.
 L Rogers, Dr. P. A.
 Russell, R. H. E.
 Russell, Mrs. R. H. E.
 Scott, A.
 Scrivens, Miss J. M. E.
 Seager, Miss H.
 Shields, Mrs. D. C.
 Skelton, A. J.
 Skelton, B. P.
 Skelton, Mrs. B. P.
 Skelton, Miss R. A.
 Smith, F. P.
 Smith, Mrs. F. P.
 Stoker, T. A. P.
 Stone, Mrs. D.
 Taylor, D. W.
 Taylor, P. W.
 Taylor, Mrs. P. W.
 *Thompson, Major P. M.
 Thompson, Mrs. P. M.
 Thurston, Mrs. G. J.
 L Tyer, G. A.
 Van Den Bergh, Mrs. W.

White, Miss C. G.
Williamson, D. G.

Wollaston, Major A. E.
Wollaston, Mrs. A. E.

Descendants of the Knights of the Garter

Bray, A. D.
Cummins, Dr. W. A.
LDobbin, A. M. C.
Eley, N. L. A.
LGrant, A. R. C.
Hide, M. S.

LMacmillan, Douglas A.
LPaget, Miss C. C.
LWaldegrave, The Earl, K.G., T.D.
D.L.
LWatson, Mrs. J. I.
Williams, J. V. G.

New Members (omitted in 1969-70 Report)

Nathan, Miss E. V.

O'Connor, Mrs. K. J.

Now Descendant Members

du Parc Braham, Mrs. J. C.
Martin, Mrs. K.

Ross-Ross, J. D. S.

Now Life Members

Bruce, Miss E.
Grove, Mrs. D. H.

Jackson, Mrs. M.
Ruhemann, T. T.

American Friends

LBabcock, G. G.
LBattle, Dr. A. O.
LCrabbe, E. B.
Debrovner, C. H., M.D.
Dicks, R. J.
LFinch, Dr. R. M.
Flores, V.
LGeorge, G. N.
LGriffith, Mrs. M. M.
Hearring, Mrs. J. G.

Hollifield, J. G.
LJames, C. R.
LJames, R. M.
LJohnson, Mrs. L. W.
Kite, Major T. E.
Lamb, Miss R. R.
Marlow, W. F. C.
Siuda, Miss I.
Summitt, Mrs. C. O.
Wingate, W. J.

American Descendants

LBowie, Miss C. M.
LBrewbaker, W. S. Jr.
LBryan, L. A.
LCastle, Mrs. R. P.
LConnolly, T. R.
LConnolly, Mrs. T. R.
Lde Supinski, Mrs. B. R.
Dixon, Mrs. W.
LDouglass, Mrs. B. T.
LLewis, Miss N. E.
LLiddell, Mrs. F.

Lockwood, Mrs. Lee W.
LLucas, Mrs. A. F.
LMcCullough, Mrs. D. N.
LPalmer, Mrs. D. W.
LSchafer, Mrs. S. P.
LSmallwood, G. T. Jr.
LStanley, G. W.
LTomlinson, T. A.
Williamson, E. E.
Williamson, Mrs. E. E.

Overseas Members other than U.S.A.

Argentine Republic
LPatalano, V. R.

Austria
Amstler, Dr. E.

Belgium
De Win, P. P.
Mathijs, J. M. A.

Canada
Burke, E. N. G.
Dalley, Miss F.
Farrington, Mrs. M.
Finch, Mrs. N. C.
LHamilton, Miss B. C. (*Descendant*)
Hollinsworth, G. E.
Miller, Miss L.
Mitchell, Lt. R.

Mexico

LNewland, G. M.

New Zealand

LKeys, R. G.

Switzerland

Frei, G. U.

LShorrock, J. C.

Tasmania

Salter, Major A. A., M.B.E., J.P.

*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.

GENERAL FUND

For the year ended 30th September, 1971

Year ended 30th September 1970							
£	£			£	£		
1,954		Income:					
306		Subscriptions				2,007	
		Add Income Tax Recoverable in respect of Covenanted Subscriptions...				357	
2,260						2,364	
3,285		Dividends, Interest and Income Tax Recovered				3,658	
650		Profit on Sale of Investments				1	
							£6,023
£6,195		Office and Similar Expenditure:					
	435	Assistant Secretary and Other Salaries			536		
	281	Miscellaneous Expenses and Clerical Assistance			265		
	99	Postages and Telephone, etc.			116		
	399	Printing and Stationery			445		
	561	Cost of Annual Report including Postage			597		
	78	Badges (Net Cost)			15		
	1,853				1,974		
		<i>Deduct: Net Surplus on the Sale of:</i>					
	49	Christmas Cards		287			
	36	Less Corporation Tax		28			
					259		
1,392	461	448 Publications		513	772	1,202	
						4,821	
4,803						2,655	
294		Net Increase in Value of Investments					
						7,476	
5,097		Total of Accumulated Fund at 30th September, 1970...				33,000	
31,601							£40,476
36,698							
		Restoration and Similar Expenditure:					
	1,250	Contribution towards Cost of Stone Mason			1,250		
	1,056	Re-Wiring			507		
	201	Kneelers			60		
	135	Nave Lighting			503		
	48	Rutland Chapel			—		
	472	Restoration of Chapel Fabric			—		
	536	Chapel Furnishing and Fittings			286		
		Electrical Consultant's Fee			50	2,656	
3,698							
33,000		Total of Accumulated Fund at 30th September, 1971...				£37,820	

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, 1971, from the books, etc., and certify that they are in accordance therewith.

EACOTT STANDING & CO.,
8 Sheet Street, Windsor, Berks.
15th October, 1971.

J. D. SPOFFORTH,
Chartered Accountant,
Honorary Auditor.

Note by the Honorary Secretary:

In accordance with current practice, it is proposed that no further receipts should be sent except when requested. This procedure will come into force on 1st March, 1972, and will save both clerical work and postage.

LIST OF WORK DONE

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

Installation of a 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 Aerary.
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.
Provision of a carpet in Choir Stalls.
Audio Equipment.
Re-wiring of the Chapel.
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 on a wooden panel in the North Choir Aisle.

HISTORICAL MONOGRAPHS RELATING TO ST GEORGE'S CHAPEL

General Editor: Maurice F. Bond, O.B.E., M.A., F.S.A.

- Vol. 1. *The Knights of the Garter, 1348-1939, with a complete list of the Stall Plates in St George's Chapel*, by the Rev. E. H. Fellowes, C.H., M.V.O., Mus.Doc., together with a supplement, *The Knights of the Garter, 1939-1963*. Price £1.75
- Vol. 2. *The Plate of St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle*, by E. Alfred Jones, M.A., F.S.A. Price 50p
- Vol. 3. *Organists and Masters of the Choristers of St George's Chapel in Windsor Castle*, by the Rev. E. H. Fellowes. Price £1.75
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