

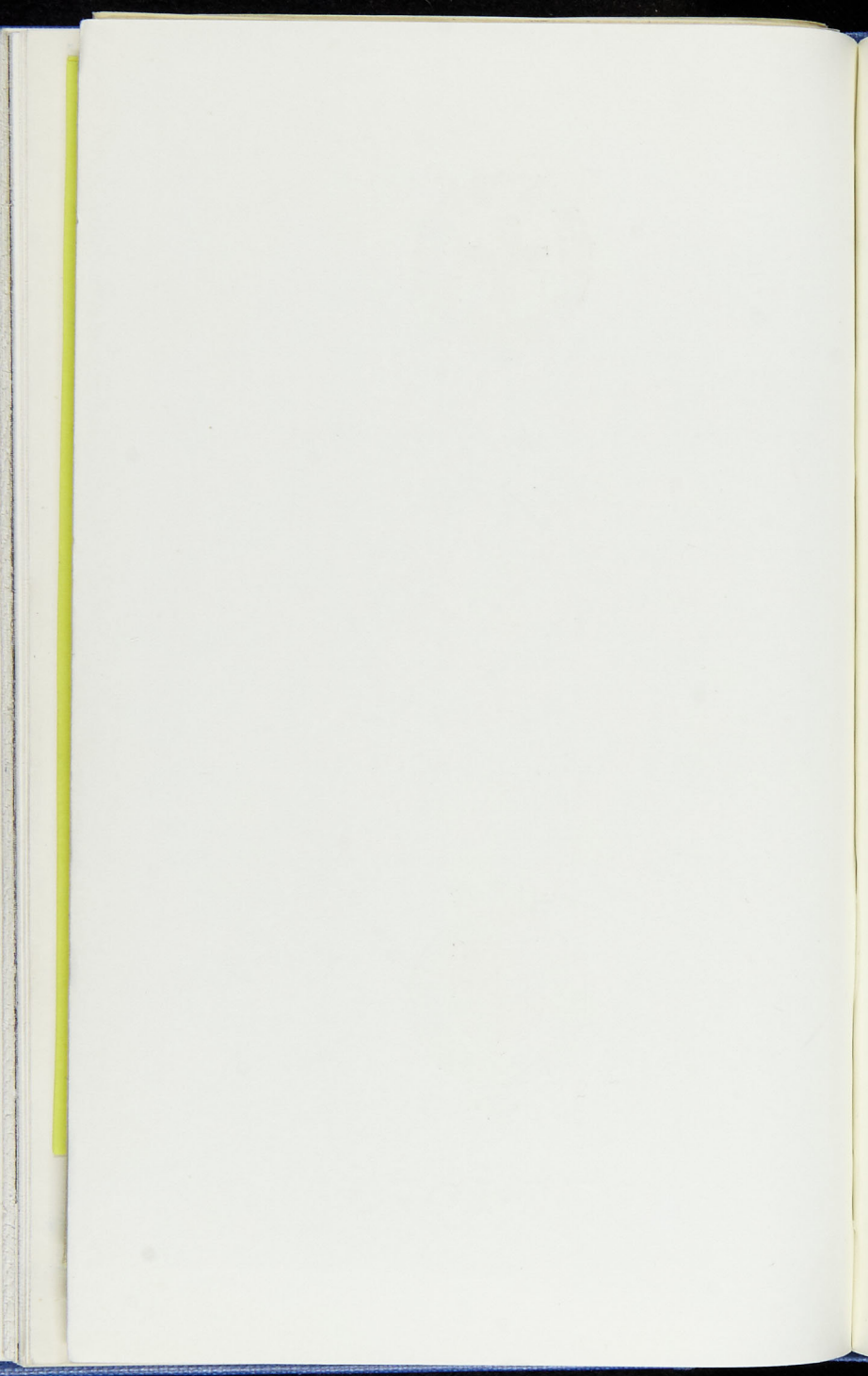


St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle

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



1975-1976





St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle

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1975—1976

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THE LAY CHAIRMAN'S LETTER

October 1976

My Dear Friends,

Hitherto the *Annual Report* has always begun with the Dean's letter. This time there is no Dean to write one and as Lay Chairman of the Society of Friends of St George's and the Descendants of the Knights of the Garter, it is my privilege to write in his stead.

The Rt. Reverend Launcelot Fleming retired in August and he and Mrs. Fleming are now living in the house in Dorset which, during the past year, they have lovingly converted from a fine old stone barn.

On the 22nd July the Society gave a farewell party for them in the Chapter Library and a presentation was made to them in small recognition of all they had done for it. They are greatly missed for they were beloved by all, for themselves and for their selfless devotion to their many and responsible duties.

The new Dean, the Rt. Reverend Michael Mann, will be installed in St George's Chapel on the 5th November. Many of us have already met him and Mrs. Mann and we greatly look forward to welcoming them to Windsor.

On Garter Day this year we welcomed two new Vice-Presidents, the Duke of Grafton and Sir Harold Wilson. During the year the Order of the Garter lost Field-Marshal Viscount Montgomery of Alamein and Lord Casey, who were installed in 1946 and 1969 respectively. The Field Marshal's funeral was held in the Chapel with full military honours on the 1st April. Lord Casey died in Australia, his home country, and there was a Memorial Evensong and the Presentation of his Garter Banner on the 20th July.

Members of the Society were delighted when, in the New Year's Honours List, two of our stalwarts were made Members of the Victorian Order—Tom Taylor, Hon. Secretary, and Maurice Bond, editor of the *Romance of St George's Chapel* and the Historical Monograph Series, and former Custodian of the Muniments of the Chapel.

ELWORTHY

NOTES AND COMMENTS

HONORARY SECRETARY'S NOTES

Mr. T. W. Taylor writes:

I am writing these notes in the late summer of 1976—probably one of the sunniest and driest in our history, and one during which thousands of people from all over the world have visited St George's Chapel. I had expected that life in the Curfew Tower would have been less hectic than in the Quincentenary year—happily, this has not proved to be the case, as the impetus of the

Quincentenary has caused many more of our members to call and see us in the Society's office. We are open every week-day morning from 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

The AGM in May was in complete contrast to that in 1975, as the weather was glorious and we had a record attendance. The Minutes are fully reported (p. 300). The Governor of the Castle (Lord Elworthy) again kindly opened the Moat Garden and many of our members enjoyed the sunshine in these beautiful surroundings. Our numbers now are such that we used the Dean's Cloister, a marquee on Denton's Common and the Chapter Library for serving tea. This meant that there were fewer delays, and I can only say yet again what a magnificent job the catering ladies do on these occasions. Perhaps we did not feed 5,000 but we certainly had no crumbs left! Many members attended a Festival Evensong before leaving Windsor.

Christmas Card

The unusual card for 1976 proved popular despite the high postal charges. This year we are returning to the more traditional card and we are repeating a most successful card of many years ago—the reproduction of the Joseph Nash *The Christening of the Prince of Wales in the Choir of St George's Chapel* (1842).

Membership

I am very happy to report that the number of members increases very steadily. I had thought that there might have been a slackening off after the great efforts in the Quincentenary year, but the later pages in this *Report* clearly indicate otherwise. The benefits of our having a local representative—especially overseas—has been clearly demonstrated and I would like members to note the following details of our representation in the U.S.A. and in Australia:

Mrs. Tilden Burdette Lane,
2002 Lake Lucerne Drive,
Route Two, Lilburn, Georgia 30247, U.S.A.

Mrs. Arthur Wade,
16 Toorak Road,
Hamilton, Brisbane, Queensland 4007, Australia.

Will members living in either country please communicate with these ladies on any local matters—especially changes of address. Any change of address should continue to be notified to the Curfew Tower, of course, but we find that local representation is most useful—particularly in the case of undelivered annual reports. We are especially grateful to both Mrs. Lane and Mrs. Wade for the enthusiastic work they do on behalf of the Society. We can never be complacent in regard to membership—it is our life-blood and I can only exhort all of you to continue your efforts to recruit at least one new member each.

Finance

The Balance Sheets of the Society again show a very satisfactory picture. Members will see that the loans made to the Quincentenary Committee have all been repaid. The Chapter has gladly acknowledged the financial gesture made by the Society in underwriting the whole cost of the Quincentenary. Happily, events turned in our favour as the accounts will show. The Finance Sub-Committee has kept to its policy of remaining very liquid—it has felt that the Stock Market is perhaps best avoided in these uncertain times. The accounts reveal that we have a substantial sum with our bankers and it has been possible for the Society to get a special rate of interest via the bank's Money Market operations.

At the risk of being repetitive, may I once again draw members' attention to the following, and help us by:

- (a) *Paying your subscription by Bank Order—this saves us sending out renewal notices and it also saves you postage!*
- (b) *Completing a Deed of Covenant over your present subscription—there is a suitable form in this Report!*
- (c) *When writing to the Curfew Tower, a stamped addressed envelope for a reply would really help us—our postal costs are very heavy.*

Friends' and Descendants' Week-end, 1976

Once again, this was a great success and those of our members who were present thoroughly enjoyed themselves—from the opening sherry party to the closing luncheon on Sunday. Conducted tours of the State Apartments, the Chapel itself, and the Home Park Private were laid on, and we owe so much to all who voluntarily helped—Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Grove and Admiral and Mrs. Mason in particular. Mr. Grove's talk on *Former Royal Feasts* after dinner on the first evening was particularly topical! Again, we are grateful to Mrs. Carswell and the staff of St George's House for looking after everyone there so very well. A leaflet in regard to the Residential Week-end in 1977 is enclosed with this Report—prices are slightly higher this year, alas, but we feel that we still give most excellent value.

The Quincentenary and the Appeal

At the time of writing we are still waiting for our auditors to complete their task in regard to the Quincentenary. Suffice it to say, however, that, after funding all our obligations, we have already been able to pay over to the Chapter the sum of £3,000. We still have goods to sell (see p. 294) all of which are paid for, and we hope to be able to give a further substantial sum to the Chapter later on. Mrs. Read is now happily using the Quincentenary shop in place of the old postcard stall, now demolished. The Society was happy to pass the newer shop over to the Chapter.

Turning now to the Appeal on which Mr. Coleridge reported in last year's *Report*, members will see that the cleaning and restoration work is now well under way and the work done,

certified by our Architect, is being paid for from the Appeal account. In spite of increased costs, we feel that we are in a satisfactory position to pay for the total cost of this cleaning and we are enormously grateful to all our donors.

Concerts

The wonderful concerts which were arranged for the Quincentenary year evoked a revived interest in the musical traditions of the Chapel, and the Chapter asked Christopher Robinson, our Organist and Master of Choristers, to form a Music Committee, now happily working. This Society has undertaken to do the administrative work and, as a result, a number of very successful concerts have been held, but I must put on record that the renewed enthusiasm is largely due to Christopher Robinson. Included with this *Report* is a leaflet and order form for further concerts—we are anxious that our own members get some priority in booking. I may say that the concerts are self-supporting and they do not in any way receive any subsidy from the Society.

General

This is one of the few occasions when thanks can be expressed to all the voluntary help given to the Chapel through this Society. The numbers are legion, but I would like to mention Lord and Lady Elworthy, the Military Knights and their wives, the Chapter itself and the Chapter Clerk in particular, Major Nash and the staff at the Superintendent's office, Mr. Read and Mr. Batten and their staffs, and Major Wollaston and his staff. Reference is made elsewhere to our recently retired Dean and Mrs. Fleming, but the writer would like to pay his own tribute to the five happy years spent under his chairmanship. A word, too, on the Stewards—both Lay and Sunday! Both these bodies, under Mr. Naylor and Miss Rolinson respectively, continue to help the Society in countless ways and for which we are most grateful.

More domestically at the Curfew Tower, my life is made considerably easier by my immediate staff—Miss Menzies, Miss Howlett and Mrs. Watkins, who never spare themselves, Mrs. Watkins, I may add, on a purely voluntary basis. Again, we are enormously grateful to Olive and Rene Joplin and to Brenda Bartovsky for all the 'extra mural' work they do in connection with both the sale of our souvenirs and with the concerts. And finally a word of thanks to our Honorary Editor, Elizabeth Cuthbert, who cannot possibly thank herself!

The Chapel Muniments

In December 1975, Maurice Bond resigned as Honorary Custodian of the Chapel Muniments, a post which he had held for many years (see p. 282). While Canon Fisher has taken over as Keeper of the Muniments, Mrs. Grace Holmes, B.A., A.L.A., has joined the staff of the College as Archivist. Previously, Mrs. Holmes had worked in the Archives Department of the Westminster City Libraries, and she is currently attending a course in palaeography at University College to assist her in her work with the mediaeval records in the Aery.

CUSTODIAN'S NOTES

Canon A. Dyson writes:

In October 1976 the Chapter formally created the new Chapter office of *Custodian* alongside the ancient offices of Precentor, Steward and Treasurer. The Chapter's decision reflects some of the changing circumstances in the life of the College and Chapel of St George. The Custodian, under the Chapter, is given general responsibility and oversight for: 1. Chapel events (other than liturgical services) including concerts, drama, Windsor Festival, special services, days of prayer, etc; 2. Arrangements for visitors to the Chapel; 3. The work of Volunteer Stewards; 4. Bookstalls and other selling-points; 5. Chapel Security; 6. Chapel Staff (except for their duties at liturgical services).

No one person could carry all this responsibility by himself. Fortunately the Chapel is blessed with a great number of people whose devoted work in these different areas maintains a successful level of day-by-day activity. In addition to the vital contribution of the Virger and his staff, I have in mind Mrs. Cedar Read as Bookstall Manageress, Miss Jenny Rolinson as Secretary of Volunteer Stewards, Mr. Christopher Robinson as Chairman of the Music Committee and Mr. Tom Taylor as Secretary of the Friends. But the situation is not static and in the six areas mentioned above there is need for fresh thought, fresh policies and fresh initiatives if we are to cope effectively and Christianly with the challenges which we now meet. All this involves co-ordination and planning for which the Custodian has to bear over all responsibility.

We are seeing interesting developments in the use of the Chapel for events other than statutory services. These events require careful organisation and involve many helpers. We are seeking to improve the quality of our welcome to the thousands of visitors who come to the Chapel. Last Good Friday the Chapel was open free of charge, short services for the public were held throughout the afternoon, and in the evening there was a programme of drama and readings on the Passion of our Lord. The outside shop, opened by the Friends in the Quincentenary Year, has been taken over by the Chapel on a permanent basis and attempts to cater in a tasteful way for tourists eager to purchase mementoes of their visit to the Chapel. The work of Volunteer Stewards grows daily. It is my policy to extend this work in a number of important directions over the next year or two. I judge that on the skilled and responsible work of Volunteer Stewards will depend our ability to take many of the necessary steps for the development of the Chapel's ministry. If any of the Friends wish to consider playing a part in such work, and are prepared to undergo some simple training, I hope they will get in touch with me about it.

I have found the first eighteen months of the Custodianship always rewarding but sometimes difficult. For, underlying all the activity, there is a fundamental question how, in a way which is faithful to our tradition, we are to be an open and lively centre of Christian ministry in the 1970s, how through our work and

encounter with the public the Christian gospel can be conveyed, how (in a phrase) visitors can be helped to become pilgrims. There are no easy answers to these questions. We have to learn how to be adventurous without sacrificing anything that makes St George's the unique place that it is. We have many plans for the future but they have to mature slowly, so that everything we do is carefully conceived and carried out to a high standard of excellence.

SURVEYOR'S NOTES

Mr. Robert Maguire, Surveyor of the Fabric, writes:

In May 1976 the work of cleaning and restoring the external stonework of the Chapel was resumed after an interval of several years, brought about in the first place by the retirement of the Chapter's mason and prolonged by the illness and death of my predecessor, George Pace.

Standing well back from the north side of the Chapel in Denton's Commons, you can see very plainly the difference between the grime-laden walls of the nave aisle and those of the quire aisle with the soft warm tones of the natural stone visible once more. This is one of the areas cleaned and restored under George Pace's direction. The others were the east wall of the Schorn Tower and three quire aisle bays on the south side.

From Denton's Commons you can also see plainly another phenomenon: the clerestory wall of the nave appears almost clean in contrast to the aisle wall below it. Walking round the chapel, it becomes clear that the more a surface is exposed to the weather, the less grimy it has become. The west gable, facing the full onslaught of driving rain on the prevailing wind, is both mellow and completely clean, while on the faceted walls of the Bray Chapel you can see, quite dramatically, the difference in weathering resulting from only a forty-five degree change of aspect.

Fortunately, for these reasons, there is no urgency about cleaning the upper (and therefore more expensive) parts of the building. But why wash it at all? There are two main reasons, quite apart from the matter of taste. The first is that the combination of sooty deposit and rainwater produces dilute sulphuric acid, which turns limestone into something quite other—a crumbly, pasty substance erupting in blisters and leaving the stone surface eroded. The second is that, for this first reason and also simply because some stones are softer than others, quite a number of stones need to be replaced; yet we cannot really tell which they are until we have cleaned the wall.

During last summer, Joslin Contractors Ltd. of Oxford were engaged to clean the whole of the remaining 'dirtier' parts of the exterior, and to carry out such stonework replacement as might then show itself to be necessary. The work started at the point on the Schorn Tower where George Pace had stopped. We then passed on to the three remaining south quire aisle bays, only to be overtaken by the drought. We had to turn the tap off, and it is

entirely uncertain, as I write, whether we shall be able to turn it on again within the coming year. At the moment, however, Steward and Surveyor see this only as a challenge to ingenuity.

CONCERTS IN THE CHAPEL

Mr. C. Robinson, Chairman of the Music Committee, writes:

A Music Committee was formed for the Quincentenary year in order to organise a series of concerts in the Chapel. As these events were both successful and popular it seemed sensible to continue this Committee on a more regular basis. It now has two main functions: first, to co-ordinate applications from outside bodies wishing to put on concerts in the Chapel, and, second, to promote its own. We try to space out the events so that they cause the minimum disruption to the daily life of the Chapel and we set out to achieve the right balance with other activities such as drama.

Last December the choristers of St George's gave a very successful Christmas programme which included Britten's *Ceremony of Carols*, and, in March, the whole choir gave a performance of Bach's St John Passion. The Collegium Musicum Choir under John Porter gave an enjoyable concert in May, with string players from the R.C.M. and Thomas Trotter as organ soloist, and, in July, the choir of St John's, Cambridge, gave a concert. This was a most memorable occasion both musically and socially. There have been two short series of organ recitals. These do not draw large crowds but there is a small and very enthusiastic following for them and we shall hope to build on this. The Chapel Choir has featured prominently in the concerts so far and I feel that its rôle in this sphere is an important one. Up to now things seem to be going well. Many events have been virtually sold out and we are balancing our budget, thanks largely to the skill of Tom Taylor.

The next event at the time of writing is a charity concert in aid of Music Therapy. In December there will be a performance of *Messiah* by the City of Birmingham Choir and a Christmas programme by our own choir. Plans for 1977 include a concert by the London Bach Society with Paul Steinitz and Derek McCulloch's Collegium Sagittarii (February); another performance of the St John Passion (March); Coronation anthems by Desborough School Choir (May), and concerts by the English Chamber Orchestra (June); Christ Church Cathedral Choir, Oxford (July), and the orchestra of the Ernest Read Summer School (August).

Many people have contributed to the success of the concerts so far and I would like to thank them. In particular I must mention Brenda Bartovsky, without whose hard work and administrative flair none of the events would have got off the ground.

ST GEORGE'S HOUSE

Vice-Admiral Mason, the Warden, writes:

One cannot review last year's activity without recalling the sorry fact that at the end of it Launcelot Fleming left us. For five years we have greatly valued his wise leadership as Chairman of

the Council and head of the House, and in particular, the outstanding contribution he has made to our discussions over the whole field of ecology. But this was by no means all; his interests were diverse and many and the scope of our activities widened accordingly. His ability to strike immediate accord with people of all ages and from all walks of life was an inspiration to us all. We wish him and Jane the greatest happiness in their retirement.

We now look forward to welcoming the Right Reverend Michael Mann as his successor. He and his wife Jill are old friends of the House, having already been here on a number of occasions. The new Dean's early military training, his profound knowledge of Nigeria, experience in industrial chaplaincy—coupled by insights gained at the Harvard Business School—and finally work as a Bishop all combine to give him a unique background for the role of Chairman of the Council of St George's House.

There are further senior staff changes in train because at the time of writing this report we have just established, for the first time, a Fellowship of St George's House. This expansion of our staff has been made possible by the personal interest of Mr. D. Comino, President of Dexion-Comino Ltd., and more directly through the generosity of the Comino Foundation. The first holder of this appointment will be Major Kenneth Adams—the present Director of Studies. His task will be to develop the work arising out of our series of consultations on "Attitudes towards Industry". It is planned to appoint a new Director of Studies in January 1977 and a new Warden in August when my five-year term of office comes to an end.

Over the last year three main themes have predominated our lay consultations. These were "Attitudes towards Industry" (as referred to above), "Just Differentials" and "Freedom and Responsibility". For the first time we examined the question of how sport in our society can contribute to the quality of life.

Clergy consultations have been concerned with "Authority in the Diocese", "The Support of Clergy and Their Families", "The Church's Expectations of the Roles of Theological Colleges and Seminaries", and finally, with "The Problems of Urban Training". We again had an Interfaith consultation where leaders of five great faiths considered man's place in the Universe.

The lessons learnt from both Lay and Clergy consultations help provide us with a most valuable background for our Clergy courses. As in the past, these have been run on an ecumenical basis and at separate levels—both of age and responsibility—to meet the special needs of people at different stages of their ministry.

We have continued to work closely with many outside groups who use the facilities of the House and the visit by a group of the Friends of St George's on the weekend 27th/29th August provided us with a fitting climax of the year's activities.

A TRIBUTE TO MAURICE BOND **following his resignation as Honorary Custodian of the** **Muniments**

The attachment of Maurice Bond to St George's Chapel is of long standing. It began when he was a boy, visiting a school-friend at No. 5 The Cloisters, and watching with awe the formidable Canon Neale Dalton setting out on Sunday-afternoon walks deep in discussion with the Chapter Clerk. As a sixth-former, and joint-editor of the school magazine, he had a no-less awesome meeting with Dean Baillie, who was looking for editors for a proposed local magazine.

Both these early encounters presaged the future. For it was Canon Dalton who had begun in 1891 the descriptive catalogue of the documents in the Chapel's archive treasury, the Aerary, which Maurice Bond was to finish and bring to publication in 1957. And although Dean Baillie's magazine project was abandoned, his idea of a potential editor was prophetic. The process by which the *Annual Report* of the Society has reached its position, as not only a source of information about the activities of the Society and the Chapel but also a journal of historical scholarship, has been promoted by the learning and labours of its editors, among whom Maurice Bond and his wife Shelagh, joint-editors from 1960 to 1972, hold an honoured place.

But the turning-point in his relations with the Chapel, and indeed his whole life, came when he met Canon Ollard. Like Canon Dalton before him, Canon Ollard was a distinguished historian. He came to St George's in 1936, and was delighted to find among the Castle residents other scholars who were ready to support a scheme of original research in the Chapel's archives and the publication of the resulting historical works. In 1937 the founding of the Historical Monographs series was agreed, with Canon Ollard as its editor. Benign and approachable, Canon Ollard gave encouragement and help to the young schoolmaster who longed but was not yet equipped to do historical research. Through Canon Ollard, he found himself associated with the revision of Ollard and Crosse's standard *Dictionary of English Church History*, helping to revise Dean Blackburne's *Romance of St George's Chapel* for the third edition, and working on the Chapel's documents for a Monograph on *The Inventories*.

Practical experience with documents is the best training. When in 1946 the House of Lords was looking for its first Clerk of the Records, Maurice Bond was appointed. He found himself faced with another ancient collection of records which, like those of St George's, were in need of the kind of professional care which had only recently been recognised as essential for their preservation. It was a happy appointment. For in 1947, at the instance of Canon Armytage, he was elected Honorary Custodian of the Chapel's Muniments, and with Chapter support, could apply to the documents in the Aerary the expertise he acquired as professional archivist at the House of Lords. He was a pioneer in the use of new fungicides to sterilise documents infected by mould.

But experience at the House of Lords showed that air-conditioning was the best way to kill mould and prevent its recurrence. As early as December 1951 air-conditioning was introduced into the Aerary, and in 1958 into the Chapter Library. His amazingly swift grasp of the problems of the House of Lords' record repository, and his effective measures for dealing with them (which included the gutting of the overloaded upper part of the Victoria Tower and a plan for its complete reconstruction as an up-to-date record store) placed him in the forefront of his profession. The records of Parliament were skilfully repaired, unique documents among them were micro-filmed, and publications planned. In 1955 his work was recognised by the award of the O.B.E.

St George's had a place in all his professional and scholarly activity, and its archive repository became almost as well-known in learned circles as that of the House of Lords. The periodical of the British Records Association, *Archives*, introduced in 1949, has in its first volume an article by Maurice Bond on 'The Windsor Aerary', describing vividly and with love the 'remote and somewhat secret repository' built 600 years before, and its rich documentary contents, so well protected by the care of the Windsor Chapter that 'yet further sexcentenaries' could be anticipated. The co-operation of the Chapter and the Honorary Custodian of its archives had achieved much. A systematic inspection and repair of the documents was in train, they were in regular use by researchers, and in 1951 they figured in three Festival of Britain exhibitions and were visited by foreign representatives of the International Council of Archives.

In 1954 Maurice married, and the charm and learning of his wife Shelagh added a new dimension to his personal life and to his love for St George's Chapel which she fully shared. Already a qualified archivist and a talented palaeographer and historian, Shelagh became Honorary Archivist to the Chapter, and undertook the professional care of the Aerary. With Canon Fisher, she planned the transformation of the repository by the addition of two rooms in the Schorn Tower to cope with the increased number of documents (including those returned by the Church Commissioners in 1963) and of students consulting them. Maurice could now give more time to publications and to his deep interest in the architectural history of the Chapel and its buildings. In contributions to the *Report*, and in his successive revisions of the *Romance*, he writes of the fabric with the knowledge and understanding born of scholarship and affection. In 1960 he became General Editor of the Monographs. It is an indication of the range of his writings about the Chapel that in 1966 he published both a scholarly introduction to his wife's edition of the *Chapter Acts*, and a delightful booklet, illustrated with reconstruction drawings of the Chapel by Rena Gardiner, for a less learned public.

Meanwhile he gained in stature in his profession as the remarkable reconstruction of the Victoria Tower was carried out, searchers into the records of Parliament increased, and his valuable publications about these records appeared. Notable among

them were vol. xi of the official calendar of *The Manuscripts of the House of Lords (Addenda 1514-1714)* in 1962, *A Short Guide to the Records of Parliament* in 1963, and in 1971 the complete *Guide to the Records of Parliament* which had involved fundamental research into the administration and procedure which produced them. In addition, there was a succession of articles on modern archive practice.

In this wider archive world, St George's was not forgotten. He wrote about its records and its Chapter in the *Antiquaries Journal* in 1955 and the *Journal of Ecclesiastical History* in 1957. In 1960, as Vice-Chairman of the Records Preservation Section of the British Records Association, he summarised the reasons which justify a private institution's retaining its own archive repository: besides practical needs, pride in its past and its possessions.

For St George's such pride was soundly based on increasing knowledge of its past, to which Maurice and Shelagh contributed. Appreciation of their services as editors of the *Report* was marked in 1972 by a presentation from the Society of three treasured water-colours. Tragically, in 1973 Shelagh died, after an illness bravely borne. St George's, which had given so much to enrich her life and work, gave consolation for her death in a beautiful and moving requiem service and in continuing affection for her memory and her husband. The years since then have been full ones for him. A more senior position has given added responsibilities at the House of Lords, and the preparations for the Chapel's Quincentenary have involved him in absorbing and rewarding activities: the *Chapel of Kings* exhibition, the Quincentenary Handbook, and the Souvenir Book of Photographs. At this high moment of his long and happy association with the Chapel's archives, he has decided to resign his post as Honorary Custodian. But his attachment to St George's remains: his association with its Monographs and Library Committee continues, and so does the affection which goes back fifty years.

No words more apt can be found to commemorate his work as Honorary Custodian than those devised by the erudition and wit of Canon Fisher and Canon Bentley for the inscription on the Chapter's present to him of the first of the Quincentenary silver letter-openers:

*Mauricio Bond Collegii de Windsor munimentorum per
triginta annos custodi diligentissimo necnon collegae collegis
suis amicitiae ligamine colligato nunc decedenti gratia imo
pectore refertur.*

This may perhaps be rendered in English as follows, if the learned Canons will forgive some freedom with the Latin:

To Maurice Bond, for thirty years most devoted Custodian of the muniments of the College of Windsor, and bound to his colleagues in the College by the Bond of friendship, an expression of heartfelt thanks as he lays down his office.

A. K. B. EVANS

THE FLEMISH GLASS IN THE UPPER CHANCERY OF KING EDWARD IV

by
WILLIAM COLE

The glass in the upper chantry of King Edward IV (also known as the Queen's Closet) has not been described before in detail. A small amount of medieval glass is also there but this article is concerned only with the Flemish glass. Before speculation on its provenance is attempted it will be described. There are seven small panels situate as follows:

In the East wall

1. David's young men visit Nabal

In the South wall

2. The Adoration of the Kings

In the upper part of the screen at the North end

3. The Return of the Prodigal Son

In the upper part of the screen at the South end

4. The Prodigal Son spending his substance in riotous living

In the door in the lower part of the screen from North to South

5. The Father awaiting the Prodigal Son

6. Esther being crowned by Ahasuerus

7. St Cornelius with Donor

These small pictures have to be seen at close range to be fully appreciated. The three in the door, Nos. 5, 6, 7 and No. 2 in the South wall are easily seen. No. 1 is less easy, No. 3 is very difficult and No. 4 is almost hidden. Also some of the panels are placed back to front which hinders correct viewing. Glass should be looked at from the side on which it is painted, known as the inside of the glass. Looked at from the outside, the outlines become blurred and, of course, positions are reversed, each appearing left-handed. The action of the elements on the paint side could be disastrous. However the only two pieces which are glazed into outside windows (Nos. 1 and 2) are correctly placed. The glass in the screen has light on its eastern side and so should be viewed from its western side. It follows that Nos. 6 and 7 are correctly placed but Nos. 3, 4 and 5 are incorrect.

In the description of the panels that follows, measurements are given in inches with centimetres in brackets. Height comes first followed by width. The attributions are my own and are tentatively made. In dating a roundel or a small pictorial glass panel made from an engraving one has to remember that one is generally two removes from the artist who designed it. An engraving would be made from the original drawing and the glass-painter would copy the engraving. Sometimes the copy would be carefully made and capture the character of the original. At other times the detail would be scamped and the artist's style rather obscured. Also the

engraving could have been used many years after it was made, since it would form part of the glass-painter's stock of designs.

1. David's young men visit Nabal

Oblong 9 $\frac{7}{8}$ in. \times 8 in. (25 \times 20.3 cms). Flemish, 16th century. Drawn in paint and yellow stain. Plate II.

The detail on this panel is difficult to see because it has become corroded and also is somewhat faded. It is fairly high up on the East wall and is obscured by outside window bars as shown in the photograph. The design is after Marten Heemskerck (1498-1574)¹ and Plate IIA shows the engraving from which the glass painting was copied. It also shows how the glass would have looked when it was painted. The story of David and Nabal is in I Samuel xxviii and Heemskerck illustrated it with five drawings. (1) David sending messengers to Nabal (2) Nabal receiving David's messengers (3) David commanding his servants to arm themselves and destroy Nabal (4) a man telling Abigail, Nabal's wife, of the danger and (5) Abigail on her knees before David. One of the most successful scenes is number 5, Abigail with her gifts all around her, kneels in David's path. The painter was probably attracted by the description of Abigail, 'a woman of good understanding and of a beautiful countenance' and by the opportunity of a still life picture of all the presents. The Windsor panel is a copy of number 2. In the foreground Nabal's men are sheepshearing while Nabal, seated under a tree is in a position to watch them. In front of him is a basket of food and on his right, ewers of wine. On his left are David's young men and Nabal raises his hand in a questioning gesture. Under the engraving is a description in Latin which may be translated as 'Nabal refuses them and sends them empty away'.

Heemskerck has made the sheepshearing a prominent part of the scene and it is shown in detail. An interesting feature is the decoration of the ewer on the far left. The glass is a faithful copy of the engraving, although it appears to be cut down slightly all round, this is due to the leading which hides the edges. The engraving and the glass are the same size. This is the only glass panel I have so far found of this series of Heemskerck.

2. The Adoration of the Kings

Elliptical 8 in. \times 10 in. (20.3 \times 25.4 cms). Flemish, 17th century. Drawn in paint, yellow stain and various coloured enamels. Plate III.

This is the latest in date of the Flemish pieces. It is unfortunately broken, the lower circular piece bottom left being an insertion, otherwise the glass is original. The three kings offer their gifts. The kneeling king offers his casket of gold and takes hold of the hand of the Child who blesses him. The king on the right hand side is young but is not portrayed as a Moor as often happens in Flemish paintings of this period.² The star is shining over the stable

¹ Kerrich, *A Catalogue of the Prints . . . after Marten Heemskerck*, London 1829, p. 22.

² G. Schiller, *Iconography of Christian Art*, Lund Humphries 1971, Vol. 1, p. 112.

with the ox and ass in the stall. Joseph, an old man, holds his hat in his hand. There is a secondary scene on the left where three young men enter the stable. They are possibly part of the retinue. Sometimes the scene of the visit of the shepherds was combined with the adoration of the kings but these young men do not look like shepherds. The artist probably felt that the figures would help balance the picture. This panel has been taken from an engraving in reverse, for the Child would not give the devil's blessing and the kings would normally carry their gifts in their right hands.

It is a pity that the leads are so thick. In a modern restoration the leads would be removed and the pieces of glass stuck together. The circular patch would be less obvious if a piece of seventeenth century glass could be used. At present the emphasis of the leading draws the eye towards it.

3. The Return of the Prodigal Son

Roundel 10 in. diameter (25.4 cms), Flemish, mid-16th century. Drawn in paint and yellow stain. Plate IV.

The scene is set in the courtyard of a house. The columns of the open doorway have ornate capitals and above them is a mermaid in a shell. Two people look out of a balcony from a house on the left. A dog runs towards a man on the left and the background is a hilly landscape with buildings. In the foreground the prodigal son, poorly dressed, is kneeling and his father's hand is on his shoulder. The father's tunic has a quarry pattern and his robe which is held by two cherub pages, is decorated with septfoils. Two men are earnestly talking on the right and there are two others standing, one to the left of the son and the other by the arch. The former is a young gallant and the latter is older and looks morose, presumably the elder brother.

The style is that of the Antwerp Mannerists and is reminiscent of Jan Swart von Gronigen who worked about 1522-1553. He made many drawings for stained glass and this is probably a copy of one of them. The father and the man against the pillar are like Swart. In a panel in the Rijksmuseum, *Esther before Ahasuerus*, said to be by Swart, the Ahasuerus bears a strong resemblance to the father in the Windsor panel. Among twenty-three drawings by Swart in the British Museum, is a series on the life of Joseph.^a A glass roundel of Potiphar's wife showing her husband Joseph's cloak is in my own collection. Potiphar's companion is similar to the man standing against the arch in the Windsor panel. There is also resemblance to Swart in the general appearance of the full large figures and in the way in which they are grouped.

I have not yet found the engraving or drawing on which this roundel is based. It was presumably one of a series. The most common scenes of this parable are (1) the prodigal son receiving his patrimony (2) spending his substance in riotous living (3) being turned out by the harlots (4) feeding the swine and (5) being

^a *Catalogue of Drawings of Dutch and Flemish Artists*, B.M. publication 1932, Vol. 2, Popham No. 28 of the drawings by Swart.

received by his father. Swart like many other artists made drawings of this story. Some of the originals are extant. In the Louvre is a drawing of the prodigal son receiving his patrimony⁴ and in the British Museum is another version of the prodigal son being received by his father. Two subsidiary scenes are included in the latter, the killing of the fatted calf and the feast. A small oblong panel based on this drawing is at Glynde Place in Sussex. There are many resemblances to the Windsor roundel.

The prodigal son was a popular subject with engravers and glass painters and I have listed over thirty Flemish roundels or small panels of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in England depicting this story. The Windsor roundel is one of the best and is of a very high quality. No trouble has been spared over the detail and the whole makes a good composition and is carefully drawn. It is a pity that it is impossible to see it adequately.

4. The Prodigal Son spending his substance in riotous living

Roundel, diameter from top to bottom $9\frac{7}{8}$ in. (25 cms), diameter across $9\frac{1}{8}$ in. Flemish, 16th century. Drawn in paint and yellow stain. Plate V.

This roundel has been cut down in order to fit it in the screen. A similar one is in the Victoria and Albert Museum⁵ and is described as a carousal scene (Plate VA). The prodigal son was such a favourite subject that when one comes across a carousal scene one is tempted to relate it to the prodigal. There is more evidence in this case however as Knight⁶ describes it as such but uses the word 'dissipation'. He was writing at a time when the insertion of the glass would be fresh in many people's minds. This is a gay roundel compared with the others in the upper chantry and as it is rather a frank representation, it may well have been purposely half hidden. Unfortunately, it is the wrong way round which makes everyone appear left-handed, even the lute player. For some unknown reason the glass is plated on one side. The main reasons for plating are either to hold broken pieces together or to give protection against the weather. As this roundel is on an inside screen and is not broken there is no need for plating. The plating glass is broken at the top as can be seen from the photograph. From the appearance of this section one can see how much clearer the glass would look if the plating were cleaned or removed.

The difference between the Windsor version and that from the Victoria and Albert illustrate what often happens when different glass-painters use the same design. These roundels were the products of an atelier. Some of the painters would be more skilful than others and some appear to have been apprentices. As engravings could be bought, it is likely that different ateliers used the same design. Although many artists made circular engravings,

⁴ *Inventaire General des Dessins des Ecoles du nord Maitres des anciens Pays-Basnes avant 1550*, Frits Lugt, Paris Musées Nationaux Palais du Louvre 1968. See Plate 59.

⁵ No. 5649—1859.

⁶ Knight, *The Windsor Guide* 1799.

especially for roundels, sometimes the engravings would be a square or an oblong.⁷ The glass-painter would have to modify the design to suit a circular shape. Generally something had to be omitted on both sides. It is probable that the original of this roundel was oblong in shape. Both versions have the main characters, but the Victoria and Albert one takes more from the left and the Windsor one more from the right. (I am using the words left and right as applicable to the Victoria and Albert version which is the right way round.) The Windsor version pushes the main characters back to the middleground whereas the Victoria and Albert version puts them in the foreground. The man with the tambour and his companion are missing altogether from the Windsor version but the latter shows the whole of the lute-player as well as the man trying to attract her attention. On the whole the Victoria and Albert version is rather a better composition and certainly appears clearer in detail. The haziness of the Windsor roundel may be due to the broken plating having let in much dirt over the years. Rackham states that the drawing 'reflects the manner of Jan Swart'.⁸

5. The Father awaiting the Prodigal Son

Roundel 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter (23.5 cms). Flemish, 16th century. Drawn in paint (dark) and yellow stain. Plate VI.

The illustration is not very clear because the glass is the wrong way round. The glazier should have noticed that as set at present, the inscription just above the prodigal in the arch at the left-hand side, reads backwards. The lettering is weak but is IBO AD PREM, which is short for IBO AD PATREM (I will go to father). The whole phrase is St Luke's Gospel xv v. 18 is *surgam, et ibo ad patrem meum* (I will arise and go to my father). There is not much room for the inscription and the glass-painter manages with nine letters. The roundel is unusual because the whole emphasis is put on the vacant spot where the son will eventually be received. The father is leaning forward in thought and he, like the other men, is gesticulating. The son is still feeding the swine and has not yet quite 'come to himself'. The paint is rather a dirty black and the drawing is rather weak. I have not found either an engraving or another glass panel with a similar representation.

6. Esther being crowned by Ahasuerus

Oblong 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (28.5 x 21.6 cms). Antwerp School, mid-16th century. Drawn in paint and yellow stain (two colours, a light yellow and an orange). Plate VIII.

There are many engravings depicting the story of Esther. Perhaps it was not as popular as Susannah and the Elders but it had an appeal because of its romantic nature. Two of the King's chamberlains plot against him, the good Mordecai is rewarded, Hamaan the villain is hanged, but overall is the gentle spirit and charm

⁷ In my collection is an oval glasspainting measuring 9 in. x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. of an engraving by Marten de Vos measuring 9 in. x 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

⁸ *A Guide to the Collections of Stained Glass*, Bernard Rackham, London 1936, p. 111.

of Esther. She was one of the finalists in the beauty competition organised by the King's officers and she was eventually chosen by the King. She 'obtained favour in his sight more than all the virgins; so that he set the royal crown upon her head and made her queen instead of Vashti'.⁹

She has two maidens behind her and the King has three followers, one of whom is sitting at the base of a column and has his arm round it. Through the arch in the distance is a second scene. The King and an attendant is talking to another man, possibly Hamaan. This panel would have been one of a series depicting the complete story. Marten Heemskerck, for instance, illustrated the story with eight pictures.¹⁰ Although glass paintings of some of these are in England,¹¹ I have not found any relating to the Windsor panel, nor have I been able to trace the engraving from which the panel was copied. It is similar to many of the Antwerp Mannerist pictures and drawings that were produced in profusion during the sixteenth century. One of the features that point to this origin is the importance of the architecture. The central column with its carved base and marbling effect seems to dominate the picture. Who but a Mannerist would give so much emphasis to the man's arm round the column? The general delineation of the movement, the flowing drapery and the costume are all in the Mannerist style.

7. St Cornelius with Donor

Roundel 7½ in. diameter (19.1 cms). Probably Flemish but showing Rhenish influence, 16th century. Drawn in paint (dark) and yellow stain. Plate VII.

A votive panel with the donor kneeling and his patron saint by his side. Pope Cornelius wears his papal tiara and holds his staff in his left hand and his symbol, a horn, in his right. His cope is decorated with septfoils. He stands in front of a tapestry and the landscape is visible on either side through Gothic window openings. The donor is a secular person. Behind him is a Gothic stool with what appears to be a basket on it. The drawing of the features suggests the Rhenish influence.

St Cornelius was pope for only a few years, 251-253. His symbol is a play on his name and his help was beneficial to those with epilepsy or nervous diseases. His principal sanctuaries were at Compiègne and Carnac in France, Cologne and Aachen in Germany and Liège and Niove (Brabant) in Belgium.¹²

The Origin of the Glass

Nothing has been found in either the Chapel or Royal Archives so far about the origin of the glass and the three references to it are so short that they can be quoted in full.

⁹ *Esther* II v. 17.

¹⁰ Kerrich, *op. cit.* pp. 29-30.

¹¹ St Mary's Shrewsbury and the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

¹² Réau, *Iconographie de l'Art Chrétien*, Paris 1955-59, Vol. 3, p. 346. E. Kirschbaum, *Lexicon der Christlichen Ikonographie*, Herder, Freiburg 1968.

(i) *Chapter Act 8.4.1782* 'Ordered that Dr. Lockman be Empowered to agree with Mr. Emblin for Wainscoting & fitting up the Queenes Closet according to the plan delivered to the Chapter 'and with the Glazier for ornamenting the windows with painted glass'.

(ii) *Audit Book Mich. 1781-2*; 'To Emblin by estimate for work done in the Queen's Closet 70. 0. 0.
For Stained glass and glaziers Work for Do. 40. 2. 6.'

(iii) Extract from a letter to Sir Thomas Biddulph (Master of the Household) from the Lord Chamberlain, Viscount Sydney, dated May 13 1862: '... in looking into the matter, it appears that we [the Lord Chamberlain's Department] have nothing to do with the Fabric. When the Chapel was restored and decorated under the superintendence of Mr. Willement in 1840/1, the Chapter restored and decorated the windows and exterior of the Queen's Closets ...' ¹³

There is no evidence then to tell us how the Flemish glass reached Windsor. It was probably imported from Flanders in the eighteenth century and there are records of imports at that period. At the turn of the century the importing of glass from Northern Europe seems to have been a thriving industry.¹⁴ In Horace Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting* there is the following: 'About the year 1753 one Asciotti, an Italian, who had married a Flemish woman, brought a parcel of painted glass from Flanders and sold it, for a very few guineas, to the Hon Mr. Bateman of Old Windsor. Upon that I sent Asciotti again to Flanders, who brought me 450 pieces for which, including the expenses of the journey, I paid him 36 guineas. His wife made more journeys for the same purpose and sold her cargoes to one Palmer, a glazier in St Martin's Lane, who immediately raised the price to one, two and five guineas for a single piece, and filled up entire windows with them, and with mosaics of plain glass of different colours. In 1761, Paterson, an auctioneer at Essex-house in the Strand, exhibited the first auctions of painted glass, imported in like manner from Flanders. All this manufacture consisted in rounds of scripture-stories in black and yellow, or in small figures of black and white, birds and flowers, in colours and Flemish coats of arms.'

From the foregoing extract it can be seen that it would have been easy to acquire Flemish glass for the Queen's Closet. The description of the pieces 'rounds of scripture-stories in black and yellow' fits the majority of the glass. It might even have come

¹³ (i) *Chapter Acts, 1773-1814*: W.R. VI B.8.

(ii) W.R. XII B.10.

(iii) RA PP Vic.Add.1324 quoted by gracious permission of H.M. The Queen. I am indebted to Miss E. Cuthbert for advice and practical help over the records at Windsor and to Mrs. G. Holmes for much time spent in searching the Chapel records.

¹⁴ B. Rackham, 'English Importations of Foreign Stained Glass in the Early Nineteenth Century', *Journal of the British Society of Master Glass-Painters*, Vol. II, No. 2, 1927, pp. 86-94 and J. Lafond, 'The Traffic in Old Stained Glass from Abroad during the 18th and 19th centuries in England', Vol. XIV, No. 1, 1964.

through the Hon. Mr. Bateman. Doubtless also Mr. Paterson's auctions were known in ecclesiastical circles. In whatever way the glass came to Windsor, the central figure concerning glass was Dr. Lockman. It was he who made arrangements with the glazier. Not much is known about him. He was appointed to Windsor in 1758 and would have had some share in the Chapter minute of 1767 when the West window was repaired.¹⁵ In 1782 the year in which he was overseeing the insertion of the Flemish glass, he suggested that new glass should be put in the East window.¹⁶ This was the Resurrection painted on glass by Thomas Jervais from an oil painting by Benjamin West, to accommodate which, the precious stone tracery of the window was taken out. It might reasonably be asked how the same person who went to the trouble of acquiring Flemish glass could stomach the opacity of Jervais and let the window tracery be destroyed. Like most ages, there was a mixture of tastes which from a distance we find it hard to credit. There was still a preference for Classical Art and perhaps the roundels were appreciated because many showed Renaissance architecture. Dr. Lockman has not left a list of the glass he inserted but fortunately Knight gives a fairly detailed description.¹⁷ One of the pieces described by Knight is missing and there have been later additions. He describes Nos. 1-6 in enough detail for them to be recognised. As No. 1, Nabal receiving David's messengers, is a rare subject (I found it by chance looking through the prints after Heemskerck in the British Museum) he must have been given a description by someone connected with the insertion of the roundels. The glass is not very clear but he nevertheless gives the correct biblical reference. St Cornelius is not mentioned by Knight and a St Catherine, which he places next to Esther, is no longer there. He excuses himself from describing every piece by writing 'and other representations, which add to the ornament and decent neatness of the whole'. There have been other additions since Knight's day apart from the Flemish glass. Undoubtedly he would have mentioned the striking portrait of Charles II if it had been there. He would not have missed it, as it was close to the 'excellent piece in ancient stained glass, of the Wise Men's offering'.

The position of some of the glass has been changed since Knight's time. Nos. 1-5 seem to be in their original places, but Esther was alongside St Catherine in the 'third window' (presumably the most easterly in the North wall). It seems that some rearrangement might have taken place under Willement in 1840/1.

¹⁵ St John Hope *Windsor Castle*, London 1913, Vol. 2, p. 454 'The great western window of the Chapel being out of repair, ordered that the Stonework be made good and the Window repair'd with such Painted glass as can be collected from the other parts of the Chapel. 18 April resolved by the Chapter'.

¹⁶ St John Hope *op. cit.* Vol. 12, p. 388 'In the beginning of the year 1782 Dr. Lockman had the honour of proposing to his Majesty a plan for ornamenting the Chapel of St George in the Castle of Windsor with a window of Painted Glass to be placed in the east of the Choir'.

¹⁷ Knight *op. cit.* pp. 86, 87.

This would at least account for the difference of the descriptions of Knight and St John Hope. We do not know what happened between the installation of the windows in 1782 and 1840/41; again it seems likely that some rearrangement was made.

The Glazier

The name of the glazier of the Queen's Closet is not recorded and there is not enough circumstantial evidence at present to suggest who he was. There were several glaziers at Windsor at the end of the eighteenth century and the simple task of making a surround for the Flemish glass could have been given to any of them. There was William Kimberley who repaired the West window in 1767 but he would be unlikely to be employed again, as the glazing of the West window had not been a success and there was a threatened legal action by Kimberley against the Chapter because they disputed his charges.¹⁸ Then there were the two glaziers consulted by the Chapter over Kimberley's bill. Nothing is known of them except their names, Nathaniel Stephens and William Bigge. Knight supplies us with further suggestions. In the first edition of his guide (1783) he mentions two names. 'In the second window are neatly painted the Arms of their Majesties by Bristow; a rose and sunflower by West.' In the second edition (1799) he adds another name and ascribes the rose to Jarvis and leaves West with only the sunflower. It is obvious that the alteration was intentional, and it might have been after representations by Jarvis. Jarvis (Jervais) was the glass-painter who copied West's design for the East window. Probably Jervais painted the sunflower to a design of West but presumably he both designed and painted the rose. All that remains of the 'Arms of their Majesties', the sunflower and the rose is the latter. No reference to Bristow has been found in the archives or in the list of glass-painters of the period. Jervais¹⁹ was working on the East window from 1785-88 and was a glass-painter of distinction. He received £3,400 for the East window and it is doubtful whether he would have done the hackwork of supplying background glazing for the Flemish glass although he contributed a rose.²⁰

William Webb appears in a list of *Traders of Windsor* 1798 as Painter and Glazier.²¹ His name also appears in St John Hope. He received over £600 through Mr. Emblin between 1785 and

¹⁸ St John Hope *op. cit.*, Vol. 2, p. 454 and note 105 on p. 471. The full story makes interesting reading. Kimberley was a man of standing in Windsor, a J.P. and twice Mayor. His charge for the west window was £139.10.0. The Chapter consulted two other glaziers, one would have charged £95 and the other £42.3.9½. After the threatened legal action the Chapter paid almost the whole amount.

¹⁹ 'Glass Painters 1750-1850', *The Journal of the British Society of Master Glass-Painters*, Vol. XIII, No. 2 1960/61.

²⁰ Olwen Hedley *Annual Report of the Society of the Friends of St George's*, 1960, p. 22 writes, 'Among other pieces there are . . . and a sunflower and charming full-blown pink rose, both attributed in the guide books to Benjamin West'. But St John Hope mentions only the rose. There is no sun-flower.

²¹ I am indebted to Miss Cuthbert for this information.

1791 for work in the Chapel as 'Glazier and Painter'. Although the Chapter Minute about the Queen's Closet states that Dr. Lockman was to make separate arrangements with Mr. Emblin and the glazier, it would have been possible for him to have delegated much of the supervision to Mr. Emblin.²² From other entries in the Chapel accounts it seems that Mr. Emblin worked as a modern contractor would have done, as well as being a specialist wood-carver. From the small amount of available evidence, William Webb seems the most likely glazier.

More research and a detailed examination of the background glass in the Queen's Closet may add to the present meagre evidence and enable the glazier to be satisfactorily identified. One must be thankful that almost all the glass mentioned by Knight is still extant. Would that that were so with every church that had its glass described by an eighteenth century writer.

²² St John Hope *op. cit.* Henry Emlyn (his name is variously spelt) was a versatile man. As well as making new stalls in the choir and repairing the existing ones he also designed a carpet for the altar and a set of lamps (pp. 389, 390). He also planned the alteration of the Chapter Library (p. 521). A full account of him is given in 'Henry Emlyn of Windsor' by Shelagh M. Bond *Friends' Report*, 1962.

The Romance of St George's Chapel by Harry W. Blackburne and Maurice Bond. *Revised Edition.*

The tenth edition of this popular book is on sale on behalf of the Society of Friends. It has been carefully revised and new discoveries and research included. With 86 pages including 18 superb full-page illustrations, the *Romance* offers a comprehensive and interesting guide not only to the Chapel and its precincts, but also to six centuries of the history of the College and Order. The *Romance* may be obtained from the Honorary Secretary of the Friends, The Curfew Tower, Windsor Castle, at 35p or 45p by post.

Commemorative Items: *There are still a few of the following items, specially designed for the Quincentenary, available from the Curfew Tower:*

St George's Chapel 'Pilgrim Badge' in gold plated bronze with chain, price £4.00 plus postage.

A cut-out Model of the Chapel, price £2.00 plus postage.

Add 65p per single item for packing and postage to any address in the world by surface mail, or £1.00 for two or more. Allow up to 21 days for delivery in UK.

PLATE I. The Funeral Service for Field-Marshal Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, K.G., G.C.B., D.S.O., was held in St George's Chapel on 1st April, 1976. The procession reaches the Horseshoe Cloisters where the coffin is lifted from the gun carriage to be carried into the Chapel through the West door.

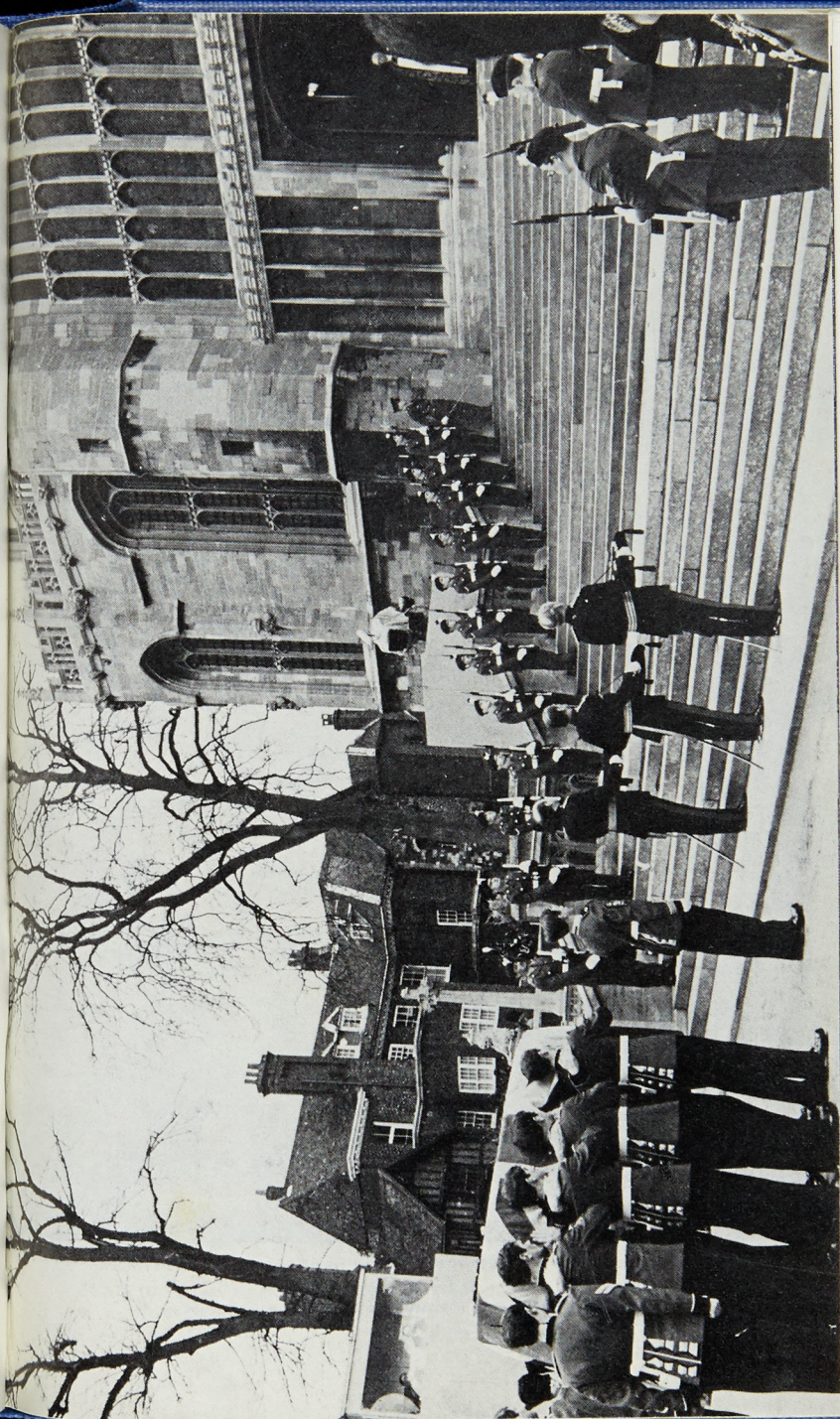




PLATE II. King Edward IV Chantry (East wall): David's young men visit Nabal.



Repudiāt illos Nabal, uacuusque dimittit. Z.

PLATE IIA. Engraving after Marten Heemskerck from which the stained glass panel in Plate II was taken. (Photo: Trustees of the British Museum.)

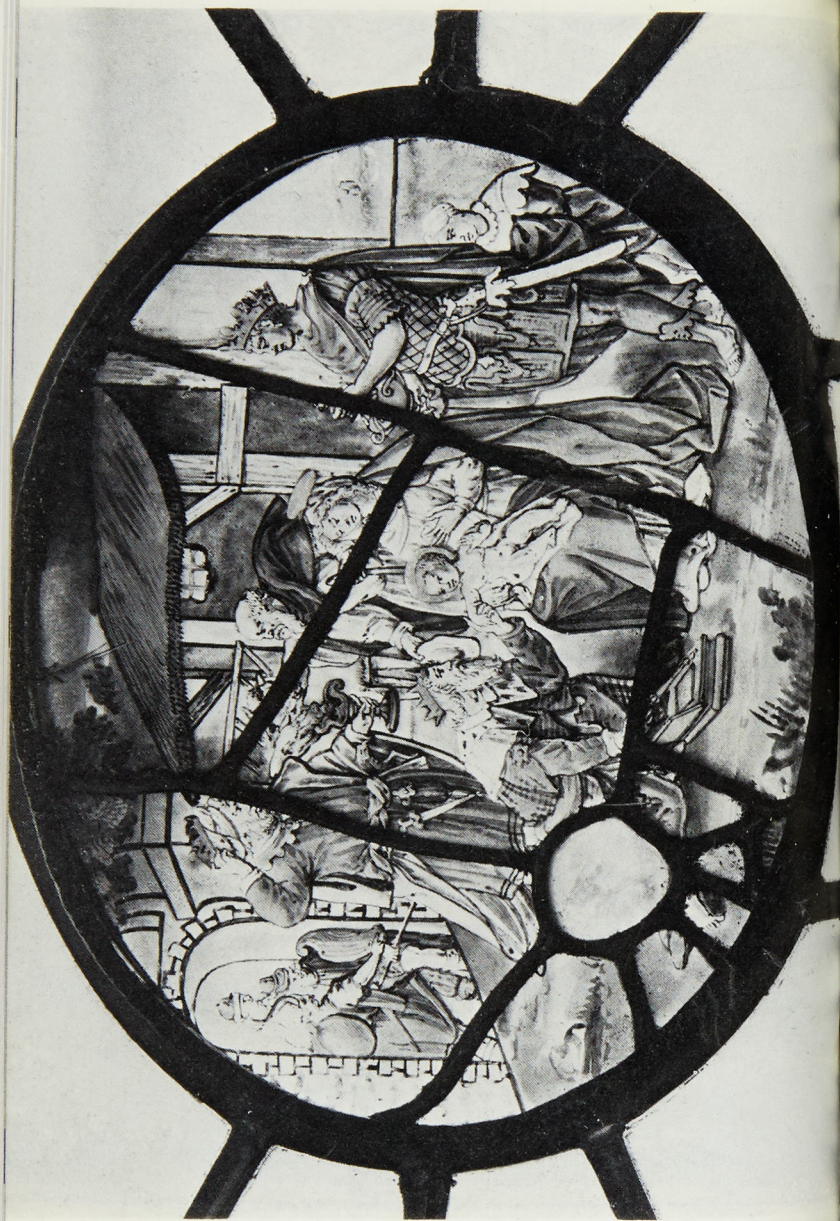


PLATE III (above). King Edward IV Chantry (South wall): The Adoration of the Kings.

PLATE IV (opposite). King Edward IV Chantry (Upper screen North end): The Return of the Prodigal Son.





PLATE V. King Edward IV Chantry (Upper screen South end): The Prodigal Son spending his substance in riotous living.

PLATE VA. Stained glass roundel from the Victoria and Albert Museum, No. 5649—1859. (Photo: Crown copyright Victoria and Albert Museum.)





PLATE VI. King Edward IV Chantry (in door of screen): The Father awaiting the Prodigal Son.

PLATE VII. King Edward IV Chantry (in door of screen): St Cornelius with Donor





PLATE VIII. King Edward IV Chantry (in door of screen): Esther being crowned by Ahasuerus.

HUGUENOT LINKS WITH ST GEORGE'S

by

D. N. GRIFFITHS

This country has a long tradition of hospitality to foreign victims of religious or political persecution. Some eventually return to their native countries; others settle permanently in this country, and their descendants finally become integrated into the community.

This is what happened to the many French Huguenots, who have made a notable contribution to English and Irish history, including the history of St George's Chapel. The original Huguenots were the French followers of John Calvin, and they first formally organised themselves into a Reformed church in 1559. They were a powerful and disruptive minority in France, alternately tolerated and persecuted, until finally only a remnant survived and were accorded legal recognition on the eve of the French Revolution.

During the years of persecution, particularly around 1572 (the Massacre of St Bartholomew) and 1685 (the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes), many Huguenots fled overseas, especially to this country. There were also interludes of toleration, during which English and Scottish clergy of Calvinist leanings sometimes ministered to Huguenot congregations in France itself.

From the reign of King Edward VI onwards, there were sufficient Huguenot residents in England (not all of them refugees) to maintain churches of their own, notably in such centres as London and Norwich. They were protected by the authorities, even when English puritan congregations were being officially discouraged. Archbishop Laud made a determined but unsuccessful attempt to restrict their privileges to first-generation immigrants, and tried to insist that their descendants should conform to the Established Church.

After the Restoration of the monarchy in 1660, two kinds of Huguenot congregation developed in England. The 'conforming churches' worshipped in accordance with the French version of the Book of Common Prayer, whereas the 'non-conforming' churches used the non-liturgical style of worship customary in continental Reformed churches. The French conforming churches gradually faded away after a century during which their members were abandoning the use of French and becoming absorbed into normal parochial life. Some non-conforming French congregations still exist, of which the best known is perhaps the Crypt Chapel at Canterbury Cathedral.

Many English and Irish families of Huguenot stock are still proudly aware of their antecedents, and maintain their own charities. Others have become so absorbed into the country of their adoption that only their surnames give a clue to their probable origins. Examples of both types of family will be found in the following notes, based on a paper originally presented to The Huguenot Society of London (which exists to study and record the distinguished history of the English Huguenot community).¹

The oldest link between St George's and the Huguenots was

made possible well before the Reformation itself. In 1475, the same year in which the present chapel buildings were commenced, King Edward IV endowed the College of St George with the

house, hospital & free chapel of St Anthony's in Threadneedle Street, London,

and the endowment took effect the next year when the Master of St Anthony's (Peter Courtenay) became Dean of Windsor.

In October 1550, the former chapel and rectory of St Anthony's became the home of the French church of Threadneedle Street, and remained so until 1840, when the buildings were demolished to make way for the approaches to the new Royal Exchange. The Dean and Canons remained the ground landlords throughout the period (except for a short break during the Commonwealth), and the Windsor muniments still include a series of leases to the elders and deacons of the French congregation. It is possible to detect the beginnings of inflation, as the annual rent of £5 in 1581 rose to £6 in 1607 and £8 in 1667.²

Most of the Huguenot connections with St George's are however concerned with people rather than property. They begin with Dr. Gilbert Primrose, a Scotsman whose father had been principal surgeon to King James VI of Scotland and his Queen (Anne of Denmark). As a very young man in 1603, Primrose became minister to the Reformed Church of Bordeaux, and remained there until ministers of other nations were forbidden to officiate in 1623. He then became minister of the Threadneedle Street Church in London and Chaplain to the King, and served as a Canon of Windsor until his death in 1642.³

St George's was itself to benefit from another Huguenot legacy dating from the same period. Sir Peter le Maire left £1,500 to his brother-in-law, Sir Francis Crane, to be employed by him for such charitable purposes as he might think fit and appoint within four years of his death. Sir Francis himself died before he could carry any plan into practice, but by his own Will he greatly augmented the le Maire bequest. After many years of litigation, it proved possible to endow and house five additional Poor Knights, and the first new appointments seem to have been made in 1656.⁴

The next name of Huguenot interest occurs in 1664, when John Durel was installed as a canon. Durel (like Daniel Brevint—see below) was a Jersey churchman who had gone into exile in France just before Jersey fell to the Parliamentary forces in the Civil War. He was ordained in Paris on Trinity Sunday (12 June) 1650, in the presence of John Evelyn, the diarist, who wrote

... there being after Sermon an Ordination of Two *Divines*, *Durell* & *Brevint* (sic), [Since one is Deane of *Winsor* the other of *Duresme* both very learned persons] The Bishop of *Galloway* Officiating, with greate Gravity, after a pious & learned Exhortation, declaring the weight & dignitie of their function, especially now, in a time of the poor Church of Englands affliction . . . They were presented by the *Deane* [of Peterborough] in their surplices before the Altar, the Bishop sitting in a chaire at one side—& so were made both *Deacons* & *Priests* at the same time, in regard to the necessitie of the times, there being so few *Bishops* left in *England* & consequently danger of a faileur of both functions: Lastly, they proceeded

to the *Communion*: This was all perform'd in Sir R: Browne's chapel at Paris.

He officiated for brief periods in the Huguenot churches at St Malo and Caen before becoming private chaplain to the Duke de la Force. After the Restoration he came to London, and his experience accounts for his appointment as Minister of the Chapel Royal of the Savoy, which had been opened on 14 July 1661 as one of the conforming French churches under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London.

Durel remained at the Savoy Chapel, gradually accumulating lucrative appointments in the Church of England, including the Windsor canonry, until 1677, when he left to become Dean of Windsor. King Charles II is said to have described him as 'not only a good scholar but a perfect courtier', and he was being mentioned as a future diocesan bishop when he died on 8 June 1683, aged about 58.

Durel's reputation for scholarship rests mainly upon his compendious *View of the Government and Public Worship of God in the Reformed Churches beyond the Seas* (1661), which set out to prove that liturgical forms of worship are compatible with Calvinist theology. By diligent quotation from examples of practice abroad, he was able to produce a Reformed precedent for almost every detail of Anglican worship.

He was also the reputed translator of both the Latin and the French versions of the 1662 Book of Common Prayer. The Latin book was unquestionably a new translation; it is hard to say whether it was Durel's own work. The French book is of Huguenot interest because it was prepared by direction of the Secretary of State for exclusive use in the churches of the Channel Islands, in the Savoy Chapel, and in the other conforming French churches. It was to be prepared by Durel, approved by the Bishop of London (who was responsible for the foreign congregations within the Church of England), and then published at Durel's orders and discretion.

It is obvious from the text that Durel did little more than revise the existing French prayer book to incorporate the alterations made in 1661. That is to say that it is a revision of the King James I 'Hampton Court' Book of Common Prayer, published in English in 1604, and translated into French in 1616 by Pierre de Laune, French pastor in Norwich. Durel had supervised the publication of an interim second edition of that book in 1661, and had now revised it for publication in 1665. Since then it has appeared in over 50 separate editions and revisions (most of them many times reprinted), and as late as 1915 the S.P.C.K. was reprinting the book with the *Imprimatur* of 1663, headed

Voici l'Autorisation royale que reçut la version française de la Liturgie faite par le Reverend Jean Durel, M.A., plus tard Doyen de Windsor.

It is sad that the Chapter Library possesses none of them, nor of Durel's other publications.

Six years after Durel's death, on the accession of King William III,

a Windsor canonry was conferred on Dr. John Mesnard (Maynard), who had served as minister of the Reformed Church at Charenton, near Paris, and as Chaplain to William III when Prince of Orange Mesnard remained a canon until his death in 1727.⁹

In that same year of 1727, a royal chaplaincy was conferred on Balthasar Régis, a Frenchman born in the province of Dauphiné, but driven out in early boyhood when his father was forced into exile in consequence of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He had been educated in Lausanne and Berlin, and then served as an army chaplain on the Continent before coming to England. It is not clear how he first came to official notice, but he became chaplain to William Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1715; Chaplain to the King in 1727, and Canon of Windsor in 1751; he died in 1757.¹⁰

Régis's daughter has left a detailed description of his appearance and temperament:

Dr Régis was tall, remarkably thin and upright, had a majestic carriage and walk, was perfectly well made, and had a genteel, graceful, easy air, and a most respectful method of accosting strangers, which immediately prepossessed everyone in his favour . . .

His Will included the remarkable prediction that there might soon be a Reformation in France, in which event he wished a claim to be entered for his rightful property there.¹¹

The next Windsor canon of Huguenot descent was Philip Duvall, born in about 1733. He had been Secretary, Treasurer, and Domestic Chaplain to William, Duke of Gloucester (brother of King George III) and tutor to the Duke's son. He was a Canon of Windsor from 1772 to 1808, and for part of the time (1792-1808) he also held a Chapter living as Vicar of Twickenham.¹²

Duvall was soon joined at St George's by another royal preceptor from an Huguenot family. Dr. John James Majendie had taught English to King George III's consort, Queen Charlotte of Mecklenburg, and acted as tutor to the Prince of Wales (later King George IV) and the Duke of York. Majendie was a canon from 1774 until his death in 1783. After settling in Windsor, he handed over his tutorial responsibilities to his son Henry.¹³

Henry William Majendie (1754-1830) was tutor to Prince William (later to be Duke of Clarence and King William IV) during his years of training as a midshipman in the Royal Navy.¹⁴ His surviving letters give some account of the progress of his royal pupil, and of Majendie's unconventionally relaxed ideas on education:

Prince William's aversion to Latin, which was pretty much marked, has become unconquerable, and I have thought it at his age (16½) better to give up the point, without telling him so, than by persevering with little or no profit, to see him discontented day by day . . . He is of an age when Curiosity is all alive, when the most lasting impressions may be given & when the characters and manners of different people strike the observation strongly . . . With this idea I set about collecting the information relevant to this Continent (North America) almost as soon as we were settled on shore . . . He will write it in a Book for that purpose, to which he may hereafter refer as he sees proper . . .¹⁵

King George III had promised Majendie 'the fullest & most unequivocal assurance of provision' but it seems to have taken time. Majendie's tutorship ended in 1783 but it was two years later before the King wrote to William Pitt, the Prime Minister, asking that a vacant canonry at Windsor might be conferred on

Mr Majendie, who attended my third son for some years before he went to sea and remained with him till he was removed from the Prince George to the Barfleur. His discession during that period and his other excellent qualities give him a good plea for so strong a mark of my approbation. My reason for now writing is to remind Mr Pitt of what passed at that time and consequently to decline other applications on this occasion.

This letter, from the King at Windsor to Pitt at Putney, crossed with one from Pitt proposing a rival candidate, but a second royal letter made it clear that the King stood by Majendie, to whom the canonry had already been promised, and who had 'deferred marrying till he got this provision'.

All three letters are dated 30 March 1785, and it is instructive to note their timing, which indicates the speed with which the King could act once his interest had become aroused. His first letter was timed 7.15 p.m. and Pitt's was 8.30 p.m.; the King replied to Pitt at 10.52.¹⁶

The same brisk tempo marked the whole operation. The previous canon had died on 28 March; this exchange of letters took place two days later; Majendie was appointed on 7 April, installed the following day, and married Ann Routledge on the 11th.

Unlike his Huguenot predecessors at St George's Chapel, Majendie did not retain his canonry for life, but moved on to higher spheres. After 13 years as a canon, he exchanged his Windsor stall for one at St Paul's Cathedral, but retained a footing in Windsor by becoming Vicar of the Parish Church.

Majendie remained Vicar of Windsor for only two years, but he left two reminders of his ministry. His name appears at the foot of an elegantly gilded (and now handsomely restored) list of benefactors in the south porch of the present Parish Church, and he was author of a published *Prayer for the Consecration of the Banners of the Loyal Windsor Association*, dated 25 October 1799.

The King was highly delighted with this prayer, and sent a copy to another former royal tutor, Richard Hurd; by then Bishop of Worcester.

Majendie soon joined Hurd on the bench of bishops, becoming Bishop of Chester in 1800 and moving to Bangor nine years later. He kept in touch with his former pupil until 1830, when Prince William had ascended the throne as King William IV just a fortnight before Majendie's death. The King's most recent biographer describes Majendie as 'tubby and self-important but basically well meaning'.¹⁷

Canon Philip Duvall had remained at St George's after Majendie had moved on to Chester; his term of office overlapped Majendie's at both ends. In 1802, Duvall was joined by George Champagné,

Dean of Clonmacnois in Ireland and son of Arthur de Robillard Champagné, who had also been Dean of Clonmacnois. Champagné remained a canon until 1828 (when he died), and succeeded Duvall as Vicar of Twickenham (1808-18). He was known in Society as uncle to the Marquess of Anglesey (of Waterloo fame), and is remembered in Windsor for his bequest to provide Bibles for promising pupils in the Royal Free Schools.¹⁸

Although there have been no more canons of acknowledged Huguenot descent, another Vicar of Windsor deserves mention. He occupied one of the canonical residences in the cloister during the closing years of his life, and he had been incumbent of one of the Chapter livings for nearly 40 years.

The Gosset family is well known to Huguenot historians: Isaac Gosset the elder (1713-99) was a famous modeller of portraits in wax, and his son Isaac the younger (1735?-1812) was a noted bibliographer. Isaac III (1783-1855) came to Windsor in 1809 as curate of the Parish Church. After five years there, he was presented to the Chapter living of Datchet, and in 1821 he became Vicar of Windsor as well. He continued to live in Datchet for many years, while remaining Vicar of both parishes. Latterly (in 1852), he resigned Datchet and moved into the Castle cloisters, still remaining Vicar of Windsor. His brother Thomas (1791-1847) was Vicar of Old Windsor from 1824 to 1836.

He had the unusual honour of having been chaplain to four successive sovereigns.¹⁹

Later in the nineteenth century, two brothers came to Windsor as minor canons. Richard Tahourdin came to St George's in 1874 and remained for 14 years, for two of which he also served as curate of Holy Trinity. He moved on to the Chapter living of Twickenham in 1888, and subsequently became a royal chaplain on the French Riviera; he died in 1915.

His younger brother, Stephen King Tahourdin, stayed in Windsor for nearly 30 years. He was appointed a minor canon in 1881, and shortly afterwards also became curate of Clewer, where he was buried in 1910.²⁰

A remarkable feature of St George's is that there are more lay members of the Foundation than in most cathedrals and collegiate churches. The organists do not appear to have had Huguenot connections, and the records of lay clerks and choristers have not been analysed in print. The only Garter Knight of Huguenot birth was Turenne's nephew, Louis de Duras, second Earl of Feversham (1640?-1709), who was naturalised in 1665 and installed at St George's in 1685. No doubt there have been other Knights of Huguenot descent.²¹

There has been a surprising number of Huguenots among the 'Poor Knights' and their successors, the Military Knights of Windsor. By no means all of them have been distinguished soldiers—some were civilians of no apparent eminence—but in 1833 their designation became the Military Knights and their membership became restricted, as the Founder had intended, to former soldiers.

The first Huguenot name occurs in 1729, and it is impossible to improve on the wording of a marble tablet in the Dean's Cloister:

Near this place lye interr'd the Remains of Two worthy Refugees, JOHN & JASPER OLIVIER; both Frenchmen with Hearts truly English; the former of Languedoc, Sometime Lieutenant in the Army & for 33 years Deputy Governour of the Castle; the latter of Provence, & for 15 years Poor Knight, & 6 years Governour of the Body; which Offices they merited by their Services in the Army, & discharg'd with the utmost Prudence & Fidelity . . .²²

Jasper Olivier was soon joined at Windsor by Vincent Chateauvert (1739-67), Paul le Grandmaison (1740-53), Paul le Grand (1741-45), John Palairret (1748-75), and Peter Palairret (1749-66). After Jasper's death the succession continued with John Gracieux (1751-77), Peter Papon (1761-83), Peter Hebrard (1765-68), Stephen Monnet (1771-84), possibly Ludovick Loddiges (1774-90), David Lauzun (1777-79), Jean Anneler (1777-1800), and John Mark le Cointe (1779-1808).²³

Many of these men must have been refugees who had served in the British army during the wars of the eighteenth century. Le Cointe was however better known as a civil servant, and was at the time of his death Chief of the South Sea Stock and Annuity Office in London.

The next name is something of a curiosity. Antoine Pyron du Martre was born at Caen in Normandy, but came to England as a youth after being badly treated by his family. He was for many years French master at Eton College and a successful writer of textbooks. He became a Poor Knight in 1781, under the name of Mark Anthony Porny, although he had no military connections and was certainly not poor. When he died in 1802, he left £4,000, being the residue of his estate, to found a small charity school in Eton, which to this day bears his adopted name of Porny.²⁴

The list continues with Francis Delavaux (1781-1806), Peter Bogoust (1784-1813), Robert Baudin (1792-1815)—the last surviving officer who had been present at the taking of Quebec—Arthur Bellon (1794-98), possibly William Mansell (1808-25) and Richard Nantes (1844-71).²⁵ Among the present Military Knights is Colonel Robert Wakeham Dobbin (otherwise 'de St Aubin'), appointed in 1965.

Another Huguenot name appears on a crumbling stone tablet on the north wall of the Dean's Cloister. William de St Croix, apparently a man of many virtues, was successively Clerk to the Groom of the Stole and Paymaster in the Royal Household of King George III (1814-20), and afterwards Chapter Clerk to the Dean and Canons (1820-43). He died in 1843 at the age of 57.²⁵

It would be wrong to suppose that the Huguenot connections with St George's lie entirely in the past. Canon Bentley has recently pointed out that St George's is the one foundation within the Church of England whose constitution is strictly speaking presbyterian (or 'Reformed') rather than episcopal. Before the Reformation, it was exempt from the jurisdiction of any English

bishop or archbishop, being instead under the special protection of the Holy See. After the break with Rome, the principle of exemption was confirmed; no diocesan bishop has jurisdiction over St George's, and its Visitor (the Lord Chancellor) is a layman.²⁶

NOTES

The authorities cited below as HM are from the series of Historical Monographs published by the Dean and Canons. Those marked RA are from the Royal Archives at Windsor and are reproduced by gracious permission of Her Majesty the Queen.

1. D. N. Griffiths, *Huguenot Links with St George's Chapel, Windsor* (1975), Huguenot Society of London Proceedings XXII, No. 6.
2. J. N. Dalton, *The Manuscripts of St George's Chapel* (HM, 1957), pp. 275-295.
3. *Dictionary of National Biography*, XLVI, p. 380. See also R. Smith, *The Archives of the French Protestant Church in London* (1972), Schedule D, pp. 52-3, (Hug. Soc. Lon., Quarto Series, L).
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5. S. L. Ollard, *Fasti Wyndesorienses* (HM, 1950), p. 48.
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7. R. C. Latham and W. Matthews (editors), *The Diary of Samuel Pepys, III, 1662* (1971), p. 207.
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11. C. P. Stewart, *The Régis Family* (1909), pp. 74-5. Hug. Soc. Lon. Proc. IX.
12. Ollard, p. 133.
13. Ollard, p. 96.
14. Ollard, p. 79.
15. 27 March 1782, RA 16288.
16. A. Aspinall, *Later Correspondence of George III* (Cambridge, 1962), I, p. 151.
17. P. Ziegler, *King William IV* (Collins, 1971), p. 15.
18. Ollard, p. 80.
19. Obituary in *Windsor and Eton Express*, 17 February 1855.
20. E. H. Fellowes, *The Vicars or Minor Canons of St George's Chapel* (HM, 1945), pp. 108-9.
21. E. H. Fellowes, *The Knights of the Garter 1348-1939* (HM, n.d.), p. 15. See also DNB, XVI, p. 247.
22. S. M. Bond, *The Monuments of St George's Chapel* (HM, 1958), pp. 156-7.
23. Fellowes, *Military Knights*, passim. Among the Military Knights of Huguenot descent in the female line was Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher Lefroy Hodgson (1933-65).
24. Fellowes, *Military Knights*, pp. xlv and 66.
25. Bond, *Monuments*, p. 58.
26. G. B. Bentley, article in *Oxford Diocesan Magazine*, October 1975, p. 8.

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.

OBITUARIES

Sir Frederick Minter, G.C.V.O.

The Chapel sadly lost one of its great benefactors when Sir Frederick Minter died on 12th July 1976. His connection with St George's went back a long way—to his great friendship with Dean Albert Baillie. Our older members will recall the extensive programme of repairs which had to be carried out between 1920 and 1930 when, in fact, the vaulting was in danger. Sir Frederick greatly helped this important work and, entirely at his own expense, had had designed and erected on the pinnacles and buttresses, where they still proudly stand, the effigies of the "King's Beasts"; replacing those which had been taken down in the seventeenth century by Sir Christopher Wren.

Later, Sir Frederick defrayed the cost of the Choir School rebuilding. He was a true Friend of St George's in every way and the Society will miss his abiding interest in all things to do with the Chapel. The Chapter arranged a Memorial Evensong which was held on 30th September.

T.W.T.

Richard Henry Tozer

Dick Tozer's death on the 6th May 1976 was a grievous loss to this Society. A member of many years standing, he served the Society in a multitude of ways—as a member of the Management Committee, as a Sunday Steward, and particularly during the Quincentenary year in connection with the Shop and sale of our souvenirs. A Freeman of the Royal Borough and three times its Mayor, he knew Windsor probably better than anyone else, and this link with the town was invaluable to the Society in very many ways. As the organising secretary to the Quincentenary, the writer knew Dick Tozer's self-effacing efficiency perhaps better than anyone and the Chapel has lost a great stalwart in the death of this truly Christian gentleman.

T.W.T.

LEGACIES AND BEQUESTS

Since our last Report, the Society has been named as a beneficiary in the Wills of five of our late members—£100 each from the late Mrs. Estelle Davids and the late Mr. W. W. Barnard-Smith, £55 from the late Mr. E. d'Arcy Clarke, and a third share (yet unspecified) in the residue of the estate of the late Mrs. M. I. Burt. The Society's office has also benefited by some useful furniture from the estate of the late Miss Olive Peerless.

These legacies are wonderfully acceptable as they are mostly unexpected, and they help us to combat the effects of the continual inflation. Opposite this note is a suggested Form of Bequest to include in any Will and I shall be pleased to advise, more personally, anyone interested in this idea. Do please write to me, in confidence, to the Curfew Tower.

T. W. Taylor

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the Society was held at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday, 8th May, 1976 in the Chapel.

The Meeting opened with Prayer and a short silence was kept in memory of Richard Tozer, Freeman of Windsor and a former Committee Member of the Society, who had died on the 6th May. The Dean then welcomed a very large gathering of members, remarking on the beautiful weather this year as against the dreadfully wet day in 1975.

After receiving a number of apologies the Dean submitted the Minutes of the last A.G.M. for acceptance and then signed those Minutes.

Annual Report and Accounts 1974/75

In presenting the Report and Accounts, the Dean once again remarked on the high standard of presentation and congratulated the Honorary Editor on her valuable work. The Report was one of our best methods of gaining interest from potential new members.

In regard to the Accounts, the Dean said that they reflected the progress the Society has made in its Quincentenary year, showing substantial gains in total capital resources. The Society's policy of remaining "liquid" had proved to be correct—money with our Bankers being on special deposit terms, thereby making the best use of our resources. He said that the Finance Committee kept an ever watchful eye on the financial state of the Society.

No questions being put either to the Honorary Treasurer and Honorary Auditor, the adoption of the Report and Accounts, proposed by Mr. Piper and seconded by Mr. Bray, was put to the Meeting and carried.

Election to Committee

Before proceeding to elect three members of the Management Committee for the usual three-year period, the Dean paid tribute to the retiring members—Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Mason, Mr. Shaw and Mr. Anderson. All had attended very regularly and contributed much to the Society's affairs.

To fill the vacancies, the Management Committee were nominating Lady Elworthy, Mr. C. J. Aston and Mr. Sandy Burgess. These nominations, proposed and seconded, were put to the Meeting and carried.

Appointment of Honorary Officers

The reappointment of the Honorary Officers of the Society, viz:—

<i>Honorary Secretary</i>	Mr. T. W. Taylor, M.V.O., O.B.E.
<i>Honorary Treasurer</i>	Mr. E. P. Carr
<i>Honorary Solicitor</i>	Mr. Hugh Owen, LL.B.
<i>Honorary Auditor</i>	Mr. J. D. Spofforth, J.P., F.C.A.

was put to the meeting after a formal proposition duly seconded, and was carried. The Dean said he was sure that he spoke for the whole Society when he moved a vote of thanks for their voluntary services, and this was received with applause.

The Honorary Secretary's Notes

Before giving the programme for the rest of the day, the Honorary Secretary said that he really must thank a number of people who had helped the Society during the past year. His own staff at Curfew Tower (Miss Menzies, Miss Howlett and Mrs. Watkins) had performed wonders during the exceptional Quincentenary period. Mr. Read and Mr. Batten and their staffs continued to give the Society every help, and the Lay Stewards under Mr. Naylor and Sunday Stewards led by Miss Rolinson were always ready and willing to give their services. Once again, very many ladies had given a lot of time and trouble in preparing teas for about 400 people—it was amazing how such wonderful fare continued to arrive each year! Teas were to be served this year in the Dean's Cloister, in the marquee on Denton's Commons, and in the Chapter Library.

As usual, tickets for concerts and Christmas cards were on sale, his own staff being assisted by Miss Bartovsky, Mrs. Furze and Mr. and Mrs. Forbes.

He felt sure that many members would wish to walk through the Moat Garden, most kindly offered by Lord Elworthy, and those who had not seen the Deanery Chapel would be able to do so.

As usual there would be a Festival Evensong at 5 p.m., with Mr. Read getting as many of our members as possible into the Choir. The Chapel would remain open until 6.30 so that members could walk round if they so wished.

Mr. Taylor continued by saying that he had been delighted by the result of the membership drive in 1975 and he sincerely hoped this trend would continue in 1976.

The Dean's Address

The Dean said how delighted he was to see such a large gathering on such a beautiful May day. The number present was larger than ever before.

Looking back over 1975, the Dean mentioned the deaths of the Emperor Haile Selassie and Field-Marshal The Viscount Montgomery. The latter's recent funeral, shown on television, had been a particularly moving and inspiring service. Domestically, the Chapter had suffered the loss by death of its Surveyor of the Fabric, Mr. George Pace. Mr. Pace had done much for the Chapel in close conjunction with the Society. The Dean was happy to say, however, that a successor had been appointed—Mr. Robert Maguire. Mr. Maguire was present at the meeting and, indeed, he had already joined the Society.

The main event in 1975 had undoubtedly been the Quincentenary. This had already been well written up in the Report for 1974-75 but the Dean felt that perhaps he should summarise its benefits. These, he said, were fourfold—first, the gift of the attractive Quincentenary Shop, its stock, and a sum of money (yet unspecified) to the Chapter; secondly, the necessary background on which to launch the Appeal; thirdly, an increase in membership at just about double the usual annual rate; and fourthly, the wonderful feeling of "togetherness" which had been engendered by all the voluntary work which had been necessary. The Society had never been stronger in its history.

The Dean then said that he was very happy to record the award of the M.V.O. (Fourth Class) to Maurice Bond and Tom Taylor. Both these gentlemen had rendered yeoman service to the Society—Maurice Bond as Keeper of the Muniments and editor of the every popular "Romance of St George's", and Tom Taylor who had really masterminded the Quincentenary. The meeting endorsed these remarks with applause.

Turning to the Appeal, the Dean said how grateful we all were to Mr. Fred Coleridge, the Appeal Chairman, who had been so ably assisted by Sir Henry Abel Smith. Launched in probably the gloomiest financial climate in our history, it had been remarkably successful. Taking into consideration cash received, deeds of covenant over the next seven years, life memberships specifically taken for the purpose, etc., the Chapter could now safely put cleaning and restoration work in hand up to a figure of £40,000. This was really a remarkable achievement.

The Dean mentioned briefly the two new appointments made by the Chapter when Canon Dyson had accepted the new duties as Custodian of the Chapel and Christopher Robinson, our Organist and Master of Choristers, as Chairman of the newly formed Music Committee. Canon Dyson's duties included the supervision of all sales and the welcoming of visitors. The success of the musical programme in the Quincentenary year had inspired everyone, and the Music Committee under Christopher Robinson had already planned a series of first class concerts in 1976.

The Sunday Stewards, under Jenny Rolinson's energetic leadership, were going from strength to strength. The impetus of 1975 had not been lost and the Virger and Sacristans had benefited greatly by this auxiliary voluntary help.

At this point, Mr. E. F. Grove, Chairman of the Commemorative Items Committee, spoke briefly. After outlining the successful sales of 1975, he paid tribute to all who had helped—the Misses Joplin, Mrs. Rigby, Mr. Basford and, in particular, to the late Mr. Tozer who had done so much for the shop.

Address by Canon J. A. Fisher

On the invitation of the Management Committee, Canon Fisher then gave a most interesting—and amusing—talk on what was going on in the Chapel and in Chapter in 1776—200 years ago—and at the time when events in America led to the loss of those colonies and the Declaration of Independence. He had done considerable research in our records, and the Chapter Register, in particular, had yielded many interesting facts.

The talk was received with well deserved applause, and the Dean warmly thanked Canon Fisher.

There being no further business, the meeting closed at 3.40 p.m.

LIST OF NEW MEMBERS, 1975-1976

Friends of St George's

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Abraham, Mr. | *Dann, G. D. |
| Abraham, Mrs. M. J. | Dann, Mrs. G. D. |
| Aldington, The Rt. Hon. Lord, P.C.,
K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. | Davis, Mrs. H. K. |
| Aldridge, J. | Dawson, C. W. † |
| Aldridge, Mrs. E. | †Dawson, E. J. |
| Alexander, Mrs. P. | Day, Mrs V. E. M. |
| Allman, Mrs. I. O. | de Kretser, Mrs. I. A. E. |
| Armstrong, Miss E. C. | Edmunds, P. D. |
| †Bain, D., M.D., F.R.C.S. | Edridge, A. S. |
| †Bain, Mrs. J. | Eridge, Mrs. I. |
| †Baldwin, Mrs. S. M. | Fagan, Mrs. E. F. J. |
| †Balshaw, Miss E. A. | †Fellows, Miss P. |
| Bamford, Mrs. E. M. | Fermoy, The Lady |
| Baker, S. | Fooks, P. J. |
| Barker, Mrs. P. M. | †Frederick, Miss P. E. |
| †Bass, Major B. M. W. (Retd.) | †Furness, Mrs. M. |
| Bate, R. | Gaa, G. F. |
| Bate, Mrs. P. | Gathercole, Miss A. M. |
| Bate, R. C. I. | Goodberry, B. F. |
| Bate, Mrs. R. C. I. | Goodberry, Mrs. S. A. |
| Baylis, Mrs. M. V. | Goodchild, R. D. |
| Beale, Mrs. J. | †Gordon, Miss N. G. |
| †Beard, Miss I. R. | Grafton, Duke of K.G. |
| Beckett, P. M. | Grant, Miss T. |
| Beckham, I. | Griffith, Mrs. D. |
| †Bell, K. A. | Griffith, Miss P. |
| Bennetto, Mrs. B. M. | Hair, R. J. |
| Bentall, J. W. | †Hair, Mrs. R. J. |
| *Blunden, Miss D. E. | Hale, D. J. |
| Bolt, Mrs. C. | Hamilton-Peach, C. J. |
| Bourne, Miss P. G. | Harrison, Mrs. M. |
| Boyhan, Miss T. | †Harrison, W. R. D. |
| Bradley, Mrs. B. | Hawkes, Miss N. M. L. |
| Briggs, A. F. | Hayes, N. |
| Britton, H. | Haynes, M. L. |
| Britton, Mrs. M. | Haynes, Mrs. M. L. |
| Burridge, J. E. | Haywood-Nelms, N. |
| Burridge, Mrs. J. | Henry, B.S. |
| Byard, Miss B. F. | Higham, Mrs. G. |
| Byrne, Mrs. D. J. | Higham, Miss P. P. |
| Cable, Miss E. B. | Hill, W. L. |
| Cahill, T. | Holmes, M. R. W. C. |
| Cahill, Mrs. D. | Holt, C. A. |
| Campbell, J. | Hore, C. D. |
| †Campbell, Miss R. E. | Hubbard, H. |
| Carney, Miss M. | Hubbard, Mrs. C. E. |
| Cawsey, Mrs. I. E. | James, Mrs. M. |
| Champion, Mrs. N. A. M. | Johnson, Hon. Ald. Mrs. K. |
| †Chesmore, V. G. | †Jones, A. D. |
| Chrystie, Miss G. C. | Jones, Mrs. E. |
| †Circuit, L. | †Kelllett, Miss D. L. |
| †Circuit, Mrs. M. | †Kemp, D. L. |
| Clark, W. H. | Kendall, A. |
| †Coe, Mrs. R. J. | Kettle, Col. A. F. |
| Connell, W. H. | Kettle, Mrs. J. P. M., T.D. |
| *Cramer, J. | Kew, Miss A. |
| *Cramer, Mrs. M. M. | Kinglake, R. A. W. |
| | Kinglake, Mrs. D. |

- Knapp, Miss E.
Langrish, Mrs. R. S.
†Lawley, R. G.
Lewis, Dr. E. A.
Lindo, A. W.
Lindo, Mrs. A. W.
Lockett, Canon W., A.R.C.A., A.T.O.,
F.R.S.A.
Lockett, Mrs. W., F.R.S.A.
Lunn, Mrs. H. M.
McDonald, Miss J.
Maguire, R.
Marsden, The Hon. Mrs. V. M.
Marshall, G. J.
Masters, Mrs. C. W.
Meinke, Mrs. M.
Marchant, H. F.
Merchant, Mrs. H. F.
†Metaxa, P. A.
†Midgley, B. G.
Miles, Mrs. J.
†Naylor, Mrs. M. C.
†Norton, R.
Olson, Mrs. V.
†Osborne, Mrs. E. A.
Outhwaite, S. J.
Paisley, J. B.
Paisley, Mrs. C. C.
Parris, Miss C. A.
Pass, Miss P. S.
Perdue, Mrs. M. C.
Perry, Mrs. C. A.
†Phillips, Dr. K. J. H.
†Pike, Dr. L. J.
Pilkington, Mrs. M.
Porri, Mrs. P. M.
Powell, G. W.
Priestman, J. M.
Priggen, P. A.
Ramsdale, M. P.
†Raube, Mrs. A.
Rea, Mrs. J. H.
Reader, J. H.
Reat, C. G.
Rees, Mrs. M. A.
Reid, J. D.
Rixon, Mrs. M. B.
Savage, Mrs. J.
Say, Mrs. E.
Schulmann, J. N. P.
Schulmann, Mrs. E. K. L.
†Scragg, T. W.
Seitz, R. G. H.
Shean, Mrs. B.
†Shotter, The Rev. E. F.
Simms, J. A.
Simms, Mrs. J. A.
Sinclair, J. W. N.
Sinclair, Miss S. J. M.
Slingsby, Mrs. E. E.
Smart, Mrs. D. C.
Smart, Mrs. O.
Smith, Mrs. A. I.
Smith, G. P. B.
Smith, Mrs. P.
*Solari, F., I.S.O.
Spencer, Mrs. S. C.
Steel, Mrs. C. F.
†Stone, C. B.
Thomas, Mrs. A. F.
†Thomas, A. W. M.
†Thomas, N. W. M.
Thomas, P. P.
Thomas, Mrs. E. M.
Thorn, N.
Toller, C. H. N.
Toller, Mrs. C. H. N.
*Trapani, Mrs. A.
†Trapp, Mrs. E. F.
†Try, G. J.
†Tufnell, Major T., M.C.
Tunncliffe, R. D.
*Tunncliffe, A. D.
Vaughan, Mrs. E. M.
Vincent, B. L. J.
Vincent, Miss P.
†Walden, S. A., C.M.G.
Waight, Major J. H. T.
Waight, Mrs. S.
†Wallace, Miss S. M.
Wessely, Mrs. E.
Wheaton, Mrs. E.
†Whitby, Lady
White, Miss P.
Williamson, A.
Williamson, Mrs. G.
Willink, Nan, Lady
†Wilson, The Rt. Hon. Sir Harold, K.G.,
O.B.E., F.R.S., M.P.
Wirta, Mrs. E. R.
Woods, Mrs. M. G.
Wright, B. F., J.P., M.A., B.Sc.
Wright, R. E.
Wright, Mrs. A.
Wye, Miss A. M.
Youngs, C. G.

Descendants of the Knights of the Garter

- †Bruce, A. A.
Burne, O. G. N., M.A. (Oxon)
Davies, Miss L. H.
Lead, M. J. D'Arcy
†Menzies, J. W.
O'Kelly de Conejera, Mrs. K.
O'Kelly de Conejera, S. P.
Parish, A. F. W.
*Parish Miss S. O.
†Pope, M. D.

Group Members

Bell & Co. (Westminster) Ltd.
 †Reed Executive Ltd.

†Windsor Life Assurance Co. Ltd.
 †World-Wide Assurance Co. Ltd.

Overseas Members

American Friends

Aisner, J. A.
 Baird, E. D.
 Bertolet, J. H.
 Burke, Mrs. D. R.
 Busby, Miss R. L.
 Carcia, C. L.
 Chick, Mrs. J.
 Easley, Mrs. C.
 Feinstein, B.
 †Holcome, N.
 †Holcombe, Mrs. N.
 Jones, Mrs. W. E.
 La Pointe, Mrs. P. A.
 Leo, E. M.
 †Macdonald, A. D.
 Mayhall, Mrs. L. B.
 Nichols, Dr. C. G., Jr.
 Nichols, Mrs. L. M.
 St. Clair Jones, Mrs. C. C.
 Schofield, W. H.
 Shepard, Mrs. D. C.
 Stone, D. C.
 Souter, O. M.
 †Wolf, Mrs. H. M.
 †Wolfe, Mrs. B. H.

American Descendants

†Alexander, W. M.
 †Barnes, G. T.
 †Basore, Mrs. C. A. B.
 †Bledsoe, D. M.
 †Caldwell, Mrs. W. B., IIIrd.
 †Callery, J.
 Coe, Colonel R.
 †Dismuke, Mrs. F. W.
 †Du Bois, Mrs. V. R. C.
 Foulke, T. L.
 †Hatcher, Mrs. J. M., Jr.
 Hauser, Miss K.
 †Heffelfinger, Mrs. J. D. C.
 †Hoerter, Mrs. G. J.
 Hope, C. L.
 †Nelson, N. T.
 †New, A. M., Jr.
 †St. Clair Jones, C.
 †Sinclair, H. M.
 †Sinclair, Mrs. H. M.
 †Stevens, J. M.
 †Stoddard, Miss M. P.
 †Throop, D. H.
 †Walsh, R. T.
 †Watrous, P. M.
 †Whittington, E. L.
 †Whyhne, Mrs. A. E., Jr.

Australian Friends

†Arden, Dr. F. W.

Barry, Mrs. W.
 Batts, Miss M.
 †Brophy, Dr. T. O'Rourke
 Cash, Mrs. M. K.
 †Corrie, R., J.P.
 Craig Vincent, Mrs. F. M.
 †Cruise, Miss I. E.
 de Winton, Miss S.
 †Dunbar, Rev. Canon W. D. C.
 †Dunbar, Mrs. M.
 †Duncan, D. B., C.M.G.
 †Foote, Mrs. G.
 Geary, Miss K. R.
 Gebbie, Mrs. T. E.
 Gill, Mrs. W. H.
 Golding, Mrs. J.
 Hackney, Miss R.
 Hawkins, Miss J.
 †Henderson, Mrs. D.
 Higgins, M/S G.
 Inverarity, Mrs. K.
 †Inson, G.
 Jolly, Miss B.
 †Jones, Alderman C.
 Jones, Mrs. L.
 †Kellerher, Miss E.
 Leutenegger, Mrs. G. F.
 †Lucas, Mrs. N. M.
 †McBryde, Miss J.
 †McBryde, Miss M. A.
 McKenzie, Mrs. U.
 †McLellan, Mrs. C. P.
 McNamara, Miss K.
 †Marks, Miss H.
 Mayes, Dr. Alex D. A., C.B.E., M.B.,
 C.H.M.
 †Meredith, Mrs. J. W. M.
 Moxham, P.
 †Murphy, Sir Alexander, M.C., M.D.,
 F.R.C.P., F.R.A.C.P.
 †Murphy, Lady
 Murray, J., M.B.E.
 Napier, Dr. B.
 Napier, Mrs. B.
 †Nicholson, Dr. A. J. G.
 †Nicholson, Mrs. T. P. I.
 Nixon, Mrs. H.
 Nothing, Miss F. S.
 O'Neill, Miss V. R.
 Ord, Miss C. A.
 Page, Mrs. B.
 †Price, Sir Leslie V.
 Price, Lady
 Robinson, Miss J. R.
 Robinson, Miss R. N.
 Russell, Miss V.

Reimann, Professor A. L.
 Senyard, Miss G.
 Shaw, Miss A.
 †Stone, Rev. J.
 Unwin, Mrs. R.
 †Watson, Miss J.

Denmark
 †Thim, Miss B.

Germany
 Von Wedel, Miss V.

Australian Descendants
 Law Smith, Mrs. A. G.
 Williamson, Mrs. H. J.

New Zealand
 Elvy, E. W. N.

Australian Group Member
 †The Fortitude Club

Rhodesia
 Jones, M. W.

Canada
 Hall, R. J.
 Hall, Mrs. E.
 Potter, J. L., M.A., F.R.G.S.

Sweden
 Söderström, E.

Now Descendant Member

Vigor, Col. G. St. V. J.

Now Life Members

Andrews, W.
 Andrews, Mrs. W.
 Bander, Dr. P.
 Barnard, Mrs. A.
 Boley, Miss H. C.
 Bousfield, Lt. Col. G. M. T.
 Bousfield, Mrs. M. N. E.
 Cameron, Mrs. D. A. (Aust)
 Coward, Miss S. Y.
 Hardie, Miss J. (Aust)

Innes-Smith, Miss V.
 Ketchum, R. S. (U.S.A.)
 Lardner, Mrs. I. L.
 Lawley, M. A.
 Rogers, Miss E. A.
 Tasker, Mrs. L. V.
 Tasker, Mrs. L. V. (Aust)
 Stebbins, J. H. (U.S.A.)
 Sutton, Miss D. H.
 Yates, Miss M. M. (Canada)

Corrections

Hancock, Mrs. M. McL., O.B.E. (Aust) Thatcher, Mrs. T., M.B.E. *Not* O.B.E. (Aust)

*Subscribers under seven-year covenant

†—Life members

Saint George's Chapel, Windsor Castle: Book of Photographs

This is the most fully illustrated book that has been issued on the Chapel and its history. There are 16 colour and over 90 black-and-white photographs which are mainly the work of Gordon Robertson, but include some outstanding examples of photography by the late George Spearman. In addition to striking colour photographs of the Garter procession and of the main well-known architectural features of the Chapel, there are studies of little-known detail, with captions drawing attention to points not dealt with in the main guide books. Mr. Maurice Bond, who has compiled the book, has also written an Introduction based on recent research in which he discusses the place of St George's in national history and in the evolution of English art and architecture. Published by Colin Smythe Ltd., of Gerrard's Cross, price £2.50 plus postage to Members from Curfew Tower, or direct from bookshops at £2.75.

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

GENERAL FUND For the year ended 30th September, 1976

Year ended
30th September, 1975
£ £

4,498	Income:		
795	Subscriptions	5,172	725
5,293	Add: Income Tax recoverable in respect of Covenanted Subscriptions	5,891	46
4,107	Excess of Income on Friends' Weekend	6,132	4
1,086	Dividends, Interest and Tax recovered	938	30
2,333	Received under Deed of Covenant from F.S.G. (Anniversary Sales) Limited for the year ended 30th September, 1975 and Tax recovered	210	30
4,860	Profit on Sale of Investments	13,218	
17,679	Donations and Gifts		
	Office and Similar Expenses:		
816	Assistant Secretary and Other Salaries	876	
388	Miscellaneous Expenses and Clerical Assistance	347	
285	Postages and Telephones, etc.	366	
253	Printing and Stationery	288	
1,049	Cost of Annual Report including Postage	1,264	
459	Hire of Marquee, etc., for Annual General Meeting	288	
—	Hire of Stand for Garter Day	151	
—	Gifts to the Rt. Rev. Launcelot Fleming on retirement	250	
3,250		3,830	
14,429		9,388	
1,764 (l'cse)	Net Decrease in Value of Investments	399	
16,193		8,989	
31,250	Balance of Accumulated Fund at 30th September, 1975	45,070	2,8
47,443		54,059	31,7
	Restoration and Similar Expenses:		
2,373	Contribution towards Cost of Stone Mason	1,800	
	Contribution towards Cost of Deanery Furniture	500	
	Binding Prayer Books	175	
		2,475	
£45,070	Total of Accumulated Fund at 30th September, 1976	£51,584	

At 30th September, 1976 the General Fund consisted of:

Year ended
30th September, 1975
£ £

1,901	Quoted Investments at Market Value:		
3,332	Fixed Interest Stocks	1,956	
5,233	Ordinary Stock and Shares	2,878	
		4,834	
33,354	Balances with Barclays Bank Limited:		
3,332	Deposit Account	12,675	
2,138	Special Deposit Account	30,000	
35,492	Current Account	4,059	
10		46,734	46
	Cash in Hand	—	
4,335	Amounts owing to the Society for:		
45,070	Income Tax—Deducted from Covenants	—	
—	Loan to F.S.G. (Anniversary Sales) Limited	—	
£45,070		51,614	30
	Less: Loan from F.S.G. (Anniversary Sales) Ltd.	£51,584	
£45,070			

CAPITAL FUND for the year ended 30th September, 1976

Year ended 30th September, 1975	£		£
13,305		Total of Accumulated Fund to 30th September, 1975	31,782
1,105		Add: Life Membership Fees and Donations received	3,687
		Profit on Sale of "The Romance of St George's Chapel"	
	2,058	Sales	2,236
	1,232	Less: Printing Costs	1,650
836			586
		Profit on Sale of "Book of Photographs of St George's	
	792	Chapel" Sales	138
	752	Less: Printing Costs	166
40			(28)
31,476			36,027
306 (l/cse)		Net Decrease in Value of Investments	2,502
31,782		Total of Accumulated Fund at 30th September, 1976	£33,525
2,118			
At 30th September, 1976 the Capital Fund consisted of:			
10,015		Quoted Investments at Market Value	13,513
		Balance with Barclays Bank Limited	
12,913		Deposit Account	8,592
		Special Deposit Account	10,000
13,913			18,592
		Unsold Copies (at Cost):	
	1,562	"The Romance of St George's Chapel"	142
	1,807	"Book of Photographs of St George's Chapel"	1,641
	42	Amount due from F.S.G. (Anniversary Sales) Ltd....	—
	3,411		1,783
		Less: Creditors for "The Romance of St George's Chapel" ... 230	
	557	Creditors for "Book of Photographs"	133
	557		363
13,854			1,420
31,782			£33,525

Note: Under the Constitutional Rules 90% of the Fees received from New Life Members not made for a special purpose (Rule Da iii) can be transferred to the General Fund. There were 119 New Life Members this year making a contribution of £25 each.

APPEAL FUND

For the year ended 30th September, 1976

	£
Total of Donations received	31,460
Bank Deposit Interest	2,266
	33,726
Less: Cost of Cleaning Chapel Stonework	5,376
	£28,350
Total of Appeal Fund at 30th September, 1976. The Appeal Fund consisted of	
Balance with Barclays Bank Limited: Deposit Account	8,350
Special Deposit Account	20,000
	£28,350

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, 1976, from the books, etc., and certify that they are in accordance therewith.

Clifford's Inn,
Fetter Lane,
London, EC4A 1DJ.
16th December, 1976

J. D. SPOFFORTH
Chartered Accountant
Honorary Auditor

F.S.G. (ANNIVERSARY SALES) LIMITED **BALANCE SHEET as at 30th September, 1976**

Year ended
30th September, 1975

£	£	£	£
1,441	Current Assets:		
30	Stocks—at Cost		5,532
2,500	Sundry Debtors		457
—	Loan to Quincentenary Account		—
	Loan to The Society of the Friends of St George's		30
	Due by Bankers—Barclays Bank Limited		
796	Current Account—General	400	
	—Quincentenary Account	2,286	
91	Deposit Account	54	
887			2,740
21	Cash in Hand		41
4,879			8,795
	Less: Current Liabilities		
	Sundry Creditors	350	
3,988	Loan from The Society of the Friends of St George's	—	
—	Customs and Excise—V.A.T.	77	
3,988			427
891			8,368
50	Formation Expenses		50
£941			£8,418

Year ended
30th September, 1975
Issued and
Authorised Fully Paid

£100	3	£100	Issued and Authorised Fully Paid
	Share Capital		
	Shares at £1 each	£100	
	Profit and Loss Account		
	Balance at 30th September, 1975	938	
	Less: Paid under Deed of Covenant to the Society of the Friends of St. George's	610	
	Taxation	328	
		938	
	Add: Net Profit for the year payable under Deed of Covenant to The Society of The Friends of St. George's	11,415	
938	Less: Paid on account during the year	3,000	
		8,415	
£941			£8,418

T. W. TAYLOR } Directors
E. F. GROVE }

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT **For the year ended 30th September, 1976**

Year ended 30/9/75		Sales	Cost	Profit (Loss)
£		£	£	£
898	Christmas Cards	1,060	897	163
128	Leaflets	1,942	388	1,554
(83)	Badges	64	132	(68)
943		£3,066	1,417	1,649
4	Bank Deposit Interest			4
—	Surplus on Quincentenary Activities			9,782
947				11,435
9	Less: Sundry Expenses			20
£938	Net Profit for the year—carried to Balance Sheet			£11,415

Note: The Income of the Company is Covenanted annually to the Charity of the Society of the Friends of St. George's and in consequence, no Corporation Tax has been provided in these Accounts.

Report of the Auditors to the Members of F.S.G. (Anniversary Sales) Limited
We have examined the Accounts set out on pages 1 to 3. These have been prepared under the historical cost convention and we report that in our opinion they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at 30th September, 1976 and of its profit for the year ended on that date and comply with the Companies Acts 1948 and 1967.

STANLEY A. SPOFFORTH & CO., Chartered Accountants
Clifford's Inn, Fetter Lane, London, EC4A 1DJ, 16th December, 1976.

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 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 Williams 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 of 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.
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.
Nave furnishings.
Rutland Chapel, five embroidery panels.
Carpet in Deanery study.
Restoration of Deanery Chapel.
Quarterly payments to Chapter to provide for costs of repairs, etc., to stonework,
in lieu of stonemason's costs.
Repairs to the large Prayer Books.

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 Earl Waldegrave
The Viscount De L'Isle, V.C.
The Lord Butler
The Duke of Northumberland
—
The Lord Ashburton
The Earl of Drogheda
The Duke of Portland
The Lord Rhodes
The Lord Cobbold
Sir Edmund Bacon
—

Hirohito, Emperor of Japan
Olaf V, King of Norway
Baudouin, King of the Belgians
—
Juliana, Queen of the
Netherlands

South Side

The Lord Shackleton
Sir Harold Wilson
The Earl of Avon
The Earl of Longford
Sir Gerald Templer
The Viscount Amory
The Lord Trevelyan
The Viscount Cobham
The Duke of Grafton
The Earl Mountbatten
The Duke of Beaufort
Sir Cennydd Traherne

The Marquess of Abergavenny

Leopold, ex-King of the Belgians

Jean, Grand Duke of
Luxemburg

The Queen Mother
The Prince of Wales

H.M. The Queen
The Duke of Edinburgh

SCREEN

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

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

Application for Membership

I wish to join as *“Descendant” and to pay as
 *“Friend”

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

*A Donation for Life Membership (not less than £25 or U.S.A.
\$100) the sum of £

*An Annual Subscription (not less than Two Pounds or U.S.A.
\$10) the sum of £

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

**Cross out whichever does not apply.*

Badges:

50p Descendants; 30p 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.

BANKERS ORDER

To Bank Date.....
Address

Please pay to Barclays Bank Ltd., Windsor, High Street (Sorting Code No. 20-97-09), for the account of The Society of the Friends of St George's and Descendants of the Knights of the Garter (Account No. 90395501).

The sum of £.....now, and £.....annually, thereafter on(date), until further notice.

Signature

(and Account No.)

Address

This Order cancels any previous one which may have been given.
(Kindly return this Order completed to the Hon. Secretary, The Curfew Tower, Windsor Castle.)

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.

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.