



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



1976-1977





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1976—1977

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*Note:* The arrangement of the Banners of the Knights in the Choir is on page 362.

\* died 18.8.77.

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## THE DEAN'S LETTER

October 1977

My Dear Friends,

This is my first letter to you as Chairman of the Society of the Friends of St George's and the Descendants of the Knights of the Garter. It has been a momentous year in which to start my service as Dean of Windsor. The Silver Jubilee of our Patron, Her Majesty The Queen, has shown an expression of the nation's deepest feelings in a way which Britons in other times find hard to express. The demonstrations of love and loyalty to the person of Elizabeth, Our Most Gracious Queen and Governor, have given us all a lift of the heart and spirit, at a time when we seemed almost to have lost confidence in ourselves and in our potential. In The Queen and her steadfast example of duty and service, carried out with tact and moderation, we have caught a glimpse of all that is best in our nation, and because she has invariably appealed to the best in us, in this Silver Jubilee Year the best in us has responded to her with a spontaneous and remarkable display of personal love and affection from all sections of the community and from every corner of the kingdom.

St George's Chapel has been fully involved in these celebrations. On Sunday 29th May, we held a Service of Thanksgiving for Her Majesty's Silver Jubilee, which was attended by the Mayor, and representatives of the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead, our Member of Parliament and many distinguished local dignitaries. Monday, 13th June was Garter Day and two new Members of the Most Honourable and Noble Order were invested by Her Majesty and installed at that most solemn and beautiful service in the Chapel. The Rt. Honourable the Earl of Cromer is a distinguished banker and has been Governor of the Bank of England, and Her Majesty's Ambassador in Washington. Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Lord Elworthy, is well known to all in the Castle and his honour gave particular satisfaction to the Castle community. After a distinguished and gallant career in the Royal Air Force, which culminated in his being Chief of the Defence Staff, Sam and Audrey came to be Constable and Governor of Windsor Castle and Lord Lieutenant of Greater London.

Sadly, the Order of the Garter has lost four members, all of whose Banners have been presented during the course of the last year at Memorial Evensongs, which have been attended by large numbers. Among the Knights Companion the following have died—the Earl of Avon, the Rt. Honourable Anthony Eden; the Duke of Portland, and Lord Cobham—who was Chancellor of the Order—his place being taken by the Most Honourable The Marquess of Abergavenny, and Prince Paul of Yugoslavia, who was an Extra Knight Companion.

St George's House has undergone a major change of staff. The

Warden, Admiral Dennis Mason and his wife, Paddy, have now left for a well-earned retirement, and their place has been taken by Professor Charles Handy from the London Business School. Major Kenneth Adams has given up his post as Director of Studies and has moved sideways as our Research Fellow—a position made possible through the generosity of the Comino Foundation. The new Director of Studies is Dr. John Long, who was a Director of I.C.I. before joining us here with his wife, Elizabeth.

Other Silver Jubilee events have included a succession of festivities in Windsor itself, which managed to combine thanksgiving for the Jubilee with the Septcentenary of the granting of its Charter as a Royal Borough. On Monday, 18th July, the Dean and Canons presented as a Privileged Body a Loyal Address of Welcome to Her Majesty in Windsor Castle, and afterwards we were entertained by Her Majesty and Prince Philip. The Dean's Virger, Mr. Roy Read, was made a Member of the Victorian Order, and Mr. Reginald Renn, the Head Bell Ringer, received the Royal Victoria Medal in the Silver Jubilee Birthday Honours List. Mr. Read, who retires next year, has served the Chapel for over sixteen years, and Mr. Renn has completed over fifty years as a bell-ringer. Twenty members of the College of St George were honoured by Her Majesty with her Silver Jubilee Medal.

So we look forward to the future with renewed hope and courage. Many things will change, and there is still much that ought to change and move with the needs of the times. But much will also remain the same. Through the work of St George's House, and especially in our ministry to the ever-increasing numbers of tourists, we are trying to meet new needs in new ways. In the maintenance of our heritage and traditions, and especially in the upkeep of our matchless buildings, the Friends continue to be our mainstay. During my short stay here it is your support that has made the cleaning of the Chapel possible. But apart from this major commitment, your material support has made possible a number of minor, but none the less important improvements—new curtains for the Organ Loft, new Choir Stalls for the Nave and the restoration of the final Garter Panel in the Dean's Study. But it is not only the material help that is important—even more it is your interest, commitment and, above all, your prayers that unite us in the service of God, Her Majesty and St George.

We look forward to seeing as many of you as may be able to come to Windsor on the Friends' Festival Day in 1978.

MICHAEL A. MANN

*Dean*

## NOTES AND COMMENTS

### HONORARY SECRETARY'S NOTES

*Mr. T. W. Taylor writes:*

The preparation of the *Report* makes it necessary for me to write these notes in the late summer of 1977—a summer that has been much wetter than the sunnier months of 1976. However, the less clement climate has not deterred the number of visitors to the Chapel—we simply have had more than ever before. Many of our members have called to make themselves known to us at the Curfew Tower. We are always delighted to see them—may I repeat the information that our office is open from 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon each weekday.

The A.G.M. in 1977 was held on April 30th—a little earlier than usual because of the forthcoming Jubilee celebrations. The weather kindly kept fine and we had well over 500 members present—a record. It was our new Dean's initiation into this very popular day in the life of the Chapel and he was delighted to meet so many of our members. The meeting is reported fully (p. 349). We were again privileged to visit the Moat Garden through the good offices of our Lay Chairman (Lord Elworthy) and, as usual, our catering ladies did a superb job in providing really wonderful teas in the Dean's Cloister, the Chapter Library and St George's House. Again, many members attended a Festival Evensong before leaving Windsor.

#### **Christmas Card**

The card for 1977 again proved very popular, despite the fact that we repeated a card that had already been used some years ago. For Christmas 1978 we have chosen an entirely new subject for our card but also a very appropriate one. This is taken from an icon of St George and the Dragon which hangs in the Dean's Study and which was originally a gift to the Chapter from Dean Wellesley, Queen Victoria's friend and adviser, and Dean of Windsor from 1854-1882.

#### **Membership**

Despite the financial stringencies which now affect nearly everyone, I am happy to report a steady increase in membership, demonstrated in the later pages of this *Report*. This is really most encouraging and I make no apology in being annually repetitive by saying that membership is our life-blood. If we are even to keep up with the effects of inflation, we cannot let up on our drive for new members and I do exhort all of you to try yet again to recruit at least one new member each year. Do please let me have the names and addresses of any potential members—we are always delighted to write to them from Curfew Tower.

I must again pay tribute to the work of our two indefatigable overseas representatives—Mrs. Lane in the U.S.A. and Mrs. Wade in Australia. Both these ladies do sterling work on behalf of the

Society and I would like all our members in the U.S.A. and Australia respectively to note the following addresses:

*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, particularly in the case of undelivered *Reports*, we find that overseas representation is most useful.

### **Finance**

The Balance Sheets again show a satisfactory picture (p. 358). This situation has not been achieved easily and we have a vigilant Finance Sub-Committee which is constantly watching current market and money trends. Its intelligent anticipation of falling interest rates resulted in turning some of our liquid money into medium dated Gilts at the right moment and these are showing gains. Our other investments are in first class equities and reflect the ebb and flow of the market. It has not been necessary to disturb our portfolio very much during the last year—we have found ourselves liquid enough to satisfy our commitments. However there are several major problems still to be resolved—the lighting in Chapel, for instance—and the Chapter will probably seek our aid in the near future.

May I once again make my annual plea for you to help us by:

- (a) Paying your subscription by Bank Order—this saves sending our renewal notices and it also saves you postage!
- (b) Completing a Deed of Covenant over your present subscription—there is a suitable form at the end of 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' Weekend, 1977**

This Weekend now seems to be an annual event, and that held in August 1977 proved to be just as enjoyable as those of previous years. Our programme of events is perforce of a similar pattern year by year, but it is felt that the visits we are able to plan (State Apartments, the Chapel itself, and particularly the tour of Home Park Private), together with the two addresses, give our visitors a very comprehensive picture of the Castle and its surroundings.

We would not be able to attempt this programme without the help of H.M. The Queen who so kindly permits the Home Park Private tour under the expert guidance of Mr. E. F. Grove, C.V.O. of the Privy Purse, and Mrs. Grove. Unfortunately, we are limited to a total of 30 visitors—sadly we cannot expand the walls of St George's House. The 1977 Weekend gave our guests the opportunity of meeting the Dean and Mrs. Mann and also the new Warden of St George's House and his wife (Professor and Mrs. Charles Handy). We again express our thanks to Mrs. Carswell and her staff for looking after us so very well. The addresses given by Mr. Grove and the Dean on the Friday and Saturday evenings respectively were particularly enjoyable—as was the Dean's sermon at Mattins on the Sunday.

A leaflet in regard to the 1978 Residential Weekend is enclosed. We do advise anyone interested to make an early application—we had to disappoint several of our members in 1977. We are only able to offer these terms (which include everything) by reason of the fact that we receive so much voluntary help towards its success.

### **Concerts**

I am happy to say that the Music Committee of the Chapel (under the Chairmanship of Christopher Robinson, our Organist and Master of Choristers, and comprised very largely of members of the Society) has continued to organise a series of concerts and organ recitals throughout the year. The standard of music has been very high and much appreciation has been shown. We owe a lot to Christopher Robinson for both his skill in direction and his enthusiasm. Although not a concert, I must specially mention the three performances in June 1977 of Shakespeare's *King Henry VIII* by the Berkshire Shakespeare Players, as part of the Jubilee programme. Using the Royal Shakespeare Company's magnificent costumes, this splendid production attracted full audiences, and its location in Chapel (where both King Henry and Cardinal Wolsey worshipped) was particularly suitable. I should again stress that all these efforts are self-supporting and they do not in any way receive any subsidy from the Society.

### **Leaflets**

In 1974, the Society sponsored the new English leaflet, designed to co-ordinate with the numbered points of interest as the tourist walks round the Chapel. For some time now the voluntary stewards have manned the leaflet table, and this exercise has been outstandingly successful—on the one hand petty pilfering has ceased and, more importantly, the welcome given to our visitors has been greatly appreciated. It has now been decided that foreign translations of the new English leaflet will be done and we hope that these will be available in French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Dutch, ready for the spring of 1978.

## General

This gives me the opportunity of expressing a few words of thanks to people who do so much for us on a purely voluntary basis. The Governor and Lady Elworthy, the Military Knights and their wives, the Chapter itself and the Chapter Clerk and his staff, Major Nash and the staff of the Superintendent's Office, Mr. Read and Mr. Batten and their respective staffs, and Mr. Knox and his staff must all be mentioned specially, as must the Stewards—both Lay and Sunday—under the direction of Mr. Naylor and Miss Rolinson. The Society is truly grateful, and this gives me the chance of thanking our Chairman and Mrs. Mann who never fail to help me in my secretarial duties—and do it so pleasantly, too. I must this year make mention of one of our octogenarian Friends, Mr. Jack Stowell, who has so painstakingly written up the list of Chair Donors, with each individual intention, for permanent record in the Chapter Office—and this following the many hundreds of First Day Covers he wrote for the Society during Quincentenary Year.

Domestically, at the Curfew Tower I must again thank my own staff—Miss Menzies, Miss Howlett and Mrs. Watkins—for their never failing and cheerful help, Mrs. Watkins, I may add, on a purely voluntary basis. Once again, too, I must thank my own wife and Brenda Bartovsky for all their work for our concert programmes and Olive Joplin for her concluding efforts in regard to the Quincentenary. And finally on behalf of the Society generally and myself in particular, I must thank our Honorary Editor, Elizabeth Cuthbert for the work she does on this *Report*.

## THE VOLUNTARY STEWARDS OF THE CHAPEL

*Miss J. F. Rolinson, Secretary of the Voluntary Stewards, writes:*

Today in 1977 there is a group of 150 people from near and far who give their time and talents to the work of the College of St George with visitors.

The Chapel has always received generous voluntary support and, in particular, friends have acted as 'Chapel Guides' on Sunday afternoons for many years assisting the Canon in Residence in the care of the Chapel and its visitors. The number of visitors has grown over the years and by 1973 there was an average flow through the Chapel on Sunday afternoons of about 1,000 people an hour. In summer this number could be as high as 1,600. Earlier, in 1971, talks had been taking place to explore the problems and possibilities associated with this 'tourist' aspect of the College's work. One of the needs identified was to increase the number of helpers on Sunday afternoons. The Friends of St George's were asked to help and in early 1973 50 people joined the ranks of 'Sunday Afternoon Stewards', with Colonel Duncombe as the Commander-in-Chief and key holder and myself as Secretary and administrator.

Eight Senior Stewards were appointed to have overall responsibility under the Canon in Residence for the Chapel, two on each Sunday afternoon. The new Stewards were given lectures by the Virger and Precentor as training for their task. By late 1973 the pattern of stewarding had become established. The Stewards enjoyed their work; they were reliable, responsible and known to be much appreciated by the visitors. The Chapter was very pleased with the whole scheme.

At about this time, in 1973, ambitious plans for the Quincentenary celebration of the Chapel were already being formulated. It became clear to the Executive Committee that a number of people would be needed to act as Stewards for some of the projects. As plans developed the number needed grew to 250. It was thought that the 50 Sunday Afternoon Stewards could form a good nucleus of helpers. The Stewards, the Friends and local churches were canvassed for support, and advertisements were placed in the local press. By 1975, the target had been achieved and the Stewards were able to support the promotion of the new 2p leaflet, the Quincentenary Shop, the brilliantly successful *Chapel of Kings* Exhibition and the Quincentenary concerts. During July, August and September at least 20 Stewards were on duty each day, seven days a week.

This magnificent work in support of the Chapel brought other benefits than those anticipated. New, firm friendships between Stewards were made, many people joined the Friends, and for a great number of Stewards the Chapel became a significant part of their lives. Very many wanted to continue helping the work of the College in some way. Steps were taken to make use of this generous offer and the 'Voluntary Stewards' came into being. They are now a group of people who have had intensive training, and who are called upon whenever the demands for help exceed the resources of the permanent Chapel staff.

They still steward the Chapel on Sunday afternoons and supervise the Information Desk seven days a week. They help to prepare the Chapel for concerts and special events such as drama presentations, and then act as stewards for the performances. They sell booklets on Garter Day and help with other sales' activities. They look after the Chapel when it is opened on summer evenings and assist the Virger when he is short-staffed. A major and very successful venture began in 1977, namely 'Special Tours'. Groups of up to twelve visitors were conducted around the Chapel and its precincts by the specially trained Stewards—two to each party. The tours took place on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11.15 and 14.15 from 1st June to 30th September. The visitors paid £1.50 each for the tour. The general response was one of keen interest and pleasure from visitors and Stewards alike. One letter of warm thanks was received and none of complaint.

The work of the Voluntary Stewards is seen by the Chapter as a valuable contribution to the life of the College, and it is expected to grow. The Stewards themselves are a vibrant, happy and hard working group of people who welcome fresh challenges and

delight in the privilege of working with the whole Community to achieve its purpose in the worship of God and the service of man.

### ST GEORGE'S HOUSE

*Professor Charles Handy, the Warden, writes:*

I succeeded Vice-Admiral Dennis Mason as Warden in August of this year in time to welcome the Friends of St George's on their annual visit to Windsor Castle. It was indeed a most pleasant start to my new office and my wife and I made many delightful new friends and gratefully joined in some of the tours and talks to learn more about our new home.

The House, and its many friends, will miss Dennis Mason very much indeed. His special combination of efficiency, quiet humour, charm and wise perspectives on life ensured that the work of the House proceeded with dignity and a sense of effortless ease which concealed all the work he did behind the scenes. We, all of us, wish him and his wife many enjoyable and fruitful years in their new home.

The House, in fact, has seen an almost complete change in its Directing Staff in the past year. The Rt. Reverend Michael Mann took up his duties as Dean and Chairman of the Council on the 5th November, 1976 and Dr. John Long became the Director of Studies on 31st March, 1977. Stephen Verney was consecrated Bishop of Repton on 31st March but stayed with us just long enough to arrange and chair our two courses this year for Rural Deans and one for Chairmen of Deanery Synods. His successor, Derek Eastman, was until recently the Archdeacon of Buckingham, and joined the staff on 30th September.

Continuity has been provided in the meantime by Canon Anthony Dyson, who for the past two and a half years has sponsored and played the leading role in the Mid-Service Clergy Courses, as well as in other Clergy Consultations; and by Kenneth Adams who, as the Comino Fellow, is still a full member of staff although most of his work is now concerned with *Attitudes Towards Industry*. Unfortunately for us Canon Dyson is also leaving us in January to take up a leading appointment at the University of Kent. We congratulate him on this but will miss him a lot.

The establishment of a new team provides a great opportunity for a review in depth of the work of the House both as regards the content of Clergy and Lay Consultations and the balance between them. It is an opportunity not only for the staff themselves but also for the Council, the Associates and other people who have the best interest of the House at heart to offer constructive criticism for the future of the House and of our work.

#### **Clergy Consultations**

In addition to our normal and well-established courses for the various levels of Church Leaders we held, this year, three further consultations for the clergy. These included one on *Power and Powerlessness*, which was run in conjunction with the British Council of Churches and the Oxford Institute of Churches in

Society; one on the *Church in the Locality* bringing together groups from Southampton, Telford, Hereford and Hitchin to report on the different problems that they encountered in their several areas, and a third on *Christian Attitudes to Human Endeavour*. This last was to explore in relation to the theme of Human Endeavour theological points and methods which can serve as guidelines to others dealing with different aspects of the theme.

### Lay Consultations

Lay Consultations have been concerned predominantly with three main subjects. These were firstly *Attitudes Towards Industry* which centres round the question of whether a change in attitude needs to be initiated within our society towards industry and commerce, and if so, how that change of attitude may be effected. This subject lies at the heart of the work of the Comino Fellow. Following on what had already been started by Kenneth Adams when he was Director of Studies, there have been three Consultations this year bringing together firstly people concerned with Higher Education, secondly some of those who play a leading role in Public Affairs—including ten Lords Lieutenant of Counties, and finally a group of Members of Parliament from both Houses and all Parties.

The second subject was what constitutes good growth, as seen from the different aspects of the problem by environmentalists, by economists, and by Civil Servants and by a group of Scientists and Theologians.

The third subject was *Just Differentials in Reward*. This was initiated last year when a group of Trades Union Leaders was brought together with industrial chaplains from different parts of the country.

In the light of the projected ending of Phase Two of the Government Pay Policy this series was not continued and in the final consultation for *Relations Between People at Work*. We returned to the subject of employee participation in industry in the light of the Bullock Report.

These three main subjects *Attitudes, Good Growth and Differentials* were brought together to form a valuable and integrated background to the Archbishops Follow-Up Consultation in March when, in order to try to answer their first question *What sort of society do we want?*, we considered among other factors what the Christian attitude ought to be towards certain aspects of contemporary industrial society. These were Wealth, Growth and Work.

The Final Consultation of the year was *Ethics in the Public Service*, which in the light of the Salmon Report and the work of Codes of Conduct of Associations for Members and Officers asked how to establish and maintain standards of behaviour in accordance with such codes and guidelines.

Looking into the future we have already initiated a new series on *Power and Responsibility*, and the first Consultation on this subject will be in October this year.

## HENRY EMLYN'S RESTORATION OF ST GEORGE'S CHAPEL

by  
JANE ROBERTS

In October 1790, shortly after the reopening of St George's Chapel to the public after an intermittent period of closure of around five years, an anonymous correspondent wrote the following words in an article on the Chapel in the *Gentleman's Magazine*:

'The whole church has undergone a thorough repair and no part appears to have been neglected. Taste, as well as convenience, has been consulted—a great degree of airiness pervades the whole—and the effect of the stone work, with the neatness of the finishing, strikes the spectator with admiring wonder. The *tout ensemble* is one of the most magnificent ever seen in a place of divine worship in this or any other country<sup>1</sup>.

Earlier in the same year the same correspondent had written:

'It is hardly possible to do justice to the merits of Mr. West, Mr. Jervoise, or to the carver, Mr. Emlyn, an uncommon genius of that place, to whose taste, judgement and execution posterity will be much indebted<sup>2</sup>.

Although Henry Emlyn's career is by now comparatively well-charted<sup>3</sup>, his work at Windsor has never, so far as I am aware, been discussed in histories of the Gothic style in England. A probable reason for this omission must be his provincial position outside the main line of architectural practice: throughout Emlyn's career at St George's, which lasted from the 1770's to 1795 at least, his official post was never more than Chapter Carpenter. Names of various members of the Emlyn family appear in Berkshire building accounts throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. One Henry Emlyn was employed as bricklayer at Cliveden and Hedsor during the 1730's, and although 'Mr. Emblin's design' for the new Town Hall at Maidenhead was rejected in 1776, the name Thomas Emblin appears among the building accounts there. The Henry Emlyn with whom we are concerned (c. 1729-1815) had settled in Windsor by the 1750's and from 1762 to 1783 was one of several carpenters attached to the Board of Works at the Castle<sup>4</sup>. Nothing is known of the exact nature and appearance of his work at this time, and it is with some surprise therefore that we find him entrusted with the supervision of the restoration work at St George's Chapel in 1785, the greater part of which was to be paid for by King George III himself. Something of the informal nature of his attachment both to the Board of Works and to St George's Chapel may be seen from the fact that although employed by the Board of Works he was already working for the Chapter in the 1770's<sup>5</sup>, and that during the 1780's and 1790's, when he was principally employed at St George's, he was also involved in building projects at Beaumont Lodge<sup>6</sup>, Reading, Hungerford and Windsor Parish Church. In each of these cases Emlyn was employed principally as architect-designer, while his duties as Chapter Carpenter included the performance of such mundane tasks as the felling of trees on Chapter estates, and supervising miscellaneous repairs to the houses in the Chapel precincts. But his professional-

ism won him the respect he deserved and in 1795 he was elected Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. Twenty years later he was described in an obituary notice in the *Gentleman's Magazine* in the following way:

'Mr. Henry Emlyn, Architect, F.A.S., . . . was of great eminence in his profession, and very much respected. From his earliest engagement in business, Mr. Emlyn manifested excellent abilities; but he was not particularly conspicuous in any public undertaking, till His Majesty confided to him the whole management of the architectural improvements in St George's Chapel; and these were executed entirely from Mr. Emlyn's designs, and under his directions'.

The 'architectural improvements' for which Emlyn was responsible at St George's concerned chiefly the easternmost part of the church, from the choir screen to the east window, and they are described in detail in a document entitled *An Account of all the Great Works, 1782-92*<sup>8</sup>. The repair programme began with the re-furbishing of the Queen's (or King's) Closet to the north of the sanctuary in 1782-85<sup>9</sup>. Emlyn was to prepare the room behind the oriel, originally intended to provide seating for Queen Catherine of Aragon and her ladies, to receive Queen Charlotte and the younger members of the Royal Family during their visits to 'the Cathedral'. At the time not only was the room re-panelled and the magnificent canopy answering the curve of the oriel added inside<sup>10</sup>, but it was 'completely furnished with desks, stools, cushions, curtains, etc.'. The chair illustrated as Plate II, and others of the same set, was almost certainly designed by Emlyn at this time, and quite probably for this very purpose.

The next part of the Chapel to receive Emlyn's attention was the east window and the high altar, where his work was more in a supervisory capacity. In 1771 a Mr. Stewart had been paid for a design for the east window and altar screen<sup>11</sup> and this, or an earlier Georgian structure, was presumably the edifice described a decade later as 'the old Altar Piece . . . of Grecian Architecture, and of course not corresponding with the stile of the Chapel'<sup>12</sup>. In June 1785 the Chapter Acts include an order for its removal<sup>13</sup>. The new altar wall, incorporating Benjamin West's stained glass window and canvas of the Last Supper, was set up from 1785 to 1788 by Emlyn and his workmen, using Thomas Sandby's designs. Among the Emlyn drawings in the Chapter Library is one (E.36; Plate III) which is clearly related to the altar screen while differing from it in many details. The precise appearance of Sandby and Emlyn's screen can be ascertained from a photograph of the Choir taken before 1863 when their screen was replaced by the present one (Plate 1). The *Account of all the Great Works* referred to above states that Sandby's design 'with some small alterations has been executed by Mr. Emlyn'. Without more detailed documentation it is not possible to judge the extent of Emlyn's responsibility for the design of the screen<sup>14</sup>. The drawing illustrated as Plate III shows him as an extremely competent architectural draftsman.

Following the improvement of the east wall of the Chapel Emlyn set to work on the stalls in the choir, repairing and enlarging the seating accommodation that they provided and refurbishing

all the woodwork of the choir (1786-91)<sup>15</sup>. Four new stalls were added, two to the south and two to the north, at the east end of the choir, and the return stalls at the west end were modified. It is in the desk fronts of the lower row of these new stalls that Emlyn's skill both as a carver and a copier of medieval work can be seen to best advantage (Plates IV and V). In the view of a section of the stalls it can be seen that Emlyn slightly increased the width of each bay while maintaining every element of the Gothic detail, now placing it within an eighteenth century context. The scenes chosen for the two desk fronts illustrated are the royal procession to St Paul's for the Thanksgiving Service following the King's recovery (23 April 1789; Plate V), and the interior of St Paul's with the King and Queen seated in their canopied pew. The carving must have been executed very shortly after this event for already in 1790 Horace Walpole noticed that some of the new carving on the southern two stalls had been vandalized<sup>16</sup>. Emlyn added arm-rests between the upper two rows of stalls<sup>17</sup> and 'new doors in various places'. Most conspicuously he added the magnificent tester over the Sovereign's stall, to the south of the entrance to the choir (Plate VI), on which he was working 1787-88.

As soon as work appeared to have been completed on the choir stalls, the King charged Emlyn with another scheme which meant that the stalls would have to be adapted yet again. This was the introduction of a magnificent new organ by Green, to be placed on a new loft spanning the west end of the choir and projecting slightly to the east of the former choir screen, into the existing space occupied by the choir. All the western stalls were therefore moved slightly to the east, which brought about the rather unsatisfactory overlap onto the carving, panelling and canopies to the north and south. The new organ was adorned with the most sumptuous gothic woodwork, whose carving was supervised by Emlyn (1789-91), and the new organ loft was supported by an elegant screen made of Coad's artificial stone, using Emlyn's designs and moulds (Plate VII)<sup>18</sup>. Shortly before work began on this project the medieval rood screen, running westwards from the south end of the choir screen into the nave, was demolished by the King's orders. The coat of arms supported by putti from this screen was incorporated in Emlyn's new monument for King Edward IV, erected 1789-91 as the final episode in his restoration programme inside St George's (Plate VIII). The new monument also embodied pieces of masonry from the medieval structure, including the black marble tablet and pillars<sup>19</sup>.

Emlyn was also responsible for a certain amount of restoration work on the exterior of the Chapel. Throughout the 1780's the Chapter Acts periodically mention projects for new entrances into the north and south aisles, and among Emlyn's drawings at Windsor is one marked 'Design for the South Porch at St George's Chapel'<sup>20</sup>. But only when the work ordered by the King in the interior of the Chapel had been completed could Emlyn really concentrate on the exterior. For this part of the work, which began in earnest only in 1792 (the year of Emlyn's retirement) the

Chapter itself had to find the funds to pay for workmen and materials so that the £625 which Emlyn estimated would cover the cost of 'the reparation of all the Ornaments on the outside of the church' was to be spread over six years. Emlyn's estimate presumably included the replacing of the three figures above the great west window with new figures made of Coade stone<sup>21</sup>. Work on these figures was not completed until 1799, by which time Emlyn was no longer involved in St George's. He was most certainly not responsible for the design of these figures.

The very success with which Emlyn integrated the greater part of his new work with the medieval masonry and woodcarving of the rest of the Chapel must have contributed substantially to the decline of his reputation: he was forgotten not because he was a bad architect, but because a large part of his restoration work was so good that it was thought to be part of the original fabric. Elements of the design of the choir screen, with elegant Gothic shafts and fan vaulting, are taken directly from medieval work in the side aisles of St George's<sup>22</sup>. In a similar way the four stalls added by Emlyn at the eastern end of the choir, and the new woodwork elsewhere, repeat with minor alterations the scheme devised by the medieval carvers: Emlyn's two stalls on the right of Plate IV and the other stalls and canopies behind, can be distinguished from those to the left only by close scrutiny. During his time at Windsor, when the medieval fabric of the Chapel was frequently surveyed and overhauled, Emlyn evidently became thoroughly acquainted with the Gothic style. Among his drawings at Windsor is one inscribed 'A sketch of the Form of the old Railing that was on top of the Tomb House [now the Albert Memorial Chapel]. NB the singular or Particular Form of this Old Railing left such an impression on my mind that enables me to make this sketch which I conceive to the best of my remembrance is an exact modle of it HE'<sup>23</sup>.

Such an interest in 'the singular or Particular Form' of a specific detail of gothic ornament places Emlyn well within the context of the many designers and literati with antiquarian leanings active during the second half of the eighteenth century. And it was perhaps no coincidence that the revival of interest in Gothic had originally emerged, around 1750, comparatively close to Windsor. The poet Thomas Gray, who was the first to use scientific methods of research in his examination of buildings, lived for most of his life at Stoke Poges, just north of Slough. Since their schooldays at Eton Gray had been a close friend of Horace Walpole, whose Thameside retreat, Strawberry Hill, is the chief monument to this early phase of the Gothic Revival.

The building of Strawberry Hill stretched over several decades, and was the responsibility of a number of amateur and professional architects and craftsmen<sup>24</sup>. One of the key figures was James Essex (1722-84) who was responsible for the design of the Beauclerk Tower (1776). Essex was in many ways a similar figure to Emlyn but he had the advantage of being born in a university town so that his early training as a carpenter and joiner was

supplemented by a good schooling and by an architectural apprenticeship to a leading Cambridge architect. At the start of his career Essex was employed to carry out major repair work on Ely (1757-62) and Lincoln Cathedrals (1762-65), which included the provision of new seating and the repairing of old woodwork, strictly comparable to Emlyn's work at Windsor. Essex was 'the first practising architect to take an antiquarian interest in medieval architecture, and his knowledge of Gothic construction remained unique until the ecclesiological movement of the early nineteenth century . . . His restorations at Ely and Lincoln were both competent and conservative . . . , and his own Gothic designs have a scholarly character which sets them apart from other contemporary essays in that style. The cresting with which he crowned the central tower of Lincoln Cathedral, the arch which he built across the west end of the nave, and the apse which he added to the north choir transept are, indeed, frequently mistaken for medieval work'<sup>25</sup>.

Another figure at work at Strawberry Hill in the 1770's was Thomas Gayfere, the Master Mason to Westminster Abbey, who built the Gothic Chapel for Walpole 1772-74. He was evidently employed for his knowledge of Gothic detail and construction more than for his ability as an architect, for the design of the Chapel was the responsibility of the amateur John Chute. In common with Emlyn at Windsor, Gayfere would have derived his knowledge of Gothic from his close acquaintance with the medieval fabric at Westminster. Different parts of the Abbey had received the attention of architects and craftsmen throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and the Gothic west towers, designed by Hawksmoor, were not completed until c. 1745. Hawksmoor was also responsible for increasing the number of stalls in Henry VII's Chapel c. 1735 and his solutions were not dissimilar to Emlyn's around half a century later. It is impossible to overestimate the importance of cathedral and church masons in maintaining a knowledge of the Gothic style, however vaguely. 'Tracery crumbled or chancel roofs fell in; and all over the country there must have been carvers who followed a tradition of ornament many centuries old'<sup>26</sup>.

Strawberry Hill introduces us to all of the main figures in the first stage of the Gothic Revival. One of the last architects to work there was James Wyatt (1746-1813), who rebuilt various offices for Walpole based on James Essex's designs. The combination is ironical for while Essex is praised as 'the first practising architect to take an antiquarian interest in medieval architecture' Wyatt is (or certainly was) described as 'the Destroyer' for his frequently unhappy work in 'restoring' Gothic cathedrals. Essex and Wyatt also worked together at Westminster and on the whole their restoration of Henry VII's Chapel was sensitively achieved. But Wyatt belonged to a younger generation and by the 1790's his work at Salisbury, Durham, Hereford and Lichfield had become the objects of a very scholarly literary attack by John Carter<sup>27</sup>. His work was attacked not so much because it failed to take account

of the surviving medieval work but because attitudes towards Gothic were becoming more scholarly. It was now no longer sufficient to produce a vague pastiche of Gothic detail, and to 'tidy up' the products of different generations of medieval craftsmen. Wyatt was a skilful, if inefficient architect in the Gothic style, and applied it successfully to both domestic and ecclesiastical buildings. Walpole, who lacked the improved weapons of medieval scholarship of Carter, described Emlyn's organ screen at Windsor in the following glowing terms: 'there is a new screen prefixed to the choir, so airy and harmonious, that I concluded it Wyatt's but it is by a Windsor architect . . .'<sup>28</sup>. This was written in October 1791, by which time a new phase in the history of the Gothic Revival was well under way. From 1792 the Society of Antiquaries issued series of engravings of Gothic cathedrals, based on drawings by John Carter and his colleagues and showing accurate detail of Gothic ornaments as well as views of the whole. The publications were intended for the architect as well as the antiquarian, and the change from architect's handbooks in the Gothic style of fifty years before, when the delightful rococo designs of W. & J. Halfpenny's *Chinese and Gothic Architecture Properly Ornaented* (1752) and Batty Langley's *Gothic Architecture Improved* (1742) were the order of the day, is self-evident. Emlyn himself contributed drawings and reports to the Society of Antiquaries, and engravings based on several of his designs were used in volume III of *Vetusta Monumenta* in the 1790's, in which his scholarly account of the accidental opening of Edward IV's tomb at St George's was published.

Within ten years of the completion of Emlyn's work at Windsor its antiquarian shortcomings were pointed out by the ever-observant John Carter, who knew St George's well both in its restored and its unrestored states<sup>29</sup>. The increased scholarly awareness of the critics of the second generation of the Gothic revival is again seen by a comparison between Carter's comments on the changes wrought at Windsor and those of two decades previously. While the writer of a popular Windsor guide-book had commented that the rood loft dismantled by Emlyn was 'a place well known and of singular use to promote superstition, and impose upon the minds of the credulous by pretended relics, and other deceits in the dark ages of popery'<sup>30</sup>, Carter saw it as 'a bold and masterly performance, . . . one of the first efforts of masonic power remaining in the country. The removal of this flight of consummate skill was the first object that fell upon the general decree of alteration which has pervaded this chapel for some years past.'<sup>31</sup> The new Edward IV monument was criticised for being 'unlike anything in our antiquities' with 'an inappropriate use of the black letter style', and the altar-screen rightly seen as combining 'Adelphi ornaments with Tudor traceries'.

Carter goes on to write that 'the time when this screen was composed . . . was marked by architectural doubt and uncertainty'<sup>32</sup> and the same can be said for Emlyn's entire oeuvre.

Emlyn worked in the Gothic style more happily than he did in any other, and at its best (the organ screen and the woodwork in the choir) his work in the Chapel is of superb quality. Even Carter admitted that the design of the screen 'is certainly the best imitation of our ancient architecture that has yet been produced'.<sup>33</sup> At its worst it is still of interest to us, as a fine example of the output of a very skilled craftsman architect working somewhere between the introductory and the 'antiquarian' phases of the Gothic Revival.

(I should like to acknowledge the assistance given to me by Mr. John Hardy and Mr. Clive Wainright of the Department of Furniture and Woodwork, Victoria & Albert Museum, during the preparation of this article.)

#### Notes

- <sup>1</sup> *Gentleman's Magazine*, LX, 1790, p. 949.
- <sup>2</sup> *ibid.*, p. 689-690.
- <sup>3</sup> See especially S. M. Bond, 'Henry Emlyn of Windsor: A Craftsman of skill and invention', *Report*, 1962, pp. 99-103.
- <sup>4</sup> J. Harris, *William Chambers*, London, 1970, p. 122.
- <sup>5</sup> Chapter Acts for 1773; 29 Aug. 1777 concerning a new west window; and Henry Emlyn's valuation of the houses belonging to the Chapter for insurance purposes, 1779 (XVII.61.40).
- <sup>6</sup> See S. Blutman, 'Beaumont Lodge and the British Order', *The Country Seat*, ed. by H. Colvin and J. Harris, London, 1970, pp. 181-84.
- <sup>7</sup> *Gentleman's Magazine*, LXXXV, pt. 2, 1815, p. 573.
- <sup>8</sup> VII.61.6.
- <sup>9</sup> Chapter Acts for 8 April 1782; 4 January and 4 April 1785. See also C. Knight's *Windsor Guide*, 1783, p. 47, where the date for the commencement of work is given as 1780.
- <sup>10</sup> Illustrated in *Report*, 1960, pl. VII.
- <sup>11</sup> Cpter Act, 12 July 1771.
- <sup>12</sup> XVII.61.6.
- <sup>13</sup> Chapter Act, 21 June 1785; see also May 31.
- <sup>14</sup> He was certainly, however, responsible for the design of the altar lamps and sanctuary carpet (W. H. St. John Hope, *Windsor Castle*, 1913, p. 426). The lamps were made by William Parker & Sons, the carpet by Messrs. Kent and Luck, both of them London firms.
- <sup>15</sup> M. R. James, *The Woodwork of the Choir*, 1933, p. 10 & passim.
- <sup>16</sup> Walpole, *Letters*, vol. IX, 1891, p. 357. He had already noted the stalls on the south side of the choir as they were being added in July 1788 (letter to Lady Ossory of 22 July 1788).
- <sup>17</sup> Illustrated in *Country Life*, 24 December 1927, p. 957, fig. 6.
- <sup>18</sup> For this see especially Ida Darlington, 'Coade's Artificial stone in St George's Chapel', *Report*, 1955, pp. 13-18. Coade stone was also used in John Carter's Gothic work at Exeter Cathedral, and at Strawberry Hill.
- <sup>19</sup> For the old rood screen and Emlyn's Edward IV monument see Basire's engravings in *Vetusta Monumenta*, III, pls. 9 and 8. Emlyn's drawings for these plates are preserved at the Society of Antiquaries (Large Red Pf., Berks., pp. 19 and 20). The date of the demolition of the rood screen is given as 5 February 1789.
- <sup>20</sup> E.12. See e.g. Chapter Acts for 25 April 1786; 16 April and 21 December 1792. It is not clear how far Emlyn's work on the south porch proceeded for in November 1810 the following entry occurs in the Chapter Acts: "The Treasurer is desired

to pay Bernasconi's bill for Gothic Plaisterer's work done to the New porch at the south Door amounting to £16.15.4½".

- <sup>21</sup> The medieval figures are seen in Emlyn's drawings of the west end of the church (E.13). The Coade stone figures are illustrated as Plate I of the 1955 *Report*.
- <sup>22</sup> Emlyn was well aware of the success of the design of the screen and accordingly included an engraving of it (after Fig. 7) in the third edition of his *Proposition for a New Order of Architecture* (1797), as plate XXX. "The execution of the work having been, in general, much approved, I conceived it would be unexceptional to add this and the following plate to this work". He added that "If in future I should have leisure, I purpose publishing some other Designs of the New Works that have been executed; also of some Additions and Alterations to the Old Works lately executed within that beautiful Building, St George's Chapel".
- <sup>23</sup> E.4. The sheet is not dated, but the paper bears the watermark A. BLACKWELL 1798, i.e. the drawing must have been made after Emlyn's retirement from work on the Chapel.
- <sup>24</sup> See W. S. Lewis in *Metropolitan Museum Studies*, V, 1934.
- <sup>25</sup> H. M. Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of English Architects*, London, 1954, pp. 197-98. Essex provided the illustrations for the plates in James Bentham's *History of Ely*, 1757, to which Thomas Gray contributed many useful historical and archaeological facts.
- <sup>26</sup> K. Clark, *The Gothic Revival*, London, 1962, pp. 21-22.
- <sup>27</sup> To complete this chain around Windsor and Emlyn it is nice to recall that the same John Carter that attacked Wyatt for his vandalism was the artist responsible for the watercolour of the nave of the chapel as it appeared in 1783 (illustrated in *Report*, 1960, pl. VI), that like Emlyn he was responsible for pieces of Gothic ecclesiastical architecture executed in Coade stone (notably the great west window at Exeter Cathedral), and that he designed the Gothic front at Oatlands House, Surrey, for the Duke of York.
- <sup>28</sup> Horace Walpole, *Letters*, vol. IX, 1891, pp. 356-7.
- <sup>29</sup> Carter's articles on Windsor in the *Gentleman's Magazine* are conveniently grouped together in *Gentleman's Magazine Library: Sacred and Mediaeval Architecture*, vol. I 1890, pp. 254-269.
- <sup>30</sup> *Les Delices de Windsors* printed by J. Pote, 1762, p. 60.
- <sup>31</sup> *Gentleman's Magazine*, LXXV, pt. 2, 1805, p. 820.
- <sup>32</sup> *ibid.*, p. 925.
- <sup>33</sup> *ibid.*, p. 924.

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### 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.

## SAMUEL TRAVERS AND THE NAVAL KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR

by

PETER CLISSOLD

From across the Thames the Royal Borough of Windsor, rising from the riverbank and crowned by the magnificent castle, is a pleasing sight. Forty-five winding miles downstream lie the Admiralty, the Port of London, and beyond, Deptford, Greenwich, Sheerness and the Nore. But there is nothing maritime about Windsor and it comes as something of a surprise to learn that for about one hundred years (1795-1892) it was the home of the Naval Knights of Windsor and that Travers' College, where they lived, named after their founder and benefactor, still stands in the shadow of the castle hill.

A few yards along the Datchet road and opposite the old L.S.W.R. and S.R. station, is a door with a modest (and illegible) brass plate in a high garden wall. This is the entrance to St George's School which, since 21 September 1893, has occupied the old Knights' quarters.

The long facade of Travers' College with its colonnaded veranda and neat cupola is revealed by the opening of the door<sup>1</sup>.

The College faces across its own narrow lawn the Chapter Garden, a pleasant secluded place with a fine cedar and mulberry among its trees. It was once the burial ground of the canons, but no sign of this now remains. Across the lawn rises the steep slope of the Castle hill, a path climbs the hill to a gate in the Castle wall which leads through the cloisters to St George's Chapel. The choristers use it now daily and it must have seemed a weary climb for the old gentlemen on their equally obligatory visits to the chapel.

The College is not much changed from its original appearance. The veranda, which extended the full length of the building, has been incorporated into the rooms at each end since 1935 when the School was much enlarged. Planned as seven residences all opening on to the veranda, there was a common dining-room and offices projecting at right angles at the back more or less as the present dining-room does today. Even now the original lay-out can easily be traced, and the original staircases and doorways are in use. Only at the back has there been additional building.

Samuel Travers, the founder of the Naval Knights of Windsor, came of a West Country family, many of whom were Oxford graduates and ministers of religion with a leaning towards reform. His father Thomas, after taking his Master of Arts degree at Magdalene College, Cambridge, in 1641 became a lecturer at St Andrews in Plymouth, and was described as 'one of six notoriously disaffected ministers living at Saltash'. England was already in a ferment and the following year exploded into civil war, Plymouth at once declaring for Parliament.

It must have been at this time that Thomas Travers became acquainted with Lord Robartes, recently appointed Governor of Plymouth, who was to prove a good friend to himself and his family throughout his life. It may have been young Thomas's zeal for the cause that caught Robartes's attention. Their religious convictions must almost certainly have been similar.

It was about this time also that Thomas met Elizabeth, the daughter of William Rous of Halton and niece of Lord Robartes. They subsequently married, probably when hostilities ended in 1646.

In 1662, with the restoration of Charles II and the return of the exiled clergy and re-establishment of the Church, the use of the Prayer Book was again enforced by an Act of Uniformity and 'none other or otherwise' was permitted. To comply with the Act was against the conscience of some ministers. Not to comply was to lose their living and to inflict hardship upon their wives and families. Thomas Travers was more fortunate than most of those who, as a result of the Act, resigned their benefices. Lord Robartes who had been restored to favour by Charles II, and was successively Lord Privy Seal, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Lord-President of the Council, offered the dispossessed minister the post of private chaplain. To the Travers the invitation must have appeared providential and they joyfully moved to Lanhydrock. Lord Robartes had twice married and had a numerous family so the great house of Lanhydrock, which lies just over two miles south-east of Bodmin, did not lack young people. Robartes was rich and no doubt life there was comfortable, though it would have been out of character to suppose that it was luxurious. With little in the way of parochial duties, it would be natural for the chaplain to undertake the education of the children. No doubt the education was in the classics, but not entirely, for, late in life, Samuel showed a proper regard for the importance of mathematics in education.

There is a discrepancy in dates, but it was probably in 1671, when Samuel was 21, that he was sent to Oxford, and entered Exeter College as a servitor. The printed list of Oxford graduates showed that he took his B.A. degree on the 27 June, 1674<sup>a</sup>.

What he did immediately after leaving Oxford is not known but in November 1679, he went to London and was admitted to the Middle Temple. He was 'called' in 1683 and was elected an Associate Bencher ten years later on the occasion of his appointment as Surveyor General. He does not at any time seem to have practised regularly at the Bar and it may be that he had no intention of building up a regular practice but regarded a legal training as preparatory to a career in public life. He was indeed elected a Member of Parliament in 1690 when he was 40, sat in Parliament for a total of 22 years and was still a Member at his death in 1725. While Travers was a Member for Bossiney in north Cornwall in 1693 he received his first official appointment, that of Surveyor-General of the Land Revenue.

A few months previously the battle of Cape la Hogue had been

fought. The number of wounded brought home after the action called attention to the small amount of hospital accommodation, which was quite inadequate to deal with the situation. Just as the Chatham Chest was founded after the Armada campaign, Greenwich Hospital was established after the decisive battle of Cape la Hogue. John Evelyn was offered the treasurership of the new hospital and, when the Commissioners for Greenwich Hospital required a committee they 'ordered that Sir Stephen Evance and Mr. Samuel Travers be written to, to draw out a list'.

The Surveyor must have worked closely with the Treasurer and no doubt the older man had much to tell Travers of his earlier experiences as administrator of the sick, wounded and incapacitated seamen. It was Travers's first official contact with naval affairs. The need for a hospital was clearly great, and his work at Greenwich made a deep and lasting impression upon him as the chief benefaction of his will discloses.

Travers often visited Windsor when carrying out his duties as Surveyor-General and in 1713 he bought the manor of Hitcham. This small village lies between Burnham Beeches and the River Thames. It must have been a pleasant rural retreat—the house is now no more—but after his election to Parliament as a Member for New Windsor in 1715 he sold it to the Reverend W. Friend, presumably because he would be now more often residing in the capital. He represented New Windsor for the next seven years and then stood for St Mawes and represented the Cornish borough until his death three years later.

Travers had relinquished his appointment of Surveyor in 1708. Perhaps he felt the incessant travelling too much for a man of 58. In 1715 he became Auditor and Commissioner for Establishing the Household of the Prince and Princess of Wales and, three years later, Auditor-General and Surveyor-General to the Prince of Wales. He remained in this employment until 1725 when, on Friday morning, 18 September, he died 'at his house against St James' Palace' at the age of 75. *The British Journal* of 25 September records that he was 'interr'd last night at Windsor in a splendid manner'. He had wished to be buried in 'the free chapel of St George at Windsor' and though there is no monument to his memory there the burial is duly recorded in the Chapter register.

Samuel Travers's will was published in the *Gentleman's Magazine*<sup>3</sup> six years after his death. After various bequests, which included the provision of 'an Equestrian Statue in Brass' to the memory of King William III, comes the grant of the residue of the estate:

'To my said executors . . . upon special trust and confidence that they shall and will, out of rents, issues and profits of the said estate, settle an annuity of a yearly sum of £60, to be paid to each and every one of Seven Gentlemen, to be added to the present Eighteen Poor Knights of Windsor . . . that the said seven Gentlemen be incorporated by charter . . . and that a building<sup>4</sup> the charge whereof to be defrayed out of my personal estate, may be erected or purchased in or near the Castle of Windsor, for habitation for the said seven Gentlemen, who are to be superannuated or disabled Lieutenants of English men of war . . . I desire that these Gentlemen to be incorporated may be single men without children, inclined to lead

a virtuous, studious and devout life, to be removed if they give occasion for scandal . . . And I do appoint the Chief Governor of Windsor Castle, the Dean of Windsor, and Provost of Eton College to be visitors . . .'

Samuel was clearly an appreciative person, generous in giving, but a few thought his generosity misplaced and his will was contested and the case went to the Court of Exchequer. The petitioners did not succeed in gaining their ends but Travers' main bequest was delayed by nearly 70 years and a great deal of money was expended in legal fees.

At the time of the Foundation there was need enough for help of any kind for poor and elderly officers. We are so accustomed to thinking of men retiring on pension when they have reached a certain age that it comes as something of a shock to find that until 1737 no officers ever retired, and that it was not until 1864 that retirement and retired pay, as we know them, were introduced. If officers became unemployed through age or illness, as must eventually have happened, or through the laying-up of their ships, which occurred whenever peace was declared, they received half-pay until, in theory, they were re-employed. Now a Lieutenant's full pay (up to 1737) was 5s a day, no great sum, but it did carry with it so long as he was on board ship, his food and lodging, such as it was. On half-pay while he was still a vigorous man, he could and did seek other employment, often in the merchants' service, as the Merchant Navy was then called, but when he was old it was another matter. Half-pay was nearly synonymous with half-starved.

The men who were particularly badly off, because they had a certain position to keep up, were the elderly lieutenants: the commissioned officers of warships, that is, who were not captains of ships. There might be six lieutenants aboard a First Rate and there were thus at least four times as many lieutenants as captains in the navy so that only a quarter of the serving officers could expect to reach captain's rank. It follows that if a lieutenant got no further promotion it was no reflection upon his character or ability; he was just one of those inevitably passed over when opportunity of command of a ship arose. He was merely unfortunate, lacking the patronage of some senior officer or of a wealthy or influential civilian friend, or unlucky never to have had the opportunity of distinguishing himself in the presence of his superiors. To get promoted at all an officer had to be competent and of good character. He needed also influence, or service under a distinguished captain on some notable occasion or successful engagement.

Another factor which greatly affected the financial fortune of officers was the amount of prize-money which fell to their lot. A few lieutenants had been known to get in prize-money what otherwise would have taken 130 years to earn! On the other hand, a lieutenant of a line-of-battleship which would probably never take a prize, might never receive a penny. The only official help extended to lieutenants was at Greenwich Hospital. Travers was familiar with the Hospital and possibly the necessary institution-

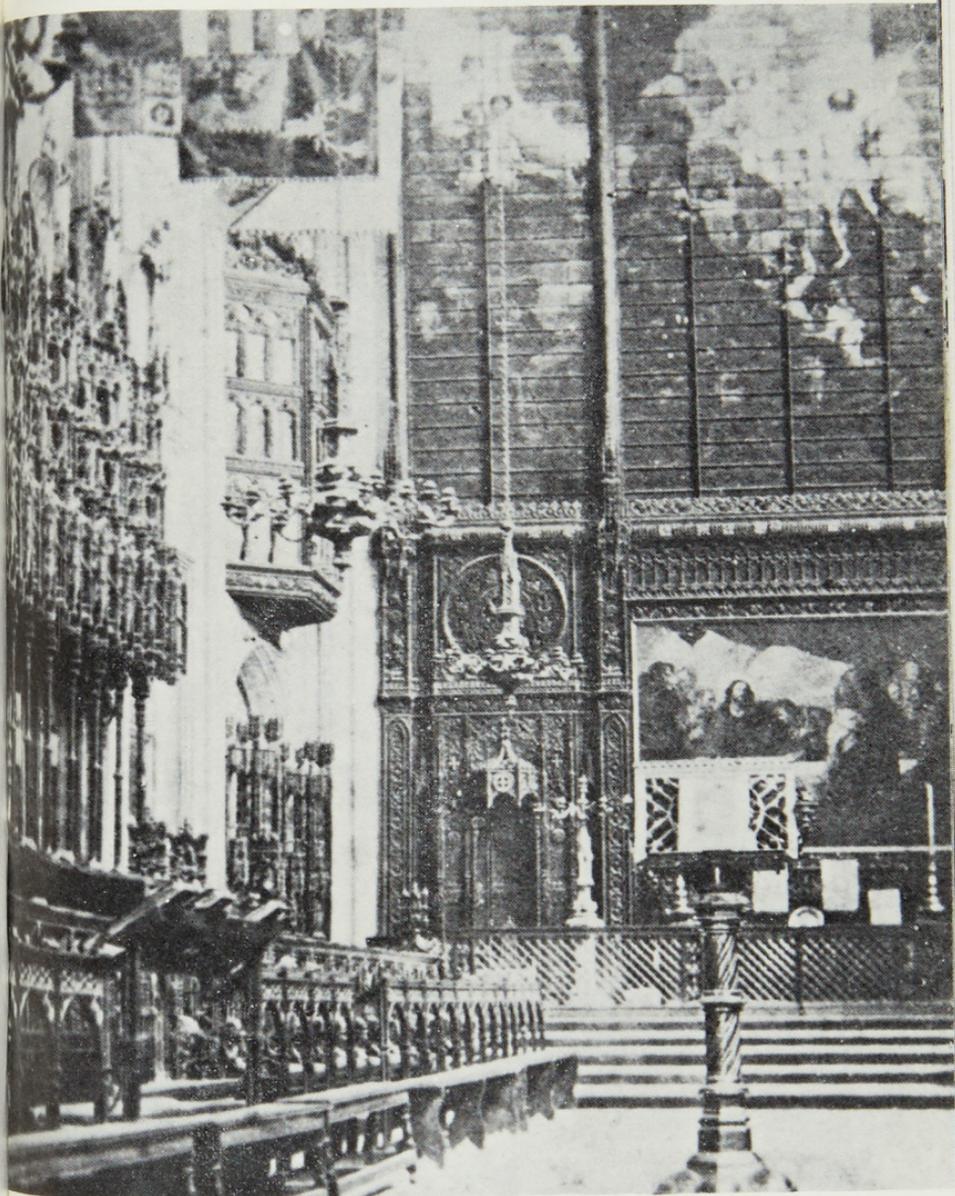


PLATE I. Photograph of the Choir of St George's Chapel taken before alterations in the 1860's (copyright *Country Life*).

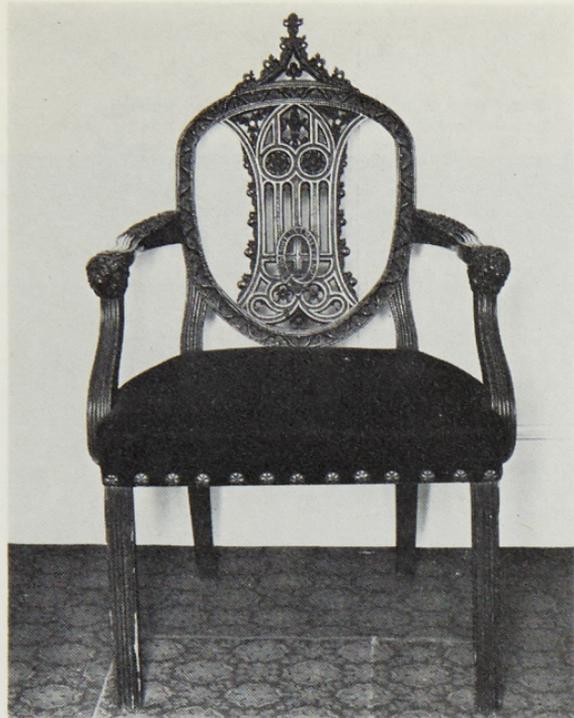


PLATE II. Chair designed by Henry Emlyn, from the King's Closet.

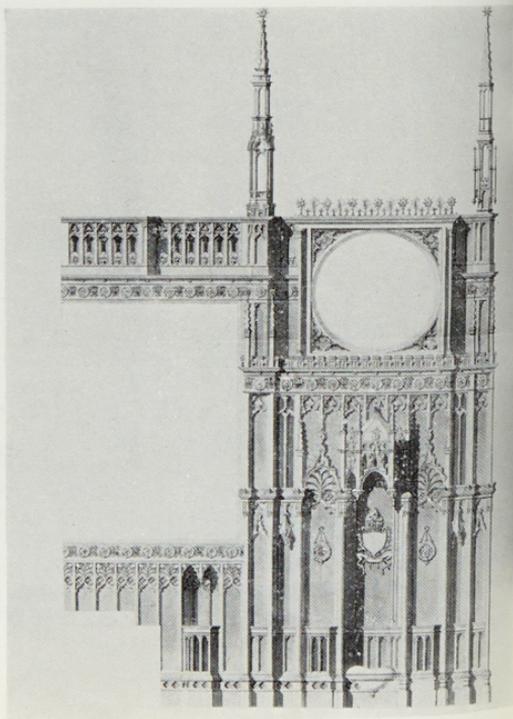


PLATE III. Design by Henry Emlyn for the altar screen in St George's Chapel.

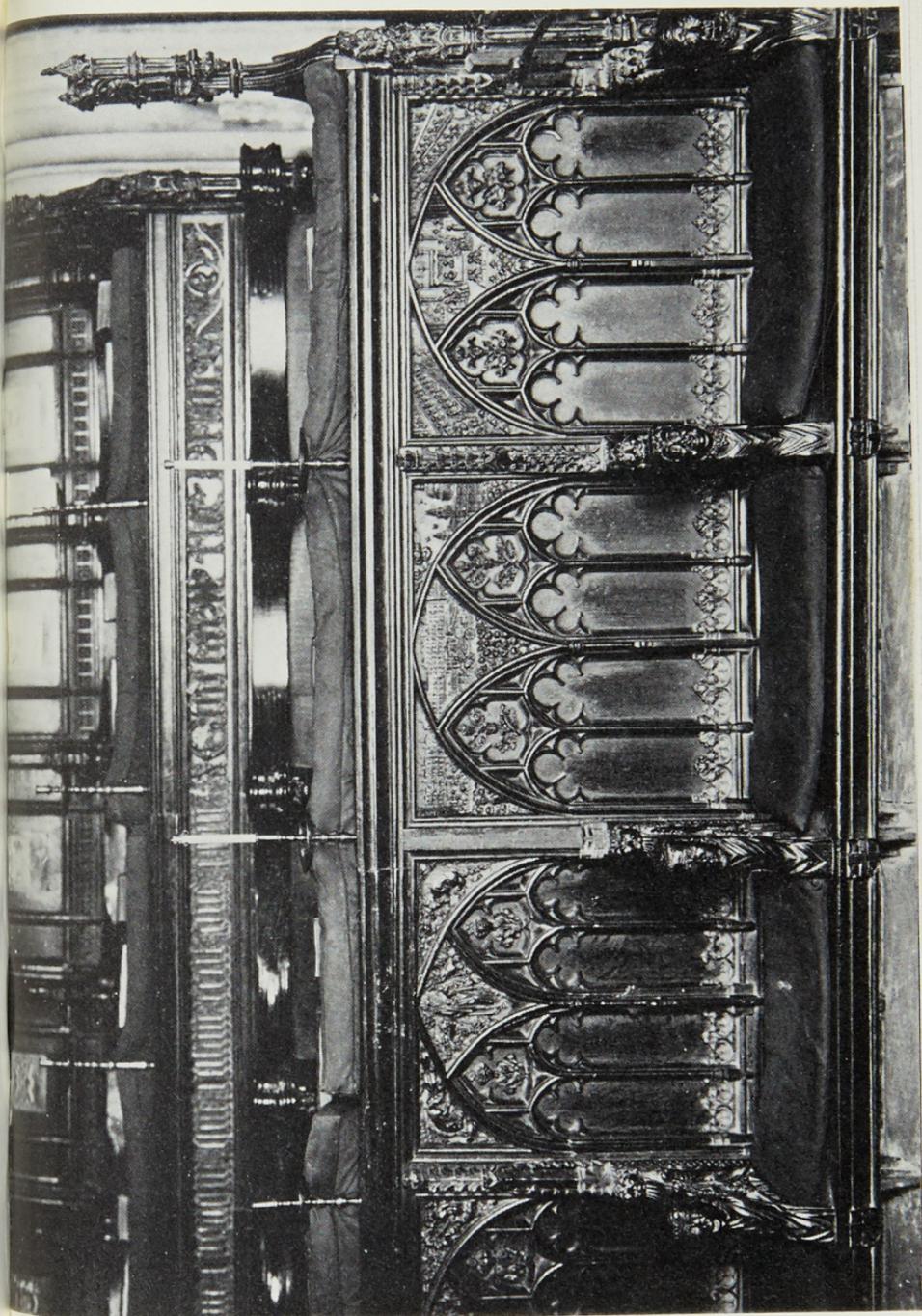


PLATE IV. North-east end of the stalls in the choir. The two on the right were added by Henry Emlyn (copyright *Country Life*).

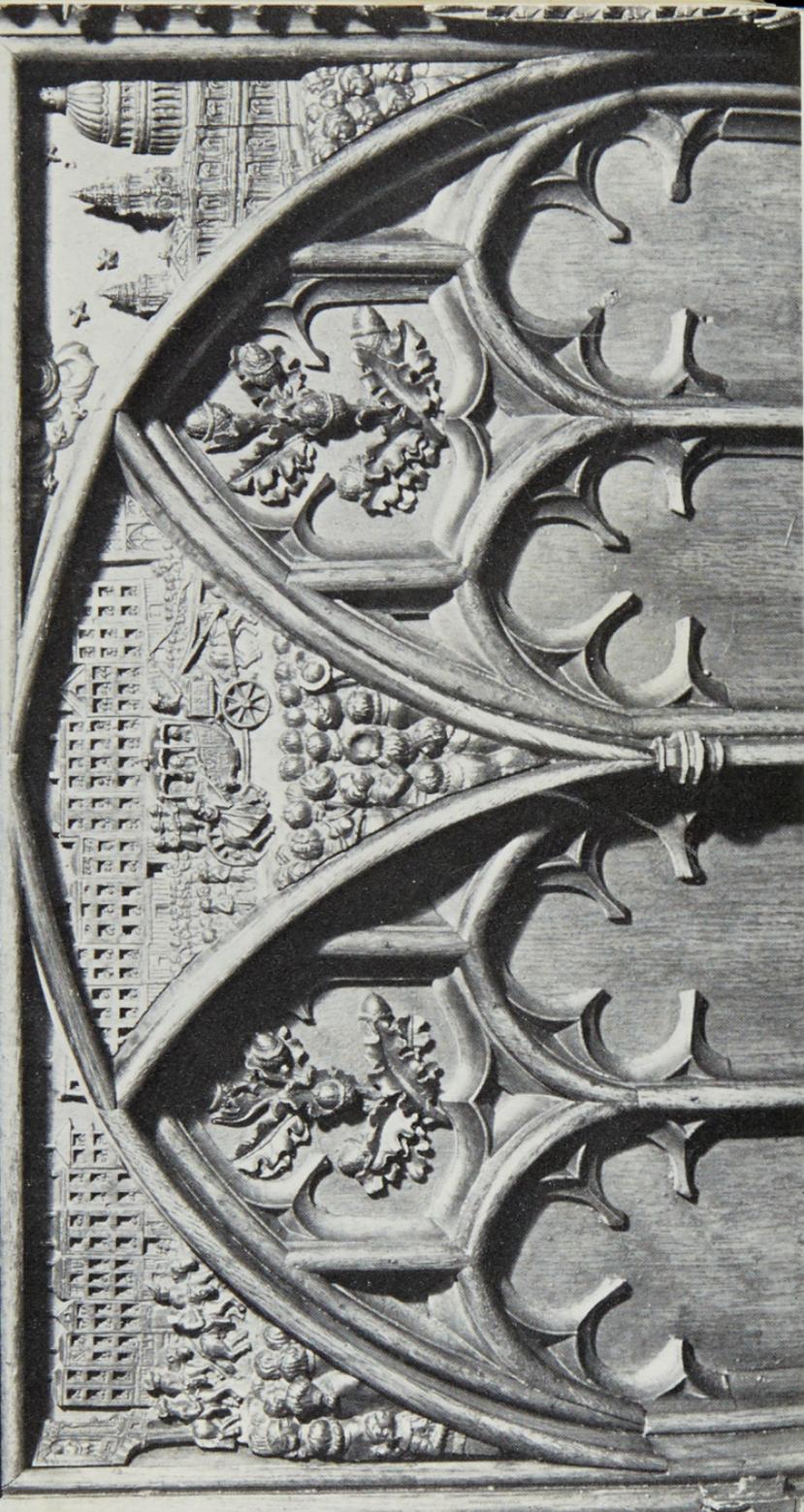


PLATE V. Detail of the desk front in plate IV, showing the royal procession at St Paul's Cathedral, 23 April 1789.

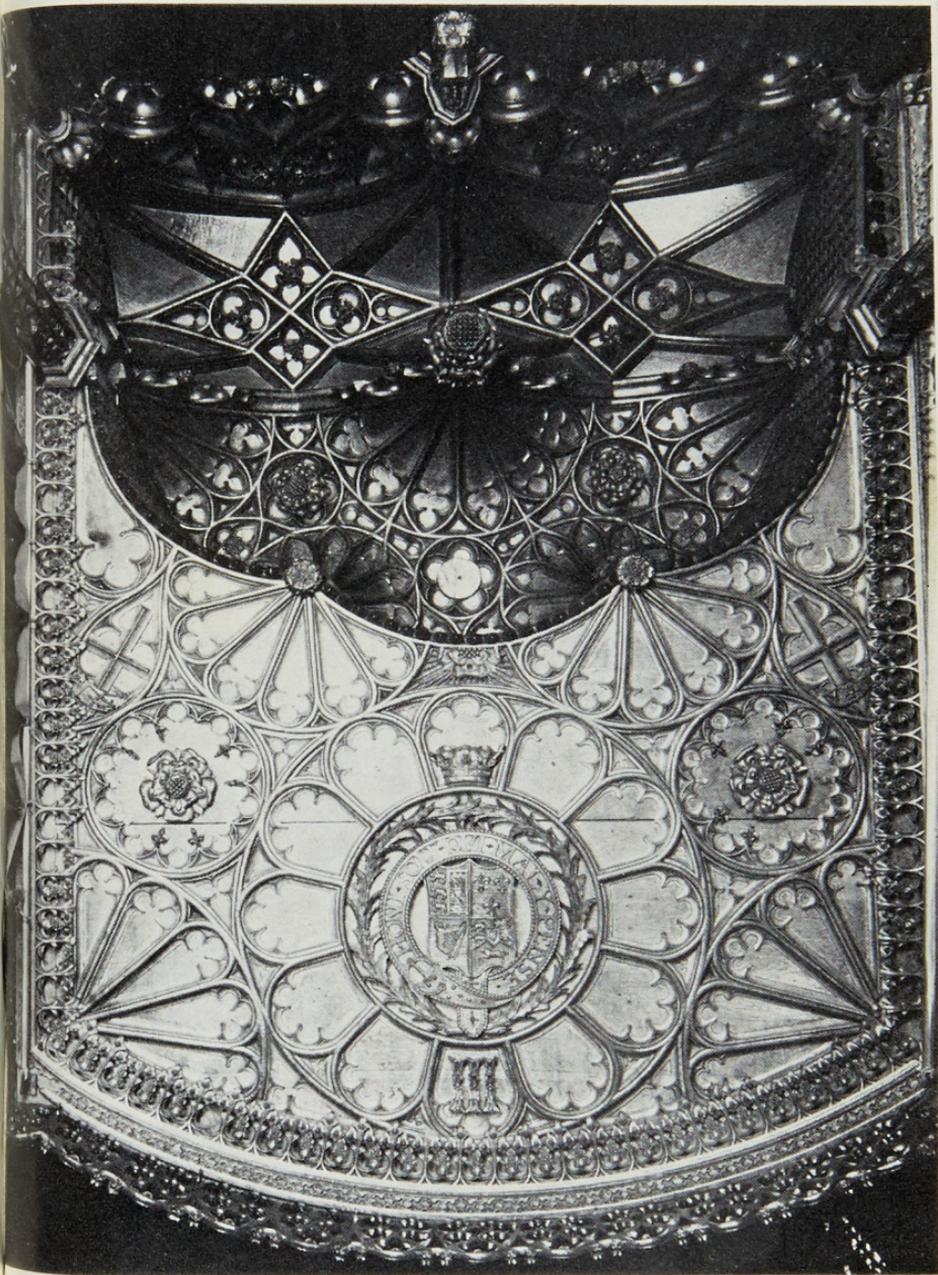


PLATE VI. Underside of the canopy over the Sovereign's Stall, carved by Henry Emlyn.

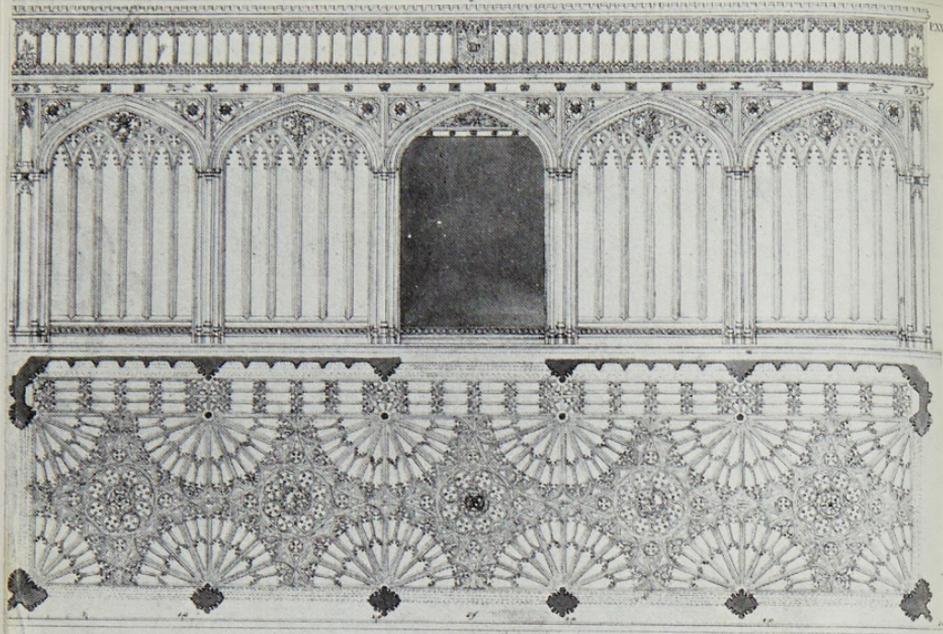


PLATE VII. Drawing by Emlyn of the organ screen, intended for publication.

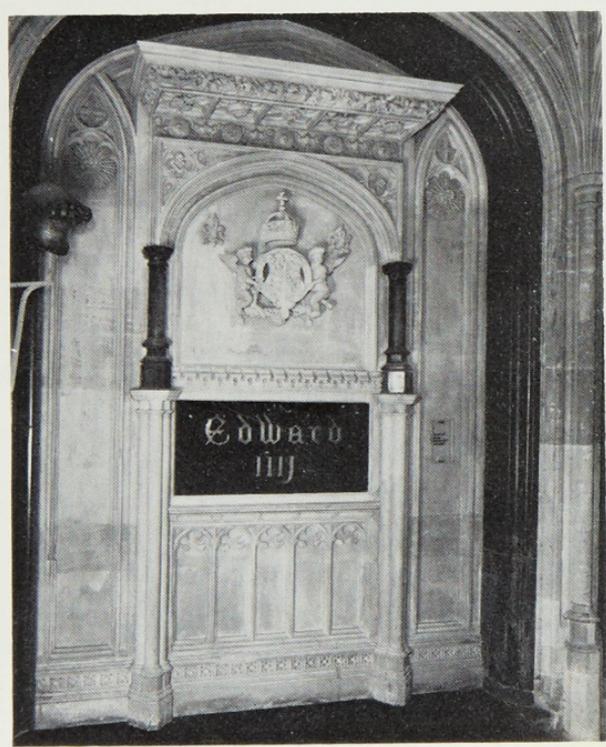


PLATE VIII. Edward IV monument, designed by Emlyn.



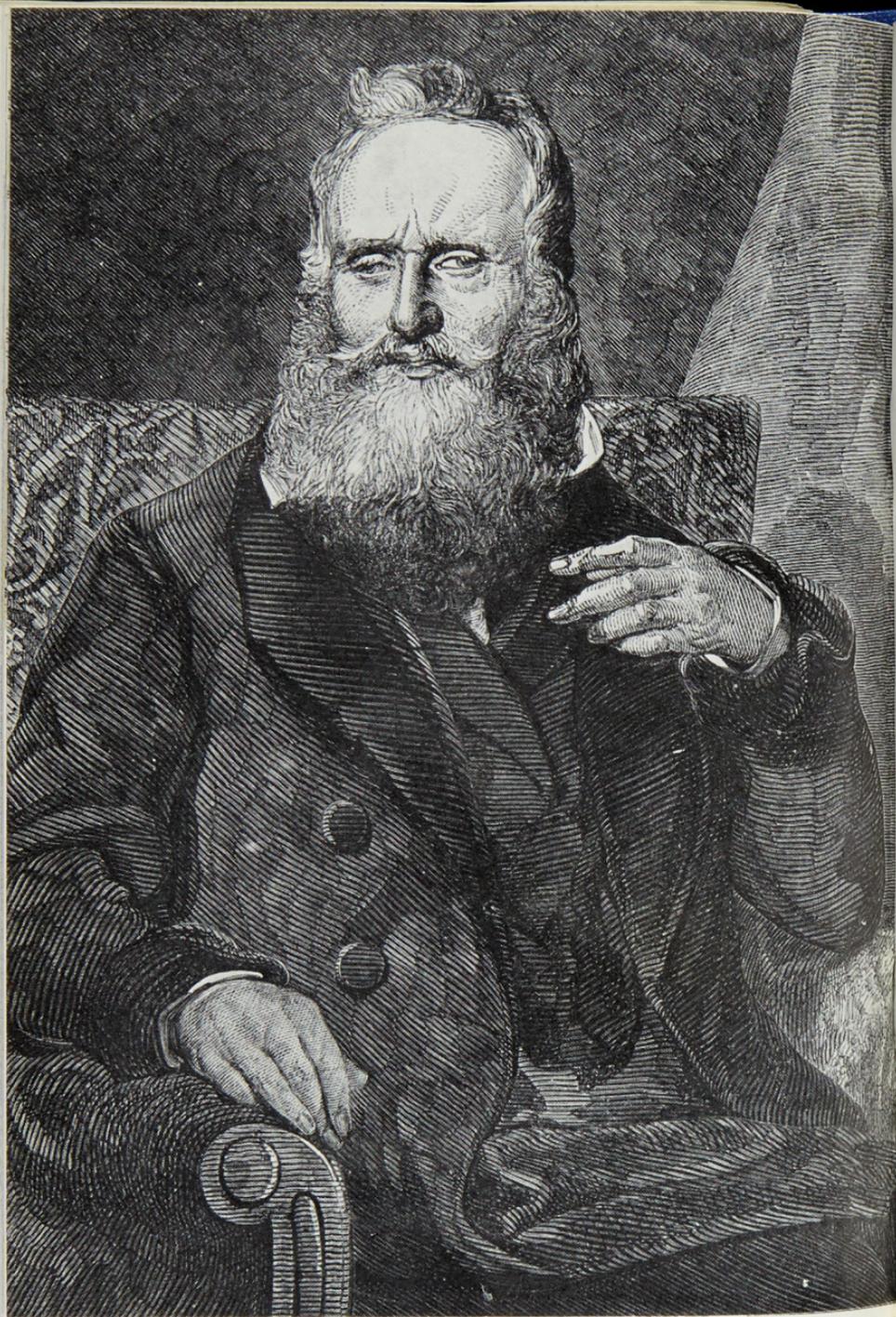


PLATE X. Lieutenant James Holman, R.N. 'The Blind Traveller', a Naval Knight of Windsor (from picture by J. P. Knight in Edinburgh University Library).

alism of the place did not appeal to him. He turned to a much older and smaller foundation, more congenial to his way of thinking, that of the Poor Knights of Windsor.

The Poor Knights had already been established at Windsor for 370 years, forming part of the College of St George's. They varied in number and there were never as many as intended by their founder Edward III. This distinctly medieval foundation of Poor Knights was then what Travers had in mind when he formulated the rules for his 'College'. The old soldiers, in their long cloaks, celibate, virtuous, studious and devout, spending their days in harmonious tranquility—at any rate in theory.

Looking ahead a little, we see that the advent of the Naval Knights of Travers' Foundation affected the older establishment in at least two ways. The newcomers were, from the first, known as Naval Knights (they appeared under this title in the Navy Lists from 1834, but the title was not officially theirs until the passing of an Act of Parliament in 1861). This seemed an invidious distinction between the two bodies of Knights and, in 1833, William IV changed the designation of Poor Knights to that of the Military Knights of Windsor, who were to be henceforward recognised as a military body with a place in the Army List. The Naval Knights had worn naval uniform since their inauguration and the soldiers were now to wear the uniform of 'Unattached Officers and Officers on half-pay'—scarlet tail-coat and plumed cocked-hat which they wear today.

At long last litigation about the will came to an end. King George III, great grandson of the sovereign petitioned by Travers, granted the Charter incorporating the Knights, 'seven persons and their successors to be elected in the manner prescribed by the said Samuel Travers . . . And it was ordered that the said Lieutenants should lead devout lives and daily attend divine service in St George's Chapel . . . sit together at table, and have an allowance of meat and drink at the charge of his Majesty . . .'

The 'said Lieutenants' referred to were John Bowen, William Haygarth, Alexander Brown, George Trussel, Ambrose Wareham, William Bampton and William Osmond, but Wareham did not live long enough to take up residence and Thomas Hall replaced him. They were nominated as Travers had wished, the Commissioners of the Navy initially inviting applications by inserting notices in *The Daily Advertiser* when a vacancy arose. There was no shortage of applicants for there were plenty of officers who were partly or totally disabled for further service by injury or disease incurred during their arduous life and, later, with the passing of the Napoleonic peril and the consequent cutting-down of the Navy, a large number of men too old easily to secure other employment were added to their number.

Lieutenant John Gardiner (1806) sums up what must have been the commonly held view: 'as I am now getting on in years and in very poor health and without any further prospect in the Service, I thought a situation was no bad retreat for age and infirmity'. Some felt more strongly. William Jones applied three times and was third

time lucky, while Alexander McLeod, persisting with Scottish tenacity for even longer, was also eventually successful.

Their applications may still be seen, the earlier ones written on paper of stouter quality than commonly used today, folded and sealed, no envelope being used as was then the custom. Some are rather pathetic documents.

Lieutenant Osmond, one of the earliest applicants, 'was nearly forty years in His Majesty's Navy and on the List of Lieutenants ever since 15th March 1779. About three months ago sent from H.M.S. *Inflexible* to sick quarters at Woolwich and was since discharged from there incurable'.

Lieutenant Alexander Brown, 'was in the Mediterranean in H.M.S. *Florentine* wounded in the side and hip and also from a fall aboard ship by which the ball of his knee was very much hurt, and which wounds to this Day continue to give him great bodily pain . . .'

Lieutenant James Holman, who was totally blind, wrote his own application. The words straggle largely across the page and must have wrung the hearts of the Commissioners who read it.

Though the first appointments were made in 1795 and the Charter was granted in 1797, it was not until 26 June 1799 that Henry Emlyn 'conveyed a message . . . to the Poor Knights of Windsor of the foundation of Samuel Travers Esq. . . . wherein to erect a habitation for the said seven gentlemen'. Each of the seven dwelling-houses, subsequently erected on the site in the Datchet Road, contained three rooms; sitting-room, bedroom, and kitchen. A colonnade ran the length of the building. The cost of erection was between £8,000 and £9,000<sup>4</sup>, and it was completed in 1803.

In 1805 the endowment provided by Samuel Travers was supplemented by a legacy under the will of Lieutenant Robert Braithwaite. This officer bequeathed the residue of his property to 'the seven naval knights of Windsor'. It will come as no surprise to learn that the will was contested and that the Knights never received the plate Braithwaite left them. It was 'detained by the testator's brother-in-law, Robert Robinson, sole surviving executor'<sup>5</sup>.

The official records of the Knights inevitably deal almost exclusively with the complaints and disputes which eventually led to the disestablishment of the little 'College'. Taken by themselves the records might lead to the view that the Knights were a cantankerous and troublesome set of old gentlemen—as a few of them certainly were.

The number of applications had fallen by 1860, and Richard Jewers, who became Governor in that year, wrote to the Dean about it in a tiny hand. 'The list of applicants is few because all Lieutenants over sixty are now "retired Commanders" and Knights of Windsor are Lieutenants'. He asks that 'the Knights be allowed to take the rank as they become entitled to it . . . it would elevate their position in the estimation of many who prefer the certainty of higher rank to other considerations'. He suggested that a memorial should be sent to the Lords of the Admiralty. 'When Mr.

Travers founded this Institution', he went on,

Lieutenants, unless they had interest, remained and died as such. Afterwards it was established that the fifty seniors on the List should be superannuated with the rank of Commander, and the numbers filled up as they died off. In 1815 that list was increased to 100, with the pay of eight shillings a day, and his late majesty by order in council, gave these officers the option of receiving the rank of Retired Commander, but without any increase of payment. I was obliged (as others had been before me) though reluctantly, to decline the rank of Commander.

Higher ranking officers were declared to be eligible as time went by. An Act of 1867 laid down that lieutenants retiring as commanders might be appointed, and another of 1885 made eligible retired officers of the Royal Navy with the rank of captain or commander, if otherwise qualified by selection.

It is undeniable that the rules and the charter, which followed Samuel Travers's will were not altogether suitable for the nineteenth century. As we have seen, when he drafted them seventy-five years earlier he had in mind the medieval body of Poor Knights already long established at Windsor. Perhaps boyhood memories of what his father had told of Cromwell's men—a text in their mouths, a Bible in one hand and sword in the other—coloured his thoughts. Robert Braithwaite, in 1805, considered that everything mentioned in the will of Mr. Travers should be fully put into force, and he thought it necessary to emphasize that good harmony should subsist between the members of the College. His wish that all should dine together daily was a practical step in implementing this.

On the other hand, William Cashman, one of the Naval Knights in 1872, must have expressed a fairly generally held opinion. 'Institutions must, in some things, change with the advance of time. Travers' ideal has, I believe, never been fulfilled. Seven gentlemen as he pictured in his mind's eye are not likely ever to come together here'.

One of the complaints made by the Naval Knights was about compulsory attendance at St George's Chapel. Travers probably envisaged his beneficiaries as living within the castle walls, as do the Military Knights, and but a few yards from the Chapel. But Travers' College was in fact situated at the bottom of the castle hill. This had to be climbed by the equivalent of 134 steps to reach the entrance at the Winchester Tower, or, if this very steep climb was to be avoided, by the much longer detour up Castle Hill. To a fit man, this is merely a pleasant exercise, but to old and rheumatic limbs the double journey made twice daily, could be a painful ordeal and indeed become impossible. Also, with some, it was not attendance at Chapel that rankled but its obligatory nature. In 1874 the rule was relaxed and later compulsory attendance was abolished altogether.

One of the problems which Samuel Travers did not foresee was the possible wish of a Knight—bachelors as all had to be—to get married. The rules were strict and only after the Act of 1867 were widowers classified as 'bachelors'. Applicants had also to declare themselves childless. One wrote, 'so far as is known', which was

accepted as reasonable. Now, in 1814, Lieutenants Tapp and Hunt actually married! The Dean, acquainting the Admiralty of this fact requested 'permission to add that a memorial had been some time ago presented to Lord Sidmouth (which has been very favourably received by His Lordship) . . . that the Prince Regent . . . would be graciously pleased . . . to afford such relief to the Married Lieutenants as may enable them either to retain their situations, or to be re-appointed if it should be found indispensable that the vacancies should be declared'. This practical proposal apparently did not find favour.

It should not be imagined that all the Knights were always in residence; in fact, the Visitors seemed to accept quite lengthy absences as agreeable, provided that they were kept informed. The usual reason given for taking leave was to improve their health. One or two extended their absence far beyond the allowed period. Frederick Henslow sent a medical certificate from Hobart Town explaining that it would 'not be prudent to attempt the voyage to England'. He had obtained nine years leave of absence without reference to the Visitors. By far the most travelled, however, was James Holman. When about 27 years old and First Lieutenant of H.M.S. *Hibernia*, he caught a severe illness which left him totally blind. He was appointed a Naval Knight of Windsor in 1812, but after a little, he found 'the quietude of the life there intolerable'. He petitioned for leave of absence on the grounds that the air of Windsor was prejudicial to his health and obtained the Royal consent 'in tender Consideration of (his) Services and Infirmities occasioned thereby'. A pencilled note sourly remarks that 'Lt. J. Holman availing himself of this dispensation, has for several years resided at Windsor, but not in the Naval College and has not during that time found the air of Windsor prejudicial to his Health'.

But change was what he needed, and he became known as the 'Blind Traveller'. 'The published Journals of his successive journeys contain more useful information than could be expected from the circumstances under which it was gathered'.<sup>6</sup> The information was important enough to result in Holman being elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

As might be expected it was often the newcomers who wanted reform, while the older Knights were content to let things be. In 1870 the two most junior Knights, Commanders Goolden and Cashman, criticized the management of the properties in Essex, the state of the building; the common-table in the dining-room, the library, the Governor's salary and compulsory attendance in Chapel. It was not what they did but the way that they did it which offended the Visitors who gave them a 'solemn warning' on their improper conduct.

It should not be supposed that the Naval Knights were the only body to give the authorities, and the Dean in particular, trouble. The Military Knights, the Lay Clerks, and even the Canons all had, at various times, their differences of opinion upon matters about which they felt deeply.

In about 1885 things had got very much worse. Fewer applications seem to have been made; or less care was exercised in selecting the applicants, for those appointed seemed singularly unworthy of the position. In 1887 there were seven names in the Navy List but in 1890 the number had fallen to four and there seemed to be no intention of increasing it. As George Carter (appointed in 1886) wrote to the Dean, 'it certainly seems unsatisfactory that these gentlemen should go on dividing among four persons the emoluments and the advantages intended for seven'.

The last knight to be appointed (in 1887), Hugh Newburgh-Stewart, was the only captain ever admitted. Perhaps he resented being subordinate to a Governor who was a commander; although, of course, he must have been aware that this would be so, but in any case he certainly did not use his superior rank to compose the differences which probably already existed on his arrival. In fact, as the Visitors stated in 1889 in their final report to the First Lord of the Admiralty, 'it is clearly to his behaviour in large measure that the disgraceful condition of the College is to be attributed. He appears to have formented strife, first with the Governor and afterwards with the three other Knights, ever since his appointment'.

It was the climax of 'the wretched and long-enduring disputes' as the Visitors realised, even if the Knights did not. On 10 June 1890 the First Lord replied:

considerable difficulty had been for a long time experienced by the Armiralty in the selection of suitable officers to fill vacancies in the number of the Naval Knights of Windsor, and statutory powers had been obtained to tender eligible officers of a rank not originally comprehended in the trust . . . (This has) led me to come to the conclusion, with which you also concur, that conditions laid down by the founder of the trust are incompatible with the spirit of the present age, and that the administration of the trust should be modified so as to render it a practical benefit to the general body of highly deserving naval officers of the rank for which the trust was intended . . .

He therefore proposed:

to dissolve the corporation of Naval Knights, and appropriate revenues of the trust towards granting special pensions to Lieutenants of the Navy, the property of the trust to be administered by the Admiralty in the same manner as the property of Greenwich Hospital.

Captain Newburgh-Stewart, unco-operative to the last, 'respectfully declined to be present', but the other three Knights and the Dean attended a meeting at the Admiralty 'prepared to meet the Admiralty proposal in a friendly spirit and are all agreed it would be best to alter the condition of the Trust as proposed by the Admiralty'. It was disclosed that the income from stock was £517 and from land £674, making a total of £1,191. It was therefore proposed that an annuity of £170, and £180 for the Governor, should be made.

The Knights, whose folly had destroyed the spirit of the corporation were, when it came to the point, most reluctant to leave their homes—Willis, the Governor, had to be evicted. Upon 20 January 1893 the Sheriff's officer and his man, the Superinten-

dent of Police and a constable, knocked at his window. An upper window was opened and the housekeeper told them that Commander Willis was away. The Superintendent of Police explained the position and said she had no right to resist the Sheriff's officer and requested him to read his warrant. But the moment he began to do so she slammed the window and withdrew. As she had the day previously refused to admit the Sheriff's man, they thought it time for justice to take its lawful course and forced a window and entered 'notwithstanding resistance from within'. So the curtain came down on the tragi-comedy, and 'owing to the difficulty of finding persons eligible for appointment, and for other reasons' (as a memorandum on Greenwich Hospital euphemistically puts it), Travers' College ceased to exist.

The Naval Knights were disbanded under the 'Naval Knights of Windsor (Dissolution) Act 1892'. A sum of £3,000 invested in Consols was paid to the Marine Society for the extinguishment of their rights under the will of Robert Braithwaite, and an income of £200 a year was available for each of the Knights. The pensions were, and are, kept separate from other Greenwich accounts. In July 1972 there were twenty officers in receipt of Travers' Pensions. The total amount paid being £1,925 per annum.<sup>7</sup>

Seamen, above all others, become accustomed to living together in close quarters with shipmates not of their choosing, and do so as a general rule tolerantly enough. It seems strange, then, that the two Royal Naval establishments for pensioners; the huge Greenwich Hospital and the tiny Travers' College, were eventually both closed down, and largely by the wish or the fault of the inmates, whereas the equivalents for the Army; Chelsea Hospital and the Military Knights of Windsor, still exist today and are held in high esteem.

#### Notes

- <sup>1</sup> The bell in the cupola comes from HMS *Saintes* and was presented by Admiral Evershed in 1965.
- <sup>2</sup> This is pointed out by H. J. Sides in *The Herald and Genealogist*, 6 August 1866.
- <sup>3</sup> *The Gentleman's Magazine*, Vol. 1 p. 443 for October 1731. This will is dated 16 July 1721 and was proved in London 3 November 1725.
- <sup>4</sup> N. Plumley, Keeper of Archives, Christ's Hospital; letter.
- <sup>5</sup> *Annals of Windsor*.
- <sup>6</sup> *Chamber's Encyclopedia*.
- <sup>7</sup> Director of Greenwich Hospital; letter.

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#### **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 30p or 50p by post.

## MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the Society was held at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday, 30th April, 1977 in the Chapel.

The meeting opened with Prayer. The Dean then welcomed the very large gathering of members, probably the largest number ever at an A.G.M.

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, 1975/76

In presenting the Report and Accounts, the Dean once again paid tribute to the high standard of presentation.

Turning to the Accounts, the Dean said these showed substantial gains in the Society's total resources. These were due in no small measure to the vigilance of the Finance Sub-Committee.

No questions being put either to the Honorary Treasurer or to the Honorary Auditor, the adoption of the Report and Accounts, duly proposed and seconded, was put to the Meeting and carried.

### Election to the Committee

Before proceeding to elect three members of the Management Committee, the Dean thanked both Miss Meech and Mr. Bowsler for the work they had done during their three year period of office.

To fill the three vacancies, the Management Committee was nominating Mrs. Jill Mann, Mr. Dick Shaw and Major Bill Nash. These nominations, duly proposed and seconded, were put to the Meeting and carried.

### Appointment of Honorary Officers

The re-appointment of the Honorary Officers of the Society viz:

*Honorary Secretary* Mr. T. W. Taylor, M.V.O., O.B.E.

*Honorary Treasurer* Mr. E. P. Carr, F.I.B.

*Honorary Solicitor* Mr. Hugh Owen, LL.B.

*Honorary Auditor* 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.

### Honorary Secretary's Notes

The Honorary Secretary took the opportunity of thanking a number of people who had specially helped the Society during the last year—his own staff at Curfew Tower (Miss Menzies, Miss Howlett and Mrs. Watkins) in particular. The work of Miss Bartovsky, and Mrs. Taylor (for concerts), Miss Olive Joplin (for souvenirs) and Miss Rolinson (voluntary stewards) was also particularly mentioned. Mr. Read and Mr. Batten and their staffs continued to give unflinching support, as did the Lay Stewards under Mr. Naylor.

He stressed that, this year, well over 500 people would be having tea in the Dean's Cloister, St George's House and the Chapter Library. This very considerable task was only possible through the magnificent efforts of the Castle ladies and Friends, and they all deserved the greatest praise.

In outlining the rest of the day's programme, the Honorary Secretary thanked the Governor for once again opening the Moat Garden to the members, and also the Dean for allowing his private Chapel to be opened. Festival Evensong would be at 5 p.m. and the Chapel was to remain open until 6.30 p.m. so that members would have the opportunity to walk round after Evensong.

Mr. Taylor concluded by saying that, yet again, there had to be a substantial increase in membership and he sincerely hoped that this trend would continue throughout 1977.

### The Dean's Address

The Dean began by saying how much he welcomed this opportunity to meet so many members of the Society at this, his first, A.G.M. He thanked everyone for the warmth of the welcome that he and his wife had received in Windsor, and that it was his intention to meet as many people as possible after the Meeting. He brought

greetings to the members from Launcelot and Jane Fleming—he said how happy they were in their new home in Dorset and how grateful they were for the gift made to them on retirement by the Society.

Looking back over the last year, the Dean mentioned the deaths of four of the Garter Knights—Lord Casey, Lord Cobham, Lord Avon and the Duke of Portland, all of them Vice-Presidents of the Society. Last Garter Day had seen the installation of the Duke of Grafton and Sir Harold Wilson, both of whom had accepted office as a Vice-President. The Dean also mentioned the recent appointments to the Order of Lord Cromer and Lord Elworthy and remarked on the particular pleasure the latter's appointment had given to the Society, being its Lay Chairman.

There had been changes, too, in Chapter, Canon Verney (who had been Chairman of the Quincentenary Executive Committee in 1975) had left to become Bishop of Repton, and Canon Robin Hawkins—a much loved figure for so long—had gone into retirement at Hindhead, sadly after the very recent death of his wife. The Dean also mentioned the death of Rene Joplin who, with her sister, had done so much for the Society in its Quincentenary year.

Turning to the achievements of the Society over the past year, the Dean said that everyone must have seen the great progress made on the cleaning and restoration of the outside fabric. Most of the South Side had been done, and it now seemed possible that the whole of this work could be finished—it was hoped by the late autumn. This had only been possible through the efforts of the Appeal Committee, under its Chairman and Vice-Chairman (Fred Coleridge and Sir Henry Abel Smith). The Society was also finding the money for the cost of the new gate at the foot of the spiral staircase to the Schorn Tower, the major repairs to the large prayer books in the Quire and the restoration and completion of the final Garter Panel in the Dean's study.

It was also through the Society that the administrative work of the Music Sub-Committee had been made possible. A first-class series of concerts had taken place in 1976, and the Jubilee summer of 1977 would see a continuation of such concerts and a production of Shakespeare's *King Henry VIII*.

The Dean paid special tribute to the work of our overseas representatives—Mrs. Tilden Burdette Lane in the U.S.A., and Mrs. Arthur Wade in Australia. The importance of having enthusiastic and dedicated members overseas could not be overstressed, and the Society is tremendously grateful to these ladies.

The Sunday Stewards under Jenny Rolinson's leadership continue to be an enthusiastic body of helpers in very many ways. This year, for the first time, *Chapel of Kings* Special Tours were being arranged from June to September, and these were only possible by reason of such voluntary help. Members of the Society who feel that they could assist in this sort of work are always invited to get in touch with Miss Rolinson via the Curfew Tower.

Finally, the Dean told the meeting that, to mark the Jubilee, Messrs. Harrods had sought the Chapter's permission to produce a replica of the Fanshawe Paten of 1662. Both the original Paten and replicas were on view to the members and, needless to say, sales would in some measure benefit the Chapel. All members had received details with the Annual Report.

#### **Illustrated Talk by Sir Robin Mackworth-Young, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.**

On the invitation of the Dean, Sir Robin Mackworth-Young (Her Majesty's Librarian and Assistant Keeper of the Queen's Archives) gave a most interesting talk on *Windsor Castle under the Stuarts*. This was illustrated with some magnificent colour transparencies. The talk was received with well deserved applause.

There being no further business, the meeting closed at 4 p.m.

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### **FORM OF BEQUEST**

I BEQUEATH a legacy of £.....to the Society of the Friends of St George's and the Descendants of the Knights of the Garter, St George's Chapel, Windsor, 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

### **Rene Joplin**

The tragic death of Rene Joplin in February was a very sad surprise to her many friends within the Castle. Together with her sister, Olive, she had worked unstintingly for the Society during and since the Quincentenary year. They made the selling and control of the Souvenirs their special responsibility, and the success of that aspect of the Quincentenary was largely due to their efforts. Her gentle and cheerful nature—always apparent even under stress—has been greatly missed and we continue to offer our sympathy to her sister, Olive.

### **Mrs. Margaret Hawkins**

The death of Margaret Hawkins on Good Friday 1977 removed a well loved figure from the Community. Sadly, she was an invalid for a long time but she maintained her interest in the Society and was a familiar figure at our concerts. Her death on the eve of leaving Windsor to go into retirement with her husband at Hindhead was a shock to all of us. The devoted attention given by Robin to her for so many years was an example to everyone. He knows that he has our very real love and sympathy, and our good wishes for his own retirement.

### **Sir Owen Morshead, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.**

The Society lost one of its oldest Friends when Sir Owen Morshead died in June 1977. He was a member of the Management Committee for many of the years he spent in Windsor Castle as the Royal Librarian, and his knowledge and advice on the history of both the Castle generally, and the Chapel in particular, was invaluable. Former editors of the *Report* frequently sought his help and his articles written specially for the Society are still read with interest. He had a happy retirement in Dorset and we know that our many members will associate themselves with the sympathy we conveyed to Lady Morshead.

### **Lieut.-Colonel R. A. R. Fanshawe, R.A.**

The death of Lieut.-Colonel Fanshawe on the 9th July, 1977 was particularly sad in Jubilee year. A descendant of Sir Richard Fanshawe, a deputy Chancellor to the Order of the Garter in the reign of King Charles II, he attended the last Society's A.G.M. when the Fanshawe Paten (a replica of which was made by Harrods for the Jubilee) was on view to our members. We offer our sincere sympathy to his widow, Mrs. Phyllis Fanshawe.

### **Margaret, Countess Alexander of Tunis, G.B.E.**

Lady Alexander, who died on 18th August, was a great supporter of St George's Chapel in very many ways. Her late husband, Field Marshal Earl Alexander of Tunis, was a Knight of the Garter and he did an enormous amount of enthusiastic work when St George's House was being formed. Lady Alexander, at the time of her death, was a member of the Management Com-

mittee of the Society and had served in this capacity on previous occasions. The writer knew her in connection with her work in helping juvenile delinquents—she was Chairman of the Manor Lodge Hostel at Old Windsor for many years. Her warm hearted practical sympathy with this modern problem epitomised the character of this truly Christian lady. We shall miss her at our deliberations very much.

#### **William P. O. Cleave, M.V.O.**

Bill Cleave who died on 31st October, was educated at Gresham's School, Holt and at St John's College, Cambridge. He went on to teach at Blundell's School in Tiverton before succeeding to the post of Headmaster of St George's School, Windsor Castle, in January 1946. He remained in this post until July 1971, making a large number of friends in the Windsor area. He was a modest man with simple tastes and a fund of good humour, and he was thrilled to be awarded the M.V.O. He was a man of strict principles and the soul of hospitality. He was a past committee member of the Choir Schools' Association and of the Friends of St George's, whose activities were of never-failing interest to him.

On retiring from St George's School, Bill Cleave went to live in Cerne Abbas, and his house became a staging post for many past acquaintances on their journeys.

During the past year or two his health has been impaired but it was typical of Bill that he bore discomfort with exemplary lack of complaint and all visitors remained welcome. To his widow, Peggy, and to his children, John and Julia, we extend our heart-felt sympathy and we treasure the warmth of his memory.

#### **LEGACIES AND BEQUESTS**

The Society acknowledges with deep gratitude the following legacies and bequests:

£100 from the estate of the late Major W. G. Edwards

£500 from the estate of the late Dr. Margaret Yeatman

£500 from the estate of the late Mrs. Bessie Penney

£1,277 from the estate of the late Miss Olive Annie Peerless

£2,000 from the estate of the late Mrs. Marion Lone Burt

In addition, the late Mr. J. E. Learoyd bequeathed a handsome early Victorian Desk to the Dean of Windsor and his successors, and Canon Hawkins most kindly gave the Society a set of card tables in memory of his late wife.

As I stressed last year, these are really wonderfully acceptable gifts. The legacies materially assist in the constant battle against inflation and they enable us to proceed with the never ending work on the maintenance of the Chapel which, let us never forget, is the prime object of our endeavours. On p. 350 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, at the Curfew Tower.

## LIST OF NEW MEMBERS, 1976-1977

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 Arbiter, Mrs. M.  
 Armstrong-Irving, M. A.  
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 Baker, Mrs. L. E.  
 Barker, K.  
 Barker, Mrs. G.  
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 Besancon, Miss M. V.  
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 Bradley, Mrs. M. E.  
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 Brittain, Mrs. D. E.  
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 Clark, E. A.  
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 Clark, M.  
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 Cert Ed.  
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 P.C.  
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 Flynnne, Mrs. M. M.  
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 Foster, H. H.  
 Fountain, H. G.  
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 Gaa, Mrs. G. F.  
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 Partington, Mrs. J.  
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Wynne-Thomas, Dr. G.

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†Huntington-Whiteley, Miss B. I. H. V.  
Lethbridge, Lady

†Marshall, W. D. K.  
Nugent, Baron  
Stanley, D. R.  
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†Fitzgerald, O. P.  
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†Heffelfinger, C.  
†Heffelfinger, J.  
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†Heffelfinger, Miss E. B.  
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†Bothwell, Mrs. E.  
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Carlton-Smith, Mrs. E.  
†Campbell, Miss A.  
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Coaldrake, Mrs. Y. U.  
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†Cowlshaw, Mrs. M.  
†Cowlshaw, Miss J. A.  
†Cunningham, Miss G.  
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†Findlay, G. B.  
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†Foots, Lady  
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†Glyn White, Mrs. J.  
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†Morphet, The Rev. G. T.

†Morphet, Mrs. A. I.  
Mercer, D. R.

Mercer, Mrs. D. R.

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Pollock, Mrs. F. M.

Revie, J.

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Sanders, Miss R.

†Schweikert, Miss J.

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Wheatley, Mrs. C. H.

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Few, Mrs. M. F.

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(Germany)

### *Correction*

Compobassi, P. joined 3.9.73, omitted from 1973-74 Report.

### *Now a Descendant Member*

Shawe, Sq Ldr. Derek.

\*Subscribers under seven-year covenant

†Life members

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

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St George's Chapel 'Pilgrim Badge' in gold plated bronze with chain, price £2.90 plus postage.

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**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, 1977

Year ended 30th September, 1976			£	£
£	£			
5,172		<b>Income:</b>		
720		Subscriptions ... ..		4,212
		Add: Income Tax recoverable in respect of Covenanted Subscriptions ...		876
5,892				5,088
46		Excess of Income on Friends' Weekend ... ..		9,049
6,132		Dividends, Interest and Tax Recoverable ... ..		
		Received under Deed of Covenant from F.S.G. (Anniversary Sales) Limited for the year ended 30th September 1976 and Tax recovered	11,415	
938		Less: Contribution made to Dean and Canons of Windsor ... ..	3,612	
210		Donations and Gifts ... ..		3,643
				25,583
13,218		<b>Office and Similar Expenses:</b>		
	876	Assistant Secretary and Other Salaries ... ..		945
	347	Miscellaneous Expenses and Clerical Assistants ... ..		547
	366	Postages and Telephone ... ..		375
	288	Printing and Stationery ... ..		356
	1,264	Cost of Annual Report including Postage ... ..		1,438
	288	Expenses of Annual General Meeting ... ..		212
	151	Hire of Stand for Garter Day ... ..		166
	—	Excess of Expenditure on Friends' Weekend ... ..		25
	—	Auditor's Honorarium ... ..		162
	250	Gift to the Rt. Rev. Launcelot Fleming on retirement ... ..		—
				4,226
3,830				
9,388				21,357
399 (D'crse)		<b>Net Increase in Value of Investments</b> ... ..		5,547
8,989				26,904
45,070		<b>Balance of Accumulated Fund at 30th September 1976</b> ... ..		51,585
54,059				78,489
		<b>Restoration and Similar Expenses</b>		
		Contribution towards Cost of Stonemason ... ..	1,800	
		Knights' Stall Cushions ... ..	182	
		Gate for Schorn Tower ... ..	407	
		Prayer Books ... ..	389	
		Garter Screen in Dean's Study ... ..	43	
				2,821
2,475				
£51,584		<b>Total of Accumulated Fund at 30th September 1977</b> ... ..		£75,668

**At 30th September, 1977 the General Fund consisted of:**

Year ended 30th September 1976			£	£
£	£			
	1,956	<b>Quoted Investments at Market Value:</b>		
	2,878	Fixed Interest Stocks ... ..	36,658	
4,834		Ordinary Stocks and Shares ... ..	4,608	41,266
		<b>Balance with Barclays Bank Limited:</b>		
	4,059	Current Account ... ..	2,204	
	12,675	Deposit Account ... ..	11,511	
	30,000	Special Deposit Account ... ..	10,000	
46,734				23,715
46		Cash in Hand ... ..		43
		<b>Amounts Owing to the Society for:</b>		
		Income Tax deducted from Covenants and Dividends ... ..	1,665	
		Dividend not received on due date ... ..	47	
		Loan to F.S.G. (Anniversary Sales) Ltd. ... ..	9,383	
				11,095
51,614				76,119
	30	Less: Loan from F.S.G. (Anniversary Sales) Limited ... ..	—	
		Covenants due to Appeal Fund ... ..	289	
		Sundry Creditors ... ..	162	451
				£75,668
£51,584				

## CAPITAL FUND

for the year ended 30th September, 1977

Year ended 30th September 1976 £	£	£	£
31,782		<b>Total of Accumulated Fund</b> to 30th September 1976 ... ..	33,525
3,687		<i>Add:</i> Life Membership Fees and Donations received ... ..	5,369
		Profit on Sale of "The Romance of St George's Chapel"—	
	2,236	Sales ... ..	1,960
586	1,650	Less: Printing Costs ... ..	1,787
		Profit on Sale of "Book of Photographs of St George's Chapel"—	
	138	Sales ... ..	190
(28)	166	Less: Printing Costs etc. ... ..	285
			(95)
38,027			38,972
2,502 (D'crse)		<b>Net Increase in Value of Investments</b> ... ..	5,219
33,525		<b>Total of Accumulated Fund</b> at 30th September 1977 ... ..	£44,191
		<b>At 30th September, 1977 the Capital Fund consisted of:</b>	
13,513		<b>Quoted Investments</b> —at Market Value ... ..	18,732
		<b>Balance with Barclays Bank Limited—</b>	
	8,592	Deposit Account ... ..	10,343
18,592	10,000	Special Deposit Account ... ..	10,000
		<b>Debtors</b> —"The Book of Photographs of St George's Chapel" ... ..	106
		<b>Unsold Copies (At Cost):</b>	
	142	"The Romance of St George's Chapel" ... ..	3,876
	1,641	"Book of Photographs of St George's Chapel" ... ..	1,457
	1,783		5,439
		<b>Less: Creditors:</b>	
	230	"The Romance of St George's Chapel" ... ..	—
	133	"Book of Photographs of St George's Chapel" ... ..	190
1,420	363	— Due to Quincentenary Account ... ..	133
			323
			5,116
33,525			£44,191

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 166 New Life Members this year making a contribution of £25 each.

## APPEAL FUND

for the year ended 30th September, 1977

£	£	£	£
31,460		<b>Total of Appeal Fund</b> to 30th September 1976 ... ..	28,350
2,266		<i>Add:</i> Donations received during the year... ..	2,195
		Bank Deposit Interest ... ..	1,782
33,726			32,327
5,376		<b>Less: Cost of Cleaning Chapel Stonework</b> ... ..	19,179
28,350		<b>Total of Appeal Fund</b> at 30th September 1977 ... ..	£13,148
		<b>At 30th September 1977 the Appeal Fund consisted of:</b>	
		<b>Balance with Barclays Bank Limited—</b>	
	8,350	Deposit Account ... ..	12,859
38,350	20,000	Special Deposit Account ... ..	—
		<b>Debtors:</b>	
		The Society of Friends of St George—	
		General Fund... ..	289
28,350			£13,148

### 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 1977 from the books, etc., and certify that they are in accordance therewith.

25 Bedford's Inn,  
Chancery Lane,  
London, EC4A 1DJ.  
30th December 1977

J. D. SPOFFORTH  
Chartered Accountant  
Honorary Auditor

**F.S.G. (ANNIVERSARY SALES) LIMITED**  
**BALANCE SHEET as at 30th September, 1977**

Year ended 30th September 1976			£	£
5,527		<b>Current Assets:</b>		
457		Stocks—at Cost		4,236
30		Sundry Debtors		194
		Loan to The Society of the Friends of St George's		—
		Due by Bankers—Barclays Bank Limited		—
	400	Current Accounts—General Account	2,185	
	2,286	Quincentenary Account	509	
2,740	54	Deposit Account	4,059	6,753
41		Cash in Hand		46
8,795				11,229
		<b>Less: Current Liabilities:</b>		
	350	Sundry Creditors	162	
427	77	Loan from The Society of the Friends of St George's	9,383	
		Customs and Excise—V.A.T.	—	9,545
8,368				1,684
50		<b>Formation Expenses</b>		50
£8,418				£1,734

Year ended 30th September 1976			£	£	£
		<b>Share Capital</b>			
		Shares of £1 each	100	100	3
		<b>Profit and Loss Account</b>			
		Balance at 30th September 1976		8,415	
		Less: Paid under Deed of Covenant to The Society of The Friends of St George's	4,420		
		Taxation	3,995	8,415	
8,415		<b>Add: Net Profit for the year payable under Deed of Covenant to The Society of The Friends of St George's</b>	1,731	1,731	
£8,418					£1,734

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

**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 1977 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 1977

**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT**  
**— for the year ended 30th September, 1977**

Year ended 30th September 1976			Sales	Cost	Profit/(Loss)
£			£	£	£
163	Christmas Cards	...	1,500	1,186	314
1,554	Leaflets	...	2,445	464	1,981
(68)	Badges	...	66	151	(85)
£1,649			£4,011	£1,801	£2,210
4	Bank Deposit Interest	...			4
9,782	Deficit on remaining Quincentenary Activities	...			(301)
11,435		V.A.T. on de-registering and models lost in flood less Sales			1,913
20	Less: Sundry Expenses	...		20	182
20	Auditors' Remuneration	...		162	
£11,415	<b>Net Profit for the year—carried to Balance Sheet</b>	...			£1,731

## 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 Aeary.  
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 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.  
Re-covering of Military Knights' Cushions.  
Ornamental Gate to Schorn Tower staircase.  
Repainting Garter Panels in Dean's study.

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 Elworthy  
The Lord Ashburton  
The Earl of Drogheda

—

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 Cromer  
The Earl of Longford  
Sir Gerald Templer  
The Viscount Amory  
The Lord Trevelyan

—

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.*

# APPLICATION FORM FOR MEMBERSHIP

I wish to join as "Descendant" and to pay Life Membership of £25  
"Friend" Annual Subscription of £.....  
(not less than £2)

Overseas:  
\$100/  
\$10  
(or equivalent in  
overseas currency)

*\*(Descent must be proved from a K.G.).*

Name and Style.....  
(Block letters please)

Address .....

Please send me by post ..... copy/ies of "The Romance of St George's". Price including postage 50p  
(An authentic and well-illustrated history of the Chapel and the Order of the Garter.)

Date..... Signature.....

Badges: Descendant 60p. Friend 40p.  
Free to Life Members.

The Curfew Tower,  
Windsor Castle,  
Windsor SL4 1NJ

*Note: It will be appreciated if an Annual  
Subscription could be paid by Bank Order  
(see over). It has the advantage of saving  
both the Member and the Society future  
postal costs. 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

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### **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.