



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



1978-1979







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1978-1979

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*Note:* The arrangement of the Banners of the Knights in the Choir is on page 449

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## THE DEAN'S LETTER

September 1979

My dear Friends,

The past year has been one of steady progress with a number of notable events taking place. I am glad to say that there have been very few changes of staff, and this has been a year of settling down with a new team.

In the Chapel the new Vestry has been completed, and the cost met by the generosity of the Friends. This has proved to be a tremendous benefit to the smooth working of the Chapel, and the completed work was inspected by Her Majesty The Queen on Christmas Day. On starting the work, the wooden floor of the old Vestry was found to be rotten and, whilst replacing it, two skeletons were uncovered, and these raised a great deal of archaeological interest resulting in portions of bone being sent for carbon dating. As these skeletons were buried before the present Chapel was built in 1475, and are outside the limits of the Chapel, there has been much conjecture as to how early they may prove to be. Maurice Bond and Geoffrey Parnell give a full report on this important discovery in their article on page 417 of this *Report*.

The Choir Stalls for the Nave are complete and in regular use, as are the Nave Stalls for the Military Knights, which were paid for partly by a gift from Her Majesty The Queen and partly by the Friends. The vexed problem of lighting the Nave is now almost solved, and the final sections of the Nave are at present in process of being re-lit. The final effect will be to have the Nave completely lit by subdued lights, and to do away with the pendant lights hanging from the ceiling.

Another addition to the facilities of the College has been the re-furbishing of the Dungeon under the Curfew Tower, to provide a regular meeting place for the Youth Club (now numbering 40 youngsters), and the Ladies' Group (with 80 members). It also provides a useful place for members of the Community to entertain privately. The cost of this was met by Her Majesty The Queen paying half, and the Dean and Canons the other half. The Chapter Library has been completely redecorated and re-lit.

Garter Day took place on 18th June on a lovely Summer day. Two new Knights were installed — Lord Hunt of Everest fame, and Sir Paul Hasluck, until recently the Governor-General of Australia. It was a great joy to welcome back Lord and Lady Elworthy from New Zealand, and to see his successor, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John Grandy, as Governor of Windsor Castle, lead the Garter Procession for his first time. We have all shared the nation's shock and sadness at the passing — and especially at the manner of the death — of one of our oldest and most famous Knights — Lord Mountbatten of Burma.

St George's House has been extremely busy, and the Second Annual Lecture was given by M. Paul Marc Henry on the subject *Changing Standards in Society*, to a full Chapel, with His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh in the Chair. This event has become a much looked forward to occasion, and we are most honoured that His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh has graciously consented to give the Third Annual Lecture in 1980.

We have been particularly delighted that Her Majesty honoured Major Kenneth Adams, the Comino Fellow at St. George's House, by making him a Commander of the Royal Victorian Order on the occasion of his retirement from St. George's House, and the Council made him the first Associate Fellow, so that we continue to enjoy his experience and fellowship.

Last December Her Majesty The Queen graciously commanded that a Service of Thanksgiving for Members of the Royal Victorian Order be held. This was a great and happy occasion with the Chapel packed to capacity, and in view of the personal nature of this honour, it proved to be very much of a family gathering with many old friends meeting. The Morning Service from St. George's was televised live and in full by Independent Television on Christmas Day, and later the participants were given the privilege of seeing themselves on a video-tape recording, much to their pleasure.

This year has seen a substantial drop in the number of visitors coming to the Castle and to the Chapel. This is not a phenomenon confined to Windsor, but is thought to be due to a combination of causes — the adverse publicity of the Winter's industrial discontent, the energy crisis, inflation and a general tightening of belts due to future uncertainty. We find ourselves with mixed feelings; on the one hand we need



the income from tourists to meet inflation and ever-rising costs; on the other hand, in recent years we have been nearing saturation point and fewer tourists means that those who do come can appreciate better what they come to see.

Whatever the future holds, St. George's Chapel will continue to be faithful to its Founder's intention in its service to God, and its loyal upholding of Her Majesty and our people.

Finally, I must thank Mr. Tom Taylor and his Staff for their wonderful, loyal and unstinting work on your behalf and ours.

I look forward to seeing as many of you as possible here at Windsor on Friends' Day in 1980.

MICHAEL A. MANN,  
*Dean*

## NOTES AND COMMENTS

### HONORARY SECRETARY'S NOTES

*Mr. T. W. Taylor writes:*

The summer is well advanced as I start to write my annual notes and, although perhaps the number of visitors to Windsor is marginally down on the 1978 figures, Windsor Castle has had its fair share in 1979. Once again, may I point out that these notes reflect only the events that have happened by the end of the Society's year on 30th September.

I must start by saying, yet again, a very sincere thank you to the large number of people who help us — and the Chapel — so very much. First of all, I would single out the vast number of Voluntary Stewards who, day by day, do so much for us in Chapel. I make no apology in emphasising the value of the Information Desk. The welcome — and information — given to our thousands of visitors must leave the happiest memories in the minds of our overseas friends long after they have returned to their native countries and, more practically, there is complete control over the sale of the Society's pamphlets, etc. I acknowledge, with real gratitude, our debt and our thanks to Jenny Rolinson and her splendid team. A sincere thank you, too, to our Chairman and Mrs. Mann, who never fail to help the Society — many times to the disruption of full diaries; to our Lay Chairman and his wife (Sir John and Lady Grandy), who always readily agree to any suggestions made on behalf of the Society; to the Military Knights and their wives; to Major

Nash and his staff at the Superintendent's Office; Colonel Parry, Mr Groves, Mr Batten, Mr. Knox and all their respective staffs; Professor Handy and Mrs Carswell at St. George's House and Mr Naylor and the Lay Stewards. The help of all these good and kind people is truly appreciated here at Curfew Tower. May I also repeat that the Friends' Office is open to our members each weekday from 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon (telephone Windsor 60629).

The 1979 A.G.M. (reported fully on page 443) was held on 28th April. The weather was kind to us — though cold! We had a record attendance, with over six hundred people being present. This year, with the Chapter's permission, we were able to display a large part of the Plate. This was remarkably well displayed in the Vestry, thereby enabling our members to see the improvements and renovations done in the Vestry with the Society's help. The Embroideries in the Rutland Chantry were also on view. The Society particularly appreciated the help given by the Dean's Virger (Eric Groves), who kept the Chapel open until Evensong — and after! — It was truly appreciated on such a cold day. The Governor again most kindly opened the Moat Garden and, once again, I must say an enormous thank you to the ladies who catered for more than six hundred teas in the Dean's Cloister, St. George's House and the Chapter Library. A truly gigantic task, worthily fulfilled.

### **Christmas Card**

The 1979 card showing the West Window has been most successful so far. For 1980 we have chosen a scene from the 1979 Garter Day ceremonies. The picture shows detachments of the Household Cavalry, led by the Band of the Life Guards, moving down Lower Ward to line the route of the procession to the Chapel.

### **Membership**

The later pages in this Report will indicate once again the increase in membership — both in the Annual and Life categories. Whilst this looks — and is — most satisfactory, I must stress yet again that membership is our life blood, and we can only fulfil our commitments to the Chapter through this source. The next paragraph on 'Finance' will clearly demonstrate our needs and I make no apology in asking each of you to recruit on our behalf.

You will see, yet again, what our overseas representatives do. We cannot be too grateful to both Mrs. Lane in the



U.S.A. and Mrs. Wade in Australia, for their truly wonderful efforts. Indeed, over these last two years, Mrs Wade has introduced a member at the rate of one per week. Will members in both the U.S.A. and Australia please note the following addresses:

*Mrs. Tilden Burdette Lane,  
2002 Lake Lucerne Drive,  
Route Two, Liburn,  
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. A form for change of address is printed on page 431.

### **Finance**

The audited accounts (pages 450-452) reflect the unusually large financial help we have been able to give to the Chapter during the Society's financial year. At least four major projects have been completed and paid for — the very necessary renovating and furnishing of the Vestry, the Nave Lay Clerks' and Choristers' Desks, the repair of the remainder of the large Prayer Books in the Choir, and our share of the costs of the new Nave Military Knights' Stalls. The amount involved has been in the region of £30,000. We have also agreed to find the cost of the new Nave lighting — something that has been under experimental consideration for a long time — and we must put at least £6,000 on one side for that purpose. The next major task is to find the large amount needed to re-pave the Chapel — a task that will be done during these next two to three years. The shuffling of the feet of our very welcome visitors over these last fifty years has literally worn out our floor! The costs involved here will be in the region of £40,000/£45,000, and our next A.G.M. will be asked to approve this

major item. As we exist to do just this sort of work, no doubt our members will enthusiastically support the project. All these items are of the utmost importance in the maintenance of the Chapel and, yet again, may I ask you to help us by:

- (a) Perhaps increasing your annual subscription to keep pace with the never-ending inflation.
- (b) Paying your subscription by Bank Order — this saves us postal charges in sending out renewal notices and, incidentally, saves you postage!
- (c) Completing a Deed of Covenant over your subscription — there is a suitable form at the end of this Report.
- (d) 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, 1979**

Yet again, thirty-one of our members spent a very happy weekend at St. George's House at the end of August. A very full programme was arranged. H.M. The Queen most kindly allowed Mr. E. F. Grove, C.V.O., of the Privy Purse, to conduct the party over Home Park Private, including visits to the Mausoleum and the Royal Dairy. He was again assisted by Mrs. Grove, who was the speaker after Friday's dinner on *Windsor Castle*. This was most appropriate, as our party was conducted over the State Apartments on Saturday morning, with the help of Major Nash's staff. The Dean (who was the speaker on Saturday night) and Mrs. Mann cut short their holiday to meet our guests, who were truly grateful. We must thank Professor Charles Handy and Phyl Carswell for all their help.

We have decided to have a break in this direction in 1980, but hope to resume this activity in 1981.

### **Concerts**

The Society is closely associated with the Music Committee, chaired by Christopher Robinson, our Organist and Master of the Choristers. The Committee has again promoted another year of most successful concerts and organ recitals. These included visits by Thames Voyces, the Hilliard Ensemble, London Baroque Soloists, and the City of Birmingham Choir. Our own Choir gave two memorable concerts — one of Christmas Music and one of Music for Lady Day. Four successful organ recitals were given in June



and July. The programme for 1980 is now arranged, and I do ask you to support these splendid efforts — a booking leaflet is enclosed with this *Report*.

### **Comings and Goings**

My notes on this item in the last *Report* were longer than usual. This year, fortunately, they will be much shorter! We welcome a new Military Knight — Major Thompson. Both he and his wife are no strangers to Windsor and they appear to be enjoying their change of circumstances. Sadly, we have lost the services of Fred Coleridge from the Management Committee — he has retired from Eton to his cottage in Somerset. As many of you know, he acted as Chairman of the Appeal Committee in 1975 when money was raised to clean the outside fabric of the Chapel. All can see its obvious success. We wish both him and Julia well in their well-deserved retirement. We are, of course, most fortunate in having Lord Charteris of Amisfield, the Provost of Eton, as the Eton replacement on the Management Committee.

### **Golden Jubilee 1981**

Purely as a preliminary notice, the Society will be fifty years old in 1981. The Management Committee has this fact well in mind, and our next *Report* will give our members all relevant information.

### **General**

These Notes give me the yearly opportunity of thanking various people who do so much for the Society at the Curfew Tower. Sadly, we lost the services of Miss Howlett and her sister, Mrs. Watkins, at the end of 1978. Both these ladies gave the Society yeoman service and everyone wishes them well in their retirement. However, Miss Menzies is still very active with us, and she has been joined by Mrs. Joan Biggs, who has quickly settled down in this ancient tower and is already well known to many of you. I count myself particularly fortunate in such loyal help. I must also say a word of thanks to my own wife and to Brenda Bartovsky — the administration of the concerts and the despatch of Christmas cards would not be possible without their help. The lovely engrossing of membership certificates and the fine writing in the Members' Book on exhibition in Chapel is now being done by Mrs. Higgs who offered to do this valuable work on Mrs. Watkins' retirement.



## **A REPORT ON THE ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL VESTRY EXCAVATIONS, 1978**

by

MAURICE BOND

and GEOFFREY PARNELL

The Society of the Friends of St. George's offered in 1978 to replace the inadequate and decaying cupboards in the Vestry of St. George's Chapel. The Chapter accepted gratefully and work was started in October of that year. As soon, however, as the then existing cupboards were dismantled it was found that the floor-boards on which they were standing had suffered dry rot and would also have to be replaced. The Vestry cupboards were late nineteenth century in date, but the oak floor was somewhat older. A fairly precise dating is provided by its relationship to the staircase which descends from the Edward IV Chantry to the south end of the Vestry. This had been constructed in 1785<sup>1</sup> as part of the general restoration of the Chapel financed by King George III.<sup>2</sup> Recent examination made clear that the floor was of the same build as the staircase and therefore also dated from about 1785 (as does the present door which leads from the Vestry directly into the Dean's Cloister). The whole 1785 reconstruction, of which these were several parts, had been undertaken in order to give George III easy access to the upper Edward IV Chantry. There he attended service, afterwards descending into the Vestry staircase to hold court. 'Waiting at the Vestry door' became a social convention in the Castle and the Vestry itself therefore served temporarily as a royal reception room for some twenty years after the staircase, floor and doorway had been constructed in 1785.<sup>3</sup> (The general appearance of the Vestry as it is now is shown by the illustrations in Plates V and VI).

### **The Vestry foundations**

When work began dismantling the Vestry floor in October 1978, the joists were found to rest on three equidistantly spaced brick sleeper walls orientated east-west down the centre of the room (see the section, figure 2). Apparently contemporary with the late eighteenth-century floor, the walls stood on a compact ground surface, which was clearly made-ground, and not undisturbed chalk, the parent-rock, which forms the whole dome of the Castle hill and is usually

close to the face of the soil. In the surface revealed in 1978 several disturbed areas were observed. A slight investigation of one of these showed part of a skeleton, only about 10 cm (4 inches) below the surface. Further building work in the Vestry was stopped and the advice of the Department of the Environment was sought. Mr. Peter Curnow, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, visited the site and arranged for Mr. Geoffrey Parnell, an archaeological consultant to the Department of the Environment, to carry out as extensive investigations as were possible. The time available was chiefly determined by the need to bring back the Vestry into use as rapidly as possible, but it was sufficient to enable a quite thorough exploration of an hitherto ill-documented area. The main limiting factor was that the entire electrical system of the Chapel was focussed on the south-east corner of the Vestry, and a mass of necessarily live electrical wiring restricted the examination of that part of the Vestry. It should be added that the compacted surface was for the most part formed so tightly that disturbed areas likely to be of importance were fairly easily detected but excavating elsewhere was correspondingly difficult. What follows is a summary of the investigations carried out in October 1978, together with a tentative hypothesis concerning the historical character of the discoveries. It should be read in conjunction not only with the diagrams figures 1-3 in the text, but also with Plates I-V of the illustrations.

### **The stratigraphy**

In the short time available an understanding of the surviving deposits within the Vestry was sought. This involved opening a small 'sondage' (or trial-hole) in the north-east corner; elsewhere, a limited picture of deposition was exhibited in the sides of the excavated features. The lowest deposit found was still not the parent-rock, but the surface of what was obviously a thick layer of firm media in brown clay (L.1) with flecks of charcoal on its surface. This perhaps represented an old ground surface over the natural chalk. In the very limited confines of the sondage, the layer seemed to be sloping away to the north-west at a depth of 10 cm (4 inches); elsewhere, the surface was fairly level at 20 to 25 cm (8-10 inches).

Above L.1 was an extremely hard compacted artificial layer of green coloured stone waste (L.2), interpreted as Reigate sandstone chippings with sand and lime. This



deposit ranged between 5 cm to 15 cm (2-6 inches) in thickness, reaching its highest level along a north-east/south-west axis down the centre of the room. The presence of such a large dump of masons' debris must indicate considerable building work in the vicinity, and it might be noted that Reigate stone was certainly being brought to the Castle by 1261,<sup>4</sup> and, as will be seen later, was being used on the Vestry site in that century.

To the south of the axis line (roughly the gully marked G.1 on figure 1), the stone waste was sealed by a mixed light brown clay dump (L.3), and to the north by a layer of crushed chalk (L.4) — both surviving to a maximum depth of 20 cm (8 inches). L.3 was deposited before L.4, but the two appeared to be contemporary and possibly represent an attempt to level-off the area after the deposition of the building waste.

The stratigraphical layers ended 25 cm (10 inches) below the Chapter floor, but the final surface must — at least during the mediaeval period — have been at a higher level. The exposed sides of the footings of both the east Vestry wall and the Aerary porch wall on the north suggest that the top surface in the mediaeval period came 15 cm higher, perhaps until it was dug away (or 'scarped'), presumably by the builders of 1785.

### **The burials** (see Plate I)

During the fortnight's investigation three graves in all were fully identified and a fourth one (to the south) suspected: these are marked B.1,2,3 and 4, on the plan in figure 1. They were only a few centimetres below the surface, but the scarping meant that originally they were some 15 cm deeper — a quite normal depth for pre-modern burial.

Taking them in order, the burial B.1 was of a child; the surviving burial depth was of 10 cm, the width 40 cm and length 80 cm. The foot of the grave had been cut by a pit (P.6) and this had removed the lower parts of the legs. Another pit (P.5) had cut into the south-west corner. The grave itself had cut into, i.e. was later than, the gully G.1. Instead of being east-west, the customary mediaeval position where other factors did not obtrude, the burial was aligned 12° off, lying nearer a north-east/south-west line.

The second burial, B.2, was the first to be discovered. This was a burial of an adult with a surviving depth of 20

Figure 2. Section through the Vestry from X to Y as marked on figure 1. P1 is Post-hole (see page 422), L1, 2 and 4, the several layers of the stratigraphy (see page 418).

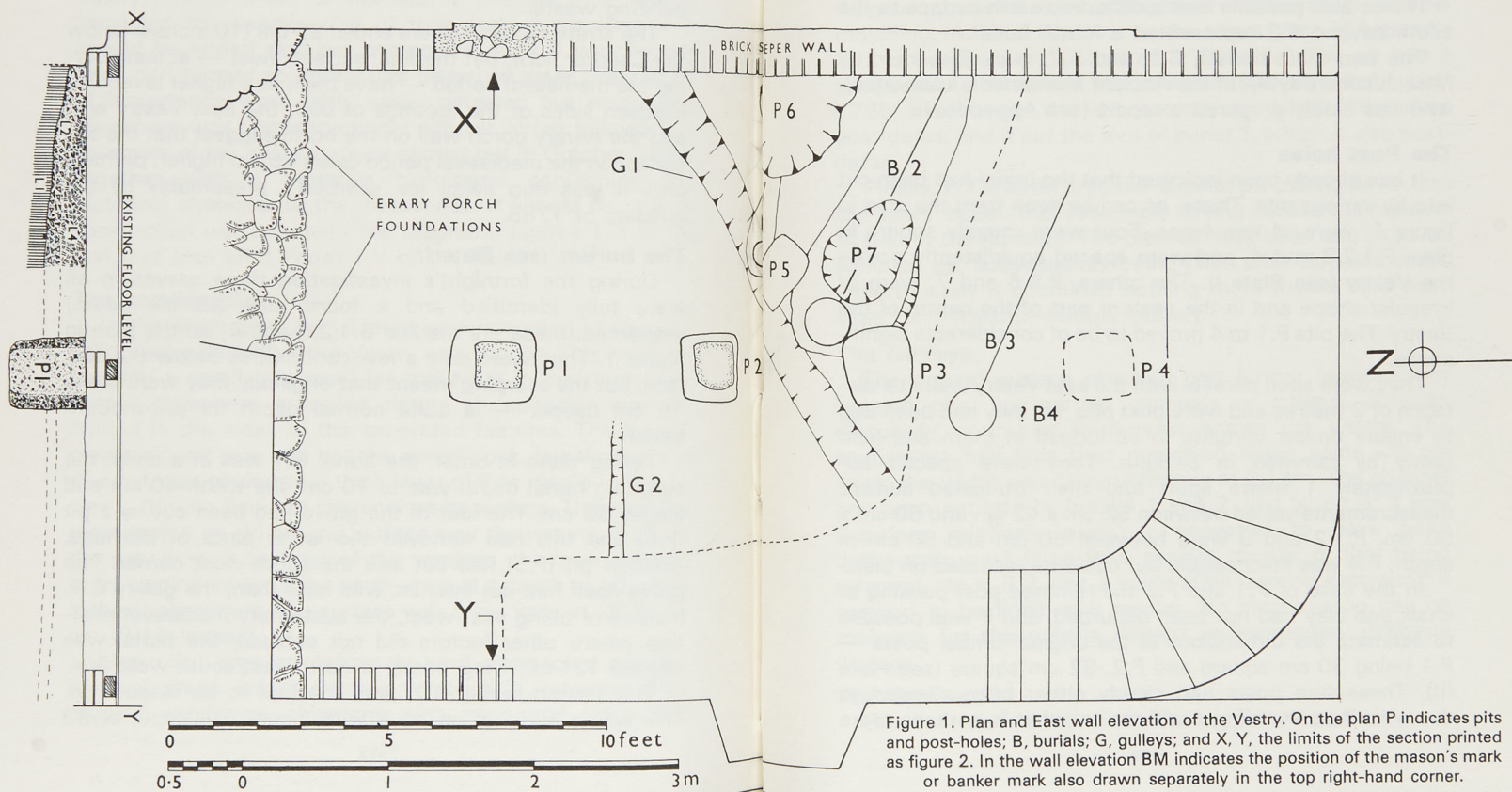
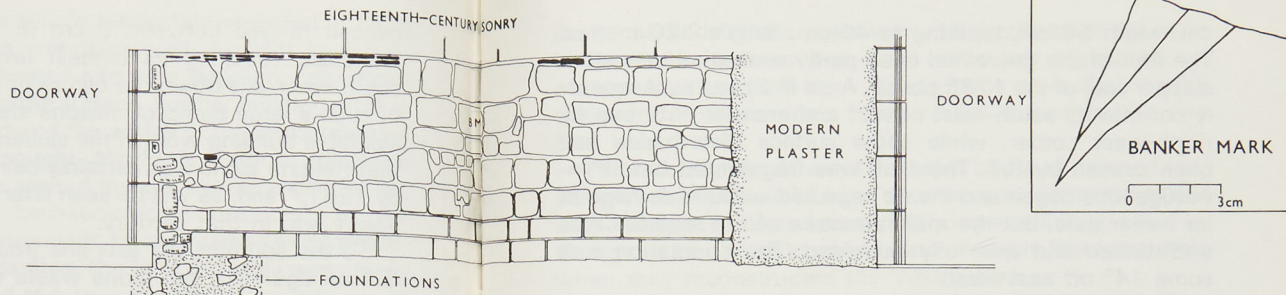
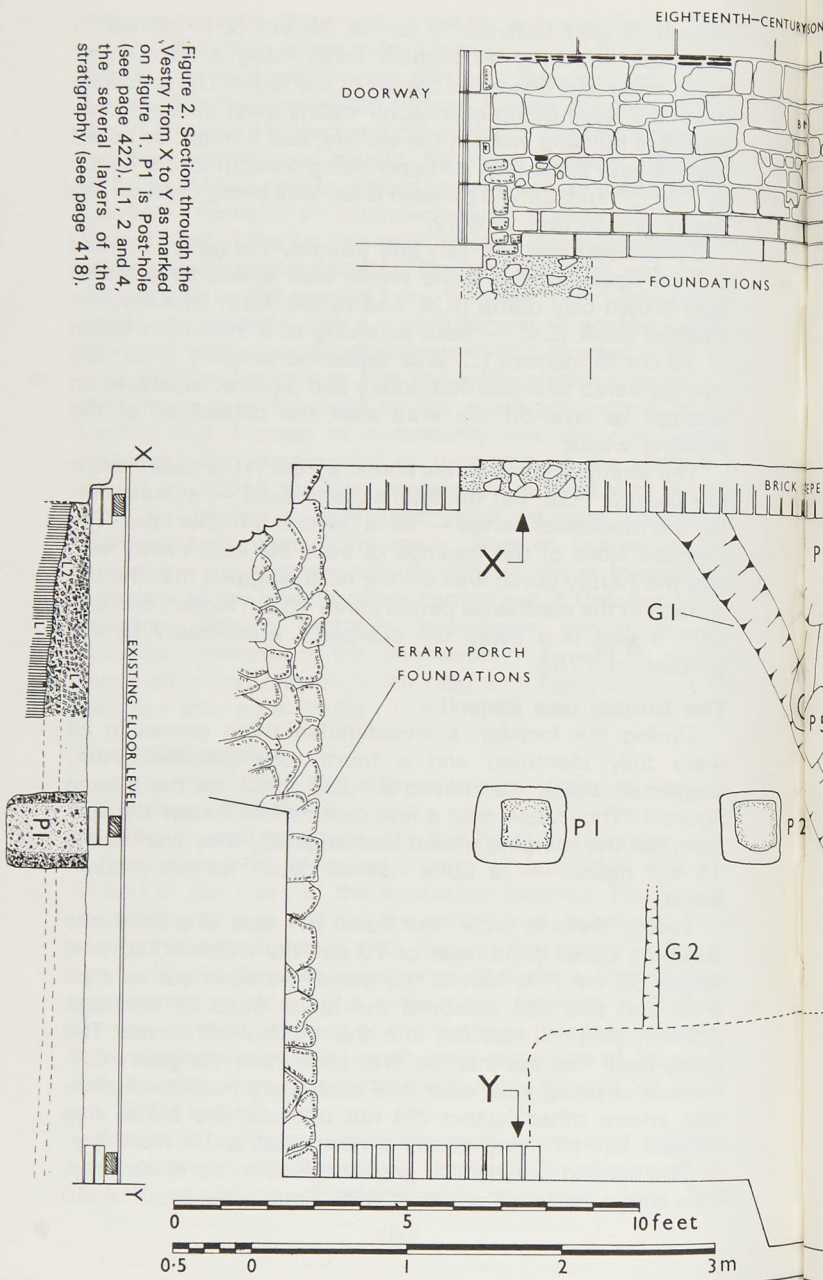


Figure 1. Plan and East wall elevation of the Vestry. On the plan P indicates pits and post-holes; B, burials; G, gulleys; and X, Y, the limits of the section printed as figure 2. In the wall elevation BM indicates the position of the mason's mark or banker mark also drawn separately in the top right-hand corner.



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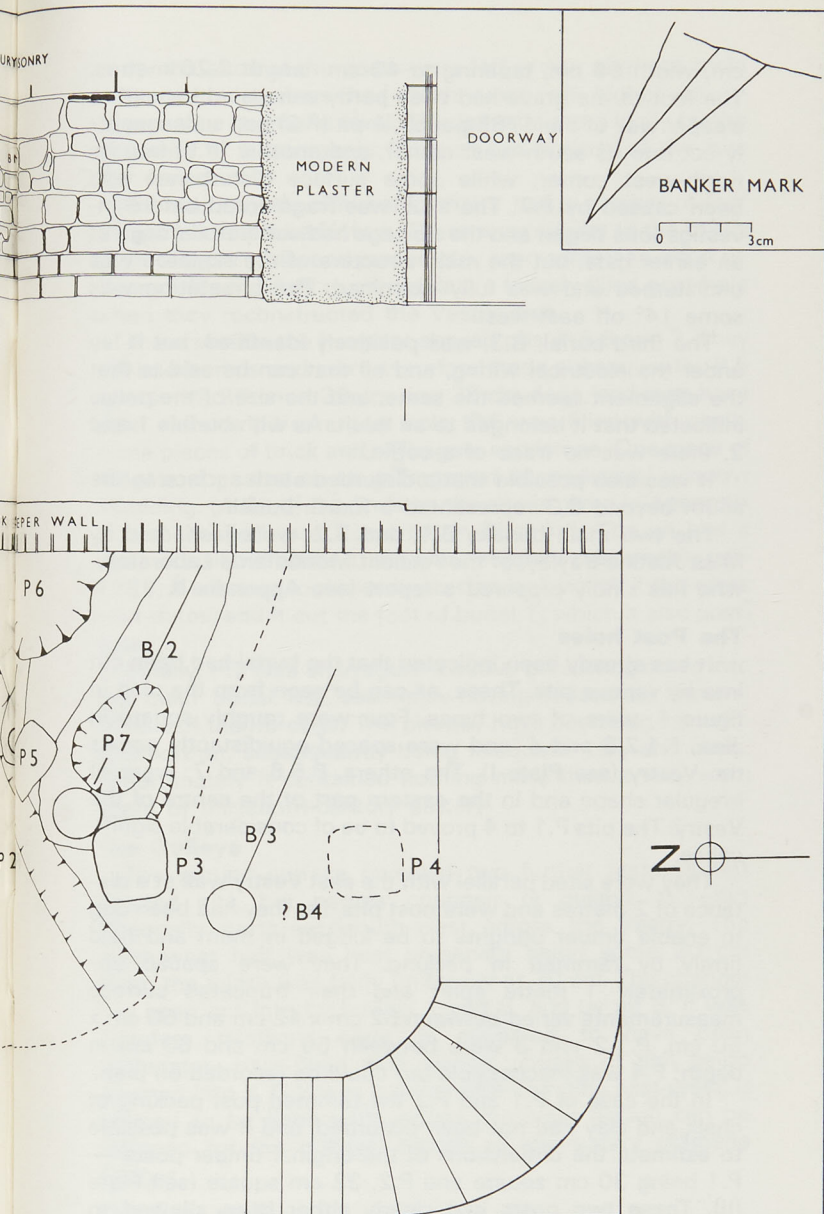


Figure 1. Plan and East wall elevation of the Vestry. On the plan P indicates pits and post-holes; B, burials; G, gulleys; and X, Y, the limits of the section printed as figure 2. In the wall elevation BM indicates the position of the mason's mark or banker mark also drawn separately in the top right-hand corner.

cm, width 96 cm, tapering to 40 cm, length 2.20 metres. The foot of the grave had been partly concealed beneath a sleeper wall of the 1785 period. A pit (P.3) had subsequently cut into its south-west corner, and another (P.5) into its north-west corner, while some surface disturbance had been caused by P.7. The skull was fragmented before investigations began and the rib cage had suffered damage at an earlier date, but the main structure of the skeleton was undisturbed and was fully examined. The orientation was some 14° off east-west.

The third burial, B.3, was positively identified, but it lay under the electrical wiring, and all that can be said is that the alignment seemed the same, and the size of the pelvis indicated that it belonged to an adult. As with burials 1 and 2, there was no trace of a coffin.

It was also possible that a disturbed earth surface to the south beyond B.3 represented a fourth burial.

The two main burials, B.1, and B.2, were inspected by Miss Justine Bayley, of the Ancient Monuments Laboratory, who has kindly prepared a report (see Appendix I).

### **The Post holes**

It has already been indicated that the burial had been cut into by various pits. These, as can be seen from the plan in figure 1, were of two types. Four were roughly square in plan, P.1,2,3 and 4, and were spaced equidistantly across the Vestry (see Plate I). The others, P.5,6 and 7, were of irregular shape and in the eastern part of the centre of the Vestry. The pits P.1 to 4 proved to be of considerable significance.

They were sited parallel with the east Vestry wall at a distance of 2 metres and were post pits, i.e. they had been dug to enable timber uprights to be lodged in them and held firmly by rammed in packing. They were spaced approximately 1 metre apart and their truncated surface measurements varied between 52 cm x 42 cm and 60 cm x 50 cm. P.1,2 and 3 were between 50 cm and 60 cm in depth; P.4 was inaccessible but could be recorded on plan.

In the case of P.1 and P.2 the rammed post packing of chalk and clay had not been disturbed, and it was possible to estimate the dimensions of the original timber posts — P.1 being 30 cm square and P.2, 32 cm square (see Plate III). These two posts had clearly either been allowed to decay in their standing positions or, what is perhaps more



likely, the ends of the posts were left *in situ* after the main body of the timbers had been sawn off higher up — presumably at ground level. This is made more likely by the discovery of silty/organic filling at the bottom of the two post holes.

P.3 was slightly different in that it had a number of red/orange bricks packed into it. These were similar to the bricks of the sleeper walls and presumably represented an effort by George III's builders to consolidate a loosely filled post-hole when they reconstructed the Vestry area.

There remain the irregular shaped pits, P.5,6 and 7. They cut into burials and were therefore made subsequently. P.5 was small, 36 cm x 38 cm and 38 cm deep, and may have been either a pit or a post hole. P.6 was filled with chalk, some pieces of brick and of Reigate sandstone. One piece of Reigate appeared to be a fragment of mediaeval window moulding. (A list of the finds on the site is given in Appendix 2, and the finds are illustrated in Plate IV). The pit had a sleeper wall built over it and was therefore presumably pre-1785; it went up to the early eastern wall which it therefore post-dates, and it cut the foot of burial 1, which it also post-dates.

Finally, P.7 was an irregular-circular pit cutting down into the 'main' burial, B.2, seemingly having caused the removal of part of the rib-cage. The pit may have been dug as an inspection pit, subsequently being filled with clay and chalk. Unfortunately it contained nothing more than a very worn sherd of thirteenth-century pottery.

### **The Gulleys**

The ground surface revealed two further features, not isolated pits, but narrow channels or gulleys. G.1 ran diagonally north-east/south-west across the Vestry. The south-west half was best preserved being some 20 cm deep; the width was fairly uniformly at 30 cm. The channel had been cut into by burials 1 and 2, and by pit 5; it was therefore relatively early. It appeared to have been deliberately back-filled with several chunks of flint being rammed into it. G.2 was a minor affair running east-west; it seemed to be lined with mortar. No clear reason can be assigned for the gulleys, except as elementary drainage devices.

### **The East wall**

One of the useful if incidental benefits of the re-

equipment of the Vestry was the uncovering down to foundation level of its eastern wall. This is a wall almost seven foot in thickness (c.2.13 metres). It is better known to the general public as the side wall of that part of the Dean's Cloister, its western walk, open to visitors. St. John Hope drew attention to its antiquity: it was 'at least as old as the reign of King Henry III, if indeed it be not a work of the twelfth century.'<sup>5</sup> He remarks that unlike the wall of the first St. George's Chapel (now the Albert Memorial Chapel) it — presumably the Cloister face — was 'built up for 4 or 5 feet of rough flint work, and above that of chalk rubble'. When the new chapel was built after 1475 an inserted doorway was placed at the south end of the wall. The present entrance to the Vestry, as has been observed, was not formed until the works of 1785, but five feet to the north there was in the wall an entrance to a circular staircase which was contained within the 7 foot thickness of the wall and led up to the Aerary or Muniment room and to what was then the Chapter Library above.<sup>6</sup>

Looking at this ancient wall on its Vestry or western face it could be seen that the wall had had a complicated history. This is illustrated by the elevation in figure 1. At the base of the wall are trench-poured foundations of yellow mortar mixed with pieces of chalk and sandstone. On these stand just two courses or layers of Reigate sandstone to a height of 28 cms. The courses are even, of equal depth and finely tailored. However, the Reigate is a soft stone of poor weathering ability and now appears much worn, with a great deal of its dressing lost.

Above these two courses come five somewhat random courses of Reigate to a height of 1.02 metres. These five courses show little sign of erosion — for instance, the masons' tooling marks survive, including a banker mark. It is most likely that at the time the 5 courses were superimposed on the lowest two courses what had been an outside wall became or had become an inside wall.

Dating the lower courses of this wall is of importance since the most significant layer beneath the Vestry floor surface (L.2) was earlier — the footings of the wall clearly could be seen to cut through that layer. Unfortunately there is no way of choosing between Hope's implied alternatives of 1170 and 1240 for the original construction of this wall,<sup>7</sup> but this 70 years range provides an adequate starting point for other dating in the area. It might be added that when the



present North Vestry wall, an outer Aerary porch wall, was constructed in 1353 its foundations cut into the existing north wall, a confirmation of its date as certainly pre-1353.

It is difficult to date by inspection the upper five courses of the wall on the Vestry side. A general range between 1270 and 1500 seems indicated but it is tempting to associate the rebuild at this higher level with the construction of the new Chapel, with its Vestry and its Library above, in c.1477, when the circular staircase previously mentioned was formed within the wall. The top courses of the wall as seen on the Vestry side are 'modern', i.e. probably part of the 1785 work.

### **Dating the burials**

So far, fairly well-established facts have been set out. To provide further interpretation is to move into more difficult territory. Why was a quite systematic and regular small burial area established on this spot? Why does it contravene Christian practice of fairly strict orientation, i.e. lying west-east? And, of course, what is its date?

The evidence so far summarised seems to point to the following threefold sequence of events in the Vestry area:

1. Before the north-south wall of 1170-1240 the strongly compacted layer of stone-chippings (L.2) was laid down. Hope's exhaustive study of documentary evidence suggests that the earliest date at which building in stone took place in the Castle was during the reign of Henry I (1100-1135).<sup>8</sup> The outside dates for L.2 therefore are either 1100-1170 (if the wall is of Henry II's reign) or 1100-1240 (if the wall was or became part of Henry III's new royal residence of 1240).
2. The burials were inserted in this compacted stratum and must therefore be at least later than 1100.
3. The burials were cut by the series of post-holes, P.1-4.

It is therefore important to attempt to determine why and when the post-holes were dug. There are alternative possibilities. One is that, since they are sited immediately below the apex of the vault above, they were associated with scaffolding during the constructional stage. This would date the post-holes to c.1477, when the present Vestry was built.<sup>9</sup> An alternative hypothesis is that they were to enable an oak paling to be constructed in 1443-4 round the Chapel precincts. Hope prints from the Treasurer's account of that year a bill for the 'costs of the new paling beside the



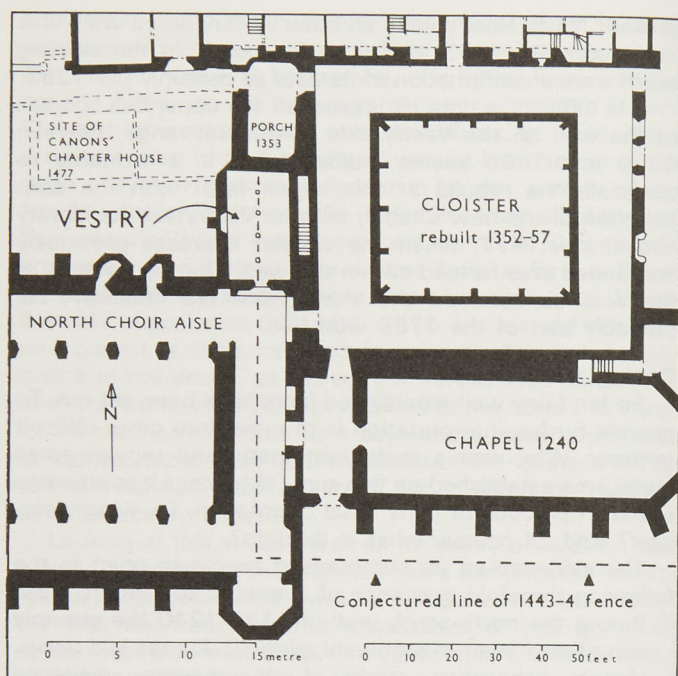


Figure 3. Diagram of the Vestry area with conjectural reconstruction of the line of the 1443-4 paling.

Chapel'.<sup>10</sup> A large protective fence was made of oak, and pits were dug for the uprights: 'And paid to John Scorier for making 24 pits for the aforesaid palace then sanctioned taking for each pit twopence . . . four shillings'. The post-holes discovered are in line with the outer face of the main entrance to the Chapel — the Aerary Porch, and as shown in the diagram in fig. 3, the four pits cover a distance of about 18 feet running south from the Porch. The sequence if continued in a straight line southwards in front of the old Chapel would with a further eight uprights protect the rest of the west front. With a right-angled turn eastwards a line of another 12 equally spaced uprights would enable the paling to be continued as protection to the south front of the Chapel more or less to the point where the outer Middle Ward ditch and gateway (now only represented by the sunken Deanery garden) were placed.

Whether of 1443 or 1477 the post-holes are clearly

mediaeval. Once the Vestry was constructed there would have been no need for a massive wooden structure dividing it length-wise in two, and certainly no record of such work has survived.

Thus the post-holes and the stratigraphy together suggest the burial area was formed between 1100 and 1477. More precision can be gained from two other sources of information: the associated finds and radio-carbon dating. The eight small sherds of pottery together with two fragments of floor tile and two of roof tile which were found with B.2 and a piece of floor tile from B.1 can be assigned to the mid-15th century (see the descriptive list of finds in Appendix 2 below) and, although not discovered under the skeletons, were within the graves and in sufficiently close proximity to the skeletons to suggest a contemporary association rather than a later accidental intrusion. The use of the Carbon-14 process by the Laboratory at Harwell on some portions of the skeleton in burial 2 gives a wide bracket to include the 15th century. The bones are assigned to "1500  $\pm$  80 years", that is, between 1420 and 1580. In calibrated terms the date could be as early as 1420.<sup>11</sup>

The stratigraphical and scientific evidence converge therefore to assign the burials to a period between 1420 and 1477, although documentary evidence, supported by the evidence of the pottery, might be regarded as narrowing interment down to a date before 1443, that is to the years 1420-1443.

There is no sound reason for rejecting this dating, even if it raises some historical problems which need indicating. Why, when the position of the cardinal points was known so exactly that a chapel duly oriented had been built nearby, was a similar orientation so deliberately not adopted for a series of burials? Men as important as Dean William Mugge received burial in the Middle Ages within the old Chapel;<sup>12</sup> other members of the community were interred in a special cemetery at the foot of the cliff<sup>13</sup> (near to the present St. George's School building), and the cloister itself, on the other side of the north-south wall became a further burial place at Windsor as in many other collegiate churches (such as St. George's twin college of St. Stephen's in the Palace of Westminster). Why then were four people, one a child, given this equivocal type of burial, not in the accustomed burial places within the collegiate precincts but just outside? A pre-Christian Saxon burial of, say, the sixth century would



make much better historical sense, but this is ruled out by the stratigraphy and the radio-carbon dating. As a part of the pattern of St. George's history the small burial area is a distinctly intriguing though enigmatic discovery.

### **Conclusion**

The final stage to record is that those unmarked and uncoffined bodies which were accessible have now been covered with soil, and with stone slabs each incised with a cross; a new floor composed of joists of treated Baltic Redwood has been laid above; and the Vestry has been equipped with new cupboards and a desk surface — the illustrations in Plates V and VI show the Vestry after the completion of the work in 1978. Opportunity was taken at the same time to protect the tiles, some from the Aerary of 1352, some from Tintern Abbey which, probably since in 1785, have decorated the fireplace. The lower tiles were found to have been suffering from dampness and this has now been overcome. The generous action of the Friends in offering new cupboards to the Chapter thus produced several valuable by-products, not least the opening up of new historical perspectives and the raising of a problem of historical interpretation more unusual than those previously encountered in the history of St. George's Chapel.

*(Figures 1-2 are by Geoffrey Parnell; the Revd. John Davey kindly contributed the illustrations in plates I, II, V and VI; those in plates III and IV are reproduced by permission of the Department of the Environment.)*

## **APPENDIX I**

### **REPORT ON TWO SKELETONS FROM ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL**

by Justine Bayley

The two skeletons investigated (B.1 and B.2) were on the same alignment, not quite east-west, and would seem to have been buried at the same period. There was no trace of any coffin. The adult individual (B.2) was elderly and almost certainly male. Most of the molars had been lost *ante mortem*, so age could not be assessed on the basis of molar wear, and the pubic bones were missing so the appearance of the pubic symphysis was also unusable as an ageing criterion. The dental formula was:—



<b>8 X X 5 4 3</b>	<b>2 X 4 X X X X</b> <b>A</b>
--------------------	----------------------------------

Key:-

— area missing

X = lost ante mortem

/ = lost post mortem

A = abscess

Indications of advancing years can be seen on most of the bones of the body. Extra bone had been laid down around joints, muscle insertions and in cartilage, especially around the sternum and on the ventral ends of the ribs. The vertebrae had also been affected, the bodies of three of the lower cervicals/upper thoracics being fused, and a moderate degree of lipping was present on most of the lumbar vertebrae.

The maximum living stature was calculated from the long bone measurements as 164 cm (c. 5' 5")<sup>14</sup>.

A second burial (B.1) was of a juvenile skeleton, of an individual aged 3-4. This age was estimated from the degree of development of the teeth.<sup>15</sup>

## APPENDIX 2

### REPORT ON FINDS FROM THE VESTRY, ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL 1978

by Stephen Nelson

Some eight sherds of late mediaeval pottery, together with two small abraded fragments of encaustic floor tile and two plain roof tile fragments roughly chipped into roundels, were recovered from the filling of burial 2. The material is meagre, but may be considered to represent a small group of pottery dating to the mid-fifteenth century. White wares from the Surrey industry are represented by No. 2, Tudor Green type ware from a jug of presumably Inns of Court<sup>16</sup> form Nos. 3-5, sherds from a jug and cooking-pot of mediaeval Surrey White Ware, but with the pinky-buff surfaces which tend to occur in the fifteenth-century products, and one sherd of pinkish fabric presumably from the Oxford region. S. Moorhouse has recently described groups of general late mediaeval date from Berkshire and Hertfordshire<sup>17</sup> and this material would seem to fit the patterns found there with the Surrey Tudor Green and Oxford wares supporting a mid- to late-fifteenth-century date. The absence of ubiquitous German, Raeren stoneware drinking mugs has been held, in other groups, to indicate a date before the

1480s, but their absence here in a group of such small size is perhaps not too significant.

### **Filling of Burial 1**

1. Small fragment of worn floor tile with dark green glaze.

### **Filling of Burial 2**

Surrey Wares:

2. One rim and two sherds from a jug in a fairly hard, fine grained greyish white fabric with glossy deep olive green glaze over outer surface of rim sherd and patchy lighter green glaze on body sherds.
3. Upright jug rim in coarse sandy, pink/buff fabric with creamy off-white surface, remains of patchy khaki glaze on outer surface.
4. Flat flanged rim from cooking-pot or bowl in greyish white fabric and pinky cream surfaces. Unglazed.
5. Two small sherds in fabric similar to above; possibly from jugs.

Red Ware:

6. Sherd from body of small jug in smooth pinkish red fabric with sparse rounded quartz grains and slightly darker outer surface.

Tiles:

7. Two battered fragments of inlaid tile, pattern indecipherable. Possibly fourteenth-century Penn products.
8. Two sub-circular plain roof tile fragments apparently clipped and rubbed into shape. Possibly for use as make-shift lids on jug-sized vessels.

### **Filling of Pit 7**

9. Flat top jug rim in a hard reddish sandy fabric with patches of green glaze on the outer surface. Second half of thirteenth-century.

*Note* that the collection of 9 finds listed above is now preserved in the Aerary at St. George's Chapel.

### **Notes**

<sup>1</sup> Sir W. St. John Hope, *Windsor Castle* (1913), 418.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, 388-394; and Olwen Hedley, 'Court and Chapel, 1760 to 1873', *Friends' Report* (1960), 20-28.

<sup>3</sup> Hedley, *op. cit.*, 23.

<sup>4</sup> Hope, *op. cit.*, 48 (nn. 111, 112), 72.

<sup>5</sup> Hope, *op. cit.*, 491.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, 492.

<sup>7</sup> Hope, 491 and *passim*.

<sup>8</sup> Hope, *op. cit.*, p. 12.



- <sup>9</sup> *Ibid*, p. 417. Hope notes that the 'new Vestry' was mentioned in the Treasurer's account for 1479-80. The 'old' vestry was the present Dean's Chapel (see 'The Deanery Chapel, Windsor Castle', by M. F. Bond, *Friends' Report* (1973-4) pp. 193-8).
- <sup>10</sup> Hope, *op. cit.*, pp. 375, 396-7; W. R. XV. 34.41.
- <sup>11</sup> Harwell 2896. Calibration is a process of recalculating using a fixed margin of error.
- <sup>12</sup> S. L. Ollard, *Fasti Wyndesorienses* (1949), p. 25.
- <sup>13</sup> In 1353 the original 'Hundred Steps' on the north face of the Castle were provided with 'a gate leading to the Canons' cemetery' (Hope, *op. cit.*, p. 501). This was very close to the site of the present St. George's Chapel Choir School in Datchet Road, and it is understood that evidence of burials there was discovered in recent years.
- <sup>14</sup> McCall, J. O. and Wald, S. S. *Clinical dental roentgenology* (1963), 149, 157.
- <sup>15</sup> Trotter, M. and Gleser, G. C. *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*, 16 (1952), 79-123.
- <sup>16</sup> L. G. Matthews, 'Post-Medieval Pottery of the Inns of Court', *Post-Medieval Archaeology*, 3 (1969).
- <sup>17</sup> S. Moorhouse, 'Excavations on the Palace and Priory of Kings Langley', *Hertfordshire Archaeology*, 3 (1972); 'A late Medieval Domestic Rubbish Deposit from Grove', *Berkshire Archaeological Journal*, 66 (1971/72); and 'Pottery from Excavations at Reading Abbey', C. P. Slade, *Ibid*.

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**CHANGE OF ADDRESS**

To: THE HONORARY SECRETARY,  
 CURFEW TOWER, WINDSOR CASTLE,  
 WINDSOR, BERKS SL4 1NJ.

Dear Sir,  
 Please note that I/We have changed our address. It is now:

.....  
 .....  
 .....

(Please add post code)

(signed) .....

(former address) .....

.....  
 .....  
 .....

## THE GLOUCESTER MONUMENT

by

JOHN HARTHAN

The Gloucester monument is situated in the south choir aisle of St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, immediately beneath the Oliver King paintings (the four full-length paintings of Prince Edward, son of Henry VI, Edward IV, Edward V and Henry VII commemorating Oliver King, Bishop of Bath and Wells, (d. 1503). It is in the form of an altar tomb, surmounted by four sculptured panels depicting the Acts of Mercy (Plate VII). Completed in December 1859 from designs by George Gilbert Scott (1811-1878, Knighted 1872), the monument had been commissioned by Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort primarily as a memorial to Mary, Duchess of Gloucester, the Queen's aunt, who died on 30th April 1857. An existing black marble tablet commemorating earlier members of the Gloucester family who are buried in a vault beneath had to be removed before Scott's monument could be placed in position.<sup>1</sup>

The Gloucester vault dates from 1775. King George III did not recognise the marriage in 1766 (but openly acknowledged only in 1772) of his younger brother William Henry, Duke of Gloucester, to Maria, widow of James, second Earl Waldegrave. This marriage, together with that of the Duke of Cumberland with Lady Anne Horton in 1771, precipitated the passing of the Royal Marriage Act of 1772.<sup>2</sup> In 1775 the infant Princess Caroline Augusta Maria, second child of the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, died aged eight months after being inoculated against smallpox. The King refused to allow the little princess to be buried in the royal vault in Westminster Abbey but gave permission for a vault to be made at St. George's Chapel, Windsor. This was done by the Duke of Gloucester who buried his infant daughter in it. In the course of time he himself, his wife, his only son William Frederick, second Duke of Gloucester, and his unmarried daughter Princess Sophia Matilda of Gloucester, Ranger of Greenwich Park, were laid to rest in the Gloucester vault. The last member of the family to be buried in it was the widow of the second Duke, the Princess Mary, fourth daughter of George III and Queen Charlotte. She outlived all her brothers and sisters, dying in 1857 at the age of eighty-one. It is this Duchess of Gloucester and the memorial to her erected by Queen Victoria which is the





Plate I. Part of the excavated floor of the Vestry showing Burials 1 and 2 with Post-holes 2, 3, 5 and 6 and Gully (see fig. 1). This photograph was taken without the skull fragments described in Appendix I (these fragments were subsequently re-interred).





Plate II. The East well of the Vestry (see page 423).

Plate III. Post-hole 2 (see page 422).

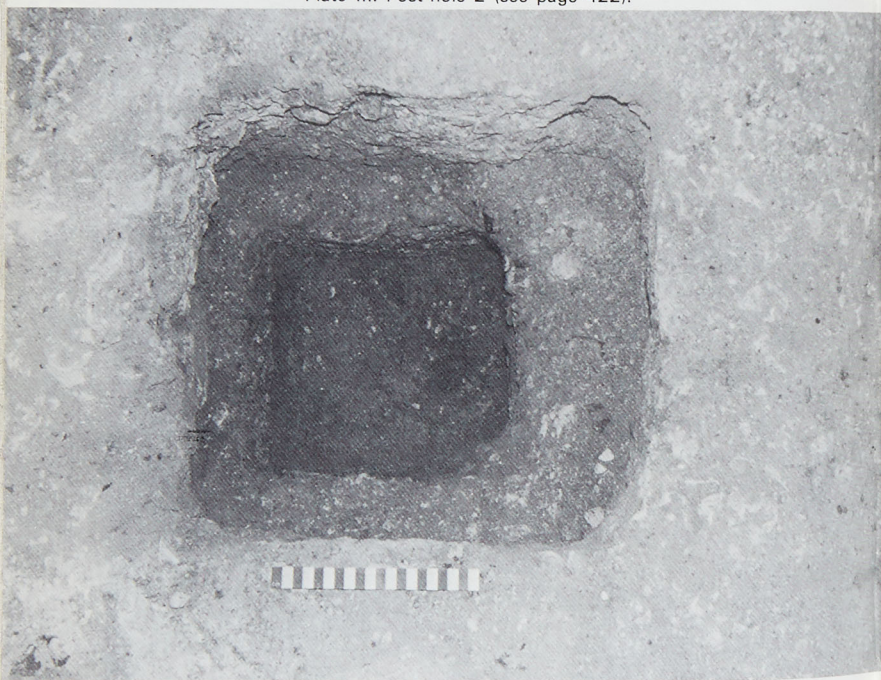






Plate IV. The finds from the burials.

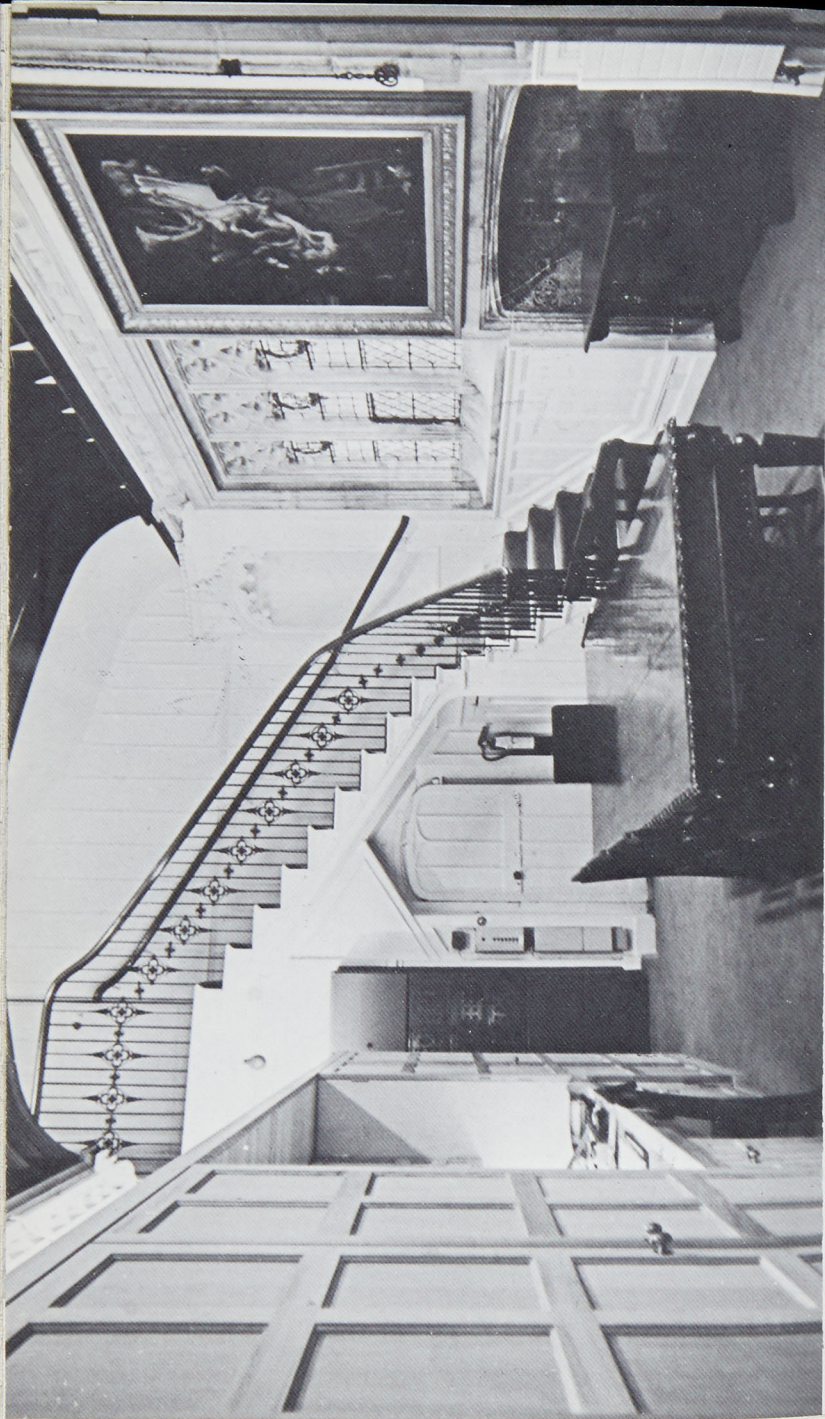


Plate V. The restored Vestry from the North showing the staircase to the Royal Closet, the entrance to the north choir aisle and the windows and fireplace of 1477.



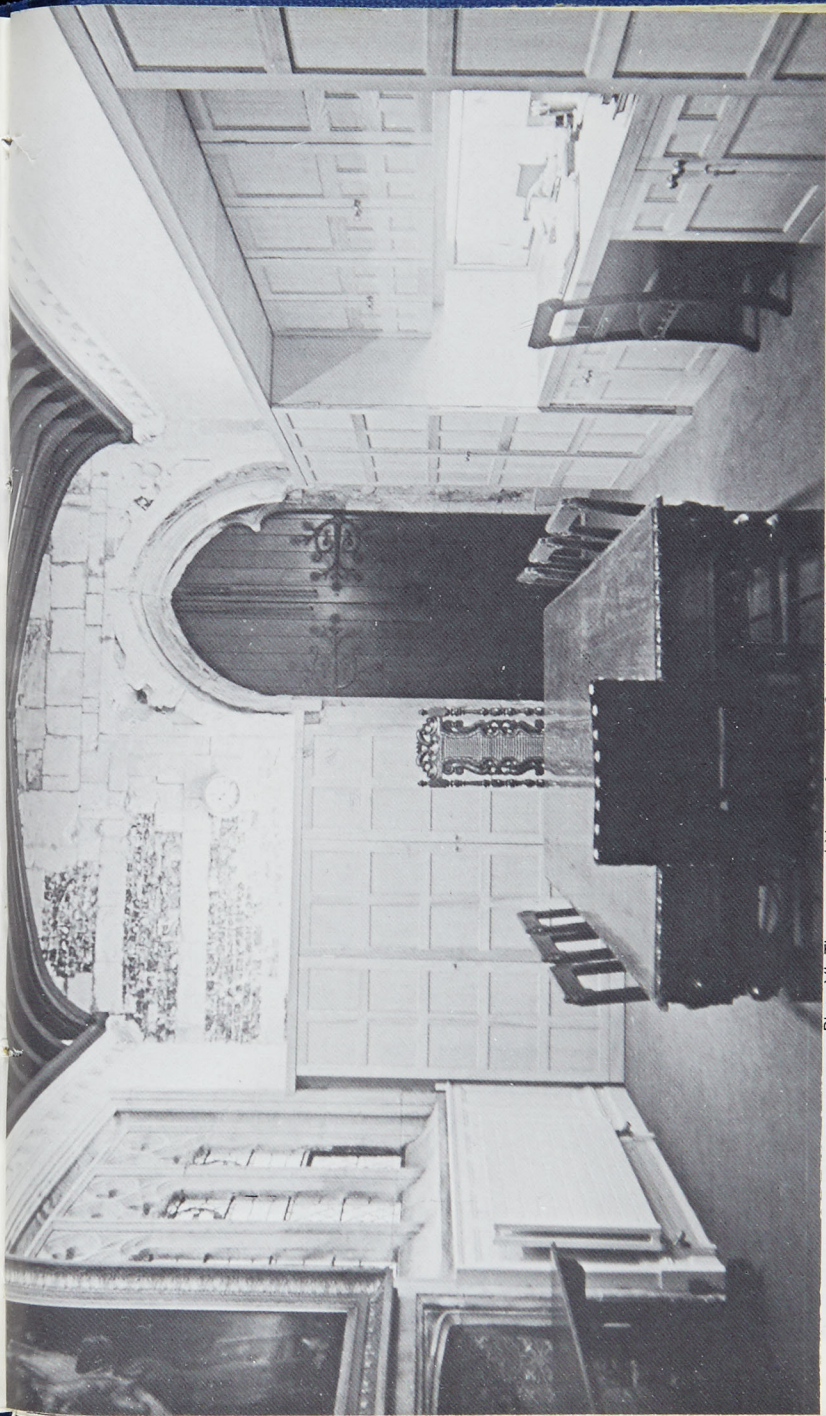


Plate VI. The restored Vestry from the South showing the new cupboards and the 1352 entrance from the Aery Porch.



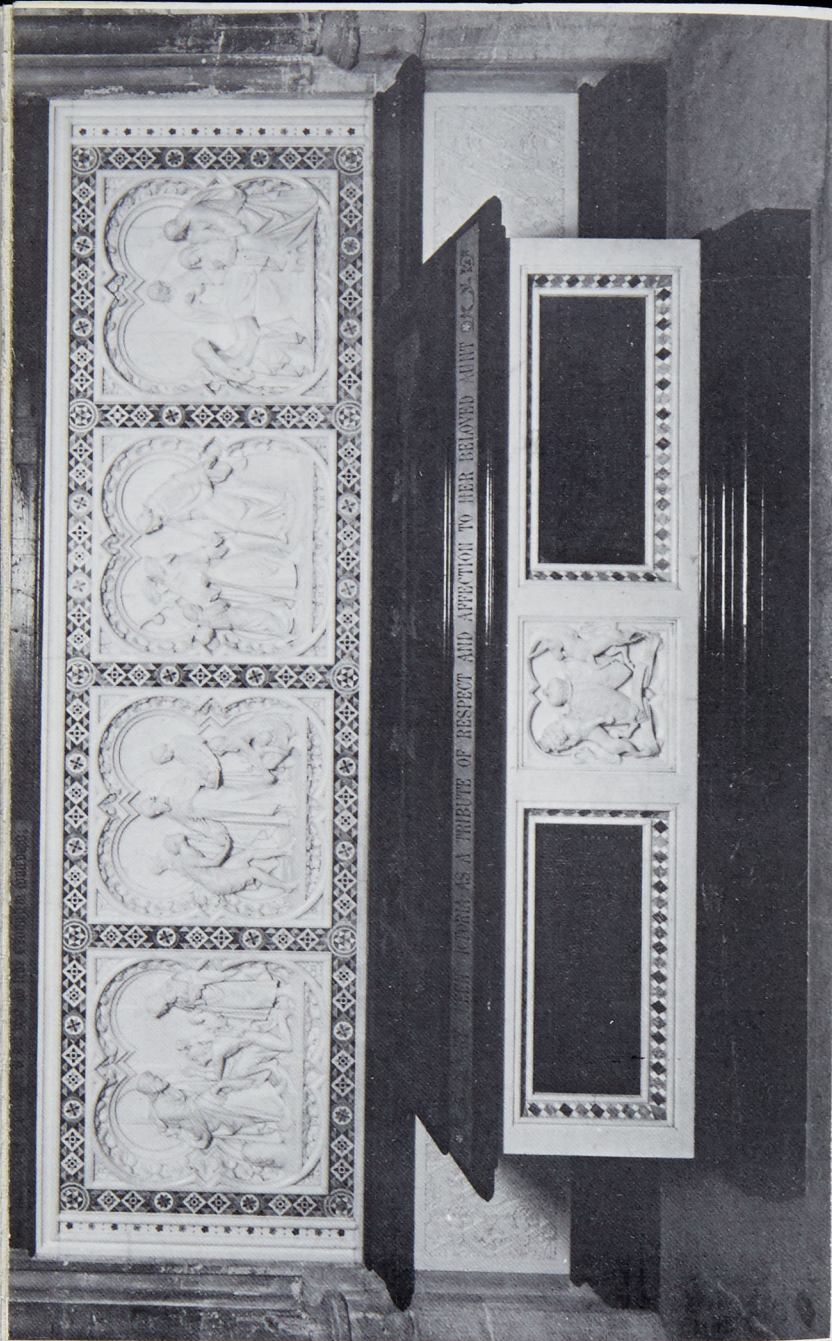


Plate VII. The Gloucester monument with William Theed's four sculptured panels of the Acts of Mercy and Scott's altar tomb beneath.





Plate VIII. Princess Mary, Duchess of Gloucester by Sir Thomas Lawrence  
*(by gracious permission of H.M. The Queen).*



Plate IX. Two of the Acts of Mercy by William Theed: Clothing the Naked and Feeding the Hungry.



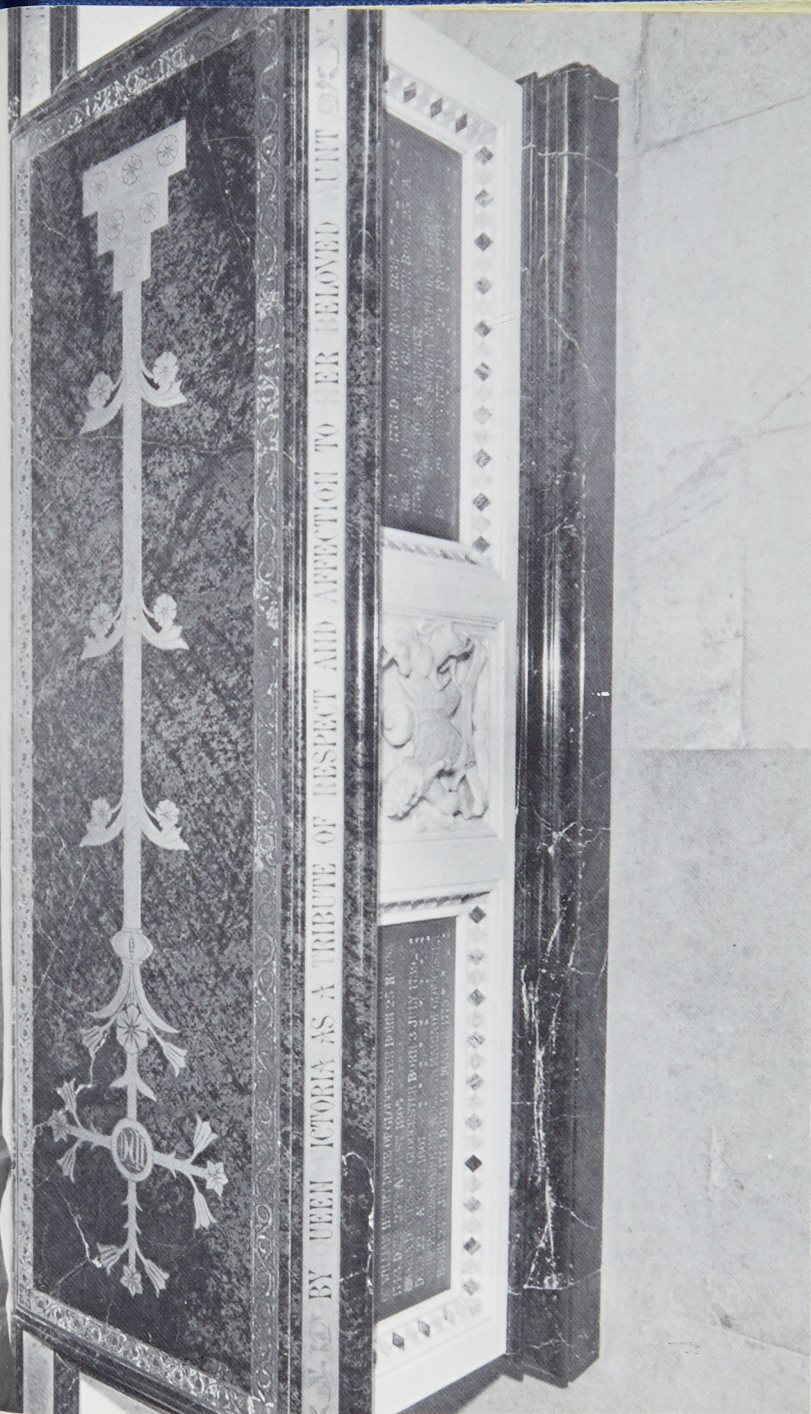


Plate X. The top of the Altar Tomb showing the inlaid brass cross.



Plate XI. Detail of the marble diaper at the sides and back of the tomb, showing the charges and devices from the Royal Arms.

Plate XII. Detail of the heraldic panel on the front of the altar tomb.



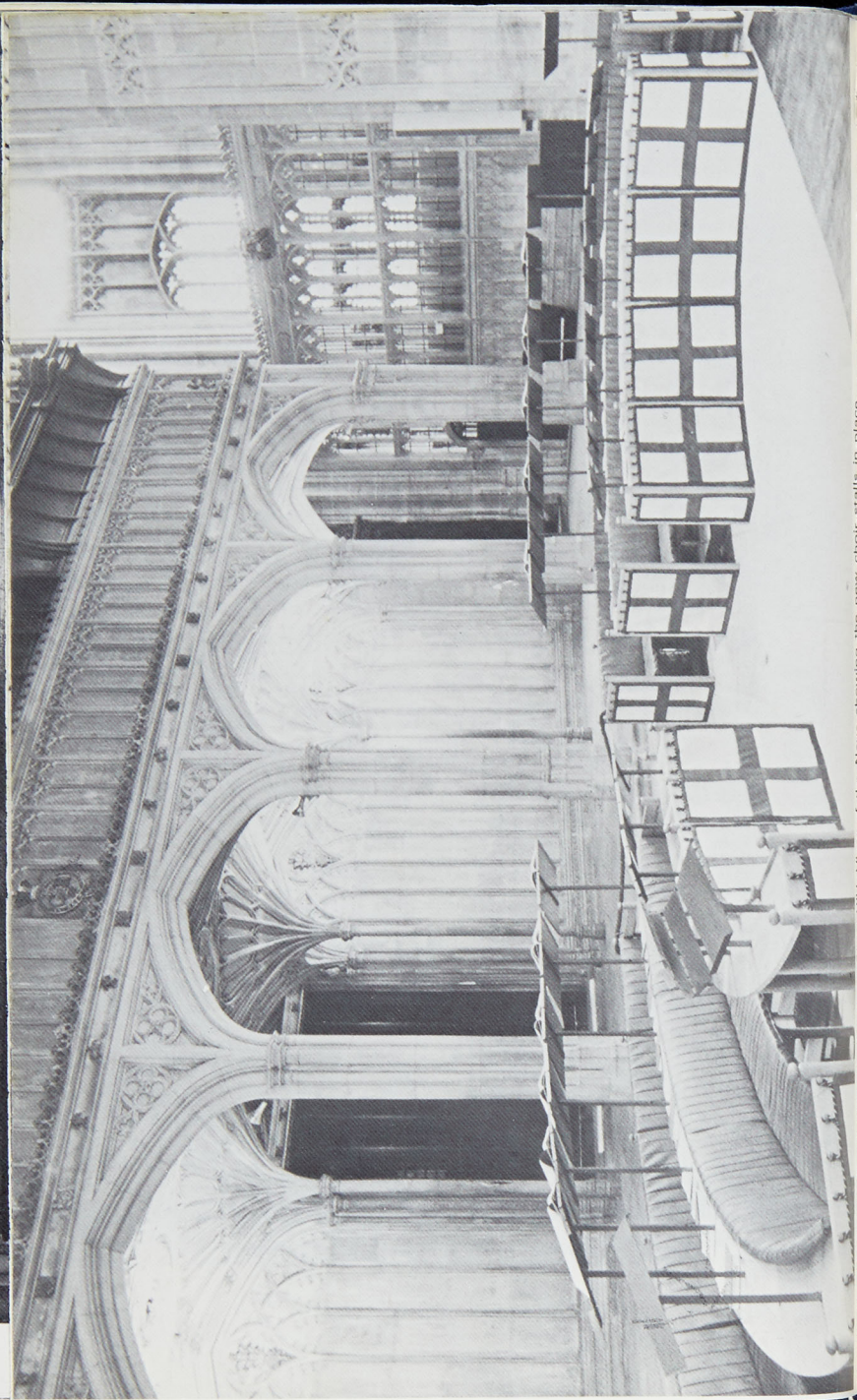




Hoc Subetne manet tibi Fitzwilliamse sepulcrum  
 Cetera mors vita deficiente tulit  
 Cetera cum dico fundos et comoda dico  
 Corporis, et quantum agnoscere habere potest  
 Agens eterni tua membra deo durabit in altis  
 Et locuples laudis patria testis erit  
 Mortuus est annis cum quinquaginta esset  
 Annus et Octobris tertia nata dies

Plate XIII. Fitzwilliam Armorial plate in the Bray Chapel.





Interior of the Basilica of St. Francis, Assisi, Italy



subject of this article. After her funeral the Gloucester vault, which was then full, was closed up for good though before this was done a plan of the coffins inside it was prepared for Queen Victoria.<sup>3</sup>

At the time of their marriage both the Princess Mary and William Frederick, second Duke of Gloucester, had passed their fortieth year, a ripe age for royalty to marry for the first time. The reason for William Frederick's late marriage was because he had been considered a possible consort for the heiress presumptive to the throne, the Princess Charlotte of Wales, should no suitable foreign royal candidate be available when she came of age.<sup>4</sup> Her marriage on 2nd May 1816 with Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg (destined to be cut tragically short by her death in childbirth on 6th November 1817) enabled her cousin William Frederick of Gloucester belatedly but promptly to enter the matrimonial state himself. On 22nd July, 1816, in the presence of a distinguished company of British and French royalty (the Bourbons had recently been restored to their throne), which included Princess Charlotte and her husband, he was united with his first cousin the Princess Mary, thus becoming the son-in-law as well as nephew of the now mad King George III. The middle-aged couple had no children. On William Frederick's death in 1834 the Gloucester royal dukedom became extinct to be revived in 1928 for Prince Henry, the third son of King George V.

Several of Queen Victoria's earliest memories were associated with her Aunt Gloucester. On an outing to Virginia Water with her governess Lehzen she encountered King George IV driving a phaeton with his sister. "Pop her in" said the King, whereupon the young Victoria was lifted up and placed between him and her Aunt Gloucester who held her round the waist. Another early memory was of her aunt being painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence. This must be the portrait dating from 1824 now in Windsor Castle (Plate VIII); an earlier portrait of the Duchess by Lawrence painted in 1817 is in a private collection.<sup>5</sup>

The Duchess seems to have been an amiable lady, good natured, with much kindness of feeling and a certain sprightliness in conversation. Her character, benign rather than clever, was of a higher calibre than that of her husband who was known as 'Silly Billy'. *The Illustrated London News* obituary (9th May 1857) records that she was 'beautiful in

youth and comely in after life like all the children of George III'. She acquired a rich collection of jewels and laces, many of which were formerly owned by her mother Queen Charlotte (d. 1818) whose effects were sold after her death and bought in by her daughters. In her widowhood the Duchess lived a tranquil life at Gloucester House (long since demolished) on the corner of Park Lane and Piccadilly.

There are a number of references to her in Queen Victoria's letters. She was a lively aunt but in later years her state of health could lead to embarrassing incidents. Such a one occurred at the christening of the Princess Louise, Queen Victoria's sixth child, in 1848. In a letter dated 16th May the Queen wrote to Leopold, King of the Belgians, that 'the poor Duchess of Gloucester is again in one of her nervous states, and gave us a dreadful fright at the Christening by quite forgetting where she was, and coming and kneeling at my feet in the midst of the service. Imagine our horror'.<sup>6</sup>

Despite such lapses the ageing Duchess was not lacking in firmness of purpose. She much disapproved of the radicalism of her brother the Duke of Sussex and of the instructions he left that he should be buried in the Kensal Green cemetery.

We can now turn to the Monument (Plates VII, IX-XII). Its progress can be followed in letters from Gilbert Scott, his secretary Arthur B. Thompson and the sculptor William Theed to The Hon. Charles Phipps, Keeper of the Privy Purse. The Prince Consort played an active part in its design, an instance of his multi-sided activity and personal involvement in any project with which he was concerned. In a letter dated 9th September 1857 from 20 Spring Gardens, London S.W., Scott refers to previous conversations and makes tactful reference to the 'excellent idea' suggested by Prince Albert for the design of the monument. This gave Scott some problems, however, which delayed despatch of his drawings to Osborne. He found it necessary to raise the 'old panellings' (a reference, presumably, to the Oliver King paintings, already mentioned) to a higher position in order to obtain space for the four sculptured panels by William Theed of the Acts of Mercy which form the dominant feature of the monument. But these alone, in Scott's opinion, though making 'a good composition as a piece of ornamental art had no appearance of being a sepulchral



monument, and failed to convey that idea with any distinctness'. He therefore proposed to insert, in the space beneath, an altar tomb which would not only correct this defect 'but add greatly to the beauty and interest of the composition'. From these observations it would seem that the sculptured panels were the Prince Consort's idea while the altar tomb was added by Scott.<sup>7</sup>

The combination is undoubtedly effective. The white marble sculptured groups are placed within quatrefoils (similar, as Pevsner notes, to those on the Ghiberti bronze doors in the Baptistery at Florence<sup>8</sup>) and enclosed within square frames set against a continuous marble mosaic background. They show four of the Seven Acts of Mercy, beginning on the left with Clothing the Naked, followed by Feeding the Hungry, (Plate IX) Welcoming Travellers (identified as pilgrims by their staffs and cockle shell on their garments) and Visiting the Sick. According to the 1887 edition of the Ward and Lock Guide to Windsor these panels were designed by Queen Victoria herself.<sup>9</sup> The sculptor, as already noted, was William Theed the Younger (1804-1891), who had studied in Rome under Thorwaldsen and the English sculptor John Gibson who had a studio there. Theed carried out many commissions for the royal family, took the death mask of the Prince Consort in 1861 and worked on the Albert Memorial (his finely composed Asia group equally effective seen from any angle, is the best of the four continents at the corners of the monument).<sup>10</sup>

Scott forwarded his designs for the Gloucester memorial to Sir Charles Phipps with a covering letter dated 19th September 1857. They were approved by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert as acknowledged in another letter from Scott dated 7th December.<sup>11</sup> But it was to be two years before the monument was completed. Delays were caused by uncertainty over inscriptions and heraldry. William Theed reported in a letter dated 7th November 1859 that his part of the work, the Four Acts of Mercy, had 'long been finished,' and packed up, waiting for the completion of the architectural parts by Mr. Scott's architectural sculptor'.<sup>12</sup> The 10th December following was finally fixed for the setting up of the monument.

The white marble altar tomb measures  $28\frac{1}{2}$  by 88 inches and is 31 inches high. Inset in the upper surface, which is made of dark red Cornish serpentine marble, is a polished brass cross fleury entwined with lilies and standing on a tri-

ple mount. Along the edge, and on an outer margin surrounding the cross, is a narrow strip of brass about two inches wide which carries the inscription to the Duchess in one long line of red, green and blue Gothic lettering. It reads: 'This Monument/has been erected/by Queen Victoria as a Tribute of Respect and Affection to her beloved Aunt/Mary Duchess of Gloucester/Anno Domini 1859'. (Plate X). In the front of the tomb is a central heraldic panel containing two shields *accolé* bearing the Duke and Duchess's arms (they are identical except for her label of difference with three points and his with five). This is a vigorous piece of heraldic design with the royal beasts truly supporting the shields and not lying beside or creeping away from them as seen often in the debased heraldry of Regency times. (Plate XII).

Flanking the heraldic centre-piece are two rectangular panels measuring approximately one foot eight and one foot two inches on which are copied the inscriptions commemorating earlier members of the Gloucester family formerly on the black marble tablet removed when Scott's monument was installed. They occupy the left-hand panel; the right-hand panel is devoted to the second Duke and Duchess.

The sides of the tomb are decorated with a diaper design of lozenges containing charges and devices from the royal arms, three lions passant (for England), a single lion rampant (for Scotland), the Scottish thistle, the Irish harp, and foliage. This design is continued on both sides at the back of the tomb to square up with the large panel above containing Theed's sculptured groups (Plate XI). The signatures 'G. G. Scott, A.R.A., Arch' and 'W. Theed sculpt', respectively, appear at the back of the right and left sides of the tomb.

The history of the Gloucester monument and its inscriptions contains much of personal interest relating to one branch of the Royal Family. Artistically it successfully unites two traditions. Theed's four sculptured panels display his Neo-Classical training modified by a deliberate return to Renaissance principles of design; the numerous but never crowded figures are well-grouped and finely executed. Scott's altar tomb, by contrast, and especially the upper surface with its inlaid brass cross and Gothic lettering, is an example of High Victorian ornamental design. The two parts of this fine monument are brought together by the presence in each of coloured marble mosaic and the gleaming



whiteness of Theed's panels which is picked up by the marble diaper of the altar tomb beneath.

Among the many major works of art in St. George's Chapel, which is second only to Westminster Abbey in its wealth of memorials of the past, the Gloucester monument may easily be overlooked. The once despised Victorian era is now increasingly becoming recognised as one of Britain's most energetic and confident periods in all the arts; in this efflorescence the Gloucester monument has a modest but definite place.

#### Notes

I wish to acknowledge the gracious permission of Her Majesty The Queen to make use of material from the Royal Archives.

<sup>1</sup> S. M. Bond *The Monuments of St. George's Chapel* (1958), Nos. 223, 355.

<sup>2</sup> Cokayne, *Complete Peerage*, V, p. 744.

<sup>3</sup> RA PP Vic. 2013 (1859).

<sup>4</sup> Cokayne, V, p. 746.

<sup>5</sup> Garlick (K.). *Catalogue of the Paintings, drawings and pastels of Sir Thomas Lawrence* (Walpole Society, vol XXXIX, 1962-1964), p. 90.

<sup>6</sup> *Queen Victoria's Letters*, Vol. II, 1844-1853, p. 206.

<sup>7</sup> RA PP Vic. 15174 (1857).

<sup>8</sup> Pevsner, *Berkshire* (Buildings of England) Harmsworth, 1966, p. 277.

<sup>9</sup> Bond, p. 138.

<sup>10</sup> Boase (T.S.R.), *English Art 1800-1870*, Oxford, 1959, p.310..

<sup>11</sup> RA PP Vic 15174 (1857).

<sup>12</sup> RA PP Vic. 2013 (1859).

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### LEGACIES AND BEQUESTS

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

£100 from the estate of the late Mr. G. A. Kidner.

£100 from the estate of the late Mrs Harriette Simpson.

£25 from the estate of the late Miss D. Steele.

£100 from the estate of the late Revd. O. B. J. V. Waldron McCarthy.

£100 from Mrs. F. A. H. Atkins, in memory of her son, Peter Beckford Gough, killed in the last war.

We have also received several other smaller sums given anonymously. These legacies and gifts are truly appreciated — they represent unexpected windfalls which help us enormously.

A suggested Form of Bequest to include in any Will and also a Suggested Form of Codicil when a Will has already been made are printed on p. 454. I shall be pleased to advise, more personally, anyone interested in these ideas. Do please write to me, in confidence, at the Curfew Tower.

## AN IDENTIFICATION OF THE FITZWILLIAM ARMORIAL PLATE IN THE BRAY CHANTRY

by

P. J. BEGENT and D. H. B. CHESSHIRE

Against the south wall of the Bray Chantry is set a canopy of Purbeck marble having within it a high tomb, also of Purbeck marble and probably of earlier date. It is clear that at one time brass escutcheons were affixed to the sides and an inscription around the edge. The back wall of the canopy once contained a large plate some four feet long and two feet wide but this, like the escutcheons and the inscription has disappeared and has been replaced by a smaller armorial plate and a curious inscription to William Fitzwilliam.<sup>1</sup> (Plate XIII).

In her authoritative work, *The Monuments of St. George's Chapel*, Shelagh Bond is unable to provide a positive identification of the person whom the arms and inscription are intended to represent and quotes a number of writers who give varying dates of death. Mrs. Bond suggests that the most likely candidate is Sir John (William) Fitzwilliam who was knighted on 2nd October 1553.<sup>2</sup>

So far as could be discovered, although the Armorial Plate was restored by the Friends of St. George's in 1952,<sup>3</sup> no-one had attempted to identify it from an heraldic point of view, and it was decided to try to identify the three coats of arms to discover whether this would point to a definite user of those arms.

The blazon is:

Quarterly 1 & 4

Gules, on a bend cotised argent, three popinjays (parrots) sable. In the first quarter only a crescent or for difference.

2 & 3.

Quarterly 1 & 4. Argent, on a fess gules between five martlets sable three in chief two in base, a mullet or 2 & 3 Per pale argent and sable two chevrons between three annulets, counterchanged.

Crest:

A greyhound's head erased argent collared or and sable, in front of a panache of peacocks feathers.

The only coat appearing in Papworths Ordinary of Arms<sup>4</sup>



which compared with quarters 1 & 4 identified the birds as martlets and not popinjays, but suggested that the arms were those of 'Fitzwilliam, Baron of Lisford' quoting Harl. M.S. 4040. The second coat is that of Dowdall of Mount Town, Co. Meath, but there is no entry for the third. According to Fairbairn's Crests,<sup>5</sup> the crest is for Fitzwilliam of Merrion, Dublin. It seemed likely then, that the family had strong Irish connections.

The suggestion that the predominant coat was associated with a Barony of Lisford was next examined. The Harleian Manuscript to which Papworth refers is a book, apparently written in the late seventeenth century, which is intended to be a genealogical and historical account of the Peerage of Ireland, but which is far from complete. The Fitzwilliam entry is on fol. 454 where the arms are as on the first quarter of the plate are headed 'Fitzwilliam, Lord Baron of Lisford'. This should have led to a ready identification of the family concerned, but upon reference to a Peerage, no barony of Lisford could be found, and, although it seemed likely that the title was a territorial one, a search of a gazeteer revealed no place of that name in Ireland. There is however, a barony of Lifford and it was at first thought that there might be some confusion in the manuscript between f and the long s. This barony was, indeed is still held by the family of Fitzwilliam, but there is no evidence that any holder used other than the well-known Fitzwilliam coat of lozengy argent and gules.<sup>6</sup>

The candidature suggested by Mrs. Bond was next examined, and a reference was found in Machyn's Diary<sup>7</sup> to a funeral at Windsor in 1559. It reads:

'The XVI day of October was buried at Windsor William Fitzwilliam, Knight, with a standard and pennon of armes, coat armour, target, sword, helmet and IV dozen of scutcheons, with a herald of arms that was Clarenceaux King of Arms; and a great moan made for him, for he kept a good house for the poor.'

A further note<sup>8</sup> gives a list of knights made at Westminster on 2nd October 1553 which includes a Sir William Fitzwilliam, and this is amplified in a Cottonian Manuscript<sup>9</sup> which depicts his arms as on the armorial plate save that the crest is a demi animal more like a boar than a hound holding a rose, and not the greyhound. The entry is iden-

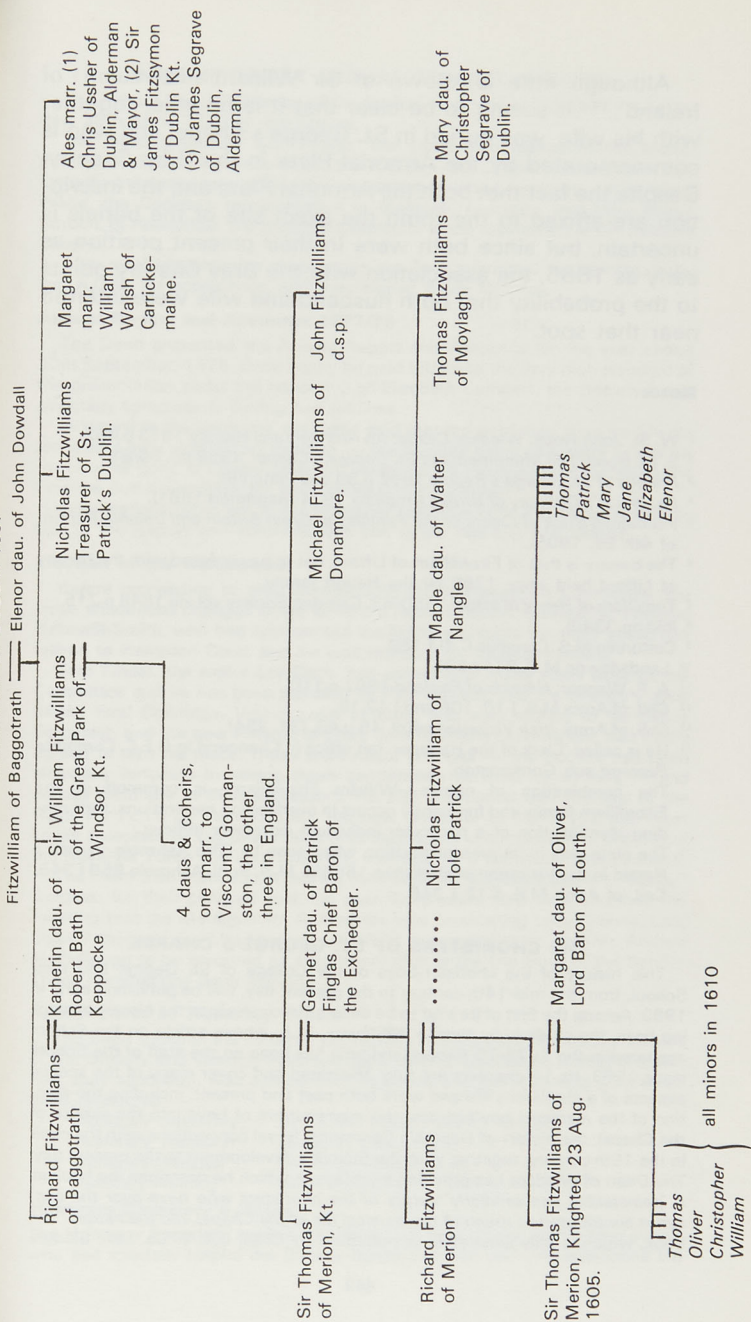
tified as 'Sir William Fitzwilliam of Ireland, of the Privy Chamber to the king who lieth buried at Windsor.'

Further evidence is to be found in Nicholas Charles Heraldic Collections<sup>10</sup> where not only are details given of the tomb at Windsor, but, perhaps more importantly, the funeral achievements are displayed. These consist of a crest, coat of arms, a shield, and three standards; all, except one standard, bearing the arms or crest which appear on the armorial plate. The other standard is for Roberts of Kent from which family it appears Sir William's wife came, for the entry is headed 'Sir William Fitzwilliam of the Great Park of Windsor married to Jane, daughter to Roberts.'

From the fifteenth until the early eighteenth century the funerals of important persons were marshalled by the heralds, who, from the middle of the sixteenth century registered, in the College of Arms, a 'funeral certificate' which gave details of the date of death, place of burial, marriage and issue of the deceased<sup>11</sup>. There is no funeral certificate for Sir William in the College, but there is one for his wife. She is called Jane, d of ——— Roberts of Kent. She died at her house in Chertsey, Co. Surrey, on 17th January 1574 and the corpse was conveyed to the Chapel at Windsor where she was buried near to her husband on Monday, 14th February.<sup>12</sup>

Confirmation of the identification with Sir William Fitzwilliam 'of Ireland' is afforded by the Visitation which was begun in the City of Dublin in 1607 by Daniel Molyneux, Ulster King of Arms. Spasmodically before 1530 but at regular intervals between that date and 1686 the Heralds made circuits or visitations of various parts of the country. They were armed with a Royal Commission and their duties were to examine all heraldic displays and, as the warrants say, 'make infamous by proclamation' any person who had unlawfully used arms. Leaving aside the fact that the practice was very lucrative for the Heralds, the records of the visitations showing the arms borne and how they came to be used are extremely valuable for the armorist and genealogist alike. The Irish Visitation contains a coat of arms in which appear those quarters displayed upon the tomb, and a pedigree which includes Sir William Fitzwilliam 'of the Great Park.'<sup>13</sup>





Although little is known of Sir William Fitzwilliam 'of Ireland',<sup>14</sup> it seems to be clear that it is he who, together with his wife, was buried in St. George's Chapel and who is commemorated by the Armorial Plate in the Bray Chantry. Despite the fact that both the Armorial Plate and the inscription are affixed to the tomb the exact site of the burials is uncertain, but since both were in their present position as early as 1665, the association with the Bray Chantry points to the probability that both husband and wife were interred near that spot.<sup>15</sup>

### Notes

- <sup>1</sup> W. St. John Hope: *Windsor Castle: An Architectural History* 1913 p.452.
- <sup>2</sup> S. M. Bond: *The Monuments of St. George's Chapel*. 1958 pp. 80/81.
- <sup>3</sup> *Friends of St. George's Report* 1952 p.30 and Plate VIII.
- <sup>4</sup> *Papworth's Ordinary of British Armorial Bearings* 1874 (Reprinted 1961).
- <sup>5</sup> Fairbairn's *Book of Crests of the Families of Great Britain and Ireland* (Reprint of 4th Ed. 1905).
- <sup>6</sup> The barony is that of Fitzwilliam of Lifford, not to be confused with the barony of Lifford held since 1768 by the Hewitt family.
- <sup>7</sup> *The Diary of Henry Machyn* 1550-63. Camden Society vol xiii 1848 p.215.
- <sup>8</sup> *ibid* pp.334/5.
- <sup>9</sup> Cottonian M.S. Claudius C.III f 189.
- <sup>10</sup> Landsdowne M.S. 874 f 53b.
- <sup>11</sup> A. R. Wagner: *Heralds of England* 1967 p.110.
- <sup>12</sup> Coll. of Arms M.S. I 10. 106 and I 12.19.
- <sup>13</sup> Coll. of Arms. *Irish Visitations*. Vol. 48 p.43. (31. 234).
- <sup>14</sup> He is called 'Clerk of the Hanaper' (an office in Chancery) in G.E.C. *Complete Peerage* sub Gormanston.  
The combination of names—William Fitzwilliam—is common in the Fitzwilliam family and frequently occurs in overlapping generations, thus rendering identification of a particular individual extremely difficult.
- <sup>15</sup> The plate was in its present position when seen by Elias Ashmole, Windsor Herald in the *Visitation of Berkshire* 1665/6. M.S. Bodl. Ashmole 850 f 346. Coll. of Arms M.S. C12 f 346.

### THE CHORISTERS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

This history of the chorister-boys of the College of St. George and their School, from the mid-14th century to the present day, will be published early in 1980. Among the first of its kind to be devoted exclusively to the history of singing boys, the study is by Neville Wridgway, M.A. whose article on the School appeared in the 1974-75 *Report*, and who has been on the staff of the School since 1963. Its 14 chapters are fully annotated and cover many of the special aspects of a chorister's life and work both past and present, including the election of the medieval boy bishops; the impressment of boys into the service of the Chapel; the history of Denton's Commons; Royal connections with the choir in the 19th century, together with the School's development to the present day. The Dean of Windsor has provided a preface in which he describes the book as a 'painstaking and scholarly history of the choristers who have over the centuries contributed so much to the musical life of the Chapel and the nation'. The book, which is fully illustrated, is published by Chas. Luff & Co. Ltd., Slough.



## MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the Society was held at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday, 28th April, 1979, in the Chapel.

The meeting opened with Prayer. The Dean then welcomed the largest number of members ever to attend the A.G.M.—the Chapel was filled. He particularly welcomed two ladies who are seldom able to be present—Mrs Arthur Wade, the Society's representative in Brisbane, Australia, and Miss Evelyn Gordon, of Abergeldie, the principal benefactor in the restoration of the Deanery Chapel.

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 1977/78

The Dean presented the Annual Report and Accounts for the year ended 30th September, 1978. Once again, he paid tribute to the very high standard of the presentation under the editorship of Elizabeth Cuthbert, the Society being singularly fortunate in having her services.

In regard to the accounts, the Dean said that the published Balance Sheets revealed a very satisfactory position — the liquidity being necessary to pay for major work done in Chapel after the year end. He expressed his thanks to the Finance Sub-Committee for their professional expertise.

No questions being put to the Honorary Treasurer or to the Editor, the adoption of the Report and accounts was put to the meeting and carried.

### Election of the Committee

Before proceeding to elect members to the Management Committee, the Dean announced changes in the ex-officio representation. General Sir Edmund Hakewill-Smith, who had represented the Military Knights for many years, had retired to Hampton Court and he was replaced by Colonel Penfold.

Tom Pinder, the senior Lay Clerk, had retired after many years work on the Committee and he has been replaced by Paul Rickard, and the Society's good friend, Fred Coleridge, Vice-Provost of Eton, was also retiring to his native Somerset, and the new Provost of Eton, Lord Charteris of Amisfield, had kindly agreed to take his place. These were major changes — the Society had been singularly fortunate in having these gentlemen's services for so long — and equally fortunate in their successors. He also mentioned that Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John Grandy, the new Governor of the Castle, had most kindly accepted the Lay Chairmanship of the Society in succession to Marshal of the Royal Air Force The Lord Elworthy, now retired to his native New Zealand.

The Dean then thanked the retiring members, Mr. Kit Aston and Mr. "Sandy" Burgess, for their services over the past three years, and then informed the meeting that the Management Committee was nominating Lady Grandy, Lady Joan Robertson and Mrs Marjorie Bousfield to succeed them, and Mr. Andrew McCullough to be co-opted as a representative of the Old Boys of the School. These nominations were carried.

### Appointment of Honorary Officers

The Dean spoke of the valuable work of the Honorary Administrative Officers of the Society and strongly recommended their re-election. A formal proposition, duly seconded, was carried with applause and the following gentlemen were re-elected:—

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

### Honorary Secretary's Notes

The Honorary Secretary again took this annual opportunity of thanking people who had specially helped the Society during the past year. He mentioned the

retirement on 31st December of Miss Howlett, the Society's book-keeper, who, with her sister, Mrs. Watkins, had worked unstintingly over this last eight years. Thankfully, a replacement had been found and he welcomed Mrs. Joan Biggs who was now happily installed at Curfew Tower. It had also been possible to find a successor to Mrs. Watkins who, for many years, had engrossed members certificates and the Book of Members in Chapel — Mrs. Higgs of Bourne End kindly volunteering for this work. Miss Menzies, the Society's Assistant Secretary, still continued to do a lot of administrative work which was quite invaluable and for which the Society is most grateful. A word of thanks must also go to Laura Taylor and Brenda Bartovsky, whose efforts in regard to the administration of the concerts make these events so successful. Mr. Batten and Mr. Groves, with their respective staffs, considerably ease the burden of the Society in and around Chapel, and we are continually helped by the Voluntary Stewards (under Jenny Rolinson) and the Lay Stewards (under Alec Naylor).

He informed the meeting that teas would be served in the Dean's Cloister, St George's House and the Chapter Library. Over 600 people would be having tea and this had been possible only by reason of the untiring and devoted work of the Castle Ladies and Friends who were deserving of the greatest possible praise and thanks.

He then outlined the arrangements for the rest of the day. The Governor had, yet again, opened the Moat Garden for our members. The Chapter had kindly agreed to open the Rutland Chapel where the Embroideries were on view and, specially this year, the Gold Plate was an exhibition in the Vestry. Festival Evensong would be sung in the Nave at 5.00 p.m. and the Chapel would remain open until 6.30 p.m. so that members could walk round after Evensong.

Finally, the Secretary concluded by making his annual plea for members to continue their efforts to recruit further members. There had again been a substantial increase but there was still room for improvement, with lots of work waiting to be done.

### **The Dean's Address**

The Dean prefaced his remarks by saying how grateful he was to see so many members present — a record number, and following precedent, he would recapitulate on the last year's events and then take a forward look.

Garter Day in 1978 turned out to be a fine day and many of our members witnessed the Procession and Service. The members Stand, primarily for the benefit of older members, was again greatly appreciated. Garter Day in 1979 was to be 18th June, and two new Knights were to be installed — Lord Hunt and Sir Paul Hasluck.

Many changes had occurred in the Community. Lord and Lady Elworthy had left for their native New Zealand, but the Dean was delighted to welcome the new Governor and his wife — Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John Grandy, and Lady Grandy. Both Sir John and his wife were already playing an active part in the Society's work. No new Governor of the Military Knights had yet been appointed, but the Dean welcomed Brigadier Atkinson, Brigadier Lindner, Brigadier Tyler and Major Thompson as new Military Knights, together with their wives. Canon David Burgess and his wife were now with us, Mr. Eric Groves now Dean's Virger, and Mr. Paul Pickering here as one of our Sacristans.

This year had seen a lot of work completed, to which the Society had made a major contribution. The complete refurbishing of the Vestry had been a great step forward and members would see this when they visited the exhibition of Gold Plate. The Nave Lay Clerks' and Choristers' Desks were now completed and in use, and the Dean was glad to report that the Society had agreed to assist with the cost of the Nave Military Knights seats which, when made, would complete the Nave furnishings started some years ago. At long last, too, it seemed that the Nave lighting problem was being solved, and the Dean explained the system now being installed — outside lights beaming through the clerestories, with diffused lights at lower levels from wall boxes. These were all



major items and the cost of some of the work was not reflected in the published accounts which were to 30th September, 1978 — these bills had been paid later. Other major work which he hoped would be undertaken by the Society was the repairing of the Nave floor and, perhaps, the Quire, which was now becoming an urgent matter, due to the wear on the floor caused by the constant tramping of millions of feet of tourists! The Dean stressed how truly grateful the Chapter was for all this help.

He went on to say that the Society helped in ways quite independent of money raising. The work of the Voluntary Stewards was invaluable and he invited anyone interested to communicate with Miss Rolinson. The Information Desk was a major success, as was the help given for Special Tours and at the Book Stall.

The Dean also stressed the very high standard of the concerts arranged under the Chairmanship of Christopher Robinson. Again, the Friends' Office undertook the considerable administrative work—especially Laura Taylor and Brenda Bartovsky.

Finally, the Dean thanked the Society's Secretariat at Curfew Tower for their untiring work. Increased membership was really essential and he endorsed wholeheartedly the Secretary's appeal for a continued membership drive.

There being no further business, the meeting closed at 3.15 p.m.

## LIST OF NEW MEMBERS 1978-1979

### *Friends of St George's*

- |                                      |                                  |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| † Alexander, Miss E. R.              | Carrington, W. O.                |
| Allen, M. D.                         | † Chambers, R. C.                |
| Ansell, M/S, B.                      | Champion, D.                     |
| Archer, R. G., L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.) | Champion, Mrs. W.                |
| Archer, Mrs. K. A.                   | Chaplin, E. K.                   |
| † Armstrong, M. J. L.                | Cheshyre, D. H. B., M.A., F.S.A. |
| * Ballance, W. M. V.                 | Clarke, O. E.                    |
| Ballance, Mrs. J.                    | Coffin, Dr. S., F.F., A.R.C.S.   |
| Balshaw, Mrs. A. J.                  | Cooper, Miss F. C.               |
| Barrett, A. D.                       | Cove, C.                         |
| Barrett, Mrs. A. D.                  | Cove, Mrs. M.                    |
| Bartovsky, W. A.                     | Craddock, H. N.                  |
| Bartovsky, Mrs. N. E.                | Critchley, T.                    |
| Bartram, Miss D. E.                  | Critchley, Mrs. M.               |
| † Batham, P. L.                      | Davies, A.                       |
| Bayley, G. V.                        | Davies, Mrs. E. M.               |
| Bayley, Mrs. B.                      | † Davies, Dr. B. S.              |
| † Berio, Mrs M. P.                   | Davis, Mrs. F. E. M.             |
| Best, Miss S.                        | Demko, M/S, N. A.                |
| Blight, J. H.                        | Drage, Mrs. P. V.                |
| Bongiarno, Mrs. E.                   | † Dugan, Mrs. E. I.              |
| Bosher, Miss E. E.                   | † Duke, Miss D. E.               |
| Bradbury, B.                         | † Dyson, J. B.                   |
| Brattebrekke, Miss K.                | † Dyson, Mrs. B.                 |
| Brien, Mrs. U. E.                    | Edwards, Mrs. K. F.              |
| Bromham, Mrs. R.                     | Edwards, S. B.                   |
| Brown, The Revd. Canon G.            | Emmerson, Miss T.                |
| Brown, Mrs. J. O.                    | † Everest, Miss M.               |
| † Brown, Mrs. K. L.                  | Farrow, Miss K. W.               |
| * Buley, C. G.                       | † Few, Mrs. D. F.                |
| * Burgess, The Revd. Canon D. J.     | † Fitzjohn, J. F.                |
| Burns, A. F.                         | † Fone, Mrs. J.                  |
| Burns, Mrs B. E.                     | † Ford, Mrs. A. P.               |
| Calvert, J. P.                       | † Ford, F. F.                    |
| † Campbell, Mrs. V.                  | Fosse, Miss W.                   |
|                                      | Freke, Miss S. D.                |

- Gatward, D. A.  
 Gillespie, Dr. E. H., F.R.C., PATH.  
 Gillespie, Mrs. M. B.  
 †Graham-Wood, D., T.D.  
 Gratwick, Mrs. E. V.  
 †Green, Dr. M. W.  
 Greenmon, Mrs. B. I.  
 †Gurney, S. E.  
 Guy, N. C.  
 Guy, Mrs. J. M.  
 Hacker, Mrs. D. J.  
 Hacker, Miss W.  
 Harris, G. H.  
 Harris, Mrs. E. J.  
 Harris, Miss O. D.  
 Harrop, Mrs. L.  
 Harper-Jones, Mrs. J. A. M.  
 Hartley, Mrs. D. E.  
 Hasselgard-Rowe, Mrs. A.  
 Hawkins, Mrs. B. V.  
 \*Hawksworth, G. F.  
 Hawksworth, Mrs. J. A.  
 Haydon, Mrs. D. M.  
 Hayman, P. I.  
 †Heilgers, F. G.  
 Henniker-Gotley, H. W.  
 †Heron, Mrs. C.  
 †Hernaman, Mrs. G.  
 †Hill, R. H.  
 Hillyer, K., J.P.  
 Horne, Mrs. V. M.  
 Houston, M. I.  
 †Hucker, R. J.  
 Hughes, Mrs. D. R.  
 †Jackson, Miss A.  
 Joberns, G. L.  
 Joberns, Mrs. G. L.  
 \*Johnson, Mrs. C.  
 Johnson, Mrs. F.  
 Jonas, S. L.  
 Jones, M. G.  
 †Kayley, Major G. E.  
 †Kent, Lt.-Col., B.  
 †Kent, Mrs. C.  
 Kew, Miss R.  
 Keighley, F.  
 Keighley, Mrs. M.  
 Kiddle, Miss M.  
 †Kidner, Miss K. D.  
 King, D. R.  
 †Kreamer, Mrs. P.  
 Lagergren, Miss B.  
 Legge-Bourke, Lady  
 Levick, Mrs. M. I.  
 Lingren, Miss M.  
 †Lissant, Mrs. C.  
 Lloyd-Davies, Capt. C. F. J., D.S.O., D.S.C.,  
 R.N.  
 Lovejoy, R. J.  
 †Luff, Mrs. J.  
 Lunn, Dr. J. A.  
 †Macdonald, Mrs. R.  
 †McDonald, K.  
 †McDonald, Mrs. M.  
 McDowell, Mrs. M. V.  
 \*Mackie, Miss M. A.  
 †Mackintosh, K. J.  
 Mann, The Rt. Revd., M.A.  
 Mann, Mrs. J. J.  
 Marchant, H.  
 Marchant, Mrs. S.  
 Maynard, Miss E.  
 Maynard, The Rev. R.  
 Meara, Miss E. A.  
 Melling, Miss J. S.  
 Mould, B. J.  
 Munn, Mrs. M.  
 †Murray, D.  
 Nation, Mrs. B. E.  
 †Newman, Rev. M.  
 Nordenskjold, Miss H.  
 Norman, C. R.  
 Norris, I. P., J.P.  
 Norris, Mrs. K. B.  
 †Nugent, Dr. M. B.  
 †Oatey, Mrs. B. A.  
 Oliver, R. T.  
 O'Reilly, Miss S. P.  
 †Orr, Miss K. K.  
 †O'Toole, J. F. L.  
 \*Overton, Major J. F. A.  
 Pack, Mrs. A. A.  
 †Palmer, W. J., C.B.E.  
 Parker, N., G.C.D.D., G.C.C.Y., G.C.A.  
 Parry, A. J.  
 †Parry, Mrs. M.  
 Passey, Mrs. B.  
 Paulsson, G.  
 Pawley, O. J.  
 †Peirson, Mrs. P.  
 †Perrett, J. D.  
 †Perrett, Mrs. P. J.  
 Petty, Miss M.  
 Phillips, Mrs. L. M.  
 Pierce, Mrs. W. E.  
 Platt, S., M.B.E.  
 Platt, Mrs. D., M.A.  
 Porter, B.  
 Porter, Mrs. M.  
 †Poulter, K. J.  
 †Powell-Hyde, Mrs. D. L.  
 †Power, J. N., F.R.A.S.  
 †Rawkins, Miss E., M.B.E.  
 Rees, Mrs. B.  
 †Rice, Mrs. H. S.  
 Richards, W. T.  
 Rickard, P. B.A. (Oxon)  
 Rimmer, Mrs. A. M.  
 Roberts, Mrs. F. M.  
 Roberts, H. H.  
 Roberts, Mrs. M. A.  
 Roberts, Miss J. M.  
 †Robertson, Lady Joan  
 Rochford, T.  
 †Rogers, Mrs. B. B., B.A., M.I.L.  
 †Roxburghe-Jarvis, R. M. C. M.  
 Rummey, Major C. W.  
 Russell, Miss V.



- Ryle, G. D.  
Sales, D. W.  
† Sammons, Mrs. S. A.  
Savage, Mrs. L.  
Schaettie, Mrs. H. J.  
Schau, Miss Unni  
† Scrase, T. H.  
Scurrall, D. G.  
† Seath, Mrs. C. M.  
† Seear, F. T.  
Sendowski, Miss P.  
Smith, Miss B. B.  
Soley, G. R.  
\* Squarey, S., T.D.  
† Stevenson, B. J.  
Stroud, Mrs. E.  
† Summers, Mrs. E. E.  
Sutton, Miss J. T.  
Swain, C. T.  
Symons, Mrs. B. A.  
† Thompson, G. C.  
† Thompson, Mrs. L. S.  
† Thompson, Major W. L., M.V.O., M.B.E., D.C.M.  
† Thompson, Mrs. W. S.  
Thorsson, Miss M. L.  
Tinner, Miss B.  
Townend, J. R.  
† Tyler, Brigadier A. C., C.B.E., M.C.  
† Tyler, Mrs. S. M.  
Tweedie, Miss M. I.  
Van Der Noot, Major G. E. F.  
Van Der Noot, The Hon Mrs. B. M.  
\* Vasey, K. A.  
Vasey, Mrs. K. A.  
Vroeg, C. P., M.A., B.(Hon.)  
Wade, Mrs. C. J.  
\* Waldram, G. N., M.V.O.  
† Waldram, Mrs. J. H.  
Walker, Miss K.  
Waters, Dr. M. R.  
† Webster, Dr. K. C.  
† Webster, Mrs. O.  
† West-Russell, Miss L.  
Wetherill, D.  
Wetherill, Mrs. B.  
† Whiteley, N., M.Ed.  
† Whiteley, Mrs. M., M.Ed.  
Whitfield, Mrs. D.  
† Wild, S., C.B.E.  
Wilkinson, A. H., C.Eng.M.I., Mech.E.  
† Willett, Mrs. J. N.  
Williams, Mrs. M. E.  
Williams, P. W.  
Woelfell, F. A.  
† Woods, R.  
† Woods, E.  
† Woods, Miss E.  
† Woolveridge, Mrs. J. M.  
Zachariassen, Miss E.  
† Zaniewicki, Count J.

### *Descendants of the Knights of the Garter*

- † Charteris of Amisfield, Lt.-Col., The Lord, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., O.B.E., Q.S.O.  
† Coates, Mrs. M. B.  
Danvers, Miss V. E.  
† Fagan, R. B. F.  
† Gurney, Mrs. A. V.  
† Hawkins, Mrs. P. C.  
† Hind, E. W.  
† Hughes-Reckitt, J. B.  
† Johnson, Mrs. P. M.  
† Nickalls, Miss E. S.  
Rhodes-Stampa, S.  
Rhodes-Stampa, Miss D.  
Stapylton-Thorley, Miss J.  
† Williams, Captain G. P., M.A.  
† Williams, R. G. P. W.  
† Williams, Miss A. G. W.  
† Williams, Miss Z. G. W.

### *Group Members*

- Ladybird Books Ltd.  
Oxirane Europe Incorporated  
Plymstock P.C.C.  
Shalbourne P.C.C.  
Shiplake with Dunsden P.C.C.

### *Overseas Members*

#### *American Friends*

- † Anton, P.  
Beck, Mrs. C. H.  
Beckwith, Mrs. V. V.  
Burke, Mrs. D. R.  
Coe, Mrs. S. G.  
Dorse, Mrs. H. M.  
Folk, F. H.  
Goldston, D. N.  
Gostine, Dr. E.  
Kalil, Dr. R.  
Lorenze, Mrs. M. E.  
Maza, B. A.  
Muzzey, E. J.  
Muzzey, Mrs. H.  
Recker, Mrs. M.  
† Richman, C. G.  
† Richman, Mrs. C. G.  
Ruemmele, H. W.  
St. Charles, T. A.  
Stevens, F. J.  
Swift, J.  
Tenos, J. E.  
Tenos, Mrs. M. A. S.

#### *American Descendants*

- † Barnes, J. H.
- † Beckwith, W. S.
- † Brown, Mrs. N. E. C.
- † Clark, Mrs. B. B.
- Coe, Miss S. E.
- † Fiore, Mrs. J. De Wolf
- † Fiore, Miss J. De Wolf
- † Fiore, R. N.
- † Fling, Mrs. G. G.
- † Folkman, Dr. D. H.
- † Gary, Mrs. J. D.
- † Lupfer, M. S.
- † Marshall, A. W.
- † Marshall, A. W., Jr.
- † Mederer, Mrs. H. P.
- † Pabst, Dr. J. S.
- † Ramage, Dr. R. C.
- † Roth, Mrs. E. F.
- † Schley, J. F.
- † Simon, Dr. J. F.
- † Throop, M. A.
- † Turner, Mrs. M. T.
- † Tuten, Mrs. A. D.
- † Vaughn, Miss P. A.

#### *Australian Friends*

- Annand, Mrs. G. G.
- Annand, Peter
- Ballard, C. B., A.F.A.I.A.
- † Bovill, Mrs. H.
- † Busby, A.
- † Dye, G. E., F.R.S.A.
- † Elliott, Mrs. U. M.
- Hancock, M. R. M.
- † Henniker Heaton, K.
- Horn, Mrs. A. M.
- Howe, A. F.
- † Jenkyn, Mrs. A. L.
- Lowis, N. J.
- † Maskell, E. R.
- Stegeman, Revd. W. C.
- † Stephens, Mrs. M. M.

#### *Australian Descendants*

- Clifton, P. H.
- Clifton, G. P.
- † Macgowan, Miss A. E.

#### *British Virgin Islands*

- † Jackson, The Revd. Anath

#### *Canada*

- Crouch, A. C.
- Hing, A. C. L. Q.
- † Hinton, Mrs. B. M.
- Hopkins, Mrs. V.
- Moore, K. V., U.E.
- Tetrault, D. T.

#### *France*

- Suire, J. P.

#### *Germany*

- Bowering, Dr. R.
- Speetzen, Dr. R.

#### *Indonesia*

- Bennett, J. E. H., L.D., F.T.I., F.S.D.C.,  
  A.M.C.T., M.B.I.M.

#### *Italy*

- † Vitetti, Count Ernesto (Descendant)

#### *Japan*

- † Okazaki, K.

#### *New Zealand*

- Green, Professor G. H., M.D., F.R.C.O.G.

#### *Switzerland*

- Hodel, A.

### *Now Life Members*

- Barry, Mrs. W. (Australia)
- Buck, Mrs. C.
- Busby, Mrs. R. L. (America)
- Eastman, The Revd. Canon D. I. T.
- Eastman, Miss R.
- Gilbert-Robinson, Miss J. E.
- Harrison, Mrs. M. D.
- Malden, Mrs. E. C.

- Morton, D. J.
- Morton, Mrs. D. J.
- Nickalls, Mrs. B. R. (Descendant)
- Packe, A. (Descendant)
- Sinor, Mrs. M. F.
- Sutton, Mrs. K. C. (Australia)
- Tye, R.

### *Corrections (from 1977-78 Report)*

- Laidlaw, J. G. (Canada)
- † Elworthy, Wing Commander, The Hon T.  
  C. (Descendant)

- St. Leger, Mrs. M. F. (Descendant)  
  (Germany)

† Life members

\* Subscribers under seven-year covenant



# 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  
Sir Paul Hasluck  
The Lord Rhodes  
The Lord Cobbold  
Sir Edmund Bacon  
—  
Hirohito, Emperor of Japan  
Olaf V, King of Norway  
Baudouin, King of the  
Belgians  
Margrethe, Queen of Denmark  
Juliana, Queen of the  
Netherlands  
—

### *South Side*

The Lord Shackleton  
Sir Harold Wilson  
The Earl of Cromer  
The Earl of Longford  
—  
The Viscount Amory  
The Lord Trevelyan  
The Lord Hunt  
The Duke of Grafton  
—  
The Duke of Beaufort  
Sir Cennydd Traherne  
The Marquess of Abergavenny  
—  
Leopold, ex-King of the  
Belgians  
—  
Jean, Grand Duke of  
Luxemburg  
—

The Queen Mother  
The Prince of Wales

H.M. The Queen  
The Duke of Edinburgh

## SCREEN

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

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

## GENERAL FUND

For the year ended 30th September, 1979

Year ended 30th September, 1978			£	£
		<b>Income:</b>		
6,217		Subscriptions		6,153
790		Add: Income Tax Recoverable in respect of Covenanted Subscriptions		584
				6,737
7,007		Excess of Income on Friend's Weekend		77
62		Dividends, Interest and Tax Recoverable		10,973
6,543		Received under Deed of Covenant from F.S.G. (Anniversary Sales) Limited for the year ended 30th September, 1978		
		and Tax Recovered		945
1,731		Donations and Gifts		1,283
1,281				20,015
16,624				
		<b>Office and Similar Expenses:</b>		
933		Assistant Secretary and Other Salaries		471
648		Miscellaneous Expenses and Clerical Assistance		1,330
369		Postages and Telephone		407
1,960		Cost of Annual Report, including Postage		2,206
379		Printing and Stationery		541
112		Expenses of Annual General Meeting		151
184		Hire of Stand for Garter Day		230
390		Cost of Redecorating Office Accommodation		
		Presentations on Retirement		194
		China		120
		Auditor's Honorarium		172
5,137	162			5,822
11,487				14,193
4,458 (D'cse)		<b>Net Increase in Value of Investments</b>		1,066
7,029				15,259
		Transfer from Capital Fund being proportion of Life Membership		
		Fees attributable to Quincentenary Appeal Fund	10,000	
		Transfer from Quincentenary Appeal Fund	1,830	11,830
7,029				27,089
75,668		<b>Balance of Accumulated Fund at 30th September, 1978</b>		74,453
82,697				101,542
		<b>Restoration and Similar Expenses:</b>		
		Contribution towards Cost of Stonemason		1,800
		Nave and Vault Lighting		2,024
		Nave Choir Stalls		11,865
		Vestry Renovations including Heating Floor, Cupboards and Fittings		11,335
		Military Knight Stalls		5,293
8,244		Prayer Books		1,800
				34,117
£74,453		<b>Total of Accumulated Fund at 30th September, 1979</b>		£67,425

**At 30th September, 1979 the General Fund consisted of:**

Year ended 30th September, 1978				
		<b>Quoted Investments at Market Value:</b>		
49,468		Fixed Interest Stocks	49,607	
53,925	4,457	Ordinary Stocks and Shares	5,384	54,991
		<b>Balance with Barclays Bank Limited:</b>		
	5,073	Current Account	2,710	
11,310	6,237	Deposit Account	3,000	5,710
				61
64		Cash in Hand		
	790	<b>Amounts Owning to The Society for:</b>		
	8,526	Income Tax deducted from Dividends	2,390	
9,316		Loan to F.S.G. (Anniversary Sales) Limited	4,526	6,916
74,615				67,678
162		Less: Sundry Creditors		253
£74,453				£67,425



## CAPITAL FUND

### For the year ended 30th September, 1979

Year ended  
30th September, 1978  
44,191

44,191  
4,321

6,242  
1,405

156  
50,073  
1,073

£51,146

<b>Total of Accumulated Fund to 30th September, 1978</b>		51,146
<i>Less:</i> Transfer to General Fund being proportion of Life Membership Fees attributable to Quincentenary Appeal		10,000
		41,146
<i>Add:</i> Life Membership Fees and Donations Received		4,448
Profit on Sale of "The Romance of St George's Chapel"		
Sales		4,658
<i>Less:</i> Printing Costs		3,513
		1,145
Profit on sale of "Book of Photographs of St George's Chapel"		
Sales		113
<i>Less:</i> Printing Costs		187
		(74)
<b>Net Increase in Value of Investments</b>		46,665
		326
<b>Total of Accumulated Fund at 30th September, 1979</b>		£46,991

### At 30th September, 1979 the Capital Fund consisted of:

23,634	<b>Quoted Investments at Market Value</b>		23,960
	<b>Balance with Barclays Bank Limited</b>		
12,861	Deposit Account	7,780	
22,861	10,000 Special Deposit Account	10,000	17,780
	<b>Debtor — Final payment from Liquidator of Grasshopper Property Unit Trust</b>		
87	<b>Unsold Copies (At Cost)</b>		
	"The Romance of St George's Chapel"		
4,651	3,238	4,275	
	1,326	1,139	5,414
51,146	<b>Less: Sundry Creditor</b>		47,154
			163
£51,146			£46,991

*Note:* Under the Constitutional Rules 90% of the Fees received from New Life Members not made for a special purpose (Rule D9 iii) can be transferred to the General Fund. There were 148 new Life Members this year making a contribution of £25 each.

## APPEAL FUND

### For the year ended 30th September, 1979

13,148	<b>Total of Appeal Fund to 30th September, 1978</b>		4,575
329	<i>Add:</i> Bank Deposit Interest		100
351	Donations		
13,828			4,675
	<i>Less:</i> Cost of Cleaning and Repairing Chapel Stonework		
9,253	West Window	2,203	
		642	2,845
4,575	Transfer to General Fund		1,830
			1,830
£4,575	<b>Total of Appeal Fund at 30th September, 1979</b>		Nil

## 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 of the General Fund and of the Appeal Fund for the year ended 30th September, 1979 from the books etc. and certify that they are in accordance therewith.

Clifford's Inn,  
Fetter Lane,  
London EC4A 1DJ.  
23rd October, 1979

J. D. SPOFFORTH  
Chartered Accountant  
Honorary Auditor

# F.S.G (ANNIVERSARY SALES) LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET 30th September, 1979

Year ended  
30th September, 1978

£	£		£	£
7,643		<b>Current Assets:</b>		
		Stocks at cost		5,028
	769	Due by Bankers—Barclays Bank Ltd		
	973	Current Accounts—General Account	1,412	
1,922	180	—Quincentenary Account		
		Deposit Account	229	1,641
21		Cash in Hand		5
9,586				6,674
	162	<b>Less: Current Liabilities</b>		
8,688	8,526	Sundry Creditors	173	
		Loan from The Society of the Friends of St. George's	4,526	4,699
898				1,975
50		<b>Formation Expenses</b>		50
£948				£2,025
Issued and		Issued and		
Fully Paid Authorised		Authorised Fully Paid		
3	£100	<b>Share Capital</b>		
		Shares of £1 each	£100	3
		<b>Profit and Loss Account</b>		
1,731		Balance at 30th September, 1978		945
		Less: Paid under Deed of Covenant to the Society of the Friends		
	1,143	of St. George's	633	
1,731	588	Taxation	312	945
945	945	Add: Net Profit for the Year payable under Deed of Covenant to the Society of the Friends of St. George's	2,022	2,022
		E. F. GROVE		
		T. W. TAYLOR	Directors	
£948				£2,025

## Report of the Auditors to the Members of F.S.G. (Anniversary Sales) Limited

We have examined the Accounts set out on Pages 1 and 2. These have been prepared under the historical cost convention. In our opinion the Accounts give, under the accounting convention stated above, a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at 30th September, 1979 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, 24th October, 1979.

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

### For the year ended 30th September, 1979

Year ended		Sales	Cost	Profit/(Loss)
30/9/1978				
265	Christmas and Greetings Cards	2,052	1,575	477
2,234	Leaflets	3,879	1,348	2,531
(98)	Badges	69	(78)	147
2,401		£6,000	2,845	3,155
121	Bank Deposit Interest			49
(1,395)	Gift—Being transfer of Models and Badges to Dean and Canons of Windsor, less Sales			(989)
1,127				2,215
	20 Less: Sundry Expenses		20	
182	162 Auditors Remuneration		173	193
£945	<b>Net Profit for the Year—carried to Balance Sheet</b>			£2,022



## 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 Aeaey.  
New carpeting for Military Knights' Stalls.  
Cleaning Galilee Porch.  
Provision of Roundels in the Horseshoe Cloister and in Deanery C ourtyard.  
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.  
Experimental lighting in Nave.  
Cleaning and restoration of external stonework, and of interior of west window.  
Renovation and refurbishing of the Vestry.  
Additional Nave furniture.

## 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 Secretary for the time being of the said Society shall be a good and sufficient discharge to my Executor in respect of such legacy.

## SUGGESTED FORM OF CODICIL WHEN A WILL HAS ALREADY BEEN MADE

I .....  
DECLARE this to be a Codicil to my last Will dated

the ..... day of ..... 19.....  
I give to the Friends of St. George's for the general purposes of the Society the sum of £..... and I declare that the receipt of the Treasurer or Secretary of the Society for the time being shall be a good discharge to my Executors.

In all other respects I confirm the terms of my said Will.  
In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this ..... day of ..... 19.....

Signed by the Testator in the presence of us, both present at the same time who at his request and in his presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto set our names as witnesses.

.....  
Signature of Testator  
.....  
.....

Signatures of two witnesses present together with the testator, not being interested parties under the Codicil/Will, who should sign in the presence of the testator both being present at the same time and in addition stating their address and occupation.



## APPLICATION FORM FOR MEMBERSHIP

I wish to join as "Descendant" and to pay Life Membership of £25

Overseas:  
\$100/

"Friend" Annual Subscription of £ ..... \$10  
(not less than £2) (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 70p. (An authentic and well-illustrated history of the Chapel and  
the Order of the Garter.)

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

The Curfew Tower,  
Windsor Castle,  
Windsor SL4 1NJ

Signature .....  
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

---

### **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

IN THE PRESENCE OF

Name

Address

(Signature)

Occupation

\*Insert the amount of subscription actually paid.



## Special Tours of St George's Chapel in Windsor Castle

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Conducted tours, with commentary, called 'Special Tours', are available for visitors to St George's Chapel in Windsor Castle during the period from June 1st through to September 30th on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11.15 am and 2.15 pm.

**CANCELLATION.** The Dean and Canons must reserve the right to cancel Special Tours without notice. This is because the Chapel is part of a private foundation and is used, apart from normal services, for many purposes including baptisms, confirmations, funerals, concerts etc. (Note: the Chapel is always closed on the Saturday in June before Garter Day. Un-scheduled cancellations during the 1977 tour season—none; 1978—two)

**INFORMATION.** The availability of Special Tours on particular dates can be obtained by telephoning the Chapter Clerk's office, telephone number Windsor 65538, during normal office hours only: 9.30 am to 5.00 pm Monday to Friday. (Or by writing in good time.)

**THE CONDUCTED TOURS.** Special Tour parties are limited to 12 people per tour because of the size of the Chapel and the special attention given to visitors, who are taken to places in the Chapel and Precincts not open to the general public. These include both the Dean's Chapel (originally the vestry of the first chapel of the Garter Knights) and the Rutland Chantry which contains the tomb of Lord & Lady Roos and Beryl Dean's five large modern embroidery panels. The tour lasts for 1½ hours. Opportunities to sit down *en route* occur at intervals. Wheelchairs cannot be taken to every point on the Special Tour.

**SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS.** Larger numbers of visitors may participate in the Special Tours by arrangement. Applications may also be made for dates outside those quoted. Write to: The Chapter Clerk,

St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, Windsor, Berks. SL4 1NJ.

**CHARGES.** The Special Tour charge is £1.50 for adults. The charge for Pensioners and children between the ages of 5 and 16 years is 75 pence. Tickets are sold only at the small shop near the South Door of the Chapel and reservations cannot be made in advance.

## Special Tours of St George's Chapel in Windsor Castle

Conducted tours with commentary, called "Special Tours," are available for visitors to St George's Chapel in Windsor Castle during the period from June 1st through to September 30th on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11.15 am and 2.15 pm.

**CANCELLATION.** The Dean and Canon must reserve the right to cancel Special Tours without notice. This is because the Chapel is part of a private foundation and is used, apart from normal services, for many purposes including baptisms, confirmations, funerals, concerts etc. (Note: the Chapel is always closed on the Saturday in June before Garter Day). Unscheduled cancellations during the 1977 tour season—except 1978—two.

**INFORMATION.** The availability of Special Tours at particular dates can be obtained by telephoning the Chapter Clerk's office, telephone number 01753 62538, during normal office hours only: 9.30 am to 5.00 pm Monday to Friday. (Or by writing in good time).

**THE CONDUCTED TOURS.** Special Tours are limited to 15 people per tour because of the size of the Chapel and the special attention given to visitors who are taken to places in the Chapel and Precincts not open to the general public. These include both the Dean's Chapel (originally the centre of the first chapel of the Garter Knights) and the Round Church which contains the tomb of Lord & Lady Ross and Beryl Dean's famous modern embroidery panels. The tour lasts for 45 minutes. Opportunities to sit down to lunch occur at intervals. *Weathering cannot be taken*

into account on the Special Tours.

**SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS.** Larger numbers of visitors may participate in the Special Tours by arrangement. Applications may also be made for dates outside those quoted. Write to: The Chapter Clerk.

St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, Windsor, Berks, SL1 1JY.

**CHARGES.** The Special Tour charge is £1.50 for adults. The charge for children and children between the ages of 5 and 10 years is 75 pence. Tickets are sold only at the small shop near the South Door of the Chapel and reservations cannot be made in advance.



*Friends and Descendants Weekend at St George's House  
Windsor Castle*

*Friday, 24th August—Sunday, 26th August, 1979*

It has again been possible to arrange a Residential Weekend for our members. Similar weekends in the last five years have proved outstandingly successful—our guests from both the United Kingdom and Overseas have had the rare opportunity to meet and live within the walls of Windsor Castle at St George's House to enjoy a programme of events and talks which are quite unique and impossible to repeat except during this particular Weekend.

The Weekend will start with a sherry party and reception on the Friday evening to meet local Friends and Descendants.

The problem is, of course, that of numbers. The accommodation at St George's House is limited—12 single rooms and nine rooms which contain twin beds. This means that 30 people can be accommodated if nine are prepared to share, or only 21 if all want single rooms. Catering costs have perforce increased since last year, and the daily rate will be £25.00 per person—this includes all meals, gratuities, etc., and wine at dinner. It would be quite impossible to offer such terms if so much skilled voluntary help was not so freely given.

Attached is a *pro forma* application. As it is anticipated that this very special opportunity will be quickly accepted, we shall deal with applications in rotation and as they are received. It is realised that Overseas members will wish to plan their itineraries, and letters of acceptance will be sent as soon as firm bookings are received.

T. W. TAYLOR,  
*Honorary Secretary.*

the Report.

Yours sincerely,

*T. W. Taylor.*

*Honorary Secretary.*

# Friends and Neighbours Weekend at St George's House

at Whitcombe Castle, Whitcombe, Wiltshire

Friday 23rd August - Sunday 25th August 1979

It has again been possible to arrange a Residential Weekend for our

members. Similar weekends in the last five years have proved enormously successful - our guests from both the United Kingdom and Overseas have had the rare opportunity to meet and live within the walls of Whitcombe Castle at St George's House to enjoy a programme of activities and talks which are quite unique and impossible to repeat except during this particular Weekend.

The Weekend will start with a short party and reception on the Friday evening in the local Friends and Neighbours

The problem is, of course, that of numbers. The accommodation at St George's House is limited - 12 single rooms and nine rooms which contain twin beds. This means that 30 people can be accommodated. It was our intention to share as many of the rooms as possible. Current costs have therefore increased since last year, and the daily rate will be £17.00 per person - this includes all meals, entertainment, etc., and wine at dinner. It would be quite impossible to offer each person so much skilled voluntary help as we do in the past.

Attached is a pro-forma application. As it is anticipated that this very special opportunity will be quickly snapped, we shall deal with applications in rotation and as they are received. It is realised that Overseas members will wish to plan their holidays and letters of acceptance will be sent as soon as firm bookings are received.

T. W. TAYLOR

Honorary Secretary



To: The Honorary Secretary,  
The Friends of St George's and Descendants of the  
Knights of the Garter,  
Curfew Tower,  
Windsor Castle,  
Windsor SL4 INJ, England.

**Friends and Descendants Weekend 1979**

I wish to apply for a single/double room for the period from Friday evening, 24th August, 1979 to Sunday afternoon, 26th August 1979, at the daily rate of £25.00 per person (£50.00 in total).

In the event of over-application, I am willing/unwilling to share a room.

My cheque for £..... is enclosed/will be forwarded on acceptance.

Please amend as necessary.

Signed.....

Full name(s) and  
address, please, in  
BLOCK CAPITALS .....

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Date.....

the Report.

Yours sincerely,

*G. W. Taylor.*

Honorary Secretary.

For The Honorary Secretary

The Friends of St George's and Descendants of the

English in the German

Embassy, London

Windsor Castle

Windsor, SL4 1NT, England

**Friends and Descendants Meeting 1979**

I wish to apply for a single double room for the period from Friday evening 14th August 1979 to Sunday afternoon 16th August 1979. The daily rate of £15.00 per person (£30.00 in total).

In the event of over-booking, I am willing to pay to share a room.

My cheque for £30.00 is enclosed which will be forwarded on receipt of your confirmation.

Please return to me at the above address.

Signed

Paul Barrett and

Address please to

BLACK CAPITALS

Date



FEBRUARY, 1979.

THE CURFEW TOWER,  
WINDSOR CASTLE.

THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF ST GEORGE'S AND



Committee to promote further concerts in 1979. A heavy demand for seats is anticipated and members are advised to use the booking form enclosed with the Report.

Yours sincerely,

*J. W. Taylor.*

Honorary Secretary.

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### **The Great West Window**

This window is said to be the third largest in England and measures approximately 38ft in height and 29ft in width. It contains 80 lights, 62 of which date from the years between 1503 and 1509. After the Restoration the window was found to have deteriorated and by a Chapter Order of 1767 it was repaired with glass from other parts of the Chapel as well as some figures brought from elsewhere. At the time of the 1920-1930 restoration all the figures were put in a definite order. They represent warrior saints, popes, archbishops and bishops of many centuries. The most interesting figure, however, is neither king nor saint, but a workman holding a chisel and hammer, in the lowest corner light on the north. He was probably the great master mason and architect, William Vertue, responsible for much of the building of the Nave as well as the Choir vault. 12 of the lights, together with the bordering of all 80 were the work of Willement in 1842. (See: *Romance of St. George's Chapel*)



FEBRUARY, 1979.

THE CURFEW TOWER,  
WINDSOR CASTLE.

THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF ST GEORGE'S AND

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

Order for Christmas cards to be sent to :

The Curfew Tower,  
Windsor Castle,  
Windsor, Berks SL4 1NJ

Please supply.....cards with  
envelopes at 14p each, including packing and  
postage.

Cheque for £.....enclosed herewith.

NAME .....  
(BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE)

ADDRESS.....  
.....  
.....

Committee to promote further concerts in 1979. A heavy demand for seats is anticipated and members are advised to use the booking form enclosed with the Report.

Yours sincerely,

*J. W. Taylor.*

Honorary Secretary.

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FEBRUARY, 1979.

THE CURFEW TOWER,  
WINDSOR CASTLE.

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

Dear Member,

**ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING**

This will be held in the Nave of St George's Chapel at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday, 28th April, 1979. Members may bring their friends, but the latter must not vote on any issue.

Will Friends and Descendants please wear their membership badges.

The Agenda is set out on the reverse, and anyone wishing to give notice of any motion to be submitted to the A.G.M. should send it to me in writing, together with the name of the seconder, not later than 2nd April, 1979.

Members wearing their badges, will be welcome in the Moat Garden as Sir John Grandy's personal guests, after the meeting, and it is hoped to allow a little more time for members to look round the Chapel after Evensong.

By kind permission of the Chapter a display of some of the Plate will be on view, as will the Beryl Dean Embroideries. The Chapel Bookstall will also be open for our members.

Festival Evensong will begin at 5 p.m. and will take place in the Nave so that all our members can be together.

**TEAS**

By kind permission of the Chapter and the Warden of St George's House, teas will be served in the Dean's Cloister, the Chapter Library, and St George's House from approximately 3.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Admission to tea will be by ticket only and applications, accompanied by payment of 40p per head, together with a stamped addressed envelope, must reach this office by Monday, 9th April.

**CAR PARKING**

It is regretted that, in the interests of security, car parking within the Castle will not be possible this year. There are, however, a number of public car parks within easy reach of the Castle—River Street, Victoria Street, Goswell Road, and Arthur Road.

**GARTER CEREMONY**

This will be held on Monday, 18th June, 1979. The Society has no say in either the number or location of the seats in the Chapel allotted to it. The success of our previous years' experiment of the Stand seating 120 people on the South side of the Chapel and overlooking the Chapter Lawns has prompted the Management Committee to repeat it again this year, despite increased costs. The Stand is primarily for our older members. Tickets for the Chapel, Stand and Chapter Lawns are issued to members only on the basis of one ticket per member, as allocation permits. In the event of over-application, a ballot will take place.

Applications, *with stamped addressed envelope* (5 in. x 4 in.) should state whether tickets are preferred for inside the Chapel, the Stand, or the Chapter Lawns, and must be received by Monday, 23rd April, 1979. Those without stamped addressed envelopes cannot be considered. It is regretted that applications cannot be acknowledged. Tickets will be issued in the last week of May.

**CHRISTMAS CARD, 1979**

The Christmas card for 1979 is a very recent colour picture of the West Window. This Window has recently been cleaned and its medieval glory is beautifully shown. A leaflet is enclosed.

**CONCERTS, 1979**

The success of the Chapel concerts since 1975 has encouraged the Music Committee to promote further concerts in 1979. A heavy demand for seats is anticipated and members are advised to use the booking form enclosed with the Report.

Yours sincerely,

*J. W. Taylor.*

*Honorary Secretary.*

## AGENDA

1. Opening Prayer.
2. Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting (circulated in Annual Report).
3. Matters Arising.
4. Annual Report and Accounts.
5. Nominations for election of Management Committee (three vacancies).
6. Appointment of Honorary Officers.
7. The Honorary Secretary's Notes.
8. The Dean's Address.
9. Any other business.



HISTORICAL MONOGRAPHS RELATING TO  
ST GEORGE'S CHAPEL

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

- Vol. 1. *The Knights of the Garter, 1348-1939, with a complete list of the Stall Plates in St George's Chapel*, by the Rev. E. H. Fellowes, C.H., M.V.O., Mus.Doc., together with a supplement, *The Knights of the Garter, 1939-1963*.  
Price £2.50
- Vol. 2. *The Plate of St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle*, by E. Alfred Jones, M.A., F.S.A.  
Price £2.50
- Vol. 3. *Organists and Masters of the Choristers of St George's Chapel in Windsor Castle*, by the Rev. E. H. Fellowes, 2nd Edition.  
Price £4.00
- Vol. 4. *The Military Knights of Windsor, 1352-1944*, by the Rev. E. H. Fellowes.  
Price £2.50
- Vol. 5. *The Vicars or Minor Canons of His Majesty's Free Chapel of St George in Windsor Castle*, by the Rev. E. H. Fellowes.  
Price £2.50
- Vol. 6. *St George's Chapel, Windsor, 1348-1416, A Study in Early Collegiate Administration*, by A. K. B. Roberts, B.A., Ph.D.  
Price £4.00
- Vol. 7. *The Inventories of St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, 1384-1667*, by Maurice F. Bond.  
Price £4.00
- Vol. 8. *Fasti Wyndesoriensis: The Dean and Canons of St George's Chapel*, by the Rev. S. L. Ollard, D.Litt., F.S.A.  
Price £2.50
- Vol. 9. *The Woodwork of the Choir*, by M. R. James, O.M., Litt.D.  
Price £1.50
- Vol. 10. *The Baptism, Marriage and Burial Registers of St George's Chapel, Windsor*, by the Rev. E. H. Fellowes and Elizabeth R. Poyser, M.A., M.Litt.  
Price £4.00
- Vol. 11. *The Manuscripts of St George's Chapel*, by the Rev. J. N. Dalton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., LL.D., F.S.A.  
Price £10.00
- Vol. 12. *The Monuments of St George's Chapel*, by Shelagh M. Bond, M.A., F.R.Hist.S.  
Price £4.00
- Vol. 13. *Windsor Chapter Acts, 1430-1672*, by Maurice and Shelagh Bond.  
Price £5.00
- Vol. 14. *The Musical Manuscripts of St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, Descriptive Catalogue*, by Clifford Mould.  
Price £1.50
- Vol. 15. *The Library of St George's Chapel*, ed. J. Callard, B.A.  
Price £20.00
- Vol. 16. *The Stained Glass of St George's Chapel*, (in preparation).

"The Dean and Canons of Windsor are doing a national service by publishing a series of historical monographs." (*English Historical Review*.)

NOTE: VOLUMES 1-14 IN THE ABOVE SERIES MAY BE PURCHASED BY MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS AND DESCENDANTS FROM OXLEY & SON (WINDSOR) LTD., 2-4 VICTORIA STREET, WINDSOR AND NO. 15 FROM W. S. MANEY & SON LTD., HUDSON ROAD, LEEDS LS9 7DL.

(Postage charges on Vols. 1-5, 8—50p; on Vols. 6, 7, 10, 12 and 13—60p; on Vol. 9—30p; on Vols. 11 and 15—£1.00.).





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OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF ST GEORGE'S  
AND DESCENDANTS OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER  
1969-1979  
(Volume V)

As each Report runs from October of one year to September of the next the references take the form of the last two numerals of each year and the page number: for example '72/73.149' is page 149 of the 1972-1973 *Report*, and for Plates the reference is given as 72/73. Plate I.

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

Entries in the Dean's Letter or *Notes and Comments* relating to the fabric of the Chapel, items of furnishing, matters of historical or practical interest relating to the Chapel, College and Society are indexed under the general heading of *St George's Chapel*.

The following items are not indexed (i), statements of arrivals and departures and deaths of Knights of the Garter, members of the College and others connected with the Chapel mentioned in the Dean's letter or *Notes and Comments*. *Obituaries* published separately have been indexed by name under that general heading (ii), legacies, gifts; (iii), arrangements for Annual General Meetings and Garter Services. (iv), the following recurring lists; Monographs published, Work undertaken by the Friends, the Annual Accounts, Lists of Members, Lists of Vice Presidents, the Society's Officers and Committee members. Beginning with the 1971-1972 *Report* it has been the practice to print the Minutes of the Annual General Meeting in the *Report* but these have not been included in the index.

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