



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



1980-1981



A portrait of King Charles II on glass from the upper chantry of King Edward IV (see page 55).



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VOLUME VI, No. 2
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(One copy free to members annually)*

1980-1981

Patron:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

President:

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

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1979 H.M. QUEEN MARGRETHE OF DENMARK

1937 THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT

1959 THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND

1968 THE VISCOUNT AMORY; THE VISCOUNT DE L'ISLE, V.C.

1969 THE LORD ASHBURTON

1970 THE LORD COBOLD; SIR EDMUND BACON, BART; SIR CENNYDD TRAHERNE

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

1972 THE EARL DROGHEDA; THE LORD RHODES

1974 THE LORD SHACKLETON; THE LORD TREVELYAN; THE MARQUESS OF ABERGAVENNY

1976 THE DUKE OF GRAFTON; SIR HAROLD WILSON

1977 THE EARL OF CROMER; THE LORD ELWORTHY

1979 THE LORD HUNT; SIR PAUL HASLUCK

1980 SIR KEITH HOLYOAKE; FIELD MARSHAL SIR RICHARD HULL

(The dates above are those of nomination or declaration as K.G. Within each year names are in order of seniority within the Order)

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Eton College — THE LORD CHARTERIS OF AMISFIELD, G.C.V.O., G.C.B.

Hon. Genealogist:

SIR ANTHONY WAGNER, K.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.Litt., F.S.A.

Clarenceux King of Arms

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Elected 1979

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LADY JOAN ROBERTSON

Mrs. M. BOUSFIELD

Elected 1980

PETER BEGENT

J. H. READER, M.A.

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Elected 1981

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Note: The arrangement of the Banners of the Knights in the Choir is on page 83.

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
THE DEAN'S LETTER	44
<i>by The Right Reverend Michael A. Mann, Dean of Windsor.</i>	
NOTES AND COMMENTS	45
THE CARE OF A MEDIAEVAL FOUNDATION IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY	52
ST GEORGE'S UNDER THE PURITANS	56
<i>by Raymond South, M.A.</i>	
FEDERICO DA MONTEFELTRO, DUKE OF URBINO, K.G.	65
<i>by Frederick Cosstick</i>	
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING	70
OBITUARIES	73
NEW MEMBERS	75
STATEMENTS OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE	80
BANNERS OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER	83
LIST OF WORK DONE	84
THE HISTORICAL MONOGRAPH SERIES	<i>inside back cover</i>

LIST OF PLATES

FRONTISPIECE: Portrait of King Charles II in the Edward IV Chantry.

PLATES (between pages 64 and 65)

- I Funeral of King Charles I (*Crown Copyright reproduced with permission of the Controller H.M.S.O.*).
- II Christopher Wren, Dean of Windsor, 1635-1658.
- III Bulstrode Whitelock, Constable of the Castle.
- IV Nicholas Lockyer, one of Cromwell's Chaplains.
- V The Management Committee of the Society, June 1981.
- VI The new Nave Altar.
- VII The West Door with work in progress dismantling the old steps.
- VIII Federico da Montefeltro's Garter stall plate.
- IX Federico da Montefeltro, Duke of Urbino, with his son listening to a lecture.

(Plates III-IV and IX are reproduced by gracious permission of Her Majesty The Queen).

THE DEAN'S LETTER

September 1981

My dear Friends,

We now enter our fifty-first year, and there is one thing that is certain in a period of increasing uncertainty, and that is that St George's is going to need the Friends in the coming years more than ever before. Ever since 1945 we have become accustomed to steady growth, both economically and, so far as St George's is concerned, with tourism. So long as the number of tourists increased, we have been able to keep pace with inflation and so keep our heads, economically, above water. 1980 and 1981 may prove to be a watershed, and we can no longer rely either upon economic growth or an increase in tourism to provide us with the basic finance which is required to run and maintain St George's Chapel.

I am constantly surprised to discover how few people realise that St George's Chapel is entirely dependent for its upkeep upon the income provided by tourists, and the help given by the Friends. We receive no support from the Church Commissioners or from the State. The College of St George is an independent foundation, and the Dean and Canons have the responsibility for the maintenance and care of nearly a quarter of Windsor Castle. This is why the support of the Friends is absolutely crucial to our continued existence.

Over the past year the Friends have paid for the re-paving of the floor of the North Quire Aisle, the lighting of the Nave has been almost completed — apart from a few minor adjustments — and the Quire stalls have been completely re-carpeted. You have also presented the Chapel with a beautiful set of Christmas Crib figures. All this is quite apart from the major work of re-building the West Steps of the Chapel, which at the time of writing is in full progress, and which is due to be completed in time for Christmas. We have taken advantage of this reconstruction to allow for the much-needed storage space to be provided under the West Steps. This, in turn, will enable us to remove the unsightly wooden hut in Denton's Commons, in front of the North face of the Chapel.

Our Secretary has written about the Golden Jubilee Service attended by Her Majesty The Queen, which gave us all so much pleasure, and enabled us to render our heartfelt thanks to God. Garter Day took place in glorious weather on 15th June, with Her Royal Highness The Princess of Wales — then Lady Diana Spencer — attending the ceremony for the first time.

During the course of the year we have sadly had to bury two

most distinguished Military Knights of Windsor — Brigadier Ainslie Crook and Colonel Graham Duncombe, who was shortly followed by his widow, Billie. A new Military Knight and his wife arrived in September — Major and Mrs Dickerson.

The Reverend John Davey and his family left us in order that he might take up the living of the Rissingtons in Gloucestershire, and our other Minor Canon, the Reverend Ian Collins, left after sixteen years' outstanding service to the Chapel, for a parish in Newark. They have been replaced by the Reverend and Mrs. Quentin Wilson from Exeter Cathedral, and the Reverend Frank Baker from Tewkesbury. We also said a sad goodbye to Colonel Roden and Mary Parry, who did such a wonderful job as Chapter Clerk, and who had regretfully to retire due to ill-health. We welcome Major-General Roy Dixon in his place.

St George's House has also seen some changes. Professor Charles Handy has left, and has been replaced, as Warden, by Sir Hugh Beach. The Annual Lecture was given by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Reverend Robert Runcie, with His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh in the Chair, and his subject was *The Pursuit of Justice*. Next year the Annual Lecture will be given by Catherine Graham, the proprietor of the *Washington Post*.

I cannot end without paying the warmest of tributes to our Secretary, Tom Taylor, and to Rosemary Menzies and Joan Biggs, his hard-working staff, and also to all those whose efforts made the success of the Friends of St George's so outstanding. We thank you all.

MICHAEL A. MANN
Dean.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

HONORARY SECRETARY'S NOTES

T. W. Taylor writes:

It is a pleasure to record my notes and comments towards the close of our Golden Jubilee year — I am writing them in the late summer of 1981.

As always, I must start by recording yet again the Society's thanks to quite a lot of people. The Voluntary Stewards, under Jenny Rolinson's leadership, continue their invaluable work, especially at the Information Desk. This is now a focal point in the Chapel and it is difficult to envisage the time when it did not exist. Again I must mention the help we continue to receive from our Chairman and Mrs. Mann, our Lay Chairman and Lady Grandy, the Military Knights and their wives, Major Nash and his staff at the Superintendant's Office, Major-General Dixon, Mr. Groves, Mr. Batten, Mr. Knox and all their respective staffs.

General Sir Hugh Beach and Mrs. Carswell at St George's House, and Mr. Manley and the Lay Stewards. A long, impressive and helpful list!

The Golden Jubilee A.G.M. was held on the 9th April. Again we were favoured with really wonderful weather — a beautiful spring day which helped to bring a record attendance of over 800 people! The Chapel was absolutely full. A very fine exhibition of Mantles and Insignia of the various Orders of Chivalry was the centre of interest and for this we are indebted to Mr. Michael Forman and his staff and to the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood. It was really a wonderful effort. Again the Governor opened the Moat Garden and our ladies excelled themselves in providing over 800 teas in Dean's Cloister, St George's House and the Chapter Library. Our pleasure was complete when the Society was honoured by the presence of our Patron, H. M. The Queen, at Festival Evensong, at the conclusion of which our Patron viewed the Exhibition with a lot of pleasure. A truly memorable day.

Christmas Card

The 1981 card with the photograph of our Patron, H. M. The Queen, has — as expected — proved very popular. For 1981 we have chosen the beautiful illumination from the Register or 'Black Book' of the Garter, which covers two pages and shows Henry VIII with his Garter Knights processing into the Chapel for a service of the Order. As usual an illustrated order form for the card is enclosed with this *Report*.

Membership

I record with a lot of pleasure the increase in our membership, the details of which will be seen in the later pages of this *Report*. Whilst we expected some increase, the results have been far better than we envisaged and members have obviously responded to my special plea for Jubilee year. Let us, please, keep this impetus going, my later notes on our financial obligations will clearly explain why.

The interest shown by our many Overseas members never ceases to amaze me. Despite increased postal charges, the numbers continue to grow, especially in countries where we have a recognised representative. Our special thanks must be recorded to:—

*Mrs. Tilden Burdette Lane,
2002 Lake Lucerne Drive,
Lilburn, Georgia 30247 U.S.A.
Mrs. Arthur Wade,
16 Toorak Road, Hamilton,
Brisbane, Queensland, 4007,
Australia.*

*Mr. W. R. C. Lawrence,
Flat 3, 53 Wendover Road,
Glendowie, Auckland 5,
New Zealand.*

Will members living in these countries please communicate with the above on any local matters — especially change of address. All changes of address should continue to be notified to the Curfew Tower, of course, but particularly in the cases of undelivered *Reports* overseas, we find that such representation is most useful. A form of change of address is printed on page 79. We record with sorrow, the recent death of Mrs. Lane's husband in Georgia but, despite this blow, she is unwavering in her help and support to the Society.

Finance

The audited accounts once again reflect the great help the Society has been able to give to the Chapter. This has seemed most fitting in our Jubilee year. We have been helped very considerably by the receipt of a very large legacy left to the Society by the late Mr. Graham Baron Ash, of Wingfield Castle, Suffolk. The full benefit of this is not yet known as there are queries still to be resolved with Capital Taxes Office. However, an interim payment has been sufficient to encourage the Chapter to proceed with the entire reconstruction of the West Steps area. Indeed, the special resolution passed at the A.G.M. was necessary in regard to the large amount involved. Quite apart from the West Steps project (which is the object of the present Appeal), the Society has found the following significant amounts in the year under review:—

Nave and South Quire Paving	£19,939
Nave Lighting	£20,089
New Quire Carpet and re-covering of Hassocks		£2,549
New Sound Reproduction System	£409
Figures for Christmas Crib	£600.

Bearing in mind that, quite apart from the West Steps, the renovation of the Oliver King Chantry (£10,000) and further repaving in the Quire and Crossing must be considered in the forthcoming year. These are big obligations and I again ask you to help us by:—

- (a) Perhaps increasing your annual subscription to keep pace with the never-ending inflation.
- (b) By 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.

Concerts

Although there has not been quite the same activity as in 1980, nevertheless the Society sponsored a truly magnificent performance of Bach's *St. John Passion* on Lady Day. Christopher Robinson assembled some very fine soloists and an orchestra and, with our own very fine Choir, this was a most fitting musical event to celebrate our Jubilee.

Five Organ Recitals were arranged for summer Saturday evenings. The departure to Scotland of our Music Secretary, Brenda Bartovsky, is causing us to rethink our administration in regard to future events, but is most likely that she will still be able to help and our regular concert supporters will continue to hear from us.

Comings and Goings

Due to continued ill-health, our Chapter Clerk, Colonel Roden Parry, had to relinquish his position. This was a great blow to us but we are glad to report that both he and Mrs. Parry are enjoying a well-earned retirement. Happily, he has been succeeded by Major-General Roy Dixon C.B., M.C., who has very quickly settled in and he immediately joined the Society. He is a great supporter. Professor Charles Handy, Warden of St George's House, has moved on after completing his tour of duty. Both he and Mrs. Handy have helped us very much indeed and we wish them well in the future. General Sir Hugh Beach G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C., will have taken over when this *Report* is issued and we welcome both Sir Hugh and Lady Beach to Windsor. Both our Minor Canons have left us during the year on completion of their tenures of office in Windsor and we wish both Ian Collins and John and Mary Davey well in their new incumbencies. As I write, Quinton Wilson has just arrived and Frank Baker will be at Windsor when these notes are published.

Golden Jubilee

When these notes are read, our Golden Jubilee will be over, year-wise, but not in its results and challenges. The response in new membership has been wonderful and we are most grateful to all who have responded to the Appeal. It is timely, I feel, that I should mention the West Steps reconstruction as a special item. We had hoped that the figure of £60,000 mentioned in the Appeal letter would suffice. Alas, this is not the case. Firstly, it was ultimately decided to use York stone and, secondly, as work proceeded, deeper foundations were found to be necessary. A figure in excess of £90,000 was required — over 50% greater than the original estimate. The Chapter felt, and I am sure very rightly that only the best was suitable for St George's Chapel and the

extra storage room under the Steps will be a boon. It may well be that we shall have to use some of our Capital account to provide the extra money, so we shall continue the Appeal over part of the next financial year, the reason being that the work will still be in operation after the 30th September, 1981.

At the time of writing, the Golden Jubilee Dinner still has to come. We have been flooded with applications, I am glad to say, and the event will be reported more fully in the next *Report*.

General

In a lighter mood, my article in the last *Report* on the *First Fifty Years* of the Society aroused much interest and many letters were received. I must refer to my mentioning the incident of the boy whose finger was trapped in a hole in the woodwork in the Quire. This produced a letter from an old Chorister member, Mr. Bernard Brown, who wrote, 'I remember the incident vividly. He (the Chorister) was Mark Wigram, whose Uncle was Governor of the Castle. Canon Dalton was preaching and kept repeating in his very loud voice his text "Is not this the Carpenter's Son", "Carpenter" was the name of the second Sacristan and he was extremely deaf, and we all hoped that he might just hear his name and come rushing in to add further confusion.' Mr. Brown has at last solved the riddle of the identity of the culprit.

The Editor of the *Report* cannot extol her own virtues, but I must claim that privilege. As Secretary, I know how much the *Report* is valued by our members. We are most fortunate and truly grateful.

Finally, I must use this opportunity to thank the more domestic staff in and around the Curfew Tower. Rosemary Menzies and Joan Biggs continue their sterling work with vigour and cheerfulness. This year, my brother Percy Taylor (now retired) has voluntarily taken charge of the large task of packing and selling Christmas cards, and my wife, Laura and Brenda Bartovsky have continued to help with the concerts. Mrs Higgs has had a most busy period in engrossing in her beautiful script all the Membership Certificates and the Book of Members and everyone will realise what a happy place Curfew Tower is and how fortunate is the Secretary in his work.

MASTER OF THE FABRIC'S NOTES

Canon Eastman writes:

The Friends have certainly celebrated Jubilee in the past year, not only in the events organised by Mr Taylor, but by the impressive grants made to pay for a wide variety of work in the Chapel, such as the restoration on the West Steps. The Steps were a comparatively recent addition to the Chapel, work on them having begun in 1868 to a design by Sir Gilbert Scott. It would

appear from earlier illustrations, that there had only been a mound of earth outside the imposing West Door of the Chapel prior to that date, although evidence has been found during the present excavations of a stone projection built on to the West wall.

Our Surveyor, Mr Maguire, was concerned about the cracks in the balustrades, which showed that the heavy Derbyshire stones of the Victorian steps were moving forward into the Horseshoe Cloister. The surface of some of these stones had also been seriously eroded, and a sheet of ice had formed on one of them when the Royal Family descended these steps on Christmas Day. It would have been both difficult and costly to replace only the most eroded stones and then to continue to do so as each step became too worn for safety. We therefore decided to replace them all by York stone steps with nosings and to take the opportunity to create a store beneath them. This will replace the wooden hut in Denton's Commons, which was only erected as a temporary measure during the Quincentenary in 1975. The new space will be invaluable for the storage of 600 chairs, staging and other essentials used in the Chapel from time to time. The Dean and Canons are immensely grateful to the Friends for making this work possible.

In the course of the excavations, interesting discoveries were made. Three coffins of the Oram family were found in the position described on a sketch in the Chapel Archives, dated 1868. This family is commemorated on a marble tablet on the West wall of the Dean's Cloister. Further discoveries have been investigated by the Department of the Environment, and have been described by Mr Maurice Bond as follows:—

A trench at the western end of the excavations revealed (a) a brick vault presumably inserted by Gilbert Scott in 1868 and (b) beneath it, under approximately one foot of back-fill, the top of a truncated chalk rubble and sand bonded foundation wall roughly aligned east-west. Its eastern end is truncated vertically. The western limit of the wall foundation is cut by the insertion of the brick vault-supporting wall. The trench was about 6 foot deep and $4\frac{1}{2}$ foot square. (c) elsewhere finds of green glazed fifteenth century pottery were made.

Mr Bond considered that the structures found may have been part of the rebuilding by Henry III in 1242 of the Royal Almonry. This was the government department responsible for redressing the wrongs of people too poor to go to the law courts, and it was the only government office to have a permanent home in the Castle. Any light that can be shed on it is therefore of considerable importance for Castle history.

The Department is hoping to make further investigation of this foundation wall in due course and we hope that their report may

appear in a future Annual Report.

During the year the Friends have also financed the re-paving of the North Quire aisle; the provision of badly needed new carpet in all the Quire stalls in Garter blue, for which we are also very grateful for the help of the Superintendent of the Castle, Major W. Nash, and his staff; the provision of a very fine set of Crib figures designed by Benjamin and Barbara Holgate; and the extension of the Sound Reproduction system, so that the singing of the Choir in the Quire may be heard in the Nave. The Nave lighting to which the Dean referred in the last *Report* is now approaching conclusion.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES

We were all delighted when the news was received of the engagement of our President, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales to Lady Diana Spencer and a telegram of congratulations was sent. It was decided that the Society should send a wedding present, and after seeking advice, this took the form of two very lovely photograph albums made especially for the Society by the Edington Bindery Ltd. The pages are in blue card and sewn into two volumes, with red and white silk head-bands worked, and red satin flyleaves added. The books are covered in Royal Blue Chiefton leather with red satin doublures. On the front of each volume is an inlaid panel of lighter blue with the Chapel's diestamp used and blocked in gold with gold lines around the board. The Society wishes Their Royal Highnesses a long, healthy and happy marriage.

In a letter to the Dean, dated 11th August, the Prince writes:—

We are both overwhelmed by your great kindness in thinking of sending us such a splendid wedding present. Thank you so much for taking all the trouble to find something which is so greatly appreciated and will bring so much pleasure to both of us throughout our married life. Please pass on our warmest thanks to all the Friends of St. George'.

THE NAVE ALTAR

The Chapter has felt for some time that a new Nave Altar was needed to complete the Nave furnishings. The Aesthetic Committee approved the drawings of the Architect and one of our members, Mr. David Graham-Wood T.D. most generously offered to defray the costs — not only of the altar but also the new altar linen now necessary. The altar (Plate II) is in English Oak and Mr. Graham-Wood and his family were present when the altar was used for the first time at the 8.30 am Holy Communion on Saturday, 4th July, 1981. We are all most grateful for this generous and lasting gift.

THE CARE OF A MEDIAEVAL FOUNDATION IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

In recent years, the Dean and Canons have sought increasing financial assistance from the Society of Friends — such help has been immediately forthcoming and exceedingly generous. The last decade, in particular, has seen the cleaning of the Chapel, the repaving of the nave aisles, and the restoration of the West Steps; in addition, after many experiments, the nave is now beautifully lit and furnished. In all, some £228,365 has been contributed to the maintenance, repair and refurbishment of the Chapel during the last fifty years. It is a record of which the members of the Society can justly be proud and for which the Chapter is most grateful.

Yet, that said, what may not be readily appreciated is the burden of responsibility that falls upon the Chapter for the upkeep and maintenance of *all* the property within the precincts of the College. It may be an accident of history but, even today, the Dean and Canons have 'sole' charge of a quarter or more of Windsor Castle, within the boundary of the Chapel and the North Wall from the Horseshoe Cloister to the Deanery. In effect, they are the custodians of the oldest inhabited part of the Castle, for which *no* provision is made from any source whatsoever. It is an extra-ordinary, indeed anomalous situation, almost without parallel.

As an ancient monument of undoubted historical importance and significance, the rest of the Castle is now cared for by the Department of the Environment, along with other Royal Palaces; the old Office of Works assumed this responsibility in the reign of William IV. Nevertheless, the College of St George has remained a separate and distinctive foundation within the Castle, with all the advantages of independence but equally with all the burdens of repair and renovation. The Chapel itself has an obvious appeal to the sympathy and loyalty of many people, extending even beyond the Society of Friends — it is the place most closely associated with the monarch, the scene of many state occasions. As a result, there is less of a problem for the Chapter in bringing the needs of the Chapel to the attention of the public, for it is obviously part of our national heritage. What is more difficult is the constant need to impress on the public at large that the expenditure incurred on the domestic properties is equally necessary and much greater. In brief, the Chapter receive no subvention from public funds towards their responsibilities in this matter. The explanation? It is to be found in the origins of the College and its subsequent history.

Edward III on 6th August, 1348 founded a College of secular Canons (*i.e.* not monastic) in Windsor Castle in order that they

should pray for himself, his family, and all Christian souls. An existing chapel in the Castle was given to the College and residences were built, or adapted, adjacent to it, to provide accommodation for the members of the College. It was, and has so remained, an 'exempt' foundation, subject to the Lord Chancellor for the time being as Visitor in his own right (and not by Crown delegation) and, until 1534, to the Pope. The foundation and the properties were confirmed to the College in 1482, when it was formally incorporated. The College, therefore, acquired the freehold of the relevant parts of Windsor Castle, to which in the fifteenth century further areas were added. It is of some interest to note that, although Edward III had at the same time founded the Most Noble Order of the Garter, the College is a separate foundation. Thus, members of the College were directed in the statutes of the Order to assist in the religious observances of the Garter but neither the Foundation Charter of 1348, nor its Papal Statutes of 1352 (which are still mainly in force and by which the College is still in greater part governed) make any reference to the Order — and the Order has no jurisdiction over the College. The College cares for the stall plates and other insignia of the Knights, but they do not own them. In other words, the duties performed for the Garter are in addition to the proper work of the College.

Up to the break with Rome, St George's Chapel remained essentially a private religious community, one of some 230 similar colleges of secular canons in the country. The gifts of property and money by Kings, Knights of the Garter, Nobles, Canons, and others, in the later Middle Ages made the College by the middle of the sixteenth century the third largest ecclesiastical landowner in the country. Then, by gradual stages, St George's took over from Westminster Abbey the duty of providing funeral services and burial places for the Sovereigns. The beginning of this development was the work of Edward IV and Henry VIII in building the new Chapel to the west of the original place of worship (leaving it to become the 'Lady Chapel', which did not happen, but which since 1861 has been the Albert Memorial Chapel). Later, George III, in particular, spent lavishly on the Chapel. And so St George's became the royal chapel *par excellence*, a magnificent symbol of the monarch under God, while the College continued the intention of its Founder to maintain daily prayer and devotion.

Such obtained until the middle of the nineteenth century; but the position of the Castle itself had changed, subtly maybe to the outside observer but with profound consequence for the Chapter. In the reign of George III, the Crown Estates were surrendered in return for the Civil List, out of which the King had to maintain the Royal Palaces as well as cover other expenditure. By the reign of

William IV, this had proved too expensive a burden, so in return for a 'reduced' Civil List, the maintenance of the Royal Palaces was undertaken by the Office of Works. At the time, the College of St George still possessed its wealth and endowments, occupying its freehold within the Castle, and presumably in no need of special attention. Unfortunately this was not to last. In 1867, nearly twenty years after the transfer of the responsibility for the rest of the Castle to the Office of Works, the freehold estates of the College were surrendered to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, under an Order in Council. The terms were not perhaps unfavourable, given the assumptions of the age — a lump sum of £26,000 to be applied in placing the Chapel and *other* buildings in repair, and an annuity of £14,400 ('for permanent benefit of the College') which remained unchanged until 1969! The annuity was then capitalised but the interest received from the Church Commissioners amounts to less than 10% of the present budget. Out of that income, all the expenditure had to be met — the stipends of Dean and Canons, the provision of services and the choir, *and* the maintenance of all the collegiate buildings. The foundation retained its exempt status as a Royal Peculiar, hence independent of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and extra-diocesan — doubtless then as now, enjoying its freedom but with scarcely the means to support it.

Indeed, by 1878, the Dean and Canons had encountered financial difficulties. The greater part of the £26,000 had been spent on rebuilding the Horseshoe Cloister so that only £5,000 was left for the Chapel, for which essential repairs were estimated to cost £11,000. Finally, the Treasury agreed to ask Parliament for a grant of £5,000 as an 'exceptional favour to meet a special need'; but no attempt was made to alter the status of the Dean and Canons as an independent corporation, with the direct responsibility of maintaining its own buildings and the Chapel out of its own funds. Accordingly, the restoration of the Chapel in 1920-30 had to be undertaken by public appeal and subsequently the Chapter have relied heavily on the generosity and good will of the Society of Friends.

The one substantial change in the financial position of the Dean and Canons has stemmed from the introduction of admission charges which, together with the revenue from the bookstall, now constitutes the major source of income. In itself this might be thought by some to be debatable, if not regrettable, but in the present circumstances, there is no alternative.

By 'historical accident' the College occupies by right a large part of the Castle, a treasured ancient monument, but without resources adequate to maintain it as such. Even more, it is no mere museum; it is a living community centred on the worship of the Chapel, extending to the work of St George's House and St

George's School (though both have to be necessarily self-supporting).

Such is the situation in which the Dean and Canons find themselves in 1981, charged with the administration of the College of St George, in itself both peculiar and anomalous but still independent. It is a glorious heritage, even if an anachronism in the twentieth century — at least in the minds of many. As long as there is the will and the determination to maintain that independence, with the means so to do, then so long will the College of St George endure to perform its duties and meet its obligations. For the fabric of the Chapel, and its furnishings, the means are available, in no small part due to the support and encouragement so freely given by the Society of Friends. For all else besides, the Dean and Canons must bear the cost — the question remains: for how long can this be?

DAVID A. BURGESS,
Treasurer.

KING CHARLES II

The portrait of King Charles II on glass (frontispiece) is set in the upper middle section of the south window of the upper chantry of King Edward IV. Immediately below it is the panel of the Adoration of the Kings described by Dr. Cole in his article on the Flemish glass in that chantry (*Friends Annual Report* 1975–1976, p.285).

From contemporary portraits and engravings of the King it is possible to see that the unknown artist of this portrait has shown the King as he looked at the time of his Restoration. When on 29th May 1660 Charles II made his triumphant entry into London he had just celebrated his thirtieth birthday and was returning from over a decade of exile.

We do not know where this panel came from, or exactly when it was incorporated into the window in the chantry. St. John Hope in volume II of his *Windsor Castle* evidently thought that all the various pieces of glass now in the chantry were put there in the 1780's when Dr. Lockman was ordered by the Chapter to fit it up as the Queen's Closet 'ornamenting the windows with painted glass'. Knight's *Windsor Guide* of 1799, quoted by Dr. Cole, describes the Flemish pieces including 'the Wise Men's offering' which occupies the same window, but not the Charles II. It seems unlikely that Knight would have failed to note so striking a piece if it were already in the window. By 1807, however, Knight's *Guide* again describes 'an excellent piece of ancient stained glass of the Wise Men's offering' and also 'a portrait of King Charles II', which must have been added to the window sometime within the intervening period. (*The glass in the Edward IV chantry will be treated fully in the forthcoming Monograph on The Stained Glass of St George's Chapel*).

E.H.C.

ST GEORGE'S UNDER THE PURITANS

by

RAYMOND SOUTH

Those who know St George's at the present day will perhaps find it difficult to credit that the Chapel has passed through periods of neglect and depredation. One such period was that under the Hanoverians before George III took up residence in Windsor in 1777. Another was the period of the Civil Wars and Commonwealth in the seventeenth century, when the Castle was held for Parliament against the King and St George's became a puritan place of worship.

It is with this seventeenth century episode that this article is concerned. Much of the material comes from the author's Royal Castle, Rebel Town, published in 1981. The intention of the article is neither to defend nor to condemn but to provide a factual narrative and assessment of 'St George's under the Puritans'.

Built in the last decades before the Reformation, the new St George's had taken the place of the earlier chapel built by Henry III in the thirteenth century, so that by the time of Charles I there had been a continuity of worship extending over four centuries. Throughout that time the Chapel had been intimately associated with the Monarchy and, from 1348, with the Order of the Garter. It was one of the richest ecclesiastical foundations in England and its wealth was reflected not only in the magnificence of the building itself but in all the accessories, the plate, the ornaments, the furnishings, the vestments, the ceremonial, which could enrich the services and bring additional splendour to all that went on within the Chapel. Bishop Goodman of Gloucester, who was also a Canon of St George's, remembered that God was 'continually served like a God with the greatest magnificence; we had there all the means of devotion, as music and outward ceremonies'. Then, with the outbreak of the Civil War in 1642, St George's came into the hands of men to whom the high dignity of the liturgical ritual and the pageantry of the Garter ceremonies were things not of God but of Satan.

Puritanism had gained a deep hold on the minds of Englishmen in the early seventeenth century. The Authorised Version of the Bible, published in 1611, had an influence on the daily lives and thoughts of men and women to which there is no parallel in English history. Charles I, with his deep-seated belief in the Divine Right of Kings and in his own authority in the Church, endeavoured with his Archbishop of Canterbury, William Laud, to turn back the tides of puritanism. The conflict that followed helped to precipitate the Civil War.

Windsor itself, nestling beneath the Castle walls, was a puritan town. This is not surprising in itself. Many of the country's towns,

large and small, were puritan and supported Parliament during the Civil War. What is surprising perhaps is that Windsor was puritan in spite of the intimate relationship between Town and Crown. In 1635 in particular there had been sharp controversy over the erection of a painted crucifix on Windsor's Market Cross on the initiative of Bishop Goodman.

With the meeting of the Long Parliament in 1640 events moved steadily towards a final cleavage between King and Parliament. Laud was imprisoned and attacks on the bishops and on many of the practices of the Church of England as by law established grew more vehement as the months passed. Even within the circles closest to the King there were divisions. At least four of the Knights of the Garter, namely, the Earls of Holland, Northumberland, Pembroke and Salisbury, supported the parliamentary cause. Many of the King's servants in the Castle, including the Royal Surveyor Sir Robert Bennett, turned against him.

Charles had regularly maintained the ceremonies of the Order of the Garter from his accession in 1625. There is every evidence that, although Whitehall, Greenwich and Hampton Court ranked higher as royal residences, Charles had a special affection for Windsor. His personal attendant at the time of his imprisonment before his trial and execution, Thomas Herbert, writing many years afterwards, said, 'Windsor was a place he ever delighted in'.² He came to Windsor after his failure to arrest five leading members of the House of Commons in January 1642 and stayed for four weeks before he finally left to begin his preparations for defending his throne.

The King raised his standard at Nottingham on 22nd August. In October Parliament seized control of Windsor Castle and appointed Colonel John Venn, toughest of Ironsides, as Governor. An attempt by Prince Rupert in the following month to storm the Castle failed and from this time right through to the Restoration in 1660 it remained a parliamentary bastion.

In the years before the war two famous brothers had followed each other as Deans of Windsor. Matthew Wren was Dean from 1627 to 1635, when he became Bishop first of Norwich and then of Ely. His younger brother, Christopher Wren, father of an even more famous son, took his place and remained as Dean until his ejection in 1643 (Plate II). Both Matthew and Christopher were intransigent enemies of puritanism.

The Dean and Chapter of St George's were distinguished *and* royalist. Among the twelve canons was Godfrey Goodman, Bishop of Gloucester, whose activities in Windsor were so much resented. Another Canon was Vice-Provost and three were Fellows of Eton College. Four were Royal Chaplains, most had been Fellows of Oxford and Cambridge colleges and one, John

Hales, had been Regius Professor of Greek.

The expulsion of Dean and Canons did not take place immediately after the occupation of the Castle by parliamentary forces, though it was not long delayed. Dr Wren did what he could to save some of the most precious possessions of the Chapel. He refused to give up the keys of the Chapel treasury and a certain Captain Fogg had to burst open the door to gain entrance. His attempt to save the diamond-studded Garter which had belonged to King Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden by burying it under the floor of the treasury chamber was at first successful, for it took three years for the puritan authorities to discover the secret of its hiding place. Wren seems to have been most successful in protecting some of the documentary records, in particular the three Register Books of the Order. The first of these was the so-called 'Black Book', bound in black leather, beautifully illuminated and covering the ceremonies and installations in the reigns of Henry VIII and Edward VI. The 'Blue Book', containing a delightful miniature of the young Queen Elizabeth, and the 'Red Book' continued the records from 1553 to 1636. These were treasures indeed and were preserved by Dean Wren until his death just before the Restoration. They then passed into the custody of his son and were returned by him to Dr Bruno Ryves, the new Dean.³

An inventory of the valuables in the Chapter House and Chapel had been made in December 1638. When this was checked three years later 'no one was found missing of them all'. In fact four new items were listed, including '2 faire gilt Flagons' and 'One paire of Gilt Taper candlesticks'. But now these were systematically plundered. As Elias Ashmole quaintly put it, 'her inside was very much abused by the Saints of those times'. The House of Lords gave a general directive to Colonel Venn 'to take care that there be no disorders and disturbances made in the Chapel at Windsor; and that the Evidences, Registers, Monuments there, and all things that belong to the Order of the Garter, may be preserved without any defacings'.⁴ The Commons apparently took a different view for they ordered Venn to 'put the ordinance for removal of scandalous monuments and pictures in execution in the several churches and chapels of Windsor and Eton'. As with St Paul's Cathedral all monuments, pictures and 'all such matters as are justly offensive to godly men' were to be removed. Venn needed little encouragement. One of the historic relics which was seized was the coat of mail and surcoat of Edward IV. The lectern, font and candelabra went; so also did two brass statues (probably the Virgin and St George) and even 'thirteen seats of the Poor Knights, lined with scarlet'.

The Dean and Canons were finally expelled following a Commons Ordinance of April 1643. They had petitioned

Parliament to be left undisturbed as they did not bear arms, and the Lords directed the Governor to permit them 'to live in their own houses so long as they live inoffensively, and conform themselves to those orders as are fit for the quiet and secure preservation of that Castle'.⁶ Again, the Lords and Commons appeared to be in conflict. Venn, not surprisingly, chose to obey the Commons rather than the Lords. He was the last man to want a nest of royalists in the castle under his charge and he decided that they must go. By May they were leaving their homes and petitioning 'that they may have liberty to carry forth all their goods, utensils, household stuffs and books to their several abodes, and that an order might be made for their safe conveying and quiet enjoying of the same, they always submitting themselves to authority'. The Lords acceded to the request and a letter was sent to Colonel Venn to that effect, but at the same time to see that their belongings were searched before they were carried away from Windsor.⁷

The Poor Knights (the present designation of Military Knights dates only from 1833) were allowed to remain at first, but in the absence of the Dean and Canons to administer the funds their pay was soon in arrears and they found themselves in considerable distress. They described themselves as 'so many old decayed Gentlemen who have spent the best part of our lives in the service of our country'. In the circumstances their appeals for assistance were hardly likely to bring a response. Their houses were in fact used for the custody of royalist prisoners. Thomas Knyvett, a Norfolk squire who had been captured by Cromwell at Lowestoft in March 1643 and brought to Windsor, wrote to his wife, Katherine, 'Poor men, they have turned them out and put us in, and ere long we shall be as poor as they'.⁸

The ejection of the Dean and Canons paved the way for the transformation of the Chapel into a puritan place of worship. In accordance with puritan practice, altar rails were no doubt removed, the communion table shifted into the centre of the church, the practice of bowing to the altar ended, surplices and vestments discarded. The sermon was exalted to the place of prime importance. Even the royalist Thomas Knyvett says, 'We had the liberty to go to church, forenoon and afternoon, here in the Castle, where we heard wonderful sermons'.⁹

We know the names of some of the ministers who officiated in the Chapel. There was, for example, a prominent Independent minister named John Bachelor. In 1643 he had been appointed as one of the licensers for printing books of divinity and his activity in that office led to presbyterian complaints of his sanctioning all sorts of sectarian literature, including that of advocates of toleration. He was made a Fellow of Eton in 1647 and later became Vice-Provost. Closely associated with him, both at St

George's and at Eton, was Nicholas Lockyer (Plate IV). At St George's he gained a reputation as a fervent and powerful preacher. He was one of Cromwell's chaplains and became Provost of Eton in 1659. His tenure of that coveted office lasted only a year, for he was ejected at the Restoration and for a period lived in exile in Holland. No doubt, when the Army was at Windsor, some of the leading puritan chaplains such as Hugh Peters, Edward Bowles and John Saltmarsh occupied the pulpit.

One of the victims of the puritan regime was the Chapel organist, William Child. He had become Organist and Master of the Chorists in 1632 and much money was spent in renovating the organ. In 1643, Child was expelled along with the clergy and the choir and retired to a farmhouse in the neighbourhood of Windsor. The organ itself fell into disuse. It may even have been destroyed — or 'Ratts, dust, raine' and general neglect may have brought about the same result. In any event at the Restoration a new organ needed to be made and it is this organ which appears in Hollar's engravings.¹⁰

Records cease abruptly with the departure of the Dean and Canons and do not resume until after the Restoration. The Chapter Acts contain no references between 1641 and 1660. The Registers for Baptisms, Marriages and Burials have almost no entries from 1643 to 1660 and the few that appear are almost certainly later insertions. This may help to explain why the burial entry for the King, 'King Charles in the Castle', appears in the Windsor *Parish* Register.

The burial of the King in St George's is the most famous single event in the history of the Chapel during the puritan period. The story of the last rites has been told often. Four of the King's courtiers, the Duke of Richmond, the Earls of Hertford, Lindsay and Southampton, were given responsibility for the obsequies. Christopher Whichcot, Venn's successor as Governor, held a watching brief in the background. Eventually the vault beneath the choir was located, where a century before King Henry VIII and Queen Jane Seymour, the mother of Edward VI, had been interred.

So the stage was set for the funeral on Saturday, 9th February, 1649. Richmond pleaded with Whichcot to allow Bishop Juxon, who had so often attended to the spiritual needs of the King, to read the service for the dead from the *Book of Common Prayer*. Whichcot refused because the book had been prohibited by Parliament and no amount of argument or pleading could make him change his mind.

The King's body had, on its arrival at Windsor, been taken to the hall of the Dean's house. From there it was removed to the King's bedchamber in the Castle and then again into St George's Hall. The coffin was carried to St George's by soldiers of the

Garrison, the four corners of the black velvet pall being held by the four noblemen. Behind the coffin walked Bishop Juxon, carrying the *Book of Common Prayer*, closed. The rest of the King's servants followed. Colonel Whichcot also attended, to exercise whatever supervision was required. Snow fell on the bare heads of the mourners and on the black pall of the coffin as they neared St George's (Plate I).

Inside the Chapel all was quickly over. No service was held; no prayers were said as the coffin was lowered into the vault. Those who had accompanied the King to his last resting-place turned away, while Whichcot superintended the replacing of the stones. Then the Governor and the soldiers themselves left and, beneath the majestic vaulting of the Royal Chapel, all was silent.

During the Commonwealth the Castle became primarily a barracks and a place of confinement for prisoners, now parliamentary as well as royalist. When John Evelyn, the diarist, visited the Castle in 1654 he found the 'rooms melancholy and of ancient magnificence'.¹¹ Probably the same atmosphere of neglect and decay settled also on St George's. At the beginning of the Commonwealth the republican Council of State had expressed its regrets to the Governor that 'there are no sermons in the Castle for the garrison and prisoners, and desire care may be taken for a supply'.¹² This state of affairs appears to have been rectified and Cromwell later instituted a regular establishment for the service of the Chapel. £100 per annum were set aside for the preacher and £40 for the weekly lecturer. He used his influence to prevent further spoliation of the Chapel; and in 1658 the Governor was actually applying for money for its repair.¹³

Most of the estates appertaining to St George's were first settled in Trustees and then offered for sale. Ordinances relating to the revenues and then to the sale of 'dean and chapter lands' begin at least as early as 1645. One of the earliest actions of the Commonwealth Government (February 1649) was the introduction of an Act for the sale of Dean and Chapter lands and this was followed by ordinances giving further encouragement to potential purchasers. Ready money paid by purchasers was always welcome, for the financial needs of the Commonwealth were continuous and insistent.¹⁴

Perhaps the most interesting episode of the Commonwealth period is Cromwell's revival of the Poor Knights. When he became Lord Protector he set up a Commission of Enquiry and as a result issued an Ordinance in 1655 which read: 'We do establish thirteen Poor Knights, one of them to be their governor, who have served the Commonwealth as Commissioned Officers in the Army and are now out of commission and incapable of doing service either by reason of Age or by want of some limb lost in their service'. In other words the new Poor

Knights were, in the phrase of the royalist chronicler Heath, 'Cromwell's old Trojans'. Cromwell's personal interest in the scheme is apparent throughout and, when the Protector died in 1658, all the Poor Knights went up from Windsor to attend his funeral in Westminster Abbey.¹⁵

Cromwell increased the number of the Poor Knights from 13 to 18 and enlarged the accommodation accordingly. Charles himself had planned to increase the number and plans had been made to build a row of 'almshouses' at the foot of the Lower Ward. Sir Francis Crane had offered to advance the money, but he died before the building was carried through and lawsuits followed which effectively held up the scheme until the time of the Civil War. Now, 'Crane's Buildings' were completed and the five additional Poor Knights were given accommodation there.

The Ordinance of 1655 provided that a number of Trustees and Governors who included Bulstrode Whitelocke, (Plate III), the Constable of the Castle, along with the Mayor and Aldermen of Windsor, were to rule and govern the scheme 'according to the statutes found among the statutes of the late dean and canons of Windsor'. They were also to appoint the Knights subject to 'the recommendation, approbation or consent of the Lord Protector'. It was arranged that part of the former revenues of the dean and chapter should be assigned to the Poor Knights. They were to receive '£40 apiece per annum, out of which they were to buy a gown every two years, of 4 yards of cloth, at 13s 4d per yard'.

There is no question that St George's Chapel was stripped bare by the Puritans. The charge that deliberate damage was done to the fabric itself is, however, difficult to substantiate, no matter how fashionable it may be to denounce the puritans as iconoclasts and vandals. For one thing the Chapel was clearly in need of repair before the puritan period. In 1637 Dr Wren had submitted a memorial, drawing attention to the Chapel's state of delapidation. He particularly referred to the damage to the painted glass at the east end and said that 'whole panes were picked out.'

The finest illustrations we have of St George's at this period are the etchings of Wenceslaus Hollar, which were done for Ashmole's book on the *Order of the Garter*. Hollar had actually begun his sketching for the illustrations in 1659, *before* the Restoration. Ashmole wrote in his diary: 'I went to Windsor, and took Mr Hollar with me to take views of the Castle.'¹⁶ This was on 25 March. On the following day Ashmole collected the material for a complete record of the stall-plates of the Knights of the Garter. His biographer says that his manuscript 'comprises copies of all inscriptions and tricks of all coats of arms, crests and supporters found on the stall-plates, as well as an elaborate description of the carvings on the Sovereign's stall and a note concerning the heraldic achievements and banners then

remaining over most of the stalls'.¹⁷ There is no suggestion here that the puritans had destroyed or removed the Garter stall-plates. Ashmole recorded his appreciation of the permission given him by Colonel Whichcot, the puritan Governor. Eight of Hollar's plates show the Chapel; it is impossible to discern any damage to the stonework or even to the ornate carvings of the choir stalls in his meticulously detailed drawings.

The only possible verdict is that St George's emerged from the period of puritan ascendancy without major harm. This conclusion is strongly supported by Sir Owen Morshead, Royal Librarian for many years, in his *Windsor Castle*. With his extensive knowledge and his deep affection for St George's it is not likely that he would defend the puritans unless he felt that his defence was justified. He writes: 'The puritans disliked stained glass; nevertheless the great west window in St George's is full today of pre-Reformation figures of saints and popes. It was their policy to destroy "superstitious pictures", but the two sequences in the Hastings and Oxenbridge chantries have survived. Up and down the country they were taking saw and hammer to angel roofs and stone carvings; yet here the carved woodwork is untouched, the tomb were spared, the 302 stone angels remain. Despite their need for metal they respected the array of Garter stall-plates and the iron tabernacle-work of Edward IV's tomb'.¹⁸

Ashmole's faith in the restoration of the monarchy and with it the restoration of the Order of the Garter is deeply impressive. He started to collect material for his great work on the Order at least as early as 1655 — 'in the late unhappy times', as he afterwards wrote. His faith was justified when Charles II came back to his own in 1660. The Castle was in no fit state to become a royal residence except after much repair and re-building, but Charles was at Windsor in April 1661 for the traditional Garter ceremonies. The King arrived at Windsor from Whitehall on the 15th. Ashmole refers to the cavalcade to Windsor: 'this Proceeding on Horseback was generally set forth with exceeding pomp'. Twelve Companions were installed with all the historic ceremonies; they included Monk and Montagu, now respectively the Duke of Albemarle and the Earl of Sandwich. The Feast itself had in it, wrote Ashmole, 'all manner of magnificence and plenty, as well as of provision of all other things that could add glory thereunto'.

Much had been done to restore the dignity of the Chapel. Especially, much was done to restore the fittings to their former splendour. The Duke of York, the King's brother, gave a piece of Plate of £100 value and the other Knights-Companions followed suit, so that the Chapel acquired flagons, chalices, candlesticks, tapestries.

All of this must have been distasteful to puritans of every

variety. There is a story that a certain Canon of St George's refused to bow to the altar, at which the King remarked: 'If he will not bow to God, let him not bow to me', which, the narrator noted, 'made him the more supple next day'.¹⁹ The Canon was Dr George Evans, the presbyterian minister of the Parish Church during the Commonwealth. When the Earl of Lauderdale, himself a presbyterian, was a prisoner in the Castle, Evans visited him and a friendship sprang up between the two men which led Lauderdale to procure for Evans at the Restoration a canonry at St George's. Later Evans became Rector of St Benet's Fink, London, for many years. He also became a distinguished antiquary, whose materials on the history of the Chapel are printed in Ashmole's *Antiquities of Berkshire*.

The Dean of Windsor from 1660 to 1677 was Dr Bruno Ryves. A staunch royalist, he had been deprived of his benefices in 1642. He was the author of the violently anti-puritan *Mercurius Rusticus* and now came to preside over the restoration of St George's and the Garter ceremonies so long associated with the Chapel. He was certainly not a man who could be expected to show sympathy or tolerance towards puritans.

Let Samuel Pepys have the last word. He visited Windsor in February 1666. Of St George's he said, 'It is a noble place indeed, and a good Quire of Voices. Great bowing by all the people, the Poor Knights in particular, to the Altar'.²⁰

Notes

Full use has been made of the series of St George's Historical Monographs, especially vols 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8 and 10.

- 1 Dr Goodman's 'Court of King James the First' vol i, p 341, quoted R. R. Tighe and J. E. Davis, *Annals of Windsor*, 1858 vol II, p 89.
- 2 Quoted G. S. Stevenson, *Charles I in Captivity*, 1925, pp 167-171.
- 3 See article by E. Auerbach, 'The Black Book of the Garter', *Report of the Society of the Friends of St George's* 1972-73.
- 4 *Lords Journals* (LJ) vi.30.
- 5 *Commons Journals* (CJ) iii.341, 348.
- 6 CJ iii.40; LJ vi.30.
- 7 LJ vi.30, 44, 57, 59.
- 8 *The Knyvett Letters*, ed B. Schofield, Constable 1949, pp 114-6.
- 9 *Ibid.*
- 10 See Historical Monographs, vol 3, *Organists and Masters of the Choristers of St George's Chapel in Windsor Castle*, E. H. Fellowes, pp 44-53.
- 11 Evelyn, *Diary*, 8 June 1654.
- 12 *Calendar of State Papers Domestic Series (CSPD)* 1649-50. 32.
- 13 CSPD 1657-58. 311-2.
- 14 See W. A. Shaw, *History of the English Church 1640-60* (1900) vol II, pp 39, 40, 45, 68, 213-4, 273, 514-557.
- 15 CSPD 1650, 12; 1651-2.496; 1655.304; 1656-7.216. Heath's *Chronicle*, 1676, p 372.
- 16 *The Diary and Will of E. Ashmole*, ed R. T. Gunther 1927, p 63.
- 17 E. Ashmole, *His autobiographical and historical notes*, ed C. H. Josten, 1966, i.125.
- 18 See O. Morshead, *Windsor Castle*, 1957, pp 102-3.
- 19 *The Papers of Thomas Woodcock*, Camden Society 1907, pp 62-3.
- 20 Pepys, *Diary*, 25 Feb 1666.



Plate I. This fanciful Victorian portrayal of the funeral of King Charles I, shows the coffin preceded by Bishop Juxon, with prayerbook. He is being confronted by the Governor, Christopher Whichcot. Many of the details are inaccurate; certainly no choirboys (with or without surplices and lighted candles) were present. The representation, however, does convey something of the essence of this tragic occasion.

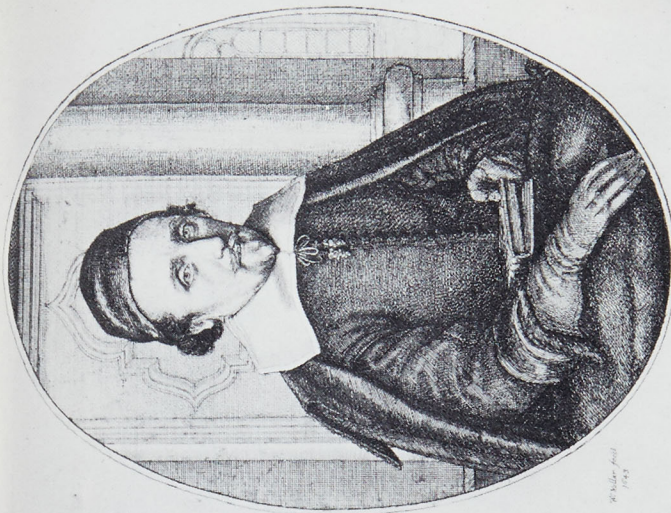


Plate II. Christopher Wren, Dean of Windsor from 1635 to 1658.



BULSTRODUS WHITELOCKE
 Eques Aurat Windforij Proconfabularius
 Scaccharij Commisarius dudum magni Sigilli
 Custos: nuper ad Sueciam Legatus extraordinarius.
P. Nolle sculpsit

Plate III. Bulstrode Whitelocke, Constable of the Castle under the Commonwealth.



NICOLAUS LOCKYERVS
 Minister Anglicanus

Plate IV. Nicholas Lockyer, one of Oliver Cromwell's Chaplains, who preached in St George's Chapel during the Commonwealth from an engraving by Hollar.



Plate V. Management Committee of the Society June 1981: (Back row left to right) H. W. Owen, A. McCullough, M. Pickering, P. Begent, R. H. E. Russell, A. M. Charlish, J. H. Reader, Inspector K. Miller, (Middle row) Miss E. Cuthbert, Miss R. W. Menzies, E. F. Grove, Canon D. Burgess, T. W. Taylor, Canon D. J. T. Eastman, E. P. Carr, Mrs P. Manley, (Front row) Mrs M. Bousefield, Major General Sir Peter Gillett, The Hon. Mrs Roberts, Lady Grandy, The Rt. Reverend Michael Mann, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John Grandy, Colonel Sir Henry Abel Smith, Lady Joan Robertson, Counsellor A. Jacob, Mayor of the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead.

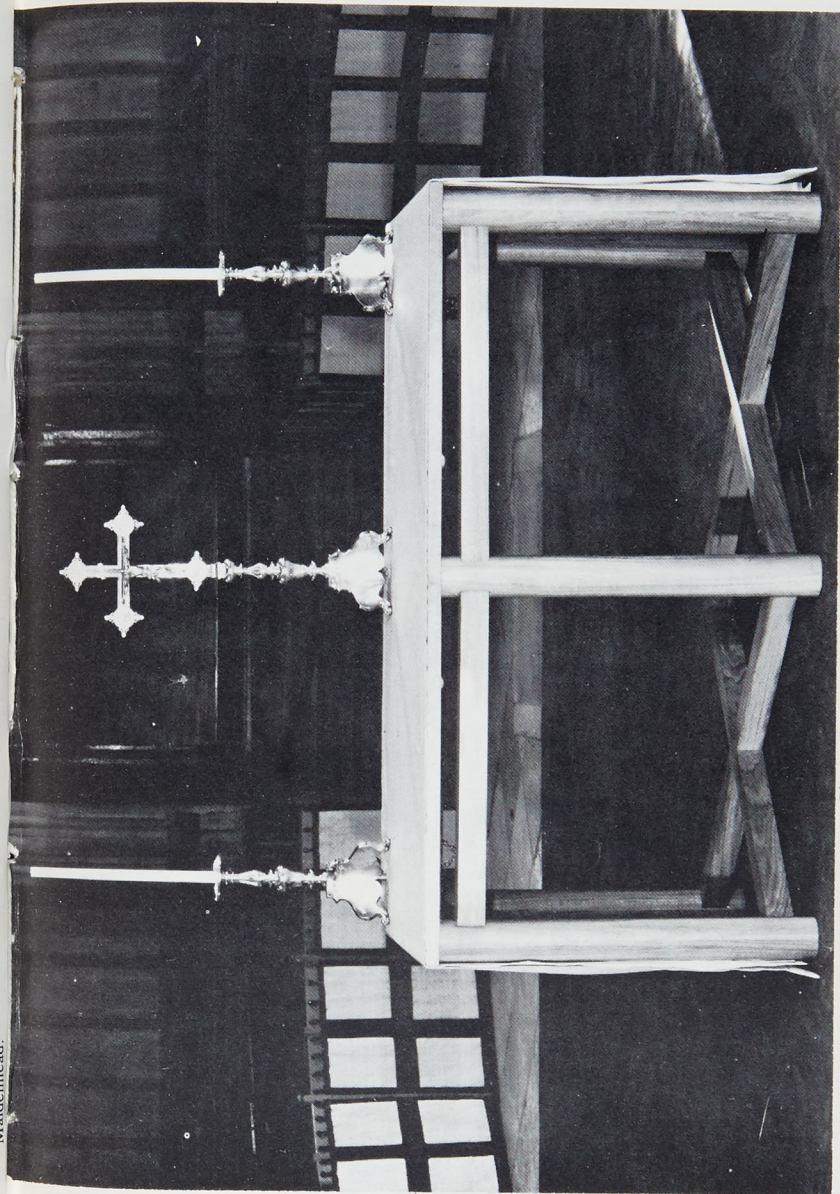


Plate VI. The new Nave Altar (see page 51).

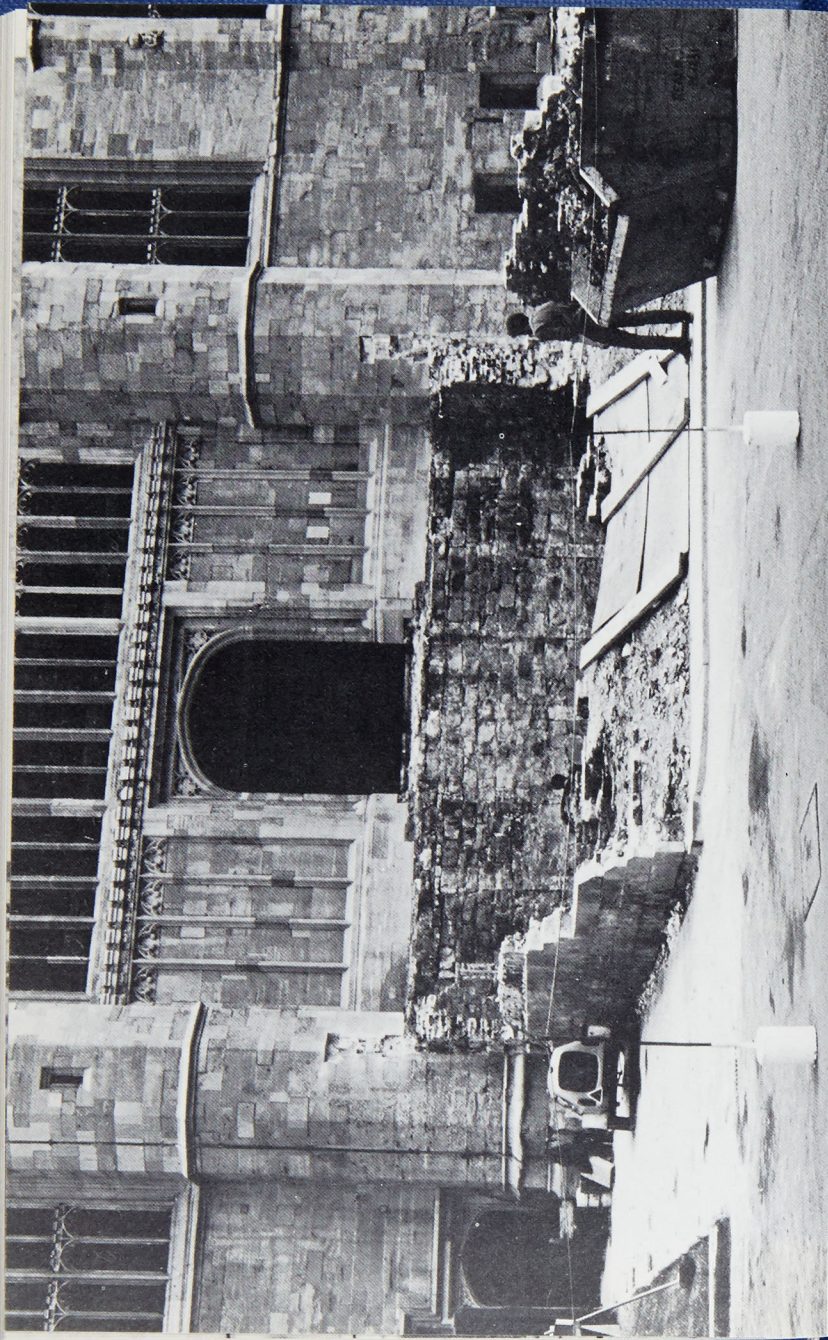


Plate VII. The West Door of the Chapel with work in progress dismantling the old steps.



Plate VIII. Federico da Montefeltro's Garter stall plate.



Plate IX. Justus of Ghent; Federico da Montefeltro, Duke of Urbino, with his son Guidobaldo, listening to a lecture. The Duke is shown wearing his Garter mantle.

FEDERICO DA MONTEFELTRO, DUKE OF URBINO, K.G.
1422-1482

by
FREDERICK COSSTICK

In 1474 King Edward IV of England conferred the Most Noble Order of the Garter on Duke Federico of Urbino, the most famous condottiere, or commander of mercenaries, of his age. He was entered into the Register of the Knights:

'Frederick Duke of Urbino was Earl of Montferrat and Durant, standard-bearer of the Church of Rome, and Confederate of the Emperor. Hee founded to the glory of himself and his posterite the stately palace of Urbin; hee fought dyvers battles; took six standards in the field; eight tymes hee overthrewe his enemyes, and in all his warres was ever victorious, which greatly increased his riches. His justice, clemency, liberality made hym everywhere famous, and did equalize and adorn his victories with peace. The arming sword which hee wore had this inscription: *Son quella che difende la ragione, non ti fidar di me s'il cor ti manca*. —I am the one that defends the right; rely not on me should thy heart fail thee'.¹

The stately palace of Urbino still stands as one of the great architectural and artistic wonders of Italy. It is difficult to find a better recommendation for it than Lord Clark's, in *Civilisation*.

'The rooms are so light and airy, and so perfectly proportioned that it exhilarates one to walk through them; in fact it's the only palace in the world I can go round without feeling oppressed and exhausted.'

It was in this palace that the child Raphael, son of the court painter and poet, Giovanni Santi, developed his tastes. Raphael was born in the year after the death of Federico in the malarial marshes of the Po in 1482, but he was an artistic heir of the magnificent architecture of the palace and its treasures which reflected the inspired taste of Federico who, in addition to being a doughty fighter, was the ideal man of the Renaissance, thanks to his childhood mentor, the finest teacher of the age, Vittorino da Feltre.

Raphael as a child would have feasted his eyes on works by Piero della Francesca, Paolo Uccello, Melozzo da Forlì, Pedro Berruguete, Justus of Ghent, and, in the Duke's study, the most celebrated intarsia *trompe l'oeil* work of the age, inspired by Botticelli. In the famous library of the palace, he would see the finest illuminated manuscripts of all the available works of Greece and Rome, the Bible, Dante, to be found in Italy, or, for that matter, in the world. It was said of Federico's library, now, in large part, housed in the Vatican, that it outdid those of Paris and Oxford at the same epoch.

As a contrast to the civilised glory which is Urbino, it is interesting to travel into the land from which the Montefeltro family originated. It is rough mountain country to the north-west of Urbino, and to the south of San Marino. It was this country which produced the hardy mountain fighters who, brilliantly led by Federico, formed the mercenary army which fought for the Pope and Milan against Florence and Venice, or for Naples and Florence against Venice and Ferrara, or for Naples and Milan against the Pope. Despite the constant changes of sides, Federico's great superiority over all other condottieri was that he never broke his word or his contract. His condotta signed, he could not be bought off by the opposition, either to change sides or not to fight for his masters during the period of the contract.

Perhaps the nearest parallel we have to Federico's occupation in modern Britain is that of football club managers, but Federico earned even more than they do. Dr. Cecil Clough, of Liverpool University², has calculated that Federico had an average clear income of 50,000 ducats a year at a time when the profits of the successful Bank of the Medicis were just less than 20,000 ducats.

Like a number of the greatest men of the Italian Renaissance, Federico was born illegitimate, but unlike the majority, the identity of his mother was a closely kept secret which has never been solved. Paternity, on the other hand, was proudly claimed by Guidantonio, Count of Montefeltro, Lord of Urbino, whose wife, Rengarda, had failed to present him with an heir in 24 years of marriage. There were actually some doubts whether in fact he was the father, but these were officially put at rest when Federico was legitimised as the son of Guidantonio, by 'a maiden of Urbino', in a document signed by Pope Martin V on 22 December, 1424. Federico's secret birth took place in Gubbio on 7 June, 1422.

Shortly after Federico had been publicly proclaimed the son of Guidantonio, the count's second wife, Caterina Colonna, bore him his first legitimate son, Oddantonio, and the infant Federico was sent off to be brought up by a noble family, the Brancalone, who had a seat in the Appenines at some distance from Urbino. In due course Federico was sent to the famous school for princes at Mantua, presided over by the celebrated teacher Vittorino da Feltre. It was known as the *Casa Zoiosa*, the House of Joy, and one of the principles of the Master was: 'Learn to think and not to split hairs'. Another was: 'First make sure you have something to say, then say it straight out'. In addition to acquiring Latin and Greek, a lasting love for the classics, and sound religious training, Federico learned to ride and hunt, to fence, to swim, to draw, and to play musical instruments. It was all very close to the ideal set out much later by Rabelais in his description of the Abbaye de Thélème.

At the age of fifteen, already married to Gentile Brancalone,

his childhood companion, Federico was given command of a force of 300 men, and apprenticed to Niccolo Piccinino, who, with Francesca Sforza, was the leading condottiere of the time. From the dwarf Piccinino, Federico learned audacity. Later, as a lieutenant of Sforza, he learned prudence. With a judicious mixture of these two qualities, he surpassed his masters, outstripped the talented but odious Sigismondo Malatesta, his hated neighbour and rival, and even outdid the ferocious champion of the Venetians, Colleone. There is not space in this brief article to list his victories, but the accompanying chart (page 68), taken from Robert de la Sizeranne's *Le Vertueux Condottiere*,³ shows the variety and the complexity of the inter-city wars in which Federico took part. The title of de la Sizeranne's book gives the key to Federico's character and success. Almost alone among the condottieri of his time, Federico was a man of his word and incorruptible. Sad to relate, the great English condottiere, Sir John Hawkwood, of the fourteenth century, could not rival Federico in this department, and it is said that he and his men gave rise to the Italian proverb, '*Inglese Italianato è il diavolo incarnato*'.

In 1474, Federico was created Duke of Urbino by Pope Sixtus IV, on the 20th August, and on the 11th September the King of Naples bestowed the Order of the Ermine upon him. Although it was not until the spring of 1475 that Federico was formally installed as a Knight of the Garter, his election had preceded these other events.

James Dennistoun of Dennistoun, who devoted much of his life to chronicling the lives of the Dukes of Urbino,⁴ writes as follows:

'The English Order of the Garter, instituted by Edward III, in 1344,⁵ has always enjoyed a European reputation, from its ranks being recruited by foreign sovereigns and heroes. At the Chapter of 26th February, 1474, four votes were given to Federigo, and on the 18th of the following August, he was unanimously elected, by the seven knights present, to the stall vacated by Lord Mountjoy. He soon after paid, by the Chancellor's hands, 109 pence as fees, and had been installed before the following April.' As with other foreign Knights of the Order, Federico did not visit Windsor himself, but sent a proxy to represent him for the installation ceremony. For this office he chose Sir Pietro degli Ubaldini, whom he describes in a letter to King Edward as a 'worthy soldier ... born of a noble house, has been brought up by me ...'

Appendix VII of the first volume of Dennistoun's work is devoted to letters written by Federico to Edward IV and to the Bishop of Salisbury, Chancellor of the Order, expressing his extreme pleasure at receiving the honour, and offering to do everything within his power to further the King's interests with the Pope. To the King he wrote:

LES CONDOTTE DE F. DE MONTEFELTRO DUC D'URBINO 1437 - 1482

POUR		1437	CONTRE	
ANJOU	BOLOGNE	MILAN	FEDERIGO DE MONTEFELTRO	LE PAPE
POUR		1443	CONTRE	
LE PAPE	MILAN	ROI DE NAPLES	FEDERIGO DE MONTEFELTRO	VENISE
POUR		1446	CONTRE	
VENISE	FLORENCE	COMTE D'URBINO	ROI DE NAPLES	MILAN
POUR		1447	CONTRE	
FLORENCE	COMTE D'URBINO	ROI DE NAPLES	MILAN	RIMINI
POUR		1451	CONTRE	
ROI DE NAPLES	COMTE D'URBINO	GIACCOPO PICCININO	FLORENCE	
POUR		1457	CONTRE	
ROI DE NAPLES	COMTE D'URBINO	GIACCOPO PICCININO	RIMINI	
POUR		1460	CONTRE	
ROI DE NAPLES	LE PAPE	MILAN	COMTE D'URBINO	ANJOU
POUR		12 Sep. 1460	CONTRE	
				INCONNU
ROI DE NAPLES	LE PAPE	COMTE D'URBINO		

The first page of the chart showing Federico's wars to 1460.

'For Your Majesty, as for His Holiness (whose natural servant and subject I am), and for my Lord your brother the King of Sicily, I am ready heartily to expose my state and person, so often as it may be desired or required; which, indeed, I should not consider as discharging a thousandth part of my debt to Your Majesty, before whose feet I humbly commend myself.'

Dennistoun comments: 'Another [letter] to the Chancellor of

England is much more verbose, assuring him of the Duke's grateful regard for the King, and anxious to be of use in forwarding his views, especially by employing at all times his influence with the Pope, to whose goodwill towards his Majesty he bears strong testimony.'

In 1482, his palace virtually completed and decorated, honoured throughout Italy, Federico set off on his final condotta for the League (consisting of Naples, Bologna, Florence, Milan and Ferrara) against the Pope (which may seem strange, in view of the foregoing paragraphs), Venice and Genoa.

In the marshes of the Po he contracted malaria, and died in Ferrara, on the 10th of September, 1482. He was much lamented by his people who loved him. The famous architect employed by Federico on the palace and so many other works throughout the region of the Marches, Francesco di Giorgio, wrote:

'Considerate of his soldiery, compassionate to the enemy, it was his pleasure to mitigate the horrors and miseries of war. He was liberal and merciful, but uncompromisingly just. An eloquent orator, a most subtle philosopher, a eminent moralist, an expert and ingenious mathematician, his intellectual habits were confirmed by long and constant practice. So intense was his admiration of worth, that he sought to attract to his court every man conspicuous by virtue and attainments. A Mars in the field, a Minerva in his administration, he was equally feared and loved.'

NOTES

1. British Museum Add. MSS No; 6298 f277.

2. Cecil H. Clough: *Towards an Economic History of the State of Urbino at the time of Federico da Montefeltro and of his son, Guidobaldo*, Giannini Editore, 1978.

3. Librairie Hachette, 1927.

4. J. Dennistoun *Memoirs of the Dukes of Urbino, 1440-1630*, London, 1851, Vol. 1, pp. 213-4.

5. The date given by Ashmole, *The Order of the Garter*, and accepted by most authorities, for the founding of the Order is 1348.

The Romance of St George's Chapel

This popular book, published on behalf of the Society, is now in its 12th edition. It has 28 full pages of illustrations and two plans to guide the visitor around the Chapel and provides an extended tour of the Cloisters and Lower Ward, as well as a full index.

The text by Maurice Bond gives detailed information on the monuments, the main chantry chapels, the history of the Most Noble Order of the Garter and the Chapel Treasury with its wealth of archives.

The book may be obtained from the Information Desk in the Chapel at 60p or from the Hon. Secretary of the Society at Curfew Tower, Windsor Castle at 80p inclusive of postage.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the Society was held at 2.30 pm, on Thursday, 9th April, 1981, in the Chapel.

The Meeting was opened with prayer. The Dean then welcomed the largest number of members ever to attend — in excess of 750. Apologies were received from 15 members. The Minutes of the last A.G.M., on 17th May, 1980, were submitted to the meeting for acceptance, and duly signed.

Annual Report and Accounts, 1979/1980

These were presented to the meeting by the Dean. He again remarked on the continued high standard of presentation by the editor, Elizabeth Cuthbert. As this was the Golden Jubilee number, the inclusion of a coloured picture of the Schorn Book of Hours had enhanced a truly great effort.

Turning to the Accounts, the Dean mentioned that the Society had found £18,231 for restoration and maintenance. He felt that the Balance Sheet was most satisfactory and the Finance Sub-Committee was warmly thanked for its work. No questions being raised, the Report and Accounts were adopted by the meeting.

Election to the Committee

Before proceeding to elect three new members to the Management Committee, the Dean warmly thanked Mrs De Bellaigue, Mrs. Tozer and Mr. Lay, who were retiring under the three year rule. The meeting showed its appreciation by a round of applause. The Management Committee recommended three names as replacements — Mrs. Priscilla Manley, Inspector Kenneth Miller and Mr. Bert Charlish. All three are well known within the Castle and Town and had accepted nomination. The Management Committee's recommendations were accepted and the motion carried, as was their co-option of Mr. Peter Begent, in place of Mrs. Mary Parry.

Appointment of Honorary Officers

The four Honorary Officers were warmly thanked by the Dean for their continued services and the Dean, as Chairman, moved that they be re-elected. The Lay Chairman seconded the proposition. These four gentlemen were then re-elected:—

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

Honorary Treasurer — Mr. E. P. Carr A.I.B.

Honorary Solicitor — Mr. Hugh Owen LL.B.

Honorary Auditor — Mr. J. D. Spofforth F.C.A., J.P., A.T.I.I.

Honorary Secretary's Notes

Mr. T. W. Taylor prefaced his remarks by taking this annual opportunity of thanking a considerable number of people who had helped the Society specially during the past year. At the Curfew Tower, Miss Menzies and Mrs Biggs had again coped most ably and willingly in an increasing amount of work, as had Mrs Higgs who continues to do so well with the engrossing of the Membership Certificates and the Book of Members. He mentioned the happy relations the Society had with Mr. Groves (Dean's Virger) and Mr. Batten (Clerk of Works) and their respective staffs. The Lay Stewards and the Voluntary Stewards continued to render every assistance, as did Laura Taylor and Brenda Bartovsky in regard to the concerts.

The Secretary then spoke of the tremendous work that had taken place to prepare for our 750 teas that day — a truly magnificent effort by many Castle Ladies and Friends. He made a plea for co-operation by the many members present at tea-time — teas were being served in the Dean's Cloister, St George's House and the Chapter Library.

Once again the Governor had opened the Moat Garden for members with their guests. A special attraction at this Golden Jubilee A.G.M. was a display of Insignia and Mantles of the Orders of Chivalry which would be on view in the Crossing. This had been made possible by the voluntary efforts of Mr. Michael Forman and the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood. There was no doubt that it was a unique display — something really to remember.

Evensong was to take place in the Nave at 5.15 pm and the Society was greatly honoured by the fact that its Patron, H.M. The Queen, would be present — and, indeed, would also look at the Display after Evensong.

The Chapel and Display would remain open to members until 7 pm. On sale, throughout the day, would be the Society's Christmas card, the Golden Jubilee Tile, and Mr. Peter Hicks, who had designed the Garter Knight figure, was present with the figure on view, and would take any orders.

In conclusion, Mr. Taylor again made his annual appeal for new members. The year under review had been most successful and he hoped that the Golden Jubilee year would produce even better figures.

The Dean's Address

The Dean began by saying how delighted he was to see such a pleasant sunny spring day.

Looking back at the year under review, he said that, yet again, there had been a decline in the number of visitors to Chapel, but he felt that perhaps we had not suffered in Windsor quite so much as elsewhere. It was not proposed to raise the charge of admission in 1981.

Garter Day in 1980 had taken place in mixed weather, but, fortunately, the Procession had taken place and many of our members had seen the two new Knights (Sir Keith Holyoake and Field Marshal Sir Richard Hull) process to be installed.

The Dean again asked members to bear in mind the huge task the Secretary had in regard to tickets for Garter Day. The increase in membership had made this a difficult business and it was nearly certain that a ballot would have to take place in 1981.

In regard to the Castle Community, the Dean said that Sir Peter and Lady Gillett had already taken a great interest in the Society — something we all valued. Sadly, the Dean had to report the resignation through ill health of the Chapter Clerk, Colonel Roden Parry. Both he and Mrs. Parry had helped the Society very much and he felt sure that all present would wish them well in the future. His successor, however, was now appointed — and, indeed, present at the meeting. The Dean felt that we all welcomed Major General Roy Dixon C.B., M.C., who had already taken a great interest in the Society. The Reverend John Davey (Dean's Vicar) had recently moved on to take a living in Gloucestershire and the Dean also announced that the Reverend Ian Collins (the Succentor) would be leaving later in the year.

Although he did not usually refer to the deaths of members in his address, the Dean felt that he must record the death of our oldest member, H.R.H. The Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone — a wonderful lady who had taken a great interest in the Society for many years and who had insisted on giving a Deed of Covenant at the age of 92! Sadly, too, the Dean referred to the deaths of Brigadier Crook and Colonel and Mrs. Graham Duncombe.

The Dean was delighted to report on the achievements of the Society since the last A.G.M. The long vexed problem of the Nave Lighting had at last been solved and, except for one or two minor adjustments was considered to be a success. The repaving of the North and South Nave Aisles and the North Quire Aisle had been completed and the Society had purchased the lovely Christmas Crib figures. Indeed, since the Society's year-end on September 30th, a further £25,569 had been spent. The Dean said how grateful the Chapter was for this wonderful help.

This was, however, our Golden Jubilee year and the Management Committee had felt that some special help should be given to mark the occasion. For some time now, the deterioration of the West Steps Area had been causing alarm and a recent survey had shown that some major work was necessary. Members were well aware that the West Front of the Chapel is probably one of the best known sights in the world and it should be restored accordingly. Restoration could also permit much needed storage room to be created under the upper reaches of the steps. Accordingly, an Appeal had been launched, as members would already know. An es-

timate of the cost of the work was in the region of £90,000 — a very large sum — and it was hoped that the Society would agree to fund any shortfall in the amount the Appeal would finally make. Help, too, was required in the repairs needed in the Oliver King Chantry and for new strip carpets in the Quire.

Again, the Dean praised the work of the Voluntary Stewards, under the leadership of Jenny Rolinson. This highly organised and purely voluntary work was greatly valued by the Chapter and he hoped that further volunteers would come forward later that day.

The Choir, now, was surely one of the best in England, and the Music Committee, under Christopher Robinson, continued to organise really fine concerts — the recent Golden Jubilee performance of Bach's *St John Passion* was an outstanding example. Thanks must be expressed to Laura Taylor and Brenda Bartovsky for their valuable work in connection with all the concerts.

The Golden Jubilee year was going well and the Dean warmly thanked Michael Forman and the Central Chancery for their help in the display. There was to be a Golden Jubilee dinner at the Castle Hotel, Windsor, on Friday, 6th November, 1981.

Finally, the Dean expressed his gratitude to the Society's Secretariat at Curfew Tower and endorsed all the Secretary had said in regard to increased membership.

Other business

The Dean invited Mr. E. F. Grove C.V.O., the Chairman of the Finance Subcommittee, to speak on a Management Committee's recommendation. Mr. Grove pointed out that under the Society's Constitution, the Committee may expend up to £15,000 on any one project. Sums in excess of this require the consent of a General Meeting. The restoration of the West Steps could be in the order of £90,000. In the event of the Appeal falling short of this sum by more than £15,000, the Management Committee now sought the financial approval of a General Meeting to make up the difference. He therefore proposed:—

"Should the West Steps Appeal fall short of the cost, estimated at £90,000, by more than £15,000 approval is given to make up the difference"

This was seconded by the Lay Chairman, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Sir John Grandy.

In reply to questions raised by members, Mr. Grove said that, since the financial year end on 30th September, 1980, the Society had been notified of a very considerable legacy which would assist the Society in finding this extra money without causing balance sheet difficulties.

The Dean put the resolution to the Meeting and it was accepted.

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

Legacies and Bequests

The Society records with gratitude the receipt of the following legacies:—

£100.00 given in memory of the late Mr. Tom Martin.

£50.00 from the estate of the late Miss I. M. Rooke.

£50.00 from the estate of the late Rev. J. M. Wright.

£500.00 from the estate of the late Miss K. M. A. Day.

We have also received part of a very large Bequest from the estate of the late Mr. Graham Baron Ash (see Honorary Secretary's Notes). The full amount is not yet known — it will be reported more fully in the next *Report*.

OBITUARIES

H.R.H. Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, G.C.V.O., G.B.E.

The death of H.R.H. Princess Alice very early in January 1981 deprived us of our oldest member. The Princess was a keen and interested member of the Society right up to her death.

The only daughter of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, who is buried in the Albert Memorial Chapel, Princess Alice was the last surviving grand-daughter of Queen Victoria. On 10th February, 1904, in St George's Chapel, she married Prince Alexander of Teck (later to become Earl of Athlone), Queen Mary's brother, and they lived for some years in the Henry III Tower in the Castle. Lord Athlone was made Governor-General of South Africa from 1923-1931 and of Canada from 1940-1946, and Princess Alice endeared herself to the people of both these countries. In Canada during the Second World War she often played hostess to distinguished refugees from Hitler's Europe.

The Princess had a great love for St George's Chapel, where both she and her parents had been married, and it was fitting that her funeral should have been held there. The respect and devotion in which she was held was clearly demonstrated at the funeral, attended not only by our own Royal Family, but by Kings and Princes from many European countries, and distinguished representatives from all parts of the Commonwealth. Our sympathy goes to her daughter, Lady Abel Smith, and, of course, to Sir Henry Abel Smith, one of the members of the Society's Management Committee.

The Rt. Hon. The Viscount Amory K.G., G.C.M.G., T.D.

The death of Lord Amory in January 1981 robbed the Society of one of its Vice Presidents. Immediately he was installed as a Knight of the Garter, in 1968, he accepted a Vice Presidency, and, until his death, he was most interested in all the Society was doing, especially in the Quincentenary year. His distinguished career in Parliament, and especially as Chancellor of the Exchequer will be remembered by many of our older members.

Brigadier Ainslie Crook D.S.O., (*Military Knight*).

Brigadier Ainslie Crook died on 1st January, 1981.

Ainslie was commissioned in 1918 into the Royal Artillery and served 34 years in the Army prior to his retirement. He had a most varied career. He served in France and Belgium in 1918, and the Second World War, saw service in Malaya, North Africa, Burma and Greece. After the war he was posted to India and then to Cyprus, Ethiopia and Siam.

He held a wide variety of appointments, including Instructor in Gunnery at Woolwich, Commander 5th TA Battalion, Commander 2nd Battalion Nigeria Regiment, Commander 6th West African Infantry Brigade, Military Adviser to the Greek

Army Corps, Commander Cyprus District, Head of British Military Mission Ethiopia and British Military Attaché Siam. His bravery in Burma earned him the Distinguished Service Order, and in Greece the Greek Military Cross. He was mentioned twice in Despatches and also in Greek Army Despatches.

Ainslie was a keen rugger player. He captained the London Scottish Rugby Football Club, and the Rhine Army XV, and also played for the Army and Kent County.

He was appointed Military Knight in 1963. He will be remembered by his friends in the Castle Community for his bluff and colourful sense of humour.

Lieut-Colonel Graham Duncombe, D.S.O., (*Military Knight*).

Lieut-Colonel Graham Duncombe died on 29th November, 1980, aged 78.

Graham had a most distinguished military career, having spent some 36 years in the Army prior to retirement. He served with the Scots Guards in the First World War, was later commissioned into The Queen's Royal Regiment, having attended the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He was much travelled and between the wars saw service in Hong Kong, Malta, North China and India. During the Second World War he saw active service in Palestine, North Africa, Ceylon, Burma and Germany. After the cessation of hostilities he was again on the move to Palestine, Egypt and Germany.

He was Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion, The Queen's Royal Regiment and in 1943 assumed command of the 1st Battalion, which he led with great distinction through the heaviest fighting in Burma. His bravery earned him the Distinguished Service Order.

Graham was a devout churchman. On leaving the Army, he became Diocesan Secretary to the Bishop of Guildford for several years. He was appointed a Military Knight in 1965 and took an active part in the affairs of St George's Chapel, where he was a popular Voluntary Steward.

Graham was a modest man who served his Sovereign and his country well. He will be greatly missed by all who were privileged to enjoy his friendship.

LIST OF NEW MEMBERS
1st October 1980 — 30th September, 1981

FRIENDS OF ST GEORGE'S

- | | |
|--|--|
| Aldridge, Mrs. B. M. | Cross, Mrs. L. |
| Armstrong, Mrs. S. | Cross, F. R. |
| † Arnold, J. P. | Cull, K. C. |
| Ash E. S. | † Davidson, Mrs. C. S. |
| Atkinson, Mrs. R. P. | † Davidson, R. H. |
| Attwood, Mrs. L. O. E. | Davies, Mrs. G. E. |
| Axford, Mrs. B. | * Davies, Lt. Cmdr. C., R.D., R.N.R. |
| † Barnett, Mrs. E. T. | Davies, Mrs. M. B. |
| † Barritt Potts, Mrs. J. M. | † Davison, J. W. |
| Battison, Mrs. R. | * Dawes, E., B.E.M. |
| Battison A. | Dawson, Mrs. A. C. |
| † Bayliss, Mrs. M. | Dawson, F. T. |
| † Beach, Lady | Day, F. E. A. |
| † Beach, General Sir Hugh, G.B.E., K.C.B.,
M.C. | de Grandy, L. |
| Beckett, Miss E. A. | † Denny, Dr. M. F. |
| Beckett, Miss S. A. | † Dibben, Mrs. M. G. |
| † Bench, Mrs. M. | † Dick, W. A. B. |
| Bentley, Mrs. L. | † Dickerson, Mrs. L. W. |
| Bentley, D. J. | † Dickerson, Major L. W. |
| Biggs, Mrs. E. | Dillon, Mrs. M. M. |
| Birmingham, Miss J. D. | Dillon, A. |
| Bitchener, Mrs. A. | Dines, Mrs. M. |
| † Bitton, Major L. E. | † Dixon, Major General R. L. C., C.B.,
M.C. |
| Blissett, Mrs. M. | Dobson, P. W. |
| Boardman, Miss B. M. U. | † Dow, Miss J. W. |
| Boulting, Miss V. N. | Drake-Brockman, Mrs. D. |
| Brodie, E. T. | † Dyason, Mrs. D. |
| † Bromley, Mrs. G. K. | † Dyason, R. F. |
| † Brown, B. H. K. | Elard, Mrs. M. C. |
| † Brunnschweiler, Miss N. | Eldershaw, Miss N. |
| Bryan, P. C. | Elliott, Mrs. P. M. |
| † Bull, Miss Y. | Elvey, Mrs. E. M. |
| † Burgess, Mrs. R. | † Elvey, G. R. |
| Butler, Mrs. P. A. | Etherington, Mrs. D. H. S. |
| † Butler, L. E. V. | Etherington, R. W. K. |
| † Button, J. J. | Evans, A. |
| Cameron, Mrs. G. P. | Evans, S. |
| Campion, Miss B. J. | Evans, Mrs. J. M. |
| † Carson, Mrs. M. A. G. | Evans, P. B. |
| † Cartwright, Mrs. J. A. | Fairchild, Mrs. L. F. |
| † Cartwright, V. | † Farmiloe, Mrs. A. G. |
| Child, Mrs. M. | † Faulkner, Mrs. P. N. F. |
| Child, Dr. J. P. | † Few, Mrs. M. J. |
| † Chipps, Mrs. J. L. | † Finch, Miss V. S. |
| † Chipps, R. G. | Francis, Mrs. D. M. |
| * Clark, Miss J. A. G. | Francis, G. S. |
| † Clemons, W. C. | Freeman, Mrs. J. F. |
| Coe, Miss A. | Freeman, Commander J., R.N., (Retd). |
| Coleman, Miss E. M. | Gaffney, Mrs. K. A. |
| † Collin, Mrs. C. D. | † Garwood, Mrs. J. |
| Collin, J. R. | † Garwood, Dr. R. E. |
| † Collison, Mrs. E. D. | Gates, Major R. H. C., M.C., R.E., (Retd). |
| † Constable, Mrs. P. A. | † Gibbens, Miss M. |
| † Constable, D. E. | † Goode, Mrs. B. M. |
| † Cook, E. R., R.V.M. | † Goodridge, Mrs. U. |
| Cornford, H. C. T. | Goring-Thomas, Mrs. P. M. |
| Cotterill, Miss T. B. | Graham, Mrs. C. |
| Cramson, Mrs. P. A. | Graham-Naybour, Mrs. B. |
| Craze, Canon, R. | † Grieves, J. R. |

- † Guile, B. J.
 Gurden, Mrs. I.
 Hacking, Miss J. M., F.C.A.
 Hadley, Mrs. S.
 Hadley, C.
 † Haley, Miss W.
 Harris, Miss R. L., Ph.D.
 * Hatcher, R. G.
 † Hayes, T. I.
 Hellinger, Miss C.
 Hermann, Mrs. C. C.
 † Hewitt B., St George.
 † Hicks, Miss J.
 Hicks, Mrs. P. A.
 Hicks, P. J.
 † Hillyer, Mrs. L. C.
 † Hillyer, H. H.
 † Hind, Mrs. M. K. D.
 Hockley, Mrs. M.
 † Holder, D.
 Holditch, Miss L.
 † Holiday, Mrs. B. D.
 Holland, Mrs. M. E.
 Holland, F. J.
 Holmes, K. W.
 * Holt, C. R. V., C.V.O., V.R.D.
 Hornett, Mrs. D.
 Howard, C. A. P.
 Hughes, Mrs. C. M.
 Hughes, J. V.
 † Hughes, Miss J. V.
 Hyatt, H. A.
 † Ireland, Miss P., M.B.E.
 † Ison, Miss E. M.
 Jackaman, J. N., O.B.E.
 Jackson, C.
 Jacob, Mrs. F. M.
 Jacob, Councillor A. L.
 † Jepson, Mrs. J. F.
 Johnston, Mrs. L., S.R.N.
 Jones, Mrs. D. M.
 Jones, P. J.
 Kennings, Mrs. V. E.
 Kennings, C. R.
 Kent, E. G.
 † Kent, T. L.
 King, Mrs. M. A. R.
 King, A. J.
 Kirby, Miss M.
 Kitchingman, G. S.
 † Knapp, Miss P. D. D.
 Lake, Miss E. B. I.
 Lancaster, N. J.
 † Le Breton, E., F.I.A.L.
 † Lewis, C. W.
 Lewis, Mrs. B.
 Lewis, G. T. R.
 Ling, Mrs. K.
 † Long, Mrs. E.
 † Loose, Mrs. E. M.
 Lupetti, Mrs. S.
 Lyons, Mrs. B.
 Macdonald, Mrs. A.
 Mackenzie, Mrs. M.
 † Maclean, Mrs. E. J.
 † Maclean, I. S.
 Marsh, Miss M. O.
 † Matthews, Mrs. M. F.
 † Matthews, J. H. F.
 Matthews, K. C.
 Mayer, A. J., F.I.C.M.
 Maynard, Mrs. D. N.
 † Milbank, Miss D. J.
 † Miles, P. T.
 Milward, Miss L. M.
 * Moller, Mrs. M. E.
 † Moore, Miss H.
 Morgan, Miss B.
 Morgan, Miss V.
 Morris, Mrs. D. I.
 Morris, J. F. R.
 Morris-Goodman, G.
 Morton, Mrs. L.
 Mulley, J. W. E.
 † Murphy F. R. B.
 † Murray, Mrs. E. P.
 † Murray, G.
 Newell, Miss M.
 † Nicholas, D. W. I.
 Noble, Mrs. D.
 Nutter, Mrs. V. E.
 Nutter, J.
 † Nye, Revd. C. S.
 O'Halloran, P.
 † O'Kelly de Conejera, Lt. Col. P. de P.
 Olive, Mrs. E.
 Olive, B.
 † Oswin, Mrs. B. E.
 † Oswin, N. A.
 † Page, Miss M. E.
 † Parker, Miss B. M.
 Parker, Mrs. G.
 † Parry, Miss E. M. M.
 † Parry, Miss Z.
 Partridge, Sister M.
 † Pepin, Mrs. M. L.
 † Perèsbarn, Mrs J. F.
 Perkins, Mrs. T.
 Peterson, O. L.
 † Phillimore, The Hon. Mrs. R.
 † Phillimore, Col., The Hon. R.
 Phillips, Mrs. R.
 † Phillips, E. T.
 Phillips, J. J.
 Phillips, Mrs. M. D. N.
 Phillips, Mrs. M. S.
 Plumb, L. S.
 † Powell, Mrs. J.
 Pratt, D. E.
 * Preston, Miss C. W.
 Prew, Mrs. E. S.
 Price, Mrs. C.
 Price, Miss G. E.
 Prior-Sankey, A. J.
 Pritchard, Mrs. J. C.
 † Purslow, P.
 † Quelch, Mrs. J.
 † Rabagliati, Mrs. D. F. P.
 * Radnor, Mrs. J.
 * Radnor, F. V.

- Rayment, Lt. Col. C. H., M.B.E.
 Revill, Mrs. M.
 Ridge, Mrs. J. M.
 Ridge, B.
 † Roberts, Mrs. J. P.
 † Roberts, E. G.
 Robinson, C. J., M.A., B.Mus., F.R.C.O
 Roe, Miss J. V. J.
 Rolls, Miss V., A.L.C.M.
 Rotherwell, Captain L. B.
 Router, E. H. R.
 Ryan, G. P.
 Salisbury, G. C.
 * Saxby, Miss A., M.V.O.
 Schooling, Miss J.
 † Scragg, M. R. J.
 † Searle, Mrs. E.
 Seddon, Miss A.
 Seddon, Miss A. R.
 Seddon, J. G.
 Seymour, Mrs. B. J.
 Sharpe, Mrs. M.
 † Shenston, A. G.
 † Simmance, Mrs. M. E.
 † Smith, Mrs. E. N. C.
 Smith, H. L.
 Smithies, J. C. S. F.
 * Solari, Mrs. M. E.
 † Sparrow, A. W.
 Speed, Miss H. A.
 Speed, S. J.
 Spittal, J. A.
 Stewart, Mrs. J. P.
 Stewart, Captain R. L.
 Stiles, Mrs. E. K.
 Stiles, J. K.
 † Stott, Mrs. A. E., B.Sc., B.A.
 † Stott, A. E., J.P., D.L.
 Sundell, Mrs. R. C.
 † Sweeney, Mrs. M.
 Taylor, Miss B. M.
 † Taylor, Mrs. E. L.
 † Taylor, M. J. W.
 Taylor, Mrs. M. F.
 Thompson, G. O.
 † Thompson, Mrs. J. D.
 † Thorpe, F. S.
 Tilbury, T. H.
 Tozer, Mrs. H.
 † Treadwell, The Revd., A. F.,
 FIGCM.F.Ph.FRSA
 Treverton, Mrs. C. J.
 Treverton, C. J.
 Tuck, Mrs. S.
 † Turvill, Mrs. D. E.
 Upson, R.
 Uttley, Mrs. B.
 Uttley, B.
 Vessey, Miss S. M.
 † Vezey, Miss B. L.
 † Warwick, C.
 Warrick, Mrs. T.
 Warrick, T.
 † Watkins, Miss N. D.
 Watson, Miss A. M.
 Watts, Mrs. K.
 † Webb, Mrs. D.
 Webley, Miss B.
 † Weeks, Mrs. F. M.
 † Wells, Miss S.
 Werrell, P. H.
 Wigmore McCarthy, Miss E. E. M.
 Wigmore McCarthy, Miss D.
 Williams, F. H.
 * Wilson, Mrs. D. D.
 * Wilson, J. S. M.
 Wilson, Miss J.
 Woefell, Mrs. S. E.
 Williams, Mrs. K. M.
 Willmore, P.
 † Wood, Mrs. E. G.
 † Wraight, Mrs. P.
 † Wraight, N. B.
 † Wright, Miss M. R.
 Wylie, Sister D. J.
 * Yates, H.
 Young, Mrs. J.

Descendant Members

- † Crawford, Miss K. J.
 Curzon, The Hon. Avril.
 † Cutter, The Revd., J. D.
 † Grenfell, Comdr., W. E., R.N. (Retd).
 † Hind, Miss H. U. R.
 † Johnson, M.
 † Pritchard, Mrs. I. M. A.
 † Smithies, Mrs. M. H.

Now Life Members

- Bell, Mrs. S. C.
 Bell, P. S.
 Dalley, Miss F.
 Davies, Miss L. H.
 Fillary, Mrs. M.
 Hayman, P.
 Heybourn, Mrs. C.
 Hopkins, N. W.
 Mackay, Miss M. C.
 Miller, Miss L.
 Nicholls, Major A.
 O'Kelly de Conjera, Mrs. K.
 O'Kelly de Conjera, S. P.
 Pack, W.
 Shenston, Mrs. K.
 Shenston, F. C.
 Shirley, Miss P. C.
 Symes, Miss D. A.
 Turville, F. V.
 Urwick, Miss A.
 Wylie, G. C.

Group Membership

The Lay Clerks of St George's Chapel.
The Parish Church of St Mary The Virgin,
Twickenham.

Ranks Hovis McDougall Ltd.
The Royal Tank Regiment Association.
* Towry Law & Co. Ltd.

Overseas Members

American Friends

Acker, K.
Close, Mrs. R. C.
Galm, R. W.
Gray, Mrs. C. E.
Hayman, The Venerable R. F.
Haviland, Mrs. M. B.
Haviland, Dr. J. W.
† Maduros, J. N.
† Masters, W. W.
Moore, K. C.
† Morton, C.
Nickell, Mrs. T. W.
Oliver, The Revd., R. G.
Richardson, Dr. J. M.
† Robe, R. S.
† Roth, F. W.
† Rusack, The Rt. Revd., R. C.
† Sharp, Dr. T. R., D.O.
Street, Miss L. D.
Wilson, Mrs. A.
Wilson, Mrs. F.
† Zimmerman, Mrs. M. R.

American Descendants

† Brooks, Miss C.
† Boroughs, Mrs. E. E.
† Hidell, Miss K. E.
† Hidell, W. J., Sr.
† Hidell, W. J., Jr.
† Hidell, D. H.
Jarrott, E. L.
† Newman, Mrs. M. S.
† Nix, Miss F. S.
† Sinclair, K. R. C.
† Sinclair, F. D. N.
† Turpin, Mrs. M. N.
† Turpin, H. R.

Canada

† Moore, Mrs. D.
† Sturgess, Mrs. P.

Denmark

Klinkby, Mrs. G.
Klinkby, E.

W. Germany

† Wedemeyer, J.

Guatemala

Bermudez, B., M.E.

Now Life Member (America).

Flores, Vetal.

Australian Friends

Batchelder, A. J.
Bennett, Mrs. M. L.
† Brook, Mrs. J. C.
Etheridge, J. E.
Grimes, Miss Lilian
Grimes, Miss Louise
† Grimshaw, Mrs. M. E.
† Grimshaw, The Venerable A. J., B.A.,
Th.L.
Guy, Mrs. M.
† Hays, Mrs. J.
Huxtable, Mrs. E. S.
† Maskell, Miss D. J.
Mills, Mrs. J. E.
Mills, J. W.
† Nelson, Mrs. G.
† Neylan, Mrs. V. F.
† Neylan, D. G.
Ruddick, Mrs. I. J.
Ruddick, Miss K. M.
Sprent, Mrs. J. F. A.
Vaughan, Mrs. V. J.
Walsh, D. M.
Whitmore, Mrs. V. M.

Australian Descendant

Newman, A. R.

Now Life Members (Australia)

Cowlishaw, Mrs. J. P. B.
Graham, Mrs. I.
Hobart, Mrs. N.
Morton, Mrs. E. J.
Sanders, Mrs. L. J.
Sanders, Miss R.
Stegemann, The Revd., W. C.

Overseas other than Australia and U.S.A.

New Zealand

Morris, B. C., Dip.Arch., R.I.B.A.,
N.Z.I.A.

Singapore

Lim, M.

South Africa

† Verity Amm, Mrs. R.

Spain

Dolgorouky D'Anjou Durassow, Prince
Alexis.
† Moreno Del Rivero, Senor L. M.

Switzerland

Breitenmose, A. N.

Now Life Members (Canada)

Farrington, Mrs. M.

Farrington, N.

Corrections from 1979-80 Report

Browne, Miss Waveney (Australia) misspelt as 'Brown'.

O'Shea, P. P., New Zealand Herald of Arms Extraordinary wrongly entered under 'Australia'.

Williams, Mrs. G. (British) should have been shown as 'Descendant Member'.

† Life Members

* Subscribers under covenant

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

GENERAL FUND

For the Year ended 30th September, 1981

Year ended 30th September, 1980			
6,636	Income:		
	Subscriptions		7,034
587	Add: Income Tax Recoverable in respect of		
	Covenanted Subscriptions		615
7,223			
11,871	Excess of Income on Friend's Weekend		7,649
	Dividends, Interest and Tax Recoverable		10
	Received under Deed of Covenant from F.S.G.		21,012
2,022	(Anniversary Sales) Limited for the year ended		
	30th September, 1980 and Tax Recovered		
1,251	Donations towards the Golden Jubilee Appeal		2,126
	Donations and Gifts		5,514
22,367			100,088
			136,399
	Office and Similar Expenses		
315	Assistant Secretary Salary		
1,788	Miscellaneous Expenses and Clerical Assistance		2,942
511	Postage and Telephone		675
2,596	Cost of Annual Report including Postage		3,785
863	Printing and Stationery		803
139	Expenses of Annual General Meeting		390
265	Hire of Stand for Garter Day		476
	Wedding Gift for H.R.H. Prince and Princess of Wales		644
	Christmas Crib Figures		600
	China		176
6,678	Contribution towards cost of new Information Desk in Chapel		200
201	Auditor's Honorarium		201
15,689			10,892
			125,507
	Net Decrease in Value of Investments		
11	after adjusting for sales		3,395
15,678			
67,425			122,112
83,103	Balance of Accumulated Fund at 30th September, 1980		64,872
			186,984
	Restoration and Similar Expenses		
	Chapel Lighting		18,297
	Nave lighting		2,080
	Chapel Paving		15,307
	Nave Paving		1,536
	North Quire Aisle Paving		3,076
	West Steps		21,800
	Choir Sound Reinforcing System		409
	Chapel Notice Board		854
	Lighting in Dean's Study		150
	Re-covering Hassocks		563
	Quire Carpet		1,986
	Oliver King chapel		1,278
	Painting Shields on Garter Screens		15
	Military Knights Cushions		29
18,231			67,380
£64,872			£119,604
	Total Accumulated Fund at 30th September, 1981		

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, 1981 from the books, etc., and certify that they are in accordance therewith.

16/18 New Bridge Street,
London EC4V 6AU.
2nd November, 1981.

J. D. SPOFFORTH
Chartered Accountant
Honorary Auditor

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, 1981

At 30th September, 1981 the General Fund consisted of:—

Year ended 30th September, 1980			
		Quoted Investments at Market Value	
46,690		Fixed Interest Stocks	37,949
50,323	3,633	Ordinary Stocks and Shares	3,979
			41,928
		Balance with Barclays Bank Limited	
1,114		—Current Account	
11,050		—Deposit Account	3,942
		—Special Deposit Account	3,050
		—Golden Jubilee Appeal	63,000
12,164	—	Deposit Account	5,514
			75,506
120		Cash in Hand	103
		Amounts Owing to the Society:—	
2,500		Loan to F.S.G. (Anniversary Sales) Limited	2,500
65,107			120,037
235		Less: Sundry Creditors	433
£64,872			£119,604

Note: The total cost of renewing the West Steps to the Chapel is estimated at £99,300 of which £21,800 has already been paid and shown in these Accounts.

CAPITAL FUND For the year ended 30th September, 1981

Year ended 30th September, 1980			
£	£		£
46,991		Total of Accumulated Fund to 30th September, 1980	52,532
4,465		Add: Life Membership Fees and Donations Received	16,601
		Profit on Sale of "The Romance of St. George's Chapel"	
	3,726	Sales	4,503
591	3,135	Less: Printing Costs	3,695
			808
		Profit on Sale of Books of Photographs of St. George's Chapel	
	341	Sales	281
112	229	Less: Printing Costs	198
			83
52,159			70,024
373		Net Increase/(Decrease) in value of Investments	(1,954)
£52,532		Total of Accumulated Fund at 30th September, 1981	£68,070

At 30th September, 1981 the Capital Fund consisted of:—

24,333		Quoted Investments at Market Value		22,379
		Balance with Barclays Bank Limited		
	16,262	—Deposit Account	7,233	
26,262	10,000	—Special Deposit Account	30,000	37,233
		Unsold Copies (At Cost)		
	1,140	"The Romance of St. George's Chapel"	7,947	8,659
2,050	910	"Book of Photographs of St. George's Chapel"	712	
				68,271
52,645				
113		Less: Sundry Creditor		201
£52,532				£68,070

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 154 new life members this year making a contribution of £25 each.

F.S.G. (ANNIVERSARY SALES) LIMITED

Balance Sheet, 30th September, 1981

30th November,
1980

3,006		Current Assets		
1,774		Stocks at cost		3,705
		Due by Bankers—Barclays Bank		
4,780		Limited—Current Account		2,303
				6,008
		Less: Current Liabilities		
201		Sundry Creditors		201
2,701	2,500	Loan from the Society of the Friends of St. George's		2,500
				2,701
2,079				3,307
50		Formation Expenses		50
£2,129				£3,357
		Share Capital		
3	£100	Share of £1 each	£100	3
		Profit and Loss Account		
2,022		Balance at 30th September, 1980		2,126
		Less: Paid under Deed of Covenant		
2,022		1,416 to the Society of the Friends of St. George's	1,488	
		606 Taxation	638	2,126
		Add: Net profit for the year payable under Deed of Covenant to the Society of Friends of St. George's		
2,126	2,126		3,354	3,354
		T. W. TAYLOR		
		E. A. GROVE Directors		
£2,129				£3,357

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF F.S.G. (ANNIVERSARY SALES) LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements on pages 1 and 2. Our Audit was conducted in accordance with approved Auditing Standards having regard to the matters referred to in the following paragraph.

In common with many businesses of similar size and organisation the company's system of control is dependent upon the close involvement of the directors (who are major shareholders). Where independent confirmation of the completeness of the accounting records was therefore not available we have accepted assurances from the directors that all the company's transactions have been reflected in the records. Subject to the foregoing in our opinion the financial statements, which have been prepared under the historical cost convention give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs at 30th September, 1981 and of its profits for the year then ended and comply with the Companies Act 1948 and 1980.

STANLEY A. SPOFFORTH & CO.,
Chartered Accountants

F.S.G. (ANNIVERSARY SALES) LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For the Year ended 30th September, 1981

Year Ended 30th
September, 1980

			Sales	Cost	Profit (loss)
826	Christmas and Greeting Cards		3,113	2,386	727
	Ceramic Tiles		612	259	353
2,383	Leaflets		3,691	1,052	2,639
73	Badges		60	128	(68)
3,282			£7,476	3,825	3,651
15	Bank Deposit Interest				-
(879)	Gift—Being transfer of Models to Dean and Canons of Windsor less Sales				(75)
2,418					3,576
	Less: Sundry Expenses			20	
20	Packing materials			1	
292	Auditors Remuneration			210	222
£2,126	Net Profit for the Year—				
	to Balance Sheet				£3,354

THE BANNERS OF THE KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF THE GARTER

The Banners hang in the Choir in the following order:

SCREEN

South Side

North Side

The Duke of Edinburgh
H.M. The Queen

The Prince of Wales
The Queen Mother

Jean, Grand Duke of
Luxembourg
Margrethe, Queen of Denmark
Leopold, ex-King of the
Belgians

Juliana, Princess of
the Netherlands

—
—
Baudouin, King of the
Belgians

Olaf V, King of Norway
Hirohito, Emperor of Japan

—
—
The Marquess of Abergavenny
Sir Cennydd Traherne
The Duke of Beaufort
Sir Keith Holyoake
The Duke of Grafton
The Lord Hunt
The Lord Trevelyan

—
Sir Edmund Bacon
The Lord Cobbold
The Lord Rhodes
Sir Paul Hasluck
The Earl of Drogheda
The Lord Ashburton
The Lord Elworthy

The Duke of Northumberland
The Lord Butler
The Viscount De L'Isle, V.C.
The Earl Waldegrave

Field-Marshal Sir Richard Hull
The Earl of Longford
The Earl of Cromer
Sir Harold Wilson
The Lord Shackleton

HIGH ALTAR

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

LIST OF WORK DONE

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

Installation of 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 Horshoe Cloister.
 Provision of Altar Frontal, Cope, Music Stand.
 The Organ.
 Cleaning and treating 14th century tiles in Vestry and Aeary.
 New carpeting for Military Knights' Stalls.
 Cleaning Gallilee Porch.
 Provision of Roundels in the Horseshoe Cloister and in Deanery Courtyard.
 Cleaning and repairing Mortlake Tapestry.
 Work on Tower Record Room.
 Provision of Notices in the Chapel.
 Furnishing of Edward IV Chantry.
 Provision of a carpet in Choir Stalls.
 Audio Equipment.
 Re-wiring of the Chapel.
 Purchase of Cope.
 Rutland Chapel altar table.
 Provision of kneelers, and carpet in the Choir Stalls.
 A new dais for the Nave Altar.
 A list of Sovereigns and Deans on a wooden panel in the North Choir Aisle.
 Nave furnishings.
 Rutland Chapel, five embroidery panels.
 Carpet in Deanery study.
 Restoration of Deanery Chapel.
 Quarterly payments to Chapter to provide for costs of repairs, etc., to stonework, in lieu of stonemason's costs.
 Repairs to the large Prayer Books.
 Re-covering of Military Knights' Cushions.
 Ornamental Gate to Schorn Tower staircase.
 Repainting Garter Panels in Dean's study.
 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.
 Renewal of paving in the Nave, and North Quire Aisle.
 New carpet in Quire stalls.
 West Steps renewed.
 Christmas Crib figures.

APPLICATION FORM FOR MEMBERSHIP

I wish to join as

*"Descendant" Life Membership of £25
and to pay

"Friend" Annual Subscription of £.....
(not less than £2)

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

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

Name and Style
(*Block letters please*)
Address

.....
Please send me by post. copy/ies of *The Romance of St George's*. Price including
postage 70p. (An authentic and well-illustrated history of the Chapel and the Order of
the Garter.)

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

The Curfew Tower,
Windsor Castle,
Windsor SL4 1NJ

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

The use of this order will save both yourself and the Society trouble and expense.

BANKERS ORDER

To Bank Date
Address

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

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

Signature

(and Account No.)

Address

.....

This Order *cancels* any previous one which may have been given.

(Kindly return this Order completed to the Hon. Secretary, The Curfew Tower, Windsor Castle).

When completed, the Deed should be sent to The Secretary, Friends of St George's, Curfew Tower, Windsor Castle.
Please cut along this line

Friends of St. George's

Covenanted Annual Subscription

I,
(Full Name and Description)

of
.....
(Address)

Hereby covenant with the Friends of St George's that for.....*years from the date hereof or until my death (whichever shall be the shorter period) I shall pay annually to The Friends of St George's on the.....day of§in each year such sum as after deduction of Income Tax at the basic rate for the time being in force will amount to £.....

(.....)●

IN WITNESS whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this..... day of.....19.....

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED



BY THE SAID.....
(Subscriber's Signature)

in the presence of:

Signature of Witness

Address of Witness

Occupation of Witness

NOTES: *Please complete term: minimum is four years.

§This date must be the same as, or later than, the date on which the Deed is signed.

●Enter here the actual sum you wish to pay annually.

DEEDS OF COVENANT

For many years a large number of our members have enhanced considerably the value of their annual subscriptions by paying under a Deed of Covenant. A Deed of Covenant is simply a formal undertaking to subscribe a fixed annual sum for a number of years (hitherto the minimum period was for seven years). By completing such a Deed donors enable the Friends, as a Registered Charity, to recover Income Tax at the Standard Rate (currently 30%), relative to the donor's subscription. The only proviso is that the donor must pay Income Tax at the Standard Rate on some part of his income.

The 1980 Budget has given highly significant concessions to Charities such as the Friends, and these are summarised below.

The first change is that from 6th April, 1980 the minimum period for charitable Covenants has been reduced from seven years to four years (or the lifetime of the donor, whichever be the shorter). It was felt that the previous seven-year minimum acted as a deterrent to some donors uncertain about their financial outlook, and it is hoped that the reduced period of commitment now available will enable many more of our members to enter into Deeds of Covenant. It is stressed that existing seven-year Deeds will remain current for the full period of commitment, and even though four years will be the new minimum period, members may still covenant for seven years, or indeed for any longer period, should they wish.

The second change introduced by the 1980 Budget concerns members who pay more than the Standard Rate of Income Tax. From 6th April, 1981 such persons will get relief against any *Tax above the Standard Rate* (30%) on all their Charitable Covenants, up to a limit of £3,000 gross per annum. It cannot be overstressed that *nothing is changed for the Charity, which will still be able to recover the basic 30% and no more. The new relief goes wholly to the donor. The only way The Friends can benefit from this major concession will be if members affected by this change (ie, higher-rate taxpayers), pass on the benefit they will receive by signing increased or additional Covenants.*

To illustrate the relief, a member currently subscribing £7.00 of net income annually under covenant enables the Friends to recover £3.00 basic tax, to give us a total gross of £10.00. If the member pays a top rate of (say) 50% Income Tax, plus the 15% Investment Income Surcharge, the new relief from 6th April 1981 will save him £3.50 of high-rate tax (ie £6.50 less the basic £3.00 which the Friends receive), and thus *halve* the *real* cost to him of his subscription. Consequently he will be able to *double* what he actually pays to the Friends to £14.00, on which the Friends will be able to recover £6.00 of basic tax, and thus receive a total of £20.00, *still at a net cost of only £7.00 to the member.*

It is emphasised that the Friends do not, of course, have any knowledge of members' tax positions, which are an entirely private matter between individuals and their tax inspectors. The new higher rate relief provision will not affect this in any way. A separate letter giving more details of the changes is being sent to all members who currently pay their subscriptions under a Deed of Covenant, while a blank Deed of Covenant form is reproduced at the back of this *Report* for the benefit of those who wish to covenant their subscriptions for the first time.

The Friends Office staff will do their best to answer any questions you may have on Deeds of Covenant. Why not drop us a line, give us a ring, or better still come in to see us?

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.

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