



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



1984-1985



Front row left to right) Chester Herald (Hubert Chesshyre, F.S.A.), Canon of Windsor (Reverend John A. White), Superintendent of the Castle (Major B. Eastwood, M.B.E.), Military Knight of Windsor (Major J. Cowley, C.M.G.), Officer and Sergeant from the Grenadier Guards. (See p. 258)  
 Behind: Two N.C.O.s from the Household Cavalry and a Warrant Officer





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VOLUME VI, No. 6  
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1984-1985

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*Note:* The arrangement of the Banners of the Knights of the Choir is on page 265.



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THE DEAN'S LETTER

August, 1985

My Dear Friends,

Yet another year has flown by, and I am delighted to be able to say that the Friends continue to grow from strength to strength. You will see in the following pages the record of what has been accomplished, both in the further strengthening of our financial position and in the wonderful help which the Society has given to the Chapter in maintaining the fabric of St George's Chapel.

The glassing in of the Dean's Cloister has been completed, and even those who had doubts before the work was started have been completely won over by the finished effect. The refurbishment of the King Edward IV Chantry Chapel is now almost complete, and the new lighting and carpet make all the difference to this historic and lovely little Chapel, which is in constant use for the weekday celebrations of Holy Communion. Subsequent to the disastrous fire at York Minster, the insurance people have insisted that we bring our lightning conductors up to date, and install smoke detectors. Whilst this work is going on, we have also had the tops of the weather vanes and the points of the heraldic beasts' lances gilded, which has added greatly to the visual enhancement of the Chapel roof.

I must say a special 'Thank you' to Michael Forman, who has once more been the driving force behind the exhibition of Mantles of Chivalry which has taken place, again over the summer months, in the Dungeon. This excellent and most popular exhibition is comprised of Michael Forman's personal collection and never fails to draw an endless stream of visitors, bringing a substantial sum to the Friends.

During the course of the year Lord Trevelyan died, after a long period of ill health most gallantly borne, and his Garter Banner was presented at the altar. On Monday 17 June, Her Majesty The Queen held Garter Day and two new Knights were installed, the Marquess of Normanby, whose father was a Canon of St George's from 1891-1907, and Lord Carrington. In a summer which has not been distinguished for its sunshinere, Garter Day was one of the exceptions, and the Procession took place amongst a capacity crowd. We were also honoured with the presence of King Carl Gustav of Sweden who was duly installed. There was a magnificent attendance of Garter Knights, with every member of the Most Honourable and Noble Order present.

Her Majesty The Queen, accompanied by all the other members of the Royal Family, attended the Morning Service on Christmas Day, which this year was televised by the Independent Television



network. Her Majesty and other members of the Royal Family were also with us on Easter Sunday morning.

There have been few changes during the course of the year, but in November our Senior Canon, Derek Eastman, is retiring. Derek came to St George's from being Archdeacon of Buckingham, and a lifetime of parish service in the Diocese of Oxford. During the eight years he has been at St George's he has contributed in so many ways that it is difficult to know where to start. With a wealth of parochial experience behind him, he has run series of courses at St George's House on the Family, for Rural Deans, for Senior Clergy, for Archdeacons, for Diocesan Staffs, and, of course, has been constantly involved with the twice yearly month long Mid Service Clergy Courses. He has been the Canon Precentor and Master of the Fabric, where he has been responsible for the music and worship of the Chapel, and for its fabric and furnishings. He has contributed greatly to closer relationships with the Diocese of Oxford. Judith Eastman has been responsible for the flowers in Chapel, and for the Christmas decoration which she has undertaken most cheerfully, and hospitably a large amount of entertaining. Over the past three years both Derek and Judith have had to cope with Derek's ill health, and we are delighted to see him back in such good form before he retires. We wish them both very many happy years ahead of them in their new home in Dorset.

Derek Eastman will be replaced by another Derek – Dr Derek Stanesby – who will be joining us from Manchester with his wife, Christine, where he has been the parish priest of Ladybarn for the past eighteen years. Derek is aged 56 years, and they have four children aged between 19 and 26 years old. He has spent most of his ministry as a parish priest in the Manchester Diocese, and was trained at Mirfield. An M.Ed and Ph.D of Manchester University, Derek is interested in education and in science and religion. He is a philosopher and is the author of books on science and religion. We wish them both very many happy years at St George's and at Windsor.

We have not had an easy year at the Curfew Tower. Tom Taylor, Rosemary Menzies and Joan Biggs have had to cope with a certain amount of ill health. Rosemary was in hospital for a hip operation last year, and has had to return to hospital for a similar operation on the other hip this year. Jenny Rolinson, who works closely with the Friends as Secretary of the Voluntary Stewards, suffered a bad accident whilst on holiday skiing, and as a result has had to endure a very long convalescence involving a great deal of pain. Our best wishes to all the staff of the Society, and our heartfelt thanks for all that they do. The amount of organisation and sheer hard work required to run the affairs of the Society is not always appreciated. Apart from enrolling new members, keeping in touch with old ones, organising the Annual General Meeting (attendance

at which broke all records again this year), there are the Annual Reports to prepare and post, the Christmas Cards to organise and sell, the running of Garter Day, the organisation and manning of the Friends' Table each day in Chapel, and of the Exhibition in the Dungeon. We are very, very grateful to Tom and his band.

Again I must thank each and every one of you for your wonderful support and interest. The College of St George in Her Majesty's Castle of Windsor is a very special place, and a great deal of its 'royal peculiarity' depends upon the involvement and the prayers of you, our Friends, for it is this support that enables us to carry on God's work in this place.

MICHAEL A. MANN,  
*Dean.*

### GIFTS AND LEGACIES

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

- £95.00 — given in lieu of flowers in memory of the late Brigadier Hugh Morrison, M.C.
- £681.00 — gift from E. M. Fletcher (U.S.A.) towards the cost of the piano in the Chapter Library.
- £100.00 — gift from Mr. C. F. Fox-Walker in memory of a friend.
- £40.00 — gift from Mrs. A. Rutherford.
- £25.00 — gift from Miss M. N. Ballard (Australia)
- £50.00 — given by Mrs. Margaret Lay to help with Library glazing.
- £300.00 — given in memory of the late Mr. R. Symington C.S.I. by his widow Mrs. A. E. Symington.
- £300.00 — gift from The Graham Wood Charitable Trust.
- \$800.00 — gift from Mr. Ernest McD. Fletcher.



## NOTES AND COMMENTS

### HONORARY SECRETARY'S NOTES

*Mr. T. W. Taylor writes:*

The summer of 1985 has sadly proved to be one of the wettest on record. This, however, has not stopped the tourists coming to Windsor and, whilst perhaps the 1984 figures have not been reached, I feel that the situation can be regarded as very satisfactory.

At the risk of being repetitive, my first task is to write a few words of gratitude to the very many people who give the Society so much help and again the Voluntary Stewards must head the list. Despite her quite serious and painful injury whilst skiing, Jenny Rolinson has held this competent body of people in her inimitable style and the service has been really splendid. Let us sincerely hope that Jenny now improves rapidly and that 1986 will be kind to her. More individually, our Chairman and Mrs. Mann, our Lay Chairman and Lady Grandy, the Canons and their wives, the Military Knights and their wives, Major General Dixon and his staff, the Virger and the Sacristans, Mr. Batten, Major Eastwood, and their respective staffs all help the Society in very many ways and we are deeply grateful. Nor must we forget General Sir Hugh Beach and Mrs. Carswell at St George's House.

#### **The 1985 AGM**

In the middle of a really wet spell of weather we were favoured with a fine day and the meeting attracted a record number of members. Once again Rosemary Menzies coped with well over 800 people for tea! This was a formidable task and she was only able to do this by the help she received from so many of our lady members. We had more letters of appreciation than usual, which is most pleasing. Thank you ladies, yet again, for such a successful effort.

The Governor again opened the Moat Garden to our members until Evensong. This year we made a feature of a Garter Day by arranging to have in attendance some of the people who wear uniforms on that special day. Hubert Chesshyre (Chester Herald), Canon White, Major Cowley (Military Knight), Major Eastwood (the Castle Superintendent), with two Grenadiers, and two members of the Household Cavalry presented a most colourful picture in the Crossing, (see *Frontispiece*) and all of them most patiently answered the many questions put to them by our members. And the day ended with a packed Evensong.

#### **Garter Day, 1985**

To everyone's delight, Her Majesty The Queen decided to hold a Garter Ceremony on June 17th and we were fortunate in the

weather. His Majesty King Carl Gustav of Sweden was installed this year, with two new Knights, the Marquess of Normanby and Lord Carrington. The vast majority of members making applications for places were successful, I am glad to say — the Chapter does help as much as it is able to do so. Alas, we cannot enlarge the Nave, but it was possible to allot an 'outside' ticket to all those who were not successful in the draw for Chapel seats. And, once again, the Members Stand proved a boon, even though it is expensive. We do feel that it does help our more elderly members.

### **Christmas Card**

The 1985 card has proved to be most attractive, and I am happy to say that it has sold very well indeed. The 1986 card, details of which will be found on the order form enclosed, is from a water-colour by Paul Sandby, showing Mary Tudor Tower, home of the Governor of the Military Knights, with Garter House next door, and the corner of St George's Chapel in the right foreground, in the eighteenth century.

### **Exhibition in the Dungeon 15 July—24 August, 1985**

The great success of the two previous years prompted the Society to repeat an Exhibition in 1985. This was again made possible by Mr. and Mrs. Michael Forman of Forman of Piccadilly, Mr. Batteson of Ede and Ravenscroft, and Mr. Batten and his staff, with additional help this year from Mr. Tim O'Donovan. This did really make a splendid and colourful display, with every item properly captioned. Over 24,000 people came to see it and, as the Balance Sheet shows, there was a net profit of over £10,000. I must again stress the wonderful help we received from the Voluntary Stewards who worked so hard for the entire six weeks of the Exhibition.

### **Concerts**

The very high standard of music in Chapel has certainly been maintained in the year under review. Starting with a truly and memorable performance of *The Messiah* just prior to Christmas 1984, the Choir performed an excellent Passiontide Concert on March 27th. Both these concerts were 'sold out' — indeed, we could have 'sold' *The Messiah* twice over! And now we have the new piano in the Chapter Library, two Sunday Evening concerts were arranged for 24th February and 2nd June. Again, these were excellently performed to capacity audiences. Christopher Robinson, our Organist and Master of Choristers, is now back in full harness after his sabbatical leave and, as the enclosed leaflet shows, we have another good programme for 1986. The year was saddened by the tragic death of John Porter on August 31st. John was a stalwart on the Music Committee and we shall miss him enormously. We extend our love and sympathy to his family.



## Residential Weekend, 1985

This feature in our yearly calendar still proves very popular and we had, yet again, a most happy gathering of members during the period 30th August–1st September in St George's House. A full programme was arranged which included a most interesting lecture by Peter Begent on *St George's Chapel and the Order of the Garter*, and a visit to the Mausoleum at Frogmore, a walk through Frogmore Gardens with a visit to Queen Victoria's Tea House, and culminating with tea at Chaplain's Lodge by courtesy of Canon and Mrs. John Treadgold. This afternoon outing was organised and conducted by Gordon Franklin LVO, Chief Accountant at the Privy Purse and by the gracious permission of Her Majesty The Queen. The Dean was our speaker on the Friday evening, and Canon John White on Saturday night. St George's House staff looked after the party extremely well and, as always Mrs. Carswell excelled herself with the catering. We hope to repeat this in 1986.

## Membership

I am happy to report once again a considerable increase in membership – both Annual and Life. The details are shown in the later pages of the *Report*. Whilst this is most satisfactory, we cannot afford to relax any effort to recruit further members, and I do exhort you to continue this good work.

Once, again, I must express the Society's thanks to our special representatives in the U.S.A., Australia, and New Zealand, and they are:—

*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 22,  
24 Tahapa Crescent,  
Meadowbank, Auckland 5  
New Zealand.*

As a preliminary notice, efforts are now in hand to extend the Society's representation in the U.S.A. Working along with Mrs. Lane will be Miss Grace-Ellen McCrann and it is probable that our members in the U.S.A. will receive further information in the near future. I hope to report more fully on this in the next *Report*.

Will members living in the U.S.A., Australia and New Zealand please let their local representatives have a note of any change of address, as the non-delivery of a *Report* is always unfortunate and can prove ultimately, to be expensive when a new *Report* is asked for. Indeed, all members — either overseas or in the United Kingdom — should please continue to use the form of change of address printed on page 256.

### Finance

This most important part of our work is revealed in the very satisfactory audited accounts shown in detail later in this *Report*. Members will see that we have again given very considerable help to the Chapel. This help, I may say, is not taken lightly by the Chapter — it is very deeply appreciated, and we are never asked to find money for anything that is not really needed.

The major items in the year's accounts include the completion of the glazing in the Dean's Cloister (£13,649) the mechanisation of the winding system of the Curfew Tower Clock and Carillon (£5,840), further restoration work in the Oliver King Chantry (£887) and the King Edward IV Chantry (£1,566). The disastrous fire at York Minster has caused the Chapel's insurers to insist upon the installation of an effective smoke detector system. The Society agreed to make a grant of £14,000 towards this very necessary work — now happily completed. And, finally, the much needed glazing of the bookcases in the Chapter Library is in hand at the time of writing these notes. The total cost of £6,892 has been found to cover the cost of woodwork and glazing, the actual work itself being painstakingly done by the Clerk of Works and his staff. Our precious Caxton is now well protected! These are all formidable projects — but really necessary.

Whilst, as the accounts reveal, we have found the money, we cannot be complacent and, yet again, I do ask you to help us by:

- (a) Perhaps increasing your annual subscription to keep pace with 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.



## General

This *Report* again shows the skill and devotion of our Editor, Elizabeth Cuthbert. Its attractive presentation brings a lot of very favourable comment and I know that it is the envy of many similar bodies. As the Honorary Secretary, I find that it does attract many new members.

On page 222 you will see a list of gifts and legacies so kindly given to the Society. These are the windfalls that so unexpectedly come our way and help so much. With due diffidence, may I also draw your attention to page 270.

Finally, this is my annual opportunity of recording my personal thanks to the more immediate staff and helpers in Curfew Tower — Rosemary Menzies (again happily back after her second hip operation) Joan Biggs, Mrs. Higgs (whose skill is seen of the Certificates and in the Book of Members) my wife Laura, Brenda Bartovsky and Percy Taylor. The multifarious tasks here at Curfew Tower could not be done without them, and I count myself extremely fortunate in their help and friendship.

## MASTER OF THE FABRIC'S REPORT

*Canon Eastman writes:*

A recent participant in a Course at St George's House said that he had the impression that the fabric of St George's Chapel was in extremely good order. As Master of the Fabric what did I have to do? The Chapter created this title for my appointment at the time that I also became Precentor of the College, seven years ago. It involved the oversight of the fabric and contents of the Chapel (with the exception of the plate not committed to the Precentor by the Treasurer). This had previously been part of the responsibility of the Steward. By devolving it on the Master of the Fabric, it was possible for Canon Burgess to become Steward with responsibility for the domestic properties, in addition to his duties as Treasurer of the College. The Surveyor of the Chapel (Mr. Robert Maguire, O.B.E.) is responsible to the Master of the Fabric, but as with all Chapter Officers, I have been answerable to the Chapter for all work done. The fact that the fabric and contents of the Chapel are in such good order is of course due to the devoted and loving care of a great many people. The Clerk of Works and his staff, the Virger and his staff, the Chapter Clerk (with his concern for all who minister to the Visitors to the Chapel), are all employed by the Chapter to ensure that the Chapel remains central to the life of the College. The Chapel also has a great army of unpaid helpers, in the Voluntary Stewards and the world-wide body of Friends. The Chapter is responsible for any alterations and improvements made to the Chapel, but in coming to its decisions, it has

the valuable advice of the Aesthetics Advisory Committee. But because the Chapel means so much to so many people, feelings still run high when decisions have to be made! This probably explains why it has taken some 15 years to decide upon and carry out the project of Lighting in the Chapel. When the permanent supports have been provided for the lights outside the clerestory windows, we shall at last be able to say that this project is complete. As with many other improvements to the Chapel it was made possible by funds provided by the Friends.

During the past year, the Friends, together with the Rotary Club of Windsor St George, have contributed to the restoration of King Edward IV Chantry. The lighting has been installed, and we expect all the work to be completed in the coming year. The Friends have also covered the cost of repairing the lightning conductors of the Chapel, and at the same time gilding the vanes on the 42 lances, and they have also agreed to pay a substantial proportion of the further fire precaution required by our insurance company, namely the installation of Smoke Detectors. Naturally, the Chapter has taken its share of the expenditure during the past year. A new Nave Sanctuary carpet has been obtained, the Chippendale chairs now in the King Edward IV Chantry have been extensively repaired, and the long-term project of producing an up-to-date Inventory of Treasures prepared by Mr. Francis Coote, has been completed. A chair for the Virger in the Nave Sanctuary has been given in memory of Mr. Reginald Vollmer by his daughter, and a prayer desk to go with it has been given in memory of Lt. Col. J.M. Mackenzie, D.S.O., J.P. and his wife Etheldreda, by his family. The Hassocks Fund which had been carefully husbanded by Mrs. Penfold, was expended during the year on a red burse and veil with beautiful embroidery, together with four red stoles, all to match the Chapel's set of red copes. This fund also paid for the repair of a delicate piece of embroidery on the white burse and veil. During the year also some skilled embroideresses who worship in the Chapel have made cushions for the Nave Canons' Stalls. These cushions are in heraldic designs prepared by Mr. Peter Begent and Mr. Frank Smith to represent the Black Prince, Henry VI, Edward IV, Henry VII, Henry VIII and Edward VII.

I have been in the College for eight years. For the past seven I have been Precentor and Master of the Fabric. It has been a privilege to share our common interest with so many people. I shall miss them, as I shall miss the worship of the Chapel and its beauty, when I retire in November.



# JOHN MARBECK — 1505(?)–1585(?)

by

JOHN HEIGHWAY

John Marbeck is best known today as the composer of a simple setting of the Communion Service. The fact that the major achievements of his life have been largely overlooked is the result of historical circumstances which will be discussed presently. It is hoped that this short article will create a more balanced picture of this remarkable man of whose association with Windsor we are justly proud.<sup>1</sup>

## Life

Marbeck lived through, and was intimately concerned in, one of the more turbulent periods in English history. Like most men of lower rank, his birth, death and lineage go unrecorded. The best we can do is to attempt to piece together a plausible biography from the fragments of evidence available.

Marbeck first appears in the Windsor records in 1531, and the earliest reference to him as organist is in the Treasurer's and Precentor's Rolls of 1541–2. Thereafter Marbeck's name occurs at frequent intervals (or at least as frequently as the incomplete records will allow), the last entry being for 1575–6. In the preface to the *Concordance* he tells us that he was 'altogether brought up in [the] College at Windsor, in the study of Music and Playing on Organs, wherein I consumed vainly the greatest part of my life'. Moreover, it seems that in his early years he did not venture much outside Windsor, for at the time of his arrest in 1543 his wife is reported as saying 'my husband was never beyond the seas, nor no great traveller in the realm ....'

From 1571, or perhaps earlier, Marbeck received the stipend due to the Chaplain of the Hastings Chantry in St George's Chapel. The chantries in St George's, along with a number of others, had been excluded from the provisions of the 1547 Chantries Act. However, the chantry priests' accommodation in Denton's Commons was taken over for the use of a 'reader in Divinity' sometime after 1550, and in the religious climate of the 1570s, the public saying of masses for the departed would have been unlikely. Moreover, so far as we know, Marbeck was not in Holy Orders, so we may take it that his appointment was a sinecure and a way of rewarding him for long and faithful service.

We know that Marbeck must have married in the early 1530s. A son, Roger, who became Provost of Oriel College, Oxford, was born in 1536, and there were four or five other children. At the time of his arrest in 1543 he could not have been living in the Castle, for the warrant for searching suspects' houses specifically excluded those within the Castle. In 1551, however, what had

formerly been the *petit-canon*s' accommodation was adapted to provide lodgings for a master of grammar and a master of music. This building is thought to be the present organist's house and song-school, No. 23 The Cloisters. Marbeck may well have been one of the first occupants of this house, which is traditionally known as 'Marbeck's'.<sup>2</sup>

It seems that, in spite of his Protestant convictions, Marbeck continued to hold office during the difficult years of the Marian reaction (1553–8). Admittedly, there is no record of his receiving payment for playing the organ, but there are several entries relating to his work as the copyist of both music and service books. It is possible that Marbeck was tolerated because of his musical gifts, or that he effectively kept a 'low profile'. At Elizabeth's accession Marbeck's name still heads the list of lay clerks, as it had done in 1547.

Marbeck probably retired from his duties as music master about 1563, and presumably vacated the master's lodging about the same time, but the records show that he was still being paid for playing the organ in 1564, 1567, and 1568–9. The last reference to him as one of the lay clerks is in 1571.

Age and increasing deafness (which he mentions in the preface to one of his later publications) would explain his retirement at this time. Moreover, there was a resurgence of Puritan opinion in the 1570s, which probably encouraged him to devote more time to his writing and less to music. As well as the income from the Hastings Chantry, it is possible that he received material help from the Barret family of Bray, near Windsor, and from a Mistress Snow, one of the gentlewomen of the Queen's privy chamber (this may have been at the instigation of the Queen herself).

Marbeck's last publication dates, it is thought, from 1584, and it is generally agreed that he died in 1585. There is no record of his death or the place of his burial, nor has any will survived.

### 1543 – Arrest and Conviction

During the early 1530s the Reformation movement gained momentum in England. Wolsey was indicted in 1529, Henry VIII became supreme head of the Church of England in 1534, the dissolution of monasteries began in 1536, and from 1538 a copy of the English Bible had to be placed in every church.

If Marbeck was a boy at St George's, the considerable musical requirements left little time for anything but the most elementary grounding in Latin.<sup>3</sup> During questioning after his arrest he said 'in my youth I learned the principles of my grammar, whereby I have some understanding therein, though it be very small'. The availability of an English Bible gave Marbeck the opportunity to improve his inadequate education. He studied, and took notes from, numerous Bible commentaries. He even began to copy out the Bible itself. He was discovered at the task by one of the chantry



priests, Richard Turner, who encouraged Marbeck to produce instead a concordance to the English Bible.

The tide of reform was reversed by the 'Act Abolishing Diversity in Opinions' of 1539, popularly known as the 'Six Articles'.<sup>4</sup> This Act endorsed the very doctrines which the reformers had been disputing: transubstantiation, communion in one kind, auricular confession, and so forth. Each diocese was required to set up a commission to investigate heresy, and it was the commissioners of the Diocese of Salisbury who on 16 March 1543 searched Marbeck's house in Windsor, and confiscated various books and papers. On 19 March Marbeck appeared before the Privy Council and was committed to the Marshalsea Prison on a charge of heresy. Three other Windsor men were arrested at the same time.<sup>5</sup>

The most damning evidence against Marbeck was a copy he had made of an open letter by John Calvin, the contents of which are summarised by the indictment. He was accused of stating:

'That the holy mass when the priest doth consecrate the body of our Lord is polluted, deformed, sinful and open robbery of the glory of God from which a Christian heart ought both to abhor and flee: and the elevation of the sacrament is the similitude of the setting up of Images of calves in the temple builded by Jeroboam and that it is more abomination than the Sacrifices done by the Jews in Jeroboam's temple to those calves; and that certain and sure it is that Christ himself is made in this mass men's laughing stock.'

Marbeck was interrogated several times after his arrest. Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester and Prelate of the Order of the Garter, was more concerned about the unfinished concordance than the Calvin letter. He found it difficult to believe that a man who claimed little formal learning could undertake so enormous a task, and concluded that Marbeck was under the influence of someone more important.<sup>6</sup>

The four men were brought back to Windsor to face trial in July 1543. Marbeck pleaded not guilty, claiming that he had copied the Calvin letter before the Six Articles came into force. The jury, consisting of farmers who worked Chapter lands outside Windsor, and who did not know the accused personally, chose not to believe Marbeck, and he and the three others were found guilty and condemned to death. (Plate Ib).

It is clear from the account of his trial that at least some of the judges were sympathetic towards Marbeck. One of their number, Sir Humphrey Foster, spoke up for him, and the senior Judge, Doctor Capon, Bishop of Salisbury, wrote immediately to Gardiner requesting Marbeck's pardon, which the King granted. The reactionary Gardiner had no reason to be favourably disposed towards Marbeck, though it is reported that he respected his integrity and earnestness; it is more than likely that he hoped to get information

from Marbeck that would lead to other more important heretics.

The other three accused were burned at the stake on Saturday 28 July at a spot outside the Castle walls, which could well be the present Chapter Garden. (Plate II)

In October 1543 Marbeck received a full pardon and was able to resume his duties at St George's. Although the charges against him, even if they had been proved, were comparatively mild, it is clear from the tone of his later writings that he was becoming vigorously anti-papist, and it may therefore be considered that he had a lucky escape.

### The Concordance and Other Writings

Marbeck's unfinished concordance, confiscated at the time of his arrest, was never returned to him, and so he began the whole work afresh. When it was presented to Edward VI's printer, Richard Grafton, Marbeck was advised that the work was so large that it would be prohibitively expensive, whereupon he set about producing an abbreviated version which was published in 1550. Even in its shortened form, the *Concordance* contains over 70,000 Biblical references. Marbeck's source was the 1539 *Great Bible*, and his model the *Concordanciae Bibliae* of the Vulgate. Against every English entry was given the Latin equivalent, and where there was more than one of these, the English entry was subdivided. Thus the entry 'to SING' was divided into translations of *canere*, *cantate*, *psallere*, and *modulari*. The *Great Bible* and its immediate successors were superseded by the Geneva Bible of 1560, and the Authorised Version of 1611. Thus Marbeck's great work very soon became obsolete.

Not surprisingly, Marbeck published nothing during Mary's reign, and during the early Elizabethan years he would have been fully occupied with the new music and liturgy at St George's. All the remaining publications, then, date from his old age.

*The lyves of holy Sainctes* (1574) is a biographical dictionary of the Bible. It was dedicated to William Cecil, Lord Burghley, who had become both a Knight of the Garter and Lord High Treasurer in 1572. Marbeck's encyclopaedic knowledge of Scripture gave rise to two other publications. *The Holie Historie of King David* (1579) told the story of David in verse, in which form it was thought suitable for young people to learn. It was dedicated to Elizabeth Barret of Bray, the wife of his benefactor, and begins:

'When as the Lord out of his sight Had Saul the king reject,  
Unto the Prophet Samuel His word he did direct,

On this wise saying unto him: How long wilt thou lament  
For him that I have cast away, And of his reign repent?'

Clearly, Marbeck cannot be numbered among the great poets of the late sixteenth century!

*Examples drawn out of holy Scripture* (1582) contains similar



material to *The lyves of holy Sainctes*, but here morals are drawn which Marbeck's readers may apply to their own lives. Such a project afforded an excellent vehicle for Marbeck's views:

'Rehoboam (the son of Solomon) hearing by the Prophet Shemaiah that God was displeased with him for forsaking his laws, he so repented and humbled himself that the Lord would not altogether give him into the hands of Shishak the king of Egypt, but suffered Shishak a little to spoil him, and to have both him and his people in some subjection, that Rehoboam might know the difference between his service and other kings of the earth.

#### *Application*

Seeing that nothing displeases so much our Lord God, as doth the forsaking of his laws contained in his holy word: let us not start from the truth to follow fantastical popish fables, as heretofore we have done. But being now admonished by Shemaiah the true preacher of Christ's holy gospel: let our desire and whole endeavour be to embrace and to follow the same,. And when God (of his mercy and goodness) will so restrain the tyrannical power of the Romish Shishak, that he shall not much spoil us, neither yet be able to draw us away from our serving God in truth, unto his Idolatrical service any more.'

Following *Examples*, and bound with it, was *A Brief Conference between the Pope and his Secretarie*. This is a short anti-papal text cast in the popular form of a dialogue. The Pope consults his secretary as to the reason why papal authority is so lightly regarded in certain parts of Christendom. The secretary reports the belief of the Pope's enemies that his authority is man-made, and does not proceed from God. The Pope retorts that he is above man:

'As Christ is both God and man, so reason will that I his Vicar and his chief Magistrate, having both swords committed to me, be more than sole man, and therefore the law considering mine high authority in both Estates, hath neither made me a God, neither yet a pure man, but even as it were a middle thing between both.'

*A dialogue between youth and old age* (1584) develops the idea, current in Tudor England, that the upheavals of the Reformation were part of God's plan to bring about the True Church. Men believed that they were living through the 'last days', and Marbeck could see himself as being in a small way instrumental in God's designs.

The major work of this period is undoubtedly *A Booke of Notes and Common places* (1581). This is an anthology of reformed

biblical theology. As well as extensive quotations of marginal notes from no fewer than seven Bibles or New Testaments, all of which he must have studied closely, there are also substantial passages from both English and Continental authors such as Tyndale, Latimer, Luther, Calvin and Peter Martyr. In sum, the book was an important contribution to theology at a time when many of the clergy were still inadequately trained; moreover, it provides us with a unique collection of sixteenth-century marginal commentary.

### The Music

The availability of the English Bible, and the general climate of Reformation thought, fundamentally altered Marbeck's outlook. His chosen profession was that of musician, and he was no doubt highly competent in this field. However, the number of extant works by him is small, which is disappointing but perhaps not surprising, and nothing survives from later than 1550. Apart from *The booke of Common praier noted*, there are two motets, a carol, and a large-scale mass setting. The mass, based on the plainsong melody *Per arma justitiae*,<sup>7</sup> is included in a large and important collection of early Tudor masses.<sup>8</sup> This source is dated no later than 1530, so Marbeck was evidently regarded as a significant composer while still quite young. From evidence of the musical style and subject matter of the texts, the motets *Ave Dei Patris filia* and *Domine Jesu Christe* date from about the same period.

All three works are for five voices and are in the monumental style characteristic of the period. This style is somewhat less florid than that of the previous generation, but is still uninfluenced by Continental trends towards clarity of textual declamation and simplicity of texture. On the evidence of this music, it might be said that Marbeck was a competent but unremarkable composer, content to work within stylistic conventions, rather than question them.

The charming three-voice carol, *A virgin and mother*, is probably a little later. The texture is simpler, word-setting is mainly syllabic, and the melodic ideas seem to spring from the natural inflections of the text.

*The booke of Common praier noted* appeared in 1550, only a year after the first English Prayer Book. Responses, psalms, canticles, and parts of the Holy Communion were set to simple melodies which followed the principle of one note to a syllable established by Cranmer in his 1544 English Litany. Marbeck did not base his setting on Gregorian chant, although some resemblance is inevitable. Whereas the Latin chant is unmeasured, Marbeck developed three distinct durational values (a fact which is sometimes overlooked in modern performances). His rhythms and melodic contours were calculated to follow the inflections and meaning of the text as closely as possible. The most likely model



for his approach is the technique used by Luther in the 1520s for his settings of the German Mass and Office.

Almost from the outset demand for the book began to decline. In 1552 a revised Prayer Book was introduced, which reflected a move away from the moderate Lutheran stance, which actively favoured music in worship, to a more radical position owing much to the Swiss reformers Calvin and Zwingli, where music, if not eliminated altogether, was regarded with deep suspicion. Marbeck was probably in sympathy with these trends, for he claimed in 1550 to have regretted the time he wasted on music and organ-playing.

Marbeck's work was forgotten until the middle of the last century, when his Communion setting was rediscovered by the Tractarians and popularised by the Anglo-Catholics. They saw it, quite erroneously, as an adaptation to English texts of the traditional Gregorian chant, thereby representing a link with the Catholic tradition.

It is one of the ironies of History that Marbeck's name should have been kept alive by a party of whose aims he would most certainly have disapproved. However, we may be sure that in his old age, living in comfortable retirement in Windsor, he was content to know that his life's work identified him closely with the Reformation which he had so keenly desired.

## Notes

1. The main sources of information on Marbeck are:

R. A. Leaver, *The Work of John Marbeck* (Oxford, 1978) — an up-to-date and exhaustively researched account of Marbeck's life and writings.

E. H. Fellowes, *Organists and Masters of the Choristers of St George's Chapel in Windsor Castle* (Windsor, 1974)

—, Notes on Marbeck in *Tudor Church Music*, vol. 10 (London, 1929), p.155 ff. This volume contains all of Marbeck's surviving polyphonic music.

The present article is a synopsis of the above sources.

A full account of the arrest and trial of the Windsor martyrs is given in John Foxe's *Acts and Monuments* (1570). The relevant passages are quoted in Leaver, *op. cit.*, p. 179ff.

2. Neville Wridgeway, *The Choristers of St George's Chapel* (Windsor, 1980), p.23.
3. On education at St George's in the early sixteenth century see Wridgeway, *op. cit.*, p.16.
4. Among the reasons for this apparent shift of policy may be the fact that a brief diplomatic flirtation with the German Lutherans had come to nothing, and there was a strong feeling among some sections of the ordinary community, as well as the more reactionary bishops, that the pace of change was altogether too rapid.
5. By all accounts, protestants were both vocal and active in the Windsor area. Marbeck himself reported that most of the lay clerks were sympathetic to the cause, and the flouting of a new law on the King's doorstep, so to speak, must have encouraged the commissioners to be particularly zealous in their investigations. The three others arrested were Anthony Peerson, a priest and itinerant preacher, Henry Filmer, tailor and churchwarden, and Robert Testwood, a lay clerk at St George's. As well as a number of lesser misdemeanours, Testwood had struck off the nose of a statue of the Virgin which stood in the Chapel, and which he had seen pilgrims licking and kissing.
6. In particular, Gardiner may have been looking for evidence against Simon Heynes, the radical Dean of Exeter and Canon of Windsor.
7. *Per arma iustitiae* is the antiphon at Terce in the first week of Lent. For a modern source of the melody see *Antiphonale Monasticum*, p.107.
8. The 'Forrest-Heyther' partbooks (Oxford, Bodleian Library MSS. Mus. Sch. e. 376-381). See J. D. Bergsagel, 'The Date and Provenance of the Forrest-Heyther Collection of Tudor Masses', *Music and Letters*, vol. 44 (1963), p.240.

## FOUR 'POPPY HEADS' IN THE CHOIR

by

JOHN A. WHITE

Like a princess of fable, the woodwork of the choir is slow to reveal all its hidden and mysterious beauty. Visitors to the Chapel may well be impressed by the towering grandeur of the pinnacles above the stalls culminating in the emblems of the Garter Knights. They may also sense an overall effect from the fretted woodwork that speaks of a skill and craftsmanship which is clearly exceptional. But like the polyphonic music, so often filling this space and which was flourishing at the same period when the oak was being carved, to appreciate the whole fully it is necessary also to look carefully at the separate parts. We who live in an age unaccustomed to the kind of visual symbolism used by the craftsmen who made the choir and yet nevertheless becoming rapidly aware of the symbols of the computer screen, might be tempted to doubt the explanations offered for what must seem, on first sight, nothing other than simple narrative pictures. But justification for attempts to interpret medieval art forms in this way are supported by writings from the period<sup>1</sup>. Therefore, if we are to 'read' the carvings as they were intended to be read, we must attempt to cultivate the eyesight of the period when they were made.

To give some better insight into what is perhaps the Chapel's greatest single treasure, we need look only at four of these 'poppy heads' visible<sup>2</sup> to the tourist and yet are so quickly passed by in favour of more 'dramatically' obvious features of the building.

### **The Agony in the Garden** (*north side*)

The original narrative which lies behind this poppy head<sup>3</sup> appears in the three synoptic gospels<sup>4</sup> but is absent from John's gospel where there is no suggestion that Jesus spent his time in the Garden of Gethsemane before his arrest in an agony of prayer. It has been a popular story for Christian artists from early days and the manner of its representation has been remarkably consistent, with the disciples sleeping beneath the slight rise on which Jesus remains awake in prayer<sup>5</sup>. Sometimes Jesus is being consoled by the angel, which appears uniquely in Luke's gospel, and at other times the hand of God issues from a cloud. In this poppy-head (Plate III) the three disciples of the 'inner circle', Peter, James and John are asleep beneath the kneeling figure of Jesus. Jesus is looking at a chalice, with a host, half visible, emerging from the bowl. The hand of God with fingers in the form of blessing points to the chalice. We have already moved beyond the bare narrative, for this device of chalice and host is symbolic of the sacrament of the



Eucharist<sup>6</sup>. Here the words of Jesus in the text, 'remove this cup from me; nevertheless not my will by thine be done',<sup>7</sup> which are meant to refer to his impending death, are related to the sacramental species of bread and wine. Late medieval piety (*vide*: The Book of Common Prayer) saw the Eucharist essentially as a representation of the death of Jesus, thus it was an easy step from the chalice to the 'cup' which Jesus was to 'drink' in his act of self-sacrifice in crucifixion. So the Mass is 'incorporated' into the agony in the Garden fusing one of those links between the historical Jesus of the Gospels and the Lord, who, day by day, was offered sacrificially by the priest at the altar.

Again we break from the simple narrative as the garden is enclosed by a wattle fence with a substantial door apparently covered with leather strips. That the garden of Gethsemane should be fenced in might be seen as no more than artistic licence except that there is a canopy above the door upon which the chalice rests. Here we may reasonably assume that we are to recognise the interpretation of the words of Jesus in St. John's Gospel<sup>8</sup> which, whilst they are not directly related to the arrest of Jesus, have long been seen (perhaps even by the Evangelist) as referring to the death of Jesus . . . 'I am the door of the sheep'. 'I am the good shepherd. The good shepherd lays down his life for the sheep.' We may, therefore, recognise in the wattle-fenced garden a pen for the flock of Christ<sup>9</sup> Those who may sleep in safety there <sup>10</sup> must enter by means of the sacrament, for Jesus protects his disciples by offering himself sacrificially, a theme which recurs in St. John's Gospel at the arrest of Jesus<sup>11</sup>. Beyond the fence there is a single soldier, representative of the band who came to arrest Jesus, but perhaps also in this instance recalling the words of Jesus in the passage from St. John, 'The thief comes only to steal and kill and destroy . . .'<sup>12</sup>. The Hand of God above the chalice is in effect answering the prayer and proclaiming the will of God namely that Jesus should 'lay down his life for the sheep'. It is clear that we are not here given a simple representation of a biblical narrative, but rather a homily where the additional elements included with the gospel account are not mere embroideries, but integral to the entire exposition. The artist's style is such that it encourages the observer to concentrate on the symbolism of the whole. There is no unnecessary embellishment or extravagant decoration. The figures are carved in a clear bold fashion and are not subdued within an overall design scheme. Whilst the carver has made some attempt to follow the ancient precedents for distinguishing between the disciples (it is just possible to recognise Peter by his hair style and John by the absence of beard), nevertheless the whole has a natural rather than hierarchic feel, and saving the hand of God it lacks any sense of the supernatural.

### **The Supper at Emmaus (*north side*)**

This poppy-head seems to come from the same hand as the one previously described. The narrative for the resurrection appearance of Jesus is found only in the Gospel of Luke<sup>13</sup>. It occupies both sides of the poppy-head, the obverse carrying a picture of the two disciples walking with Jesus away from Jerusalem. They all carry Pilgrim satchels and Bible bags, and on their heads hang large Pilgrim hats. In the Supper carving they still wear their hats at table, making clear the symbolic significance of the pilgrim theme. The spiritually minded saw pilgrimage as an acted parable of the whole of human life<sup>14</sup>. The influence of an other-worldly spirituality<sup>15</sup> encouraged by the language of the Epistle to the Hebrews suggested to the popular mind that life was a journey towards the heavenly city Jerusalem, and that this was achieved only by following the way of the Cross, the pilgrim route of Jesus. So the story of the disciples on the road from Jerusalem to Emmaus was especially open to such interpretation. Jesus the pilgrim joins the disciples and tells them how the only route to resurrection is by way of Calvary<sup>16</sup>, and they invite him to stay with them as it is near sunset. He is, as yet, a stranger to them is revealed in the breaking of bread and they then return to make a joyful proclamation of the resurrection in Jerusalem from whence they came.

The other theme of this carving is that of the Eucharist. (Plate IV) The table is altar-shaped. The disciple on the right hand side of Jesus is holding an open book as if it was a missal, the one on the left has his hand raised in a liturgical gesture, either of prayer or of adoration, in response to the revelation of the risen Lord. On the table there is a loaf which has been broken and a small bowl or mazer, presumably for wine. The symbolism of the Mass is clear, with one disciple serving as a deacon holding the missal, the other as the subdeacon in attendance. This understanding of the Supper at Emmaus may well stem from the Evangelist as modern scholars suggest<sup>17</sup> and is certainly strengthened by the phrase 'he was known to them in the breaking of bread'<sup>18</sup>.

Again, the style of the carving is sparing in details and has no superfluous decoration. The careful observer is soon aware of the need to interpret the scene symbolically, if only because of the unlikely adjunct to the meal of the opened book and perhaps the surprising feature of the Pilgrim hats. Yet, despite these elements, the sculpture retains a 'naturalness' which the biblical original conveys. This may have been achieved by the great simplicity in execution of the details and the 'domestic' quality of both the leavened loaf and the bowl for wine.

### **St George slays the Dragon (*south side*)**

Perhaps because the carvers inherited an already highly symbolic legend (or series of legends) from which to work, in the case of St George the illustrations tend to be more elaborate than their



biblical counterparts on the north side. Unlike the two poppy-heads so far examined, the ones celebrating the patron of the Order of the Garter are in the main expositions of the narratives of the various 'lives' which made up the accepted '*vita*' of the saint. The dragon slaying element in the story has naturally attracted the attention of artists, not least because it gives great scope for invention. Dragons, as many a small child will confirm, are fun to design. The combination of mythical beast, knight in shining armour, a war horse, and a princess prove an irresistible combination. The theme is widespread too, for not only was George made patron of England, but he is also patron of Venice and was much venerated in orthodox Russia. This sculpture (Plate V) shows the saint on horseback slaying the dragon in the presence of the Princess and her parents. The King and Queen watch from the safety of the castellated walls of the city, accompanied by a somewhat crushed crowd of local inhabitants. Beneath the walls there is a small creature<sup>19</sup> which is the abandoned lamb which was intended for sacrifice with the Princess<sup>20</sup>. If we are to see some additional symbolism in this re-telling of a popular legend, then perhaps it should be that of chastity preserved by the intervention of the Saviour. The Princess appears as a virgin with her symbolic free-flowing hair uncoiled. She dominates the design. George protects her vulnerability from the fiery assaults of passion in the shape of a dragon which is not far removed from the serpent, itself an ancient symbol of lust. The lamb, a marker of purity, serves as an additional emphasis to the innocence of the soul facing the onslaught of sensuality. The anxious parents remain isolated in their helplessness and only George, the virgin soldier, can be the maiden's salvation. Such an interpretation gains credibility from the '*Imitatio Christi*' status of George both in the legends and in other poppy-head carvings. Moreover, it is important to recall the near obsession with celibacy which dominated the minds of clerical patrons in an age when all sexual passion, even within marriage, was considered by them to be of the devil.

The carving is particularly fine, especially in the design and execution of the figures. This is more than mere narrative art as it is an opportunity for a highly skilled craftsman to exercise his expertise and sensitivity. The Princess is positively voluptuous<sup>21</sup>, the horse and rider, though sadly damaged, show a vitality which sometimes reappears in the more secular carvings of the misericords and other decorative features of the seats. It is, in effect, an exercise in equine sculptural technique. There is a remarkable delicacy about the heads of this king and queen which is worthy of an ivory master rather than a woodcarver. However, all this having been said, the whole lacks immediacy and requires an attention which seems barely appropriate for its position in the choir stalls. It has more of the quality of a devotional object, even

if for modern taste the subject matter seems inappropriate.

### **Saint George with his Tormentors** (*south side*)

This poppy-head is, we may suppose, from the same hand as that of St George slaying the dragon. (Plate VI) The carving is again delicate and the composition somewhat complex. It may be compared with the carving of Jesus blindfold and mocked on the north side of the choir. Although the theme is the same (and clearly St George is intended to be imitating in his passion the passion of Christ), nevertheless the presentation is markedly different. The figures in the St George poppy-head are grouped for 'artistic effect' rather than simple narrative presentation. So the man on the far left is disappearing from view and seems to have no part in the proceedings except to complete the design. The young tormentor on the left looks like an indulgence in figure sculpture with an attempt to include perspective in the carving of the right leg, which is distorted to create the effect of a limb turning inward in space. Also the youth cannot be said to have the grotesque features of the other tormentors<sup>22</sup>. There are several other elements which show an overriding concern for art for art's sake. For example, the folded book of the tormentor on the right, the collection of small dogs, who seem to be ignoring the proceedings all together and the incised floral decoration in the background reminiscent of a manuscript<sup>23</sup>. The sole purpose of this scene in the Passion of St. George seems to be that of linking him with the example of Christ<sup>24</sup>. George appears in full contemporary armour in a posture of prayer. The figure is that of an idealised knight with handsome features and a slender physique. He is reminiscent of Italian sculptures of the period<sup>25</sup>. There is more of the decorative than the didactic about this whole work.

It may be that this is the work of a craftsman imbued with what we may loosely call the 'Renaissance spirit', that is an attitude to subject matter which makes it subservient to overall design and skilful use of materials. This is an approach to decorative carving which takes yet another turn in the Emlyn woodwork at the end of the eighteenth century in which bald narrative is incorporated with an attempt that the poppy-heads should have a pleasing and slightly 'antique' appearance.

The intention of this brief analysis of four faces of the poppy-heads of the choir has been to encourage interest in one great treasure of the Chapel, and, perhaps, readership of both the re-print of M. R. James's monograph and, in time, of a new and extensive study which is at present being undertaken.



## Notes

1. For example: G. Durandus; *Rationale Divinorum Officiorum*. (c.1280)
2. Some Poppy-heads are more readily visible than others but on occasions when circumstances permit, members of the Chapel staff will help visitors to see any particular work that may interest them.
3. Poppy-head, of uncertain etymology, but very unlikely to have been derived from 'poupee' or doll as popularly believed.
4. Matthew, Mark and Luke, because they are believed to share the same synopsis.
5. E.g. Late sixth century Gospel of Saint Augustine (Corpus Christi College, Cambridge).
6. There is a similar device in the ceiling of the room now used as the Chapter Clerk's Office, but here the host appears to have been removed perhaps from protestant iconoclastic fervour.
7. Mark 14, v.36.
8. John 10, v. 7-18.
9. In the Ms. tradition wattle fences appear around the Bethlehem stable, e.g. Belles Heures of the Duc de Berry c. 1415.
10. Mark 14, v. 41.
11. John 18, v. 8 & 9.
12. John 10, v.10.
13. Luke 24, v. 13 ff.
14. c.f. Hebrews 11, v. 13, in the Vulgate, 'et confitentes quia *pigrini* et hospites sunt super terram'.
15. The influence of neo-Platonic concepts through the works of Dionysios the Areopagite and the powerful authority of Augustine of Hippo have yet to be fully assessed.
16. Luke 24, v.26.
17. E.g. 'The Gospel according to Luke', E.J. Tinsley p.206.
18. Luke 24, v. 35.
19. Both St. John Hope, *Windsor Castle*, and M.R. James, *The Woodwork of the Choir*, say that it is a bird!
20. The Golden Legend tells how the Dragon was fed on two sheep a day until supplies ran thin. After this, one young person, chosen by lot, went along with a sheep and when this source was near the end, the King's daughter was sent accompanied by a lamb, but was rescued in the nick of time by George.
21. Much of the George legend is carved by a different hand and the figures there resemble Tenniel designs for chess pieces, with the Princess far from alluring! However, in their own way, they are much more in keeping with the situation and show a very idiosyncratic skill in design.
22. It was customary to link an ugly face with a wicked personality, c.f. the painting of the stoning of St. Stephen in the Hasting's Chantry.
23. The origins of the designs are obscure but at Ripon it is clear that misericords were copies from the fifteenth century book *Biblia Pauperum*, printed in the Netherlands.
24. This view of saintly imitation of the Saviour had its roots in the theology of St. Luke, c.f., Luke 23, v 34, with Acts 7, v.60, and may be followed through in many standard martyrologies.
25. The overall design is not unlike some early work by Donatello.

SIR GILBERT TALBOT, K.G.,  
AND RAPHAEL'S WASHINGTON 'ST GEORGE'

by

CECIL H. CLOUGH

Gilbert Talbot (Plate VII), born about 1455, was the second surviving son of John, second Earl of Shrewsbury.<sup>1</sup> He was elected to the Garter probably in 1495, and took his place in the stall of Sir Thomas Montgomery, who had died the previous 11 January (Plate VIII).<sup>2</sup> Sir Gilbert's grandfather, John, first Earl of Shrewsbury, likewise a Knight of the Garter, was killed in 1453 commanding the English forces at Castillon and buried where he fell. Almost certainly it was in 1504 that Sir Gilbert, returning to England from Rome, visited Castillon, and in fulfilment of his grandfather's wishes, expressed in his last will, gathered his bones and brought them for reburial in a chapel annexed to the parish church of Whitchurch, in Shropshire.<sup>3</sup> Indeed one of the most interesting episodes in Talbot's eventful life was his mission to Rome in 1504, where he went on orders from King Henry VII, who sent him as a Garter Knight to invest a foreigner, Duke Guidobaldo da Montefeltro of Urbino, as a Knight of the Order. The Duke's installation in the Chapel at Windsor Castle took place two years later, the Duke being represented by his proxy, Baldassare Castiglione. Associated with this visit is Raphael's famous panel of 'St George killing the dragon', now in the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C. I propose first to outline the circumstances of the investiture and, secondly, to examine why Raphael's painting is to be associated with the installation ceremony. For both considerations the focus is on Sir Gilbert Talbot.

In order to appreciate the motives behind the Duke's election to the Order one must be aware that on 2nd April 1502 Prince Arthur, Henry VII's eldest son, died at Ludlow Castle. This was less than five months after his marriage to Catherine of Aragon, the daughter of the 'Catholic Monarchs' of Spain; hence a marriage alliance that had taken thirteen years to create was negated.<sup>4</sup> When news of the Prince's death reached the 'Catholic Monarchs' in Toledo, they immediately sent their councillor and chamberlain, Hernan, Duke of Estrada, to negotiate at his discretion for the widowed Princess of Wales to marry her deceased husband's brother, Prince Henry.<sup>5</sup> Eventually, on 23 June 1503 the treaty for her remarriage was concluded, to be followed two days later by a formal ceremony of betrothal.<sup>6</sup> On 24 and 30 September the treaty was ratified by the 'Catholic Monarchs', as it was on 3 March 1504 by the King of England.<sup>7</sup> Before the marriage could take place it was necessary to persuade the Pope to grant a dispensation on two grounds: the couple were within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity; secondly, there was the matter known to canon lawyers as 'the



justice of public honesty', which concerned consummation of the marriage between Arthur and Catherine<sup>8</sup>. Pope Alexander VI, the Borgia, was thought likely to be complaisant, not least as in July 1500 he had granted a dispensation from a ban of affinity for the projected marriage between Margaret, Henry VII's daughter, and James IV, King of Scotland. This Pope, however, died suddenly on 18 August 1503, without having resolved the matter of Catherine's remarriage.<sup>9</sup> His successor, Pius III, died less than a month after election. The King had appointed a delegation to visit the new Pope, as was customary, but news of the Pope's death arrived in England before its departure. On 1 November 1503 Giuliano della Rovere was chosen as Pope, and took the name Julius II. On receipt of this information the delegation already nominated to visit Pius III was appointed by the King to present royal congratulations on his election to Julius II, and to promise obedience in ecclesiastical matters; on this occasion the delegation was also to press for the essential dispensation for the marriage of Prince Henry and Princess Catherine.<sup>10</sup> The delegation was a strong team. Robert Sherborn, a man aged fifty or so, was Dean of St. Paul's, and chosen to head the mission. He was a royal councillor and had visited Rome in 1496, when he had negotiated with Alexander VI on behalf of Henry VII, and rebuilt the chapel of the English Hospice in Rome.<sup>11</sup> He was supported by Dr. Richard Beere, Abbot of the Benedictine Monastery of Glastonbury; he too had previously visited Rome, having been admitted to the Confraternity of the Hospital of Santo Spirito on a visit in 1497, and he had returned to the Hospital in the Jubilee Year of 1500.<sup>12</sup>

Before the mission left for Rome a letter dated 4 January 1504 from Adriano Castellesi, Bishop of Hereford and Cardinal Protector of England at the papal curia, caused plans to be modified yet again. Castellesi's letter revealed the difficulties involved in obtaining the papal dispensation; however, he concluded with details of a visit just made to him by Guidobaldo da Montefeltro, Duke of Urbino. The latter had intimated that the Duke's father, Federico, had been elected to the Order of the Garter exactly thirty years previously, and he much coveted the same honour, assuring the Cardinal of his devotion to King Henry VII. The Cardinal's letter discreetly suggested that the election of the Duke to the Garter could be influential in hastening the required dispensation, since the Duke was related to the Pope, the Duke's sister having married the Pope's brother.<sup>13</sup> At that time there were only twenty-five Companion Knights of the Order under the Sovereign Head, but fortunately a stall was vacant, and accordingly, without delay, shortly before 20 February Duke Guidobaldo was elected to the Order of the Garter (Plate IX).<sup>14</sup> The Statutes of the Order decreed that within four months of election a foreigner was to receive the robes and insignia of the Order, taken to him by a Knight of the

Order, who would solemnly invest him.<sup>15</sup> In the case of Duke Guidobaldo, the Knight chosen for this responsibility was Sir Gilbert Talbot.<sup>16</sup>

Henry VII had granted Talbot the Manor of Grafton and Upton Warren near Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, in 1487,<sup>17</sup> and my supposition is that it was the Bishop of Worcester who most likely suggested Talbot for the mission. The Bishop, Silvestro Gigli, at that time was residing in Rome as royal orator, or ambassador, to the papal court; certainly Gigli put forward Sir Gilbert's name to perform like honours in 1514, after the election to the Garter of Giuliano de' Medici, Pope Leo X's brother, and in support Gigli stressed how admirably Sir Gilbert had performed the mission to Duke Guidobaldo.<sup>18</sup> The royal instructions relating to the latter's investiture, dated 20 February 1504, are known; there in detail are indicated the roles cast in the ceremony for Sir Gilbert and Abbot Beere.<sup>19</sup> The original letter dispatched that same day from Henry VII to the Duke exists, and it makes evident that the Dean of St. Paul's was to remain in Rome as the King's special envoy to the Pope in order to deal with delicate, but unspecified, matters, for the furtherance of which the Duke's assistance would be sought by the Dean; one can safely believe that what was in mind was the negotiation for the dispensation.<sup>20</sup> On 22 February letters of safe-conduct for the party were issued.<sup>21</sup> The three envoys were accompanied by a sizeable *entourage* comprising thirteen pack horses, each led by a mounted servant, and some seventy other horses, some being changes of horse, others bearing servants.<sup>22</sup> The route taken is not mentioned in contemporary sources, but one can conjecture that it was by way of Calais (still in English control) to Paris and Lyons; this was the usual route for the journey when the passes were likely to be closed by snow. The party appears to have reached Florence early in May, where the envoys were met by Edward Scot, who, though ill, had ridden from Rome, presumably with news of the latest developments relating to the dispensation. Scot, recently Warden of the English Hospice in Rome, was Master of the Papal Bed-Chamber and hence likely to be well informed on the Pope's intentions.<sup>23</sup>

On 12 May Rome was sighted from the Via Cassia, and entry made by the Porta Viridaria, which gave access to the papal gardens and the Vatican Palace. At the gate the party was met by Duke Guidobaldo and the Prefect of Rome, Francesco Maria della Rovere, who was nephew of both the Pope and the Duke; the Bishop of Worcester was in attendance. Sir Gilbert, as a Knight of the Garter, headed the English party and rode into the city between the Duke and the Prefect. The route took them beneath the walls of the Castel Sant' Angelo, across Ponte Elio to the Piazza del Ponte, thence to the Piazza Campo dei Fiori; from there the route was either by the present Via dei Bulari, or more likely past the

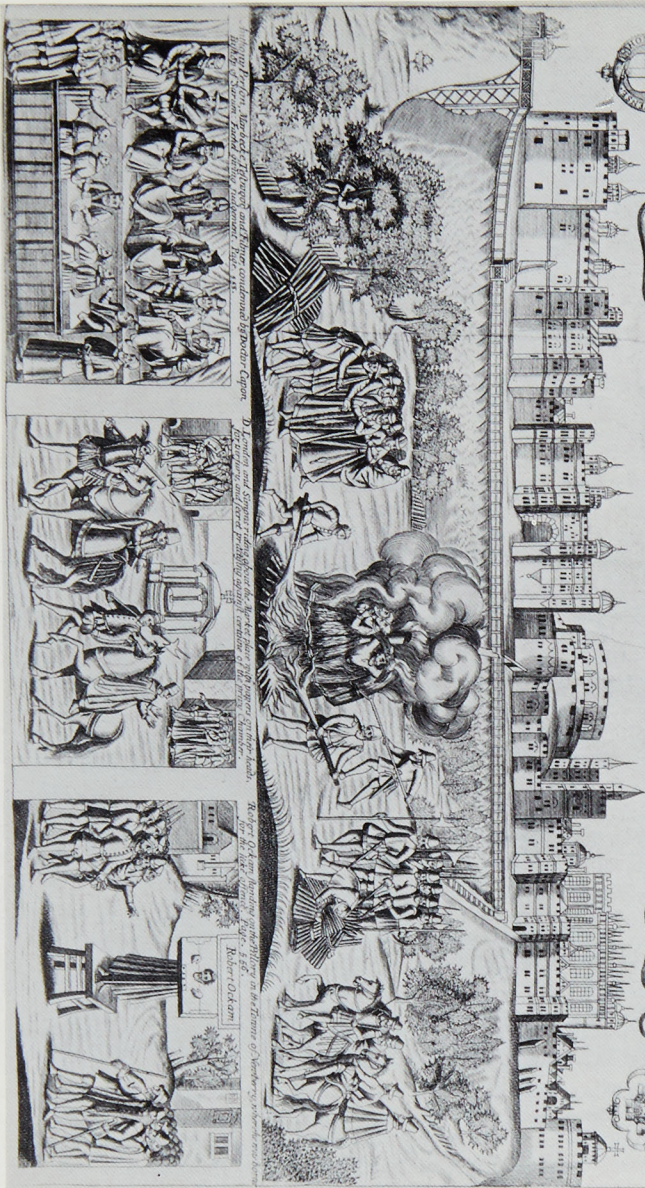




*Place between Fols. 468 and 469 in the 2<sup>d</sup> Volume.*

# **The description of Windsor Castle.**

*The containing of London, Perfora, Marbecke, Telford, and others, with shewing of the first Perfora, Telford, and others, under the Eagle, which have been destroyed. Marbecke saved by the Kings Pardon.*



*London, Perfora, Marbecke, Telford, and others, with shewing of the first Perfora, Telford, and others, under the Eagle, which have been destroyed. Marbecke saved by the Kings Pardon.*

*London, Perfora, Marbecke, Telford, and others, with shewing of the first Perfora, Telford, and others, under the Eagle, which have been destroyed. Marbecke saved by the Kings Pardon.*

*London, Perfora, Marbecke, Telford, and others, with shewing of the first Perfora, Telford, and others, under the Eagle, which have been destroyed. Marbecke saved by the Kings Pardon.*



Plate II Woodcut from Vol. II (9th Ed. 1684) John Fox, *The Ecclesiastical History containing the Acts and Monuments of Martyrs in a discourse of the later Persecutions . . . in the Church with divers other incidents . . .* showing (top) the burning of the Windsor martyrs in the Chapter Garden on which it is noted that Marbeck was saved 'by the King's Pardon'.





Plate III *The Agony in the Garden*; 'poppyhead' from the North side of the Choir in St George's Chapel.



Plate IV *The Supper at Emmaus*; 'poppyhead' from the North side of the Choir in St George's Chapel.



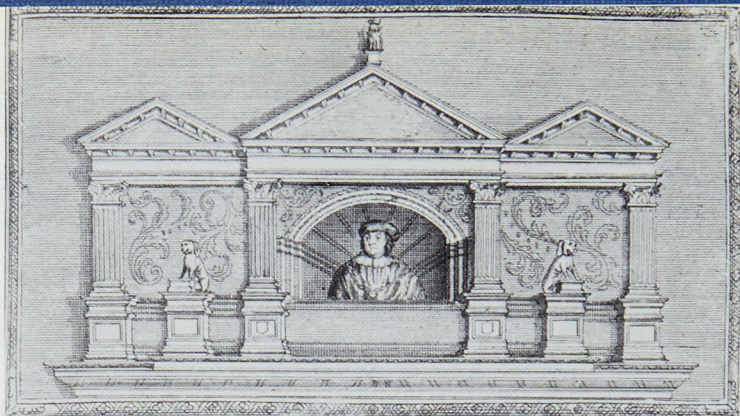


Plate V *St George slays the Dragon*; 'poppyhead' from the South side of the Choir in St George's Chapel.



Plate VI *St George and his Tormentors*; 'poppyhead' from the South side of the Choir in St George's Chapel.





**Plate VIIa** Bust of Sir Gilbert Talbot as it existed in Grafton Manor, c. 1710 (from J. Anstis, *The Register*. . . , London, 1724, II, pages 211, 217).



**Plate VIIb** Bust in terracotta of Sir Gilbert Talbot, Inv. A. 38-1947, Victoria and Albert Museum, London (Reproduced by kind permission of the Trustees of the Victoria and Albert Museum).



Plate VIII Stall-plate of Sir Gilbert Talbot in Stall North 25, St George's Chapel.





Plate IX Stall-plate of Duke Guidobaldo da Montefeltro in Stall North 5, St George's Chapel.



e X Raphael, Portrait of Baldassare Castiglione, painted c. 1514-1515 (Louvre, no. 1505, on canvas, 66 cm.; photographed after the recent restoration).





Plate XI Raphael, *St George killing the dragon*, painted c. 1506; seemingly presented to Sir Gilbert Ta (National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C., no. 26, on panel, 29 x 21 cm.).





NOBILISSIMO POTENTISSIMOQ; D<sup>NO</sup> GVILIELMO COMITIDE PEMBROOCK, BARONI HERBERT ETC:  
 SENESCHALLO DOMUS REGIAE GALTERII ORDIS EDVITI ET SERENISSIMO REGI CAROLO AB INTIMIS CONSILIIS.  
 Etiam hanc Regalem pinuram, quae hactenus fuit inter omnes rariora, eidem illi Comiti benignissimo huius artis Mactellari  
 Lucio Vorsterman, auctor. D.D. 1627. compulsa et auct. RAPHAEL VERBAM VITA.

Plate XII. Lucas Vorsterman, engraving dated 1627 of Raphael, *St George killing the dragon*, then owned by William, third Earl of Pembroke.



Cancelleria, to the Massimo Palace; thereafter the Orsini Palace (the present Palazzo Braschi) was visited, it being leased by Cardinal Oliviero Caraffa. Next the Agone was entered so as to reach Cardinal Castellesi's Palace (it occupied part of the site of the present Palazzo Doria-Pamphili), where the party was lodged.<sup>24</sup> At a public Consistory held eight days later the Pope received the envoys. There was the usual diplomatic wrangle with the ambassador of the King of France over the claim of the English envoys to represent a sovereign who was King of both England and France. Dean Sherborn delivered a brief but eloquent oration in Latin, and the Pope responded by granting special indulgencies to Henry VII's newly built chapel at Westminster Abbey, and by approving the transference there of the remains of Henry VI, as well as by agreeing that the miracles associated with that King should be investigated. At the close of the ceremony Sir Gilbert had the distinction of bearing the fringing of the papal robe, supposedly to prevent its trailing on the ground.<sup>25</sup> The next day the three envoys were given a private audience by the Pope when, no doubt, the dispensation was discussed.<sup>26</sup> The following day, 22 May, was that appointed for the investiture of the Duke of Urbino as a Garter Knight in the presence of the Pope. First Sir Gilbert fastened the Garter above the calf of the Duke's left leg, then he robed him with the gown of purple, put the blue mantle over his shoulders, and finally he placed the collar with the pendant of St George killing the dragon about the Duke's neck; after each of these ceremonies Abbot Beere formally pronounced a set formula in Latin.<sup>27</sup> Afterwards the envoys attended the Duke wearing his robes at a banquet that he gave in their honour, festivities which concluded with the Duke, still robed, accompanied by the envoys riding through the streets of Rome.<sup>28</sup> That same day the Pope made public that the Duke had taken service in the papal army as a captain with a stipend of 5,000 ducats a year.<sup>29</sup>

Before the Consistory of 20 May the envoys had waited in Cardinal Castellesi's apartment in the Vatican for the summons to attend. At the actual Consistory it was Castellesi as Cardinal Protector of England who rendered the obedience of the King to the Pope.<sup>30</sup> Yet, significantly, on 6 June the envoys dined with the Pope in the company only of Cardinals Riario and Galeotto della Rovere. The latter was the Pope's favourite nephew; he had been promoted Cardinal less than a month after his uncle's election as Pope, and a week later, on 6 December 1503, his uncle had appointed him Vice-Chancellor.<sup>31</sup> In a letter of 6 July the Pope wrote to Henry VII expressing his gratification that Galeotto della Rovere had been chosen as Cardinal Protector of England, and he assured the King that he was prepared to grant the dispensation.<sup>32</sup> Castellesi's hope of Duke Guidobaldo's influence with the Pope had not been realised, so Castellesi was sacrificed, an eventuality

presumably planned before the envoys had left England.<sup>33</sup> Cardinal Della Rovere's superceding of Castellesi as Cardinal Protector appeared at the time to have tipped the balance in favour of the Pope's granting of the dispensation. Dean Sherborn remained in Rome to await the latter, while Sir Gilbert and Abbot Beere returned to England.<sup>34</sup> In fact Sherborn was to return without the dispensation; it came eventually in the spring or summer of 1505, preceded by a papal brief, brought by the English ambassador to the papal court, Silvestro Gigli, the Bishop of Worcester. Probably the Bishop also carried with him a papal bull in Sir Gilbert's favour, authorising the Bishop and Dean of Worcester to prosecute – and in case of obduracy excommunicate – individuals who retained property either of Sir Gilbert, or of his late wife, Lady Audrey.<sup>35</sup>

The Statutes of the Order of the Garter required a Knight who was a foreigner to present himself for installation in Windsor Castle Chapel, or to send a proxy on his behalf, within seven months of investiture.<sup>36</sup> For reasons essentially beyond Duke Guidobaldo's control he was late in fulfilling this condition. Moreover, as he could not attend he nominated Baldassare Castiglione as proxy (Plate X).<sup>37</sup> The proxy had to be at least a Knight in rank, and it was necessary to await the Pope's pleasure to dub Castiglione a Knight of the Golden Spur, which was probably performed only early in May 1506.<sup>38</sup> On 9 July Castiglione left Urbino for England and after delays in Milan he reached Dover on 20 October, London on 1 November.<sup>39</sup> Three days later Castiglione was summoned to the King, probably at the royal palace at Greenwich.<sup>40</sup> On 7 November the King issued a commission to the Marquis of Dorset, the Earl of Surrey, and the Earl of Shrewsbury, all Knights of the Garter, to install Castiglione as the Duke of Urbino's proxy; the Earl of Shrewsbury was Sir Gilbert Talbot's nephew. The installation took place with due ceremony on 10 November.<sup>41</sup> Some two years later Castiglione sent Henry VII a presentation manuscript of the biography of the Duke which he had written shortly after the latter's death in April 1508. This manuscript is now in the Rosenbach Foundation, Philadelphia.<sup>42</sup>

In the mid-seventeenth century Andre Félibien, writing of Raphael's diptych of 'St George and St Michael', then in the French royal collection, now in the Louvre, asserted that the 'St George' was painted for Henry VIII of England.<sup>43</sup> One could suppose that the reference to Henry VIII was a slip for Henry VII, but actually the entire claim is mistaken. The 'St George' formed a diptych with 'St Michael' within at least two decades of the two panels having been painted, and King Henry VII was never a Knight of the Order of St Michael. The diptych was in Milan by 1523, because drawings of it were made by Cesare da Sesto, who died in that year.<sup>44</sup> Probably the panels were in the ducal palace of Urbino from the time that they were painted until 1516, when



the diptych probably was pillaged and taken to Milan.<sup>45</sup>

Passavant, in the early nineteenth century, in his pioneer work on Raphael, brought to light the fact that the 'St George' by Raphael, then in St. Petersburg, now in Washington, D.C., was in England in 1627 (Plate XI).<sup>46</sup> At that date it was owned by William, third Earl of Pembroke, K.G., the Lord Steward of Charles I, as is clearly stated by the dated caption beneath its engraving by Lucas Vorsterman (Plate XII).<sup>47</sup> It should be remarked that this engraving shows the panel reversed with the quite absurd consequence that St. George wears the Garter above his right calf. With only the painting itself as a guide as to why it was commissioned — there is no written evidence — the Garter worn by St George naturally was thought to link the panel to the Order. Furthermore the style of the painting, in terms of Raphael's work, coincides with the years 1504–1507, which is the period that covers the election, investiture and installation of the Duke of Urbino to the Garter.<sup>48</sup> For some of this period Raphael was residing in his native city, so what more likely than that the Duke should commission the panel from Raphael, whose name certainly is on it?<sup>49</sup> Passavant's conclusion, based on these considerations, was that the painting was taken to England by Baldassare Castiglione in 1506 as a gift for King Henry VII from the Duke of Urbino.<sup>50</sup> There are difficulties with this hypothesis, though. No such gift for the King is mentioned among those which it is known Castiglione took on behalf of the Duke. The presents comprised horses and falcons, as traditionally were given by Italian princes to English sovereigns on election to the Garter. These are mentioned by the Duke in correspondence with his brother-in-law, by Castiglione writing to his mother, and also independently by a contemporary chronicler of Urbino.<sup>51</sup> The inventories of the English royal collection made in 1542 and 1547 (there is none relevant of an earlier date) do not list a panel that corresponds in any convincing way with Raphael's 'St George', now in Washington, D.C.<sup>52</sup> Very recently an alternative to Passavant's hypothesis appears to have been advocated: that the panel was commissioned by the Duke to commemorate his election to the Garter and for his own possession; it is claimed that it remained in Italy probably until the early seventeenth century.<sup>53</sup> This shifts the problem to accounting for how the panel came to be owned by the Earl of Pembroke by 1627; William, the third Earl, was not known as an art connoisseur and seemingly had few contacts with Italy.<sup>54</sup> Certainly I consider from the evidence of copies that it is most likely another version of the panel was painted, probably for the Duke of Urbino, and that this version was in Italy during the sixteenth century, but was not identical with the panel now in the National Gallery of Art.<sup>55</sup>

My supposition is that the 'St George' now in Washington, D.C. was painted on the orders of Duke Guidobaldo as a gift for Sir

Gilbert Talbot, K.G. As has been indicated it was Sir Gilbert who took the robes and insignia of the Garter to Rome, and he fastened the Garter above the Duke's calf, and robed him. Protocol would have required that he was given some token of the Duke's appreciation. Secondly, at least from March 1506 Sir Gilbert was Deputy of Calais, in other words its royal governor.<sup>56</sup> The port of Calais was on Castiglione's route from Urbino to London, when he was sent as Duke Guidobaldo's proxy for the installation ceremony. Clearly on that occasion a courtesy visit by Castiglione to the Deputy of Calais, in the name of the Duke, was likely to have been deemed obligatory. My assumption is that this visit in October 1506 was the occasion when Sir Gilbert received the Duke of Urbino's gift in the form of Raphael's 'St George'.

At Sir Gilbert's death in 1517 his manor of Grafton, his principal residence, passed to his eldest son, another Sir Gilbert, who had married a daughter of William Paston and had interests in East Anglia.<sup>57</sup> This Sir Gilbert made over the Manor of Grafton on 12 May 1529 to his half-brother, Sir John, who died on 10 September 1549.<sup>58</sup> This latter's son, likewise Sir John, died in early manhood in 1555, and the estate passed to his young son, known as John Talbot of Grafton.<sup>59</sup> John (a devout Roman Catholic) from 1580 suffered as a recusant, being for some years under house arrest in London, even imprisoned briefly, and consistently fined; his son, George, being of the same faith, fled into exile, where he took residence with the Bavarian Court.<sup>60</sup> Matters became even more serious in the reign of James I. John's daughter, Gertrude, had married Robert Winter, who became one of the Gunpowder Plot conspirators; John Talbot was thought to be involved and Grafton was searched for evidence, though nothing was found to implicate him. However some arms and furnishings were removed from the manor and held in Worcester until they were sold in 1608.<sup>61</sup> Fearing confiscation by the Crown of his estates at his death, on 6 April 1609 John made over the Manor of Grafton, and all his goods therein, with reservation to himself during his life, to the Earl of Shrewsbury.<sup>62</sup> Accordingly when John Talbot died on 29 January 1611 Grafton passed to the Earl and so remained in the Talbot family.<sup>63</sup> Unfortunately the Earl was in considerable financial difficulties at the time of his own death on 8 May 1616, and had only daughters surviving: Mary, the eldest, had married William, third Earl of Pembroke, in 1604; the second had married the Earl of Kent; the youngest had married the Earl of Arundel.<sup>64</sup> The Earl's will, proved on 16 May 1616, after making several minor bequests, left the residue of his estate to two executors. One of these was William Cavendish, the twenty-three year old son of the deceased Earl's brother-in-law, Charles, who had lent the Earl money that was still owed. Cavendish subsequently became the first Duke of Newcastle, and on the evidence of his wife he



'delivered up his trust as executive to William, Earl of Pembroke, and Thomas, Earl of Arundel', thereby foregoing a large sum of money due to him, as his father's heir, in consequence of the Earl's debt to Charles Cavendish.<sup>65</sup> Apparently William Cavendish had no wish to benefit at the expense of the two daughters of the Earl of Shrewsbury. If one accepts that it was Sir Gilbert Talbot, K.G., who was given Raphael's Washington 'St George', clearly one can see how it could have passed by inheritance to William, Earl of Pembroke, and been in his possession in 1627.

I have examined the known wills and related documents pertaining to Sir Gilbert and the inheritance of his property by his descendants as indicated above. I have found no mention of Raphael's panel, but I do not think that this invalidates the case. Though now the panel is deemed of enormous value, such a work was unlikely to have been highly valued in sixteenth-century England.<sup>66</sup> Moreover it is small, being slightly less than twelve inches by nine inches in size, and could have been overlooked by the compiler of an inventory of goods and chattels, particularly if it had been set into the wall at Grafton, or attached to the head of a bed, say. Hence while the evidence is purely circumstantial I consider that the case outlined does provide sufficient explanation for both the commissioning of the panel and its loss to sight for over a century.

## Notes

1. G. E. C[okayne], *The Complete Peerage* (London, 13 vols., rev. ed., 1910-59), XI, rev. Geoffrey H. White (1949), pp. 706 (a), 717, merely records Sir Gilbert as the younger brother of John, third Earl of Shrewsbury, who was born 22 December 1448, and that Sir Gilbert's father died 10 July 1460. Thomas, an elder brother, died young, see *Collins's Peerage of England*, ed. Sir Samuel E. Brydges (London, 9 vols., 1812), III, p.19; on 28 July 1473 Gilbert was given custody of Wexford during the minority of his nephew, George, fourth Earl of Shrewsbury, see *ibid.*, p.28, hence then he was probably at least eighteen; from the above evidence one can estimate that Gilbert was born about 1455.

Sir Gilbert is not in *The Dictionary of National Biography*, but a biography of him is in J. Anstis, *The Register of the Most Noble Order of the Garter* (London, 2 vols., 1724), II, pp.210-19, utilised by *Collins's Peerage* . . . , cited above, III, pp. 18, 28-33; see also Hilda M. Light, 'Grafton Manor', in *The Victoria History of the Counties of England: Worcestershire*, III, ed. J. W. Ellis-Bund (London, 1913), pp. 126-7, and J. Humphreys, 'Grafton Manor and its History', in *Birmingham and Midland Institute (Archaeological Section): Transactions, Excursions, and Report, for the year 1909*, XXXV (1910), pp. 78-82; cf. also Anne Talbot, *Notes on the Talbot Family* (Bridgnorth, privately printed, 1979), pp. 23-5, which is without documentation.

2. Anstis, *The Register* . . . , cited in note 1, I, p.236, indicates a break in the records for the period 1494-99, but in his biography of Sir Gilbert, II, p.213, Anstis assigns the election to 1495 or 1496, presumably on the evidence of the stall-plates; supposedly on this latter evidence G.F. Beltz, *Memorials of the Most Noble Order of the Garter* . . . (London, 1841), p. clxix no. 246 dates the election to 1495, with Sir Gilbert in the place of Sir Thomas Montgomery deceased.
3. J. Leland, *Itinerary*, ed. T. Hearne (London, 9 vols., 3rd ed., 1770), IV, p.23, writing in 1538, under Shropshire: 'This John [first Earl of Shrewsbury] had among his Brthern one caullid Gilbert Talbot, after a knight of Fame, the which buried the Erle his Grandfathers bones brought out of Fraunce at Whitechirche in a fair Chapelle, wher he is also buried hymself'. I assign the date of transference of the remains to

1504, since Sir Gilbert was then returning from Italy by way of France; moreover that year marked almost a half century since the Earl's death. W.H. Egerton, 'Talbot's Tomb', in *Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society*, VIII (1885), p.443, inferred that the transference was some 'forty or fifty years' after the Earl's death, and cf. pp.420-1; H. Talbot, *The English Achilles* (London, 1981), pp.172, 174, gives the date as 1493, presumably on the basis of Egerton's suggested forty years after the Earl's death. For the Earl's will see Talbot, *The English Achilles*, p.183, and for his burial at Castillon see W.H. Egerton, 'Talbot's Tomb: Corrigenda et Addenda', in *Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society*, X (1887), pp.416-20.

4. For Arthur's death see J. Leland, *Collectanea de rebus Britannicis*, ed. T. Hearne (London, 6 vols., 1774), V, pp.373-4; *The Great Chronicle of London*, eds. A.H. Thomas and Isobel D. Thornley (London, 1938), p.318.

The marriage negotiations began in early spring 1488; a commission from Ferdinand and Isabella, the 'Catholic Monarchs' of Spain, to De Puebla, dated 30 April 1488, refers to the proposed marriage, see *Calendar of Letters, Despatches, and State Papers, relating to the negotiations between England and Spain* . . . , I, ed. G.A. Bergenroth (London, 1862), p.3 no. 14. This makes it clear that the English envoys referred to in a commission from Henry VII to them, dated 10 March 1488, must have been given instructions verbally on the matter, as the commission does not mention it; see the commission printed in T. Rymer, *Foedera* The Hague, 10 vols., 1739-45, V, pt iii, p.189, and cf. *Calendar of Letters, . . . between England and Spain* . . . , I, p.3 no. 13. Cf. also G. Mattingly, *Catherine of Aragon* (London, 1942), pp.20-1.

The marriage had taken place on 11 November, see Leland, *Collectanea* . . . , V, pp. 356-73; cf. M. Van Cleave Alexander, *The first of the Tudors: A study of Henry VII and his reign* (London, 1981), p.181.

5. For the instructions to De Estrada, dated 10 May 1502, see *Calendar of Letters, . . . between England and Spain* . . . , cited in note 4, I, p.267 nos. 317-8.
6. A preliminary draft of the treaty, dated 23 September 1502, is given in abstract in *ibid.*, I, p.291 no. 351, and see W. Busch, *England under the Tudors*, I, *King Henry VII*, ed. A. H. Johnson, trans. (all published) (London, 1895), p. 375; the articles of the treaty as drawn up on 3 March 1503 are in P.R. Legajo 53, f.1, Archivo General, Simancas, for the treaty see Rymer, *Foedera*, cited in note 4, V, pp. 204-5, and an abstract in *Calendar of Letters, . . . between England and Spain* . . . , cited in note 4, I, pp. 306-8 no. 364.

For the betrothal ceremony on 25 June, perhaps repeated some months later, see Busch, p. 375 and J. Stow, *The Annales, or General Chronicle* . . . (London, 1615), p.485.

7. For ratification by the 'Catholic Monarchs' see *Calendar of Letters, . . . between England and Spain* . . . , cited in note 4, I, pp. 313-8 nos. 372-3, 376, 378-80; for ratification by Henry VII see *ibid.*, p.325 no. 393.
8. For the need for the dispensation see Polydore Vergil, *The 'Anglica Historia', A.D. 1485-1537*, ed. and trans. D. Hay (Camden Society series ii, LXXIV) (London, 1950) pp.134-5, and cf. Mattingly, *Catherine of Aragon*, cited in note 4, pp.48-9.
9. For the dispensation of 1500 see R.L. Mackie, *King James IV of Scotland* (Edinburgh, 1958), pp.93-4.
10. Vergil, *The 'Anglica Historia'* . . . , cited in note 8, pp.140-1: 'Henry who, in order to be the first of all Christian princes to congratulate the Holy Father on the accession to the papal throne, immediately appointed Sir Gilbert Talbot, Richard Beere, abbot of Glastonbury, and Robert Sherborne, dean of St. Paul's in London, as envoys to the new pope. But Pius did not await the congratulations . . . [He died, and on Julius II's election] the three envoys of the king went to congratulate him . . .'. I think that Vergil errs in including Sir Gilbert in the original appointment; cf. also B. Andrea, 'Annales Henrici VII' in *Memorials of King Henry VII*, ed. J. Gairdner (Rolls series, X) (London, 1858), pp. 84-5.
11. For Sherborn (c. 1454-1536) see A.B. Emden, *A Biographical Register of the University of Oxford to A.D. 1500* (Oxford, 3 vols., 1957-9), III, pp.1685-7.
12. For Beere, see *ibid.*, I, p.150; this indicates he was a Dr. Theol. in 1503 and that he may have visited Loreto; for his connection with Santo Spirito see G.B. Parks, *The English Traveler in Italy* (Rome, 1954), I (all published), p.375. For the Jubilee Year of 1500 see H. Thurston, *The Holy Year of Jubilee* (London, 1900), pp. 76-9, 215-8, and cf. 42-9.
13. The original letter dispatched, in Castellesi's hand, addressed to the King, is in MS.



Cott. Cleop. E. III. 162, Department of Manuscripts, British Library, London, and printed in *Letters and Papers: Richard III and Henry VII*, ed. J. Gairdner (Rolls series, XXIV) (London, 2 vols., 1861–3), II, pp. 112–25, at pp. 122–3, Vergil, *The 'Anglica Historia'* . . . , cited in note 8, pp. 140–1, probably derives from this letter, but has been rendered bland. For the election of Federico da Montefeltro see C.H. Clough, 'The relations between the English and Urbino courts, 1474–1508', in *Studies in the Renaissance*, XIV (1967), pp. 204–5, 208–11, reprinted in *The Duchy of Urbino in the Renaissance* (London, 1981), item XI; cf. F. Cosstick, 'Federico da Montefeltro, Duke of Urbino, K.G., 1422–1482', in *Report of the Society of the Friends of St George's and the Descendants of the Knights of the Garter, 1980–1981* (London, 1981), pp. 65–9.

Giovanna, the daughter of Federico da Montefeltro, was betrothed on 10 October 1474 to Giovanni della Rovere, the nephew of Pope Sixtus IV, and the brother of Cardinal Giuliano della Rovere, subsequently Pope Julius II; the marriage took place in Rome in May or June 1478, see Marinella Bovini Mazzanti, *Giovanni della Rovere* (Senigallia, 1983) pp. 47, 65.

14. For the number of Companion Knights see E. Ashmole, *Institutions and Laws of the Order of the Garter* (London, 1672), Appendix, 'Statutes of Henry V', p. [13], and cf. Beltz, *Memorials of the Most Noble Order of the Garter* . . . , cited in note 2, pp. xlviii–xlix. *The Register* . . . , ed. Anstis, cited in note 1, does not indicate the chapter at which Duke Guidobaldo was elected. The Duke's stall-plate is on the stall of Sir Reginald Bray, who died on 4 August 1503, see Beltz, p. clxx no. 260; one can conclude, with Anstis, I, p. 244 note h, that the Duke was elected in place of Sir Reginald. Henry VII's letter, dated Westminster, 20 February 1503 [1504], addressed to the Duke, informed him of his election, and one can assume that it was written promptly after the chapter at which he was elected; the letter reveals that the chapter had been summoned hastily after receipt of Castellesi's letter. The original letter dispatched is in MS. 374, vol. I. f. 55, Biblioteca Oliveriana, Pesaro, see E. Viterbo, 'Biblioteca Oliveriana', in G. Mazzatinti and A. Sorbelli, *Inventari delle Biblioteche d'Italia*, XXXIII (Florence, 1925), p. 156 item 14; an English trans. is in J. Dennistoun, *Memoirs of the Dukes of Urbino* (London, 3 vols., 1851), II, pp. 443–4.
15. Ashmole, *Institutions and Laws of the Order of the Garter*, cited in note 14, pp. [15–6] no. XX.
16. The letter indicated in note 15 names the envoys, and states that the senior member was Sir Gilbert Talbot.
17. These manors had been forfeited to the Crown on the attainder for treason of Sir Humphrey Stafford, and for this and their being granted to Sir Gilbert see *Calendar of the Patent Rolls . . . Henry VII*, I (1485–1494) (London, 1914), p. 111 under 17 July 1486; cf. Light, 'Grafton Manor', cited in note 1, p. 126 n1.
18. For Gigli as orator see W.E. Wilkie, *The Cardinal Protectors of England: Rome and the Tudors before the Reformation* (Cambridge, 1974), pp. 25–26, 30. For his suggestion of 1514 see *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic: Henry VIII*, ed. J.S. Brewer, rev. R.H. Brodie (London, 2nd ed., 1920), I, part ii, p. 1266 no. 2928; for the election of Giuliano de' Medici see Anstis, *The Register* . . . , cited in note 1, I, pp. 276–7.
19. The instructions are published in Anstis, *The Register* . . . , cited in note 1, I, Editoris Appendix, pp. i–ii, and see I, p. 244 note h for their date, and where the last article is reprinted; Anstis is the source for publication in Dennistoun, *Memoirs of the Dukes of Urbino*, cited in note 15, II, pp. 444–5. Julia Cartwright, *The Perfect Courtier: Baldassare Castiglione* (London, 2 vols., 1908), I, p. 44, errs in stating that the formulae were recited in Norman-French. A writ of appointment was issued on 22 February 1504, see MS. Add. Ch. 73955, Department of Manuscripts, British Library London, reported as owned by Lord Edmund Talbot in *Historical Manuscripts Commission: Report on Manuscripts in Various Collections*, II (London, 1903), p. 302, and see *The British Library - Catalogue of Additions to the Manuscripts, 1946–1950. Part I: Descriptions* (London, 1979), p. 376 no. (9); this is the actual writ issued to Sir Gilbert which was preserved among the Talbot papers. I am indebted to Dr. George Bernard for directing my attention to this latter manuscript.
20. See the letter cited in note 15.
21. Anstis, *The Register* . . . , cited in note 1, I, p. 244 note h, whence in Dennistoun, *Memoirs of the Dukes of Urbino*, cited in note 15, II, p. 446.
22. J. Burchard, *Diarium sive rerum Urbanarum Commentarii (1483–1506)*, ed. L. Thusane (Paris, 3 vols., 1835), III, P. 354, where the *entourage* on entry into Rome is described.

23. For Scot (died 29 July 1504), see Parks, *The English Traveler to Italy*, cited in note 12, I, p.362, and for his journey to Florence see *ibid.*, p.306; for him as Master of the Bed-Chamber see *Calendar of Letters, . . . between England and Spain, . . .*, I, cited in note 4, p.328 no. 396.
24. Burchard, *Diarium* . . . , cited in note 22, III, pp. 353–4; cf. A. Giustinian, *Dispacci*, ed. P. Villari (Florence, 3 vols., 1876), III, pp. 96–7, under 13 May. For the Porta Viridaria, destroyed in the nineteenth century, see E. Rodocanachi, *Histoire de Rome: Une Cour Princièrre au Vatican pendant la Renaissance. Siste IV – Innocent VIII – Alexandre VI Borgia: 1471–1503* (Paris, 1925), p. 53, I am much indebted to Dr. Peter Partner for his identification of the route followed; for the Orsini Palace leased to Cardinal Caraffa see C. Pietrangeli, *Palazzo Braschi e il suo ambiente* (Rome, 1967), pp. 31–4.
25. Burchard, *Diarium* . . . , cited in note 22, III, pp. 355–6, and Giustinian, *Dispacci*, cited in note 24, III, pp. 104–5; for the bulls see C. Baronio, O. Raynaldi and G. Laderchi, *Annales Ecclesiastici* (Bar-le-Duc – Paris, 37 vols., 1864–83), XXX, pp. 418–20; the first and third are dated XIII Kal. Julii, the second XIII Kal. Junii, which I assume is a printing error.
26. Burchard, *Diarium* . . . , cited in note 22, III, p.356.
27. Giustinian, *Dispacci*, cited in note 24, III, p.117; for the form of the investiture see the 'instructions' cited in note 19.
28. Giustinian, *Dispacci*, cited in note 24, III, p. 117.
29. *Ibid.*, III, p.116: 'Il Pontefice ha oggi decreta una provvigione di 5000 ducati a favore del duca d'Urbino'.
30. Burchard, *Diarium* . . . , cited in note 22, III, pp.355–6, and Wilkie, *The Cardinal Protectors of England* . . . , cited in note 18, p.30.
31. For the meeting on 6 June see Burchard, *Diarium* . . . , cited in note 22, III, p. 359; for Galeotto della Rovere see W. von Gulik and C. Eubel, *Hierarchia Catholica Medii Aevi* . . . (Münster, rev. ed., 1923), III, p.10.
32. Wilkie, *The Cardinal Protectors of England* . . . , cited in note 18, p.31.
33. Cf. *ibid.*, where it is suggested the arrangements to replace Castellesi were made prior to the arrival of the envoys on the initiative of Silvestro Gigli.
34. It seems likely that Abbot Beere visited Loreto before returning to England, see note 12 above, and Sir Gilbert may have accompanied him.
35. For Sherborn see the Pope's letter of 6 July cited in note 32; also *Calendar of Letters, . . . between England and Spain* . . . , cited in note 4, I, pp. 329–30 no. 398, and p. 341 no. 414, dated 28 November 1504 (this latter abstract is not quite accurate, see Busch, *England under the Tudors* . . . , cited in note 6, I, p.376); see also *Calendar of State Papers: Henry VIII*, IV, part iii, ed. J.S. Brewer (1529–30) (London, 1876), p. 2406 no. 5465. For Gigli returning with the dispensation, probably in March 1505, see Busch, I, pp. 204–5, and Wilkie, *The Cardinal Protectors of England* . . . , cited in note 18, pp. 31–2; for the bull in Sir Gilbert's favour see Anstis, *The Register* . . . , cited in note i, II, p. 214, where it is dated merely 1505.
36. See the Statutes of the Order cited in note 14 above; by Henry VIII's reign the practice appears to have been less rigid, see Ashmole, *Institutions and Laws of the Order of the Garter*, cited in note 14, p. 373; Dennistoun, *Memoirs of the Dukes of Urbino*, cited in note 15, II, p. 446, errs in stating the period was eight months.
37. For Castiglione's nomination see B. Castiglione, 'Le Lettere', I (1497, marzo–1521), ed. G. La Rocca in his *Tutte le Opere*, I (Verona, 1978), pp. 57–8, letter dated 3 March 1505 to his mother.
38. For Castiglione's elevation to Knighthood see C.H. Clough, review of Castiglione, 'Le Lettere', I, cited in note 37, in *Modern Language Notes*, IIC (Italian issue) (1982), pp. 204–5. For the qualification of knighthood required by the proxy see Ashmole, *Institutions and Laws of the Order of the Garter*, cited in note 14, p. 375.
39. The date of Castiglione's departure from Urbino derives from Duke Guidobaldo's letter of 8 July 1506 to the Marquis of Mantua, which mentions Castiglione as leaving on the morrow, see Castiglione, 'Le Lettere', I, cited in note 37, p. 788, cf. Anon., 'Commentari dello Stato di Urbino' (A contemporary chronicle of Urbino, 1502–8), ed. F. Madai, in *Archivio Storico per le Marche e per l'Umbria*, III (1886), p. 456, which provides 4 July, possibly a copying error for 9 July. For Castiglione reaching Dover on 20 October see Ashmole, *Institutions and Laws of the Order of the Garter*, cited in note 14, p. 440, and Anstis, *The Register* . . . , cited in note 1, I, p.257 note b. For Castiglione reaching London on 1 November see Castiglione, 'Le Lettere', I, cited in note 37, p.100, letter dated 6 November to his mother.
40. Castiglione, 'Le Lettere', I, cited in note 37, p.100.



41. The commission is printed in Ashmole, *Institutions and Laws of the Order of the Garter*, cited in note 14, Appendix, Document no. CXXV; whence reprinted in Dennistoun, *Memoirs of the Dukes of Urbino*, cited in note 15, II, pp.448–9. For the date of installation, given as 10 November, see Anstis, *The Register . . .*, cited in note 1, I, Preface, p.x, referring to the source as being a MS. of Vincent's collection, which is now in the College of Arms, London.
42. The MS. has the shelf-number 239/25, see C.H. Clough, 'Baldassare Castiglione's Presentation Manuscript to King Henry VII', in Clough, *The Duchy of Urbino in the Renaissance*, cited in note 13, item XV, pp.1–5.
43. A. Félibien, *Entretiens sur les vies et sur les ouvrages des plus excellens peintres anciens et modernes . . .* (Paris, 5 vols., 1666–85), II (1666), p.333.
44. For Da Sesto see W. Suida in C.U. Thieme and F. Becker, *Allgemeines Lexicon . . .* (Leipzig, 37 vols., 1907–50), XXX (1936), pp. 534–6. For the drawings see G. Frizzoni, 'Certain studies by Cesare da Sesto . . .', in *The Burlington Magazine*, XXVI (1915), p.193, and David A. Brown, *Raphael and America* (Exhibition Catalogue, National Gallery of Art) (Washington, D.C., 1983), pp. 176–7, and 194 n. 109.
45. For the sacking of the Palace of Urbino see A. Luzio and R. Renier, *Mantova e Urbino* (Turin-Rome, 1893), pp. 229–30, from where it is also said that many valuables had previously been transferred to Pesaro; the library, though, was in the Urbino Palace at the time, see C. D'Arco, 'Notizie d'Isabella Estense . . .', in *Archivio Storico Italiano*, II, *Appendice* (1845), pp. 285–6, and Clough, *The Duchy of Urbino in the Renaissance*, cited in note 13, 'Additions' p.7, to p. 104 n. 22.
46. J.-D. Passavant, *Raphaël d'Urbain et son père, Giovanni Santi*, ed. P. Lacroix (Paris, 2 vols., 1860), II, p. 43, and cf. J. Shearman, 'A drawing for Raphael's "Saint George"', in *The Burlington Magazine*, CXXV (1983), p.17.
47. For the engraving see H. Hymans, *Lucas Vorsterman 1595–1675, et son oeuvre gravée* (Amsterdam, 1972), pp. 104–5 catalogue no. 70.
48. Passavant, *Raphaël d'Urbain . . .*, cited in note 46, I, p.90.
49. *Ibid.*, I, p.90, II, p. 42.
50. *Ibid.*, II, pp. 42–3.
51. The relevant extract from Duke Guidobaldo's letter dated 4 August 1506, to the Marquis of Mantua, is printed in Luzio and Renier, *Mantova e Urbino*, cited in note 45, p. 176 n. 3; Castiglione's letter dated 3 September 1506, to his mother, in Castiglione, 'Le Lettere', I, cited in note 37, I, p.98, and cf. his letters dated 27 August and 2 September, to the Marquis of Mantua, in *ibid.*, pp. 94, 96, and that of Niccolo Frisio dated 8 September, to the Marquis, in Cartwright, *The Perfect Courtier . . .*, cited in note 19, I, pp. 173–4, in English trans., and where Christo is given wrongly for Frisio; Anon., 'Commentari . . .', cited in note 39, p. 456.
52. *Three Inventories of Pictures in the Collections of Henry VIII, Edward VI, 1542, 1547, 1549–50*, ed. W. A. Shaw (Courtauld Institute Texts for the Study of Art History) (London, 1937), list several paintings of 'St George', but the description of none corresponds with the Washington panel, see pp. 29, 30, 35, 36, 45, 47, 64.
53. This is the implication of Shearman, 'A drawing for Raphael's "Saint George"', cited in note 46, pp. 17, 25, and of Helen S. Ettlinger, 'The question of St George's garter', in *The Burlington Magazine*, CXXV (1983), pp. 26, 29, though neither states explicitly why Duke Guidobaldo commissioned the panel.
54. Cf. there is no evidence of such interests and contacts in S. L[ee]'s biography in *The Dictionary of National Biography* (1967–8, reprint), IX, pp. 677–82; his younger brother, Philip, the fourth Earl, certainly did acquire paintings, see S. L[ee]'s biography in *ibid.*, IX, p. 662. Ettlinger, 'The question of St George's garter', cited in note 53, p.29, on the strength of the father and the brother, Philip, both acquiring paintings implies that William did also. There is no evidence that he did acquire any, other than those that were his wife's inheritance. An inventory of goods and chattels in Grafton Manor, dated 9 June 1570, lists a portrait of 'the Earl of Pembroke', see MS. Add. Roll 74191, Department of Manuscripts, British Library, London (cf.. *H.M.C.: Various Collections*, II, cited in note 19, p. 310); I am indebted to Dr. George Bernard for this information. Since the creation was only in 1551, the portrait almost certainly was of William, first Earl of Pembroke, who died just three months before the inventory was made (see Cokayne, *The Complete Peerage*, cited in note 1. X. p. 407). It may be that this portrait is the one of the Earl that today is in Wilton House, where it was by 1683, see Sidney, sixteenth Earl of Pembroke, *Paintings and Drawings at Wilton House* (London 1968), p.5. My suggestion is that this portrait was part of William, third Earl of Pembroke's share of the Talbot inheritance, and that it derived from Grafton, precisely as it is thought the Raphael panel did.

55. The evidence for these conclusions is given in C.H. Clough, 'Il San Giorgio di Washington: Fonte e Fortuna', forthcoming in the *Atti del Convegno Internazionale su Raffaello* (Urbino-Florence, 1983).
56. Sir Gilbert was Deputy of Calais and in that city by 21 March 1506, see *H.M.C.: Various Collections*, II, cited in note 19, p. 330, two documents relating to the Earl of Suffolk that can be reliably dated.
57. For the date of death see *H.M.C.: Various Collections*, II cited in note 19, p. 309, from an inventory, imperfect at the beginning, of his goods. This inventory is now MS. Add. Roll 74187, Department of Manuscripts, British Library, London see *The British Library. Catalogue of Additions . . .*, cited in note 19, p. 377 no. (12); it does not list any paintings. I am much indebted to Dr. George Bernard for his assistance with this document. My own supposition is that the inventory lists possessions at Blakemere, Whitchurch, where he died, and it probably does not include anything that was at Grafton. It should be noted that since 1937 all the Talbot papers in *H.M.C.: Various Collections*, II, pp. 289–336, have been in the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum, now British Library, see *The British Library, Catalogue of Additions . . .*, pp. 96–102, 362–80, 418–9.  
I have sought in vain for Sir Gilbert's will (as did Anstis, *The Register . . .*, cited in note 1, II, p. 216); that there was one (as Anstis appreciated), is clear from the mention of bequests in it which are found in the will of his son, Sir Gilbert Talbot. The latter's will is PROB 11/29, f. 169<sup>v</sup>, Public Records Office, London, and see also PROB 10/10, Sir Gilbert Talbot; it was published in Sir Nicholas E. Nicolas, *Testamenta Vetusta* (London, 2 vols., 1826), II, p. 697. The will of George, fourth Earl of Shrewsbury, proved 23 January 1539, likewise refers to bequests from his uncle, Sir Gilbert Talbot; this will is in PROB 11/26, f. 13 Crumwell, f. 96, Public Records Office, London. For Sir Gilbert, the son, see *Collins's Peerage of England*, cited in note 1, III, p. 34.
58. *H.M.C.: Various Collections*, II, cited in note 19, p. 309, indenture, and see Light, 'Grafton Manor', cited in note 1, p. 126 n. 27, where 'his father' should read 'his half-brother'; for his death see *Collins's Peerage of England*, cited in note 1, III, p. 34.
59. *Collins's Peerage of England*, cited in note 1, III, p. 35, indicates Sir John as being aged thirty at his death. An inventory made shortly after his death is in PROB 2/259, Public Records Office, London, but no paintings are listed; see also Light, 'Grafton Manor', cited in note 1, p. 126 n. 29.
60. For John Talbot as a recusant see Cokayne, *The Complete Peerage*, cited in note 1, XI, p. 717 note b, and Light, 'Grafton Manor', cited in note 1, p. 126–7; for his son likewise see *H.M.C.: Various Collections*, II, cited in note 19, p. 312, documents of 1616 and 1618.
61. Humphreys, 'Grafton Manor and its History', cited in note 1, pp. 88–90.
62. *H.M.C.: Various Collections*, II, cited in note 19, p. 319, conveyance.
63. For John Talbot's death see Cokayne, *The Complete Peerage*, cited in note 1, XI, p. 717. Light, 'Grafton Manor', cited in note 1, p. 127, implies that the Manor passed at once to John's son, George, which was not the case; my belief is that it passed to George only in 1618, when he became the eighth Earl of Shrewsbury, and he inherited it with the other estates of that earldom.
64. For the Earl's death see Cokayne, *The Complete Peerage*, cited in note 1, XI, p. 715 note c; for the marriages of his daughters see p. 715.
65. For the will see PCC 51 Cope, sentence f. 105, Public Records Office, London; published in J. Hunter, *Hallamshire*, ed. A. Gatty (London, 1869), p. 101. Margaret, Duchess of Newcastle, *The Life of William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle*, ed. C. H. Firth (London, n.d. [1906]), pp. 72–3 and see also 2, 118.
66. See notes 57, 59, 65, above for the various wills and inventories.



## OBITUARIES

**Humphrey, Lord Trevelyan, K.G., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.**

The Lord Trevelyan, who died on 10th February, 1985 had been in the Indian Civil Service until Independence, when he went on to have a distinguished career in the Diplomatic Service. From 1962-65 he held the important post of Ambassador to the U.S.S.R. After his retirement he held various directorships in the City and was Chairman of the Trustees of the British Museum from 1970-79. He was created a Life Peer in 1968 and a Knight of the Garter in 1974, when he agreed to become a Vice-President of the Society.

**John Porter, G.R.S.M., F.R.C.O., L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M.**

*(Before the start of an organ recital on 25th September, Christopher Robinson, Organist and Master of the Chorists, paid the following tribute to John Porter, whose death on 31st August was a great loss not only to his family, to whom we extend our sympathy, but to all the community of St George's.)*

This recital is intended as a memorial and tribute to John Porter, whose tragic and untimely death a short while ago came as a bitter blow to us all. John came to Windsor in 1965 as organ scholar under Dr. Sidney Campbell. After a period as organist and choir-master at Bedford School, he returned here as assistant organist in 1972. He was a brilliant protégé of Dr. Campbell who had won top prizes at the Royal College of Music and in the Fellowship diploma of the Royal College of Organists. He inherited Dr. Campbell's flair for the organ, his appreciation of the colour and excitement of this instrument in particular, and his deep love of French music. These qualities and enthusiasms seemed to live on at Windsor through John and they contrasted admirably with John's own personal characteristics of humility, loyalty, and a readiness to tackle all that was ever asked of him, and so much more besides. His caring guidance of the boys at St George's School and his ready wit which could so easily dissolve moments of tension are further attributes which spring to mind.

His accompaniment of services in the Chapel which he loved so much will be sorely missed. His playing never failed to impress, not only on the big occasions like Garter Day or Christmas Day Mattins, but on any weekday when his deft illustrative treatment of the psalm could be a real inspiration. His voluntaries gave much pleasure also and a jaunty performance of Bach's Fugue à la gigue cheered many a jaded spirit on a cold and foggy November evening. His playing of the Duruflé Requiem was never more distinguished than at a memorable performance some years ago at the St Albans International Organ Festival. John never sought the limelight but

this performance was widely and justly acclaimed.

John had a way of making things sound easy but his approach was never facile. Nothing was ever left to chance and his music case always seemed to contain any piece of music that might conceivably be required for any occasion. He was punctilious in all things and many of us learnt a great deal from him. May he rest in peace.

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### The Romance of St George's Chapel

This popular book, published on behalf of the Society, is now in its 13th 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 the late 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 or from the Hon. Secretary of the Society at Curfew Tower, Windsor Castle at 90p. inclusive of postage.

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#### CHANGE OF ADDRESS

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

Dear Sir,

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

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

(Please add post code)

(signed) .....

(former address) .....

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.....



## MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The 54th Annual General Meeting of the Society was held at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday 5th May, 1985 in the Chapel.

The Meeting opened with prayer. The Dean then welcomed a very large gathering of members – many of whom had come long distances. The Minutes of the last A.G.M. on 5th May 1984 were submitted to the Meeting for acceptance, and duly signed.

### Annual Report and Accounts. 1983/1984

In presenting these to the Meeting, the Dean again complimented the Editor, Elizabeth Cuthbert, on another excellent presentation. It had again been possible to include some coloured photographs – this year those of the Garter Banners of Queen Mary, Queen Alexandra, and the Duke of Albany.

The accounts showed a satisfactory position. Although a total of £25,600 had been found for Restoration and similar expenses, the assets of the General Fund had increased by £11,232 and those of the Capital Fund by £9,943. The Finance Sub Committee was thanked for its work. No questions being raised, the Report and Accounts were adopted by the Meeting.

### Election to the Committee

The two retiring members under the three year rule (Mrs. Jill Mann, and Miss Rosemary Langton) were warmly thanked by the Dean, who also thanked the retiring Mayor of the Royal Borough (Councillor Robinson) who had been an ex-officio member during his year of office. The Management Committee's recommendation for the election of Lady Grandy, Major Eastwood, and Mr. Bill Andrews, was accepted by the Meeting.

### Appointment of Honorary Officers

The four Honorary Officers were thanked for their continued service and from the Chair, the Dean moved that they be re-elected. This was duly seconded and agreed by the meeting. They are:–

*Honorary Secretary* – Mr. T. W. Taylor, L.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. Taylor began by thanking the very considerable number of people who had helped – and continue to help – the Society. The Curfew Tower staff – Rosemary Menzies and Joan Biggs, aided by Mrs. Higgs (Membership certificates and members' book) and Percy Taylor (Christmas cards) had again done a wonderful year's work. The Dean and Canons, with the Virger and Sacristans and the Clerk of Works and his staff kept the closest liaison, as did the Voluntary Stewards, and Laura Taylor and Brenda Bartovsky, who do so much for the work in regard to concerts.

Teas would again be served in Dean's Cloister, St George's House and the Chapter Library, and Mr. Taylor took this opportunity of thanking all the ladies who, under the guidance of Rosemary Menzies had provided such a wonderful selection of food. To find tea for well over 800 people was a terrific feat.

The Governor had kindly agreed to open the Moat Garden yet again, and this year's special feature was based on Garter Day and those taking part. Peter Begent would introduce this item later in the meeting. Festival Evensong was to be sung in the Nave at 5.15 p.m., as usual.

Finally, the Secretary again made his plea for the recruitment of more members. Last year's request had been well met, and he hoped for a repeat performance this year.

### The Dean's Address

The Dean began by saying how delighted he was to see such a large gathering – probably record numbers. This really showed the interest the members have in the Society and its work. He was glad to say that the number of visitors was still increasing – the tourist season seemed to start earlier and finish later each year!

No Garter Day Service had taken place in 1984, but everyone was delighted that one would be held on June 17th this year. Sadly, Lord Trevelyan had died earlier in the year, his Banner was presented on the 2nd May. H.M. The Queen had approved two new Knights – The Lord Carrington and the Marquess of Normanby. Together with H.M. King Carl Gustav of Sweden, they are to be installed on June 17th. There had been a great demand for Garter Day tickets and the Secretary was doing his best to satisfy our members requirements.

Sadly, there had been a few deaths during the year – our Secretary of course writing letters of sympathy. These included the former Honorary Secretary of the Society, Brigadier Hugh Morrison who had held this office for over 11 years, and Mr. C. Gibson of the Chapel Staff. There had been no Staff changes, but the Dean welcomed the new Succentor, the Revd. Ian Forrester who has replaced the Revd. Quentin Wilson now at the Parish of Langho.

In regard to the work done through money found by the Society, the Dean was able to report that the published accounts included the final payments for the work on the Organ (£3,338), the Oliver King Chantry (£3,495), the new piano in the Chapter Library (£4,872), and the initial payment for the glazing in the Dean's Cloister (£3,192). Since these accounts had been published, the work in Dean's Cloister had been completed (£13,000), and work was now in hand to instal mechanical winding for the clock and carillon in Curfew Tower, renovation and gilding of the lightning conductor system in the roof of the Chapel, and, probably, a new amplifying sound system to replace the present unsatisfactory equipment. The Dean again stressed how much the Chapter valued the help always given so readily by the Society.

It was a pleasure to report, yet again, of the work done by the Society's overseas representatives. Mrs. Lane (U.S.A.) Mrs. Wade (Australia) and Mr. Lawrence (New Zealand) Their efforts are really most valued. Plans were in hand for the American membership to be enlarged, with Miss Grace-Ellen McCrann, working with Mrs. Lane, to develop an American Association. This was still in a state of embryo.

It had again been possible to mount another exhibition of Mantles of the Orders of Chivalry, in July and August 1984 – this really by the courtesy and help given so freely by Mr and Mrs Michael Forman, of Forman of Piccadilly, and Mr and Mrs Batteson of Ede and Ravenscroft. The accounts reveal a very handsome net profit of over £9,000. It will be mounted again in 1985 from July 15th, to August 24th, with an additional show case containing Royal Commemoratives, by courtesy of Mr. Tim O'Donovan.

In the field of music, the outstanding concert had been the performance of *The Messiah* just before Christmas, where every seat was sold. The recent Passiontide concert had been equally successful, as had the smaller Sunday evening concerts in the Chapter Library, and the Organ Recitals. The Music Sub-Committee under the very able Chairmanship of Christopher Robinson had done another good year's work.

The Dean then referred to the work of the Voluntary Stewards. These enthusiastic good people continued to fulfil every function they were asked to undertake. Sadly, Jenny Rolinson was absent having sustained an accident whilst skiing. The Dean said that he spoke for all present in wishing her a speedy recovery. Miss Sue Wells was standing in for her.

Finally, the Dean thought that the meeting should show its appreciation for the work of the Secretariat at Curfew Tower, and these sentiments were warmly endorsed by all present.

At this point, Mr. Peter Begent spoke to the meeting to explain the appearance of Chester Herald (Mr. Hubert Chessyre) Canon White, Major Jim Cowley, (Military Knight), Major Jim Eastwood, (Superintendent of Windsor Castle) two N.C.Os from the Household Cavalry and a Warrant Officer and Sergeant from the Grenadier Guards. Mr. Begent gave a brief talk on the duties of these gentlemen on Garter Day and explained that they were wearing the uniforms, etc. as seen on Garter Day. Our members were invited to talk to these gentlemen after the meetings, who would be very happy to explain their various functions. (see *Frontispiece*).

There being no further business, the meeting closed at 3.30 p.m.



# HISTORICAL MONOGRAPHS RELATING TO ST GEORGE'S CHAPEL

General Editor: The Reverend Canon J. White.

First General Editor: Maurice F. Bond, C.B., M.V.O., O.B.E., (died 1983)

- Vol. 1. *The Knights of the Garter, 1348-1939, with a complete list of the Stall Plates in St George's Chapel*, by the Rev. E. H. Fellowes, C.H., M.V.O., Mus. Doc., together with a supplement, *The Knights of the Garter, 1939-1963*.  
(out of print, see Vol. 16)
- Vol. 2. *The Plate of St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle*, by E. Alfred Jones, M.A., F.S.A. Price £10.00
- Vol. 3. *Organists and Masters of the Choristers of St George's Chapel in Windsor Castle*, by the Rev. E. H. Fellowes, 2nd Edition Price £10.00
- Vol. 4. *The Military Knights of Windsor, 1352-1944*, by the Rev. E. H. Fellowes Price £10.00
- Vol. 5. *The Vicars or Minor Canons of His Majesty's Free Chapel of St George in Windsor Castle*, by the Rev. E. H. Fellowes Price £10.00
- Vol. 6. *St George's Chapel, Windsor, 1348-1416. A Study in Early Collegiate Administration*, by A. K. B. Roberts, B.A., Ph.D. Price £12.00
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- Vol. 16. *The Order of the Garter: Its Knights and Stall Plates, 1348-1984*, by Grace Holmes, Preface by Sr. Colin Cole, Garter King of Arms Price £15.00
- Vol. 17. *The Stained Glass of St George's Chapel*, which will include contributions by Michael Archer, Peter J. Begent, Richard Marks and others  
(in preparation)

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# LIST OF NEW MEMBERS

1st October, 1984 — 30th September, 1985

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Ashton, Mrs. J.                          | * Copping, The Revd. J.            |
| † Averyt, Mrs. A. W.                     | Coulson, Mrs. E.                   |
| Axon, Mrs. Y. P.                         | Coulson, G.                        |
| † Axon, Dr. P. E., C.B.E., Ph.D.         | Cram, Miss J. B.                   |
| Aylett, Miss I. M.                       | † Crosby, J. B.                    |
| Aylett, Miss Ivy M.                      | † Cross, Mrs. P. O.                |
| Bamber, Miss H. F.                       | Curran, Mrs. J.                    |
| † Barr-Sim, A. J.                        | Curtis, G. E.                      |
| † Bate, A. C.                            | † Dams, C. H.                      |
| † Bate, Miss J.                          | † Daniel, C. R.                    |
| † Beechend, J. A.                        | Davies, Mrs. M. M.                 |
| † Beedell, Miss S. K.                    | Davis, Mrs. E. M.                  |
| † Bell, Mrs. J. O. A.                    | Davis, P. R.                       |
| † Bell, R. M.                            | † Day, Mrs. A. J.                  |
| Bickford-Smith, Mrs. L.                  | Dean, Mrs. P. J.                   |
| Bishop, L. G.                            | Dean, D. H.                        |
| Bloom, Miss M. C.                        | Dean, S. J.                        |
| Bolton, Mrs. P. M.                       | Dennis, Mrs. B. E.                 |
| Boog, A. W.                              | Dennis, C. D.                      |
| Bradbury, A. D.                          | † Dennis, L.                       |
| Bradbury, D. M.                          | † Denny, M. J. L.                  |
| Bradbury, Mrs. H.                        | Diment, B. N.                      |
| Brand, Mrs. R. G.                        | Donnelly, Miss M.                  |
| † Brennan, R.                            | † Eastwood, A.                     |
| † Brennan, Mrs. S.                       | † Eastwood, Mrs. E.                |
| Brown, Mrs. J.                           | Eddy, A. A.                        |
| † Brown, A. F.                           | Edmunds, Mrs. A. E.                |
| † Campbell, Mrs. M.                      | † Etherington, Mrs. H. H.          |
| † Carrington, The Lord, K.G., C.H.       | Evans, F. C. G.                    |
| K.C.M.G., M.C., P.C.                     | Falkner, Miss V. M.                |
| Chapman, Mrs. D. H.                      | Ferris, G. W.                      |
| Chapman, A. R.                           | Ferris, J. F.                      |
| Cheater, P. R.                           | † Ffoulkes, J. H. H.               |
| Clarke, Mrs. G.                          | Forrest, J.                        |
| Clarke, V.                               | † Forrester, R.                    |
| † Clarke, Ms. S. J. D.                   | Fox, Miss J. F.                    |
| Clover, Mrs. F.                          | † Freeman, Mrs. S. F.              |
| Codling, Miss E. M.                      | † Freeman, S. W.                   |
| Codling, Miss L. A.                      | Fulcher, Mrs. I.                   |
| Collier, Mrs. F.                         | Fulcher, S.                        |
| Collier, J. C. W.                        | Gale, Miss D. F. R.                |
| † Collin, S. P.                          | † Garrett, N. D.                   |
| Connett, Mrs. J., G.T.C.L.               | Gilbert, Miss J.                   |
| † Cook, Mrs. E. C.                       | Glenny, G. R., A.R.I.B.A.          |
| † Cook, C.F., E.R.D., M.C.I.T., M.I.P.R. | Good, R.                           |
| † Coombes, Mrs. V. J.                    | † Goodman, Mrs. N.                 |
| † Cooper, Mrs. M. C.                     | † Gosling, Mrs. P. J.              |
| † Cooper, A. R.                          | † Grey, Mrs. E.                    |
| † Copeman, Mrs. P. A.                    | Grey, Commander L.L., D.S.C., R.N. |



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|--|---|
| † Grinsted, C. H., J.P., F.C.I.S.            | † MacLachlan, Mrs. A. J.                  |
| † Grinsted, Miss W. M.                       | † Mann, Mrs. A. V.                        |
| Groves, J. F.                                | Marley, Mrs. S. M. H.                     |
| † Hallsworth, Mrs. M. P.                     | Marley, The Revd. N. W. A., M.A.          |
| Hansen, Mrs. N. E.                           | † Marquis-Hirsch, Dr. R.                  |
| Hansen, N. E.                                | * Martin, I. C.                           |
| † Harlow, Mrs. M.                            | † Matley, J. R.                           |
| Harman, Mrs. J. I.                           | Mills, R.                                 |
| † Harryman, R. S.                            | Mills, Miss S.                            |
| † Harvey, Mrs. M.                            | † Moffatt, F.                             |
| Hatch, Mrs. E. P.                            | Morgan, Mrs. A. G.                        |
| Hendry, Mrs. J.                              | * Morgan, I. E.                           |
| † Hengist, Mrs. J.                           | Morle, Mrs. D.                            |
| Hill, Mrs. J. W.                             | † Morris, Mrs. G. M.                      |
| Hill, G. A.                                  | Morris, Mrs. J.                           |
| Hill, Miss J.                                | † Morrison, N.                            |
| † Hill, Mrs. J. S.                           | † Mort, G. F.                             |
| Hodson, Mrs. D. J.                           | † Morton, Mrs. C.                         |
| Hodson, L. F.                                | Moseley, Mrs. D. I.                       |
| † Holton, Mrs. M.                            | † Mullinger, D. E.                        |
| Hurst, L. J.                                 | Munro, Mrs. E. C. F., R.G.N., R.M.        |
| † Ing, Mrs. B.                               | † Murr, Mrs. D.                           |
| † Jenkinson, Mrs. M. S.                      | † Noble, Mrs. H. A.                       |
| † Jones, C.                                  | † Normanby, The Marquess of, K.G., C.B.E. |
| Jones, D. H.                                 | † North, Mrs. E.                          |
| † Jones, Dr. E., M.B.                        | Ogle, Mrs. V. A.                          |
| † Jones, Ms. G.                              | O'Neil, Mrs. C. M.                        |
| † Jones, Dr. L., M.A.(Oxon),<br>M.B., Ch. B. | † Palmer, Mrs. B.                         |
| † Kates, Mrs. D.M.                           | † Palmer, Deaconess, K. M.                |
| † Kates, R. W.                               | Parker, Mrs. S.                           |
| † Keech, A. N.                               | Parsons, G. S.                            |
| Kelleher, Mrs. E. M.                         | Pass, Mrs. A. S. I.                       |
| Kelleher, J. R.                              | † Patchen, Mrs. J.                        |
| † Kempster, Mrs. A.                          | Paternoster, E.                           |
| † Kent, J. A.                                | Pattison, T. E.                           |
| Knowles, Mrs. C.                             | Peake, D. F., J.P.                        |
| Knowles, The Revd. C.                        | † Penfold, R. B. F. L.                    |
| Lamb, Mrs. J.                                | Pickering, Mrs. M. G.                     |
| Leach, Mrs. J.                               | Pickering, R. H.                          |
| † Leese, Major V. K.                         | † Pierson, Mrs. E. M.                     |
| Lewis, Mrs. F. O.                            | Pleace, Mrs. T.                           |
| † Linden, Mrs. M. J.                         | Pollington, D.                            |
| † Long, W.                                   | † Pullen, Miss E. M.                      |
| † Lord, Mrs. A. R.                           | † Quinn, Miss C.                          |
| † Lorman, Mrs. R. G.                         | † Quirk, Mrs. D.                          |
| † Lorman, W. J. M.                           | † Quirk, E. F.                            |
| † McCarney, Miss M.                          | † Redding, R. J.                          |
| † McKinley, Mrs. E.                          | † Reid-Smith, Mrs. J. S. P.               |
| † McKinley, A. T.                            | Ridley, G. A.                             |
| † Mackie, Mrs. P. H.                         | † Roberts, Miss B. I.                     |
| † Mackie, Dr. P. H.                          | Rosser, Miss A. R.                        |
|  | † Rugg, Mrs. A.                           |

† Rugg, D. H. K.	† Thompson, Mrs. A. S.
Sanctuary, Mrs. M.	† Thompson, K. A.
† Saul, Miss K. L.	Thorne, Mrs. J. A.
† Saw, Mrs. S.	Thorne, B. G. C.
Searls, F. B.	* Thwaites, Mrs. A. M.
Searls, Mrs. M. A.	† Titler, Mrs. D. R.
Showler, J.	† Titler, Mrs. J.
Shreeve, Mrs. E.	Toms, Mrs. W. R.
Slinn, Mrs. W.	Toms, W. R.
† Smith, A. D., L.V.O.	Townsend, Mrs. B. M.
† Smith, Mrs. B.	Turner, Miss D.
† Smith, B. W.	† Twidle, Flt/Lt. H. W., M.B.E., R.A.F.
Smith, D. M.	† Vercoe, Miss M.
Smith, E. G.	Viney, E., D.S.O., D.L., F.S.A.
Smith, Mrs. E. P. E.	† Warman, Mrs. B.
Smith, Ms. J. E.	† Warman, A. C.
† Smith, Revd. J. W.	Warrilow, Mrs. M.
† Smith, Mrs. P. M.	Warrilow, H. F.
† Smith, P. H. J.	†* Watkins, A. A.
Stemp, Miss H. M.	Watts, Miss M. J.
Stemp, K. R.	† Webb, A. B.
Stemp, Mrs. K. R.	Whatmough, Miss V.
Stone, G. P.	† Whatmough, M. J.
* Stuart, Lt. Col. G. W. B.	† Wilder, N. J.
Swell, Mrs. M.	† Williams, Mrs. O. M.
Symington, Mrs. A. E.	Williamson, Miss A. N.
† Tarn, Mrs. K. W.	Willis, Mrs. A.
† Taylor, J.	Wilson, Mrs. I.
Thistle-Suffern, Mrs. R. W.	† Woods, R. G.
Thomas, Mrs. A. R.	† Wooldridge, Miss D. M.
Thomas, P. D.	† Woolf, J. E.
Thomas, Mrs. P.	† Woolf, Mrs. O. T.

#### *Descendant Members – British*

† Apthorpe, Ms. F. M. d'Orey	† Jennings, Miss S. J.
† Cribb, E.	† Jennings, T. M. R.
† Hallsworth F. P.	† Kirpas, Mrs. E. A. M.
† Innes-Smith, J. S. T.	† Macmillan Douglas, Miss M. E. G.
† Jennings, Mrs. C. J.	† Murch, Mrs. M. J.

#### *Now Life Members – British*

Aird, Lady Priscilla	Henderson, G. C. Mc. L.
Bradbury, Mrs. M. H.	Hoppe, Mrs. M. G.
Burke, Miss E. E.	Hoppe, H. C.
Collin, J. R.	Kirkland-Greaves, Mrs. J. J.
Collins, Miss E.	Kirkland-Greaves, J. J.
Curnow, Mrs. E. M.	Kjaersgaard, Mrs. J.
Davis, Mrs. F. E. M.	Muggeridge, J. F. C.
Gates, Major, R. H. C., M.C.	Newhaus Revd. T. J.
Haydon, Miss E. M.	Westheuser, Mrs. J.

#### *Group Membership*

† King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Foundation of St. Catharine.
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### *Australian Friends*

Bazely, Mrs. E. B.	Mason, Mrs. C.
Basely, Revd. D. R.	Mihelic, Mrs. M. A.
† Judd, J. St J.	Mihelic, A. W.
Lindhardt, Captain, J. H. G.	Relf, B. W.
McLellan, Miss K.	Shield, Mrs. M.
McLellan, Miss R.	Sprent, Prof. J. F. A., C.B.E.

### *Australian Descendants*

† Grogan, Mrs. V. M., C. St J., B.A.	† Grogan, Miss A. J.
--------------------------------------	----------------------

### *Australian Members – Now Life*

Allom, Miss B.	Grimes, Miss Lilian
Beckinsale, Mrs. K.	Jones, Mrs. E. F.
Beckinsale, Capt. T.	Mayes, Mrs. T.
Cox, Mrs. B.	Reimann, Prof. A. L.
Gallager, Mrs. W. J.	Watson-Will, Miss A. L.
Gallager, W. J.	Watson-Will, Miss J. P.
Grimes, Miss Louise	Wilson, Mrs. M. F., O.B.E.

### *New Zealand Members – Friends*

Bak, Mrs. J. U.	Watson, Mrs. J. D.
Coyle, Mrs. P.	

### *Now Life Members*

Boyd, I. W.	Comber, Mrs. D. F. (Descendant).
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### *American Friends*

Beedy, Mrs. S.	Mann, G. H.
Brandsma, J. G.	Martore, J. P. A.
Brittain, Mrs. A. K. C.	Moore, R. L.
Conant, F. E.	Parker, Mrs. S. K.
Conant, F. S.	Percival, Mrs. C.
Cormack, Lt. Col. T. B.	† Rhodes, Mrs. P. S.
Crouch, Mrs. L. M.	† Rice, The Revd. S. M.
Davids, Mrs. J. L.	† Saul, J. N H.
Delgatto, R. M.	Saunders, R. T.
Fowler, E. E.	† Shoemaker, Dr. J.
Galeno, Dr. W. A.	† Shoemaker, Mrs. L.
Hawes, Mrs. E. J.	Smith, D. C. Jr.
Hawes, D. B.	Smith, D. C. III
Holdsworth, D. G.	† Spector, L. A.
Hutchins, T. M.	Springstead, Mrs. M. S.
Johnston, R. A.	Sterner, R. R. N.
Kennedy, Ms. J. M.	† Stout, D. C.
† Krogh, J. C.	Toms, Miss J.
† Lentz, H. I.	Way, Mrs. W. M.

### *American Descendants*

† Baynes, Mrs. R. C.	† Gibson, Mrs. L. L.
† Blalock, Dr. J. M.	† Gray, Mrs. L. M. M.
† Blalock, Dr. R. J.	Holdsworth, Mrs. E. W.
† Carson, Mrs. V. A. M.	Holdsworth, Miss K. I.
† Crouch, J. B.	† McKinley, Mrs. E. I. Jr.
† Crook, W. W. Jr.	† McSwain, H. L. III
† Fuller, Mrs. H. O. Jr.	† Mason, M. A.

† Palmer, Mrs. S. W.  
 † Palmer, H.  
 † Powers, Mrs. C. B.  
 † Prescott, L. B.

† Rawls, Mrs. E. A. A. Snr.  
 † Rawls, Major C. A. Jr.  
 † Richeson, Mrs. H. A.  
 † Rutland, Mrs. H. E.

*Now Life Members*

Elliman, Mrs. Jane

Smith, Col. Leonard (Descendant)

*Overseas other than Australia, New Zealand, & U.S.A.*

*Canada*

† Goodrich, Most Revd. P. W.  
 † MacDougall, H.M.  
 † Matthews, Miss G.

*Now Life Member*

Craddock-Wright, T. D.

*Denmark*

Moller, Lt. Col. H. S.

*Netherlands*

† Groffen, A. W. M.

*Norway*

Buverud, Ass. Proff. O.

*Mexico*

Aguilar-Milanes, Dr. X.

*Switzerland*

Grise, Mrs. I. F.

*South Africa*

† Ringland, A.

*W. Germany*

Alten, R. H. von  
 Baum, E. W. G.  
 Bosse, Frau A.  
 Brunger, W.  
 Dabelstein, Kpt. Lt. H.  
 † Dilg-Frank, Dr. R.  
 Grapenthin, Freg Kptn. C., A. D.  
 Haltmayer, Frau, A  
 Horst, F.  
 † Hullman, Kpt. A.  
 Kayser, Dr. F.  
 Kranz, J. C.  
 † Schwarz, J. von  
 Stangel, Prof. Dr. A. L.  
 Striepling, Dr. H. A.  
 Suchsdorf, Dr. Hans

*Now Life Member*

Horton, Mrs. J. E.

*Group Membership*

† Concorde International

*Corrections from 1983-84 Report*

Andrews, Mrs. A. — should have been shown as  
 Andrew, Mrs. A.

*Australia*

Gramez, Mrs. A. — should have been shown as  
*Annual Friend*

*Canada*

Robertson, D. F., C.D., M.A. — should have been  
 shown as *Life Descendant*.

† = Life Member

\* = Subscribers under Covenant



# 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

Juliana, Princess of  
the Netherlands

Margrethe, Queen of Denmark  
Carl Gustav, King of Sweden

Baudouin, King of the Belgians  
Olav V, King of Norway  
Hirohito, Emperor of Japan

The Marquess of Abergavenny  
Sir Cennydd Traherne  
The Marquess of Normanby  
The Lord Carrington  
The Duke of Grafton  
The Lord Hunt

The Duke of Norfolk  
The Lord Cobbold  
The Lord Rhodes  
Sir Paul Hasluck

Admiral of the Fleet The Lord Lewin

The Earl of Drogheda  
The Lord Ashburton  
Marshal of the Royal Air Force

Field-Marshal Sir Richard Hull

The Lord Elworthy

The Earl of Longford

The Duke of Northumberland

The Earl of Cromer

The Lord Richardson of Duntisbourne

Lord Wilson

The Viscount De L'Isle, V.C.

The Lord Shackleton

The Earl Waldegrave

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, 1985

		Year ended 30 September, 1984
	£	£
<i>Income</i>		
Subscriptions . . . . .	9,827	10,186
Add: Income Tax Recoverable in respect of Covenanted Subscriptions . . . . .	679	641
	10,506	10,827
Excess of (Expenditure)/Income on Friends' Weekend . . . . .	(49)	123
Excess of Income on Dungeon Exhibition . . . . .	10,034	9,084
Dividends Interest and Tax Recoverable . . . . .	24,699	19,652
Received under Deed of Covenant from F.S.G. (Anniversary Sales) Limited for the year ended 30th September 1984 and Tax Recovered . . . . .	5,400	5,886
Donation towards Clock Appeal . . . . .	—	769
Donations and Gifts . . . . .	932	1,080
	51,522	47,421
<i>Office and Similar Expenses</i>		
Miscellaneous Expenses and Clerical Assistance . . . . .	4,186	3,328
Postage and Telephone . . . . .	872	827
Cost of Annual Report including Postage . . . . .	3,808	3,628
Printing and Stationery . . . . .	2,612	2,499
Expenses of Annual General Meeting . . . . .	342	231
Hire of Stand for Garter Day . . . . .	1,184	—
Cost of Photocopier in Curfew Tower . . . . .	603	—
Auditors Honorarium . . . . .	276	13,883
	37,639	253
	3,938	10,766
<i>Net Increase in Value of Investments</i>	41,577	36,655
	143,098	177
<i>Balance of Accumulated Fund at 30th September, 1984</i>	184,675	36,832
	184,675	131,866
<i>Restoration and Similar Expenses</i>		
Glazing of Dean's Cloister (Balance) . . . . .	13,648	168,698
Curfew Tower Clock Mechanization . . . . .	5,840	
Oliver King Chantry . . . . .	887	
King Edward IV Chantry . . . . .	1,566	
Chapel Lighting . . . . .	308	
Nave Furniture, Cushions, Kneelers etc. . . . .	899	
Exhibition Showcase . . . . .	1,087	
Sundry Chapel Renewals . . . . .	888	
Fire Alarm System . . . . .	14,000	
Glazing Chapter Library Bookcases . . . . .	6,892	
	46,015	25,600
	<u>£138,660</u>	<u>£143,098</u>

### HONORARY AUDITOR'S REPORT

I have examined the books and records of the Society and in my opinion they have been properly kept. I have prepared the Accounts of the Capital Fund and of the General Fund for the year ended 30th September, 1985 from the books etc., and certify that they are in accordance therewith.

16/18 New Bridge Street,  
London, EC4V 6AU  
23rd October, 1985

J. D. SPOFFORTH  
Chartered Accountant  
Honorary Auditor



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

CAPITAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1985

			Year ended 30 September, 1984	
	£	£	£	£
Total of Accumulated Fund to 30th September 1984		107,736		97,793
Add: Life Membership Fees and Donations Received		7,591		6,292
Profit on Sale of 'The Romance of St George's Chapel'				
Sales	6,568		6,495	
Less: Printing Costs	4,518	2,050	4,613	1,882
Profit on Sale of 'The Book of Photographs of St George's Chapel'				
Sales	333		298	
Less: Printing Costs	223	110	214	84
		117,487		106,051
Net Increase in Value of Investments		1,942		1,685
Total of Accumulated Fund at 30th September, 1984		<u>£119,429</u>		<u>£107,736</u>
At 30th September, 1985, the Capital Fund consisted of:				
Quoted Investments at Market Value		56,271		54,329
Balance with Barclays Bank PLC				
— Deposit Account	10,710		11,205	
— Special Deposit Account	47,500	58,210	32,500	43,705
Unsold Copies (at cost)				
'The Romance of St George's Chapel'	4,855		9,373	
'The Book of Photographs of St George's Chapel'	394	5,249	616	9,989
		119,730		108,023
Less: Sundry Creditors		301		287
		<u>£119,429</u>		<u>£107,736</u>

Note: Under the Constitutional Rules 90% of the Fees received from New Life Members not made for a specific purpose (Rule D9 iii) can be transferred to the General Fund. There were 206 New Life Members this year making a contribution of £25 each.

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, 1985

At 30th September, 1985 the General Fund consisted of:					Year ended 30 September, 1984	
Quoted Investments at Market Value						
Fixed Interest Stocks				35,262		34,508
Ordinary Stocks and Shares				11,280	46,542	8,096
						42,604
Balance with Barclays Bank PLC						
— Current Account				4,113		5,793
— Suspense Account						145
— Deposit Account				9,108		15,000
— Special Deposit Account				77,500	90,721	77,500
						98,438
					54	15
Cash in Hand						
Amounts Owning to the Society:—						
Loan to F.S.G. (Anniversary Sales) Limited					2,500	2,500
					139,817	143,557
Less: Sundry Creditors					1,157	314
Application for Friends 1985 Weekend received in advance				—		145
					1,157	459
					<u>£138,660</u>	<u>£143,098</u>

**F.G.S. (ANNIVERSARY SALES) LIMITED**  
**BALANCE SHEET — 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1985**

	Notes	£	1984 £
<b>Current Assets:</b>			
Stocks — At Cost . . . . .		5,374	3,915
Cash at Bank . . . . .	5	<u>3,110</u>	<u>4,191</u>
		8,484	8,106
<b>Creditors:</b>			
Amounts falling due within one year . . . . .	6	<u>276</u>	<u>253</u>
<b>Net Current Assets</b>		8,208	7,853
<b>Creditors:</b>			
Amounts falling due after one year . . . . .	7	<u>2,500</u>	<u>2,500</u>
		£5,708	£5,353
<b>Capital and Reserves</b>			
Called Up Share Capital . . . . .	8	3	3
Profit and Loss Account . . . . .		<u>5,705</u>	<u>5,350</u>
		£5,708	£5,353

Approved by the Board on 31st October, 1985

E. P. CARR,  
T. W. TAYLOR, Directors.

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

We have audited the Financial Statements. 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, 1985 and of its Profit for the year then ended and comply with the Companies Acts 1985.

16/18 New Bridge Street,  
London, EC4V 6AU

31st October, 1985

STANLEY A. SPOFFORTH & Co.,  
Chartered Accountants

**F.G.S. (ANNIVERSARY SALES) LIMITED**  
**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th SEPTEMBER, 1985**

	Notes		Year ended 30 September, 1984
Turnover . . . . .		10,862	9,156
Less: Cost of Sales . . . . .	2	<u>4,955</u>	<u>3,589</u>
		5,907	5,567
Administrative Expenses . . . . .		276	253
Other Operating Charges . . . . .		<u>48</u>	<u>36</u>
		324	289
Operating Profit . . . . .	3	5,583	5,278
Interest Received . . . . .		<u>172</u>	<u>122</u>
		5,755	5,400
Profit on Ordinary Activities before Taxation . . . . .			
Taxation . . . . .	4	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
		5,755	5,400
Profit on Ordinary Activities after Taxation . . . . .			
Retained Profit at 1st October 1984 . . . . .	5,350	5,836	5,836
Paid under Deed of Covenant to the Society of the Friends of St George's and Taxation . . . . .	(5,400)	(5,880)	(5,880)
		(50)	(50)
<b>Retained Profit at 30th September, 1985</b>		<u>£5,705</u>	<u>£5,350</u>



# LIST OF WORK DONE

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

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 Wall and oriel in Dean's Cloister.  
Purchase of Norfolk stallplate.  
New altar rails and altar frontal.  
New N.W. Pier in the Dean's Cloister.  
Restoration of the Oliver King Chapel.  
New doors at North-East Entrance to Chapel.  
Addition of iron gates to North-East Entrance of Chapel.  
Installation of an air conditioning system in the Chapter Library.  
Cleaning walls of Dean's Cloister.  
Contribution to restoration of Horseshoe Cloister.  
Provision of Altar Frontal, Cope, Music Stand.  
The Organ  
Cleaning and treating 14th century tiles in Vestry and Aeary.  
New Carpeting for Military Knights' Stalls.

Cleaning 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.  
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.  
Lighting in the Nave.  
Lighting in Quire and Ambulatory.  
Cleaning of Organ.  
Restoration of Altar Cross.  
Restoration of Clock in Curfew Tower.  
Grant towards maintenance of the Bells in Curfew Tower.  
New Piano for Chapter Library.  
Glazing in Dean's Cloister  
Fire Alarm System.  
Glazing of Bookshelves in Chapter Library.

## 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.





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



# 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.

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

## 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?



