

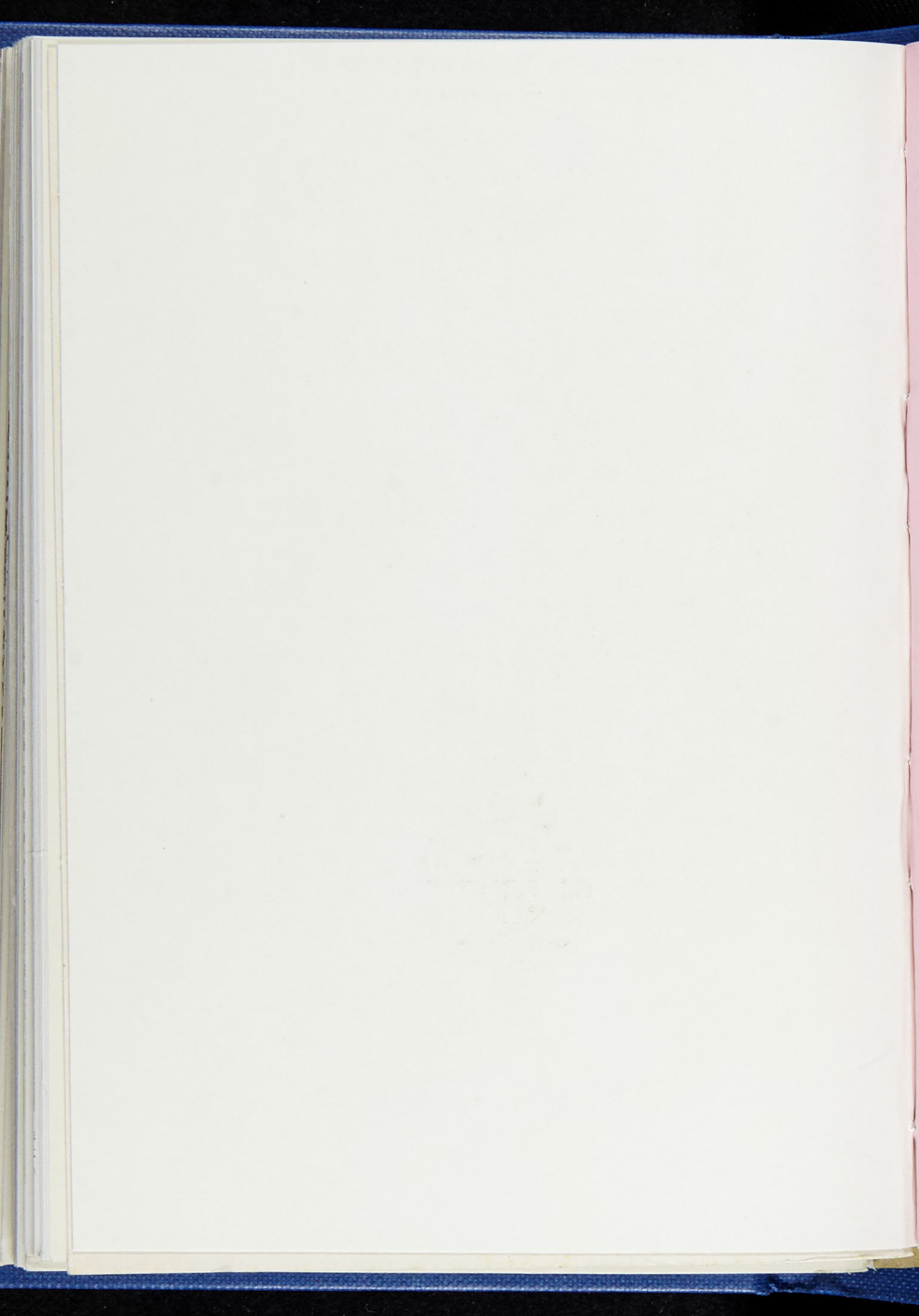


St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle

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



1985-1986





EXHIBITION IN THE DUNGEON  
CURFEW TOWER, WINDSOR CASTLE

*13th July – 22nd August, 1987*

By kind permission of the Dean and Canons of  
St. George's Chapel, an Exhibition of

**MANTLES OF THE  
ORDERS OF CHIVALRY**

will be open daily (excluding Sundays)  
from 10.30 a.m. to 3.45 p.m.

*Other Items on view will include:*

CORONETS AND PEER'S CORONATION ROBES, INSIGNIA,  
ETC, OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER.  
HISTORIC MEDALS OF KAISER WILHELM II  
ITEMS OF ROYAL ASSOCIATION AND COMMEMORATIVES  
FROM THE REIGN OF KING GEORGE IV UP TO AND  
INCLUDING THE PRESENT REIGN OF QUEEN  
ELIZABETH II, AND QUEEN VICTORIA'S GOLDEN  
JUBILEE AND CORONATIONS OF EDWARD VIII AND  
GEORGE VI.

*and bearing in mind the location:—*

COLDITZ CASTLE  
SPIES AND TRAITORS  
A CROMWELLIAN EXECUTION AXE  
EXECUTIONER'S INSTRUCTIONS  
A BRIDE'S SCOLD  
MANACLES, HANDCUFFS  
GEORGIAN MANTRAP, ETC.  
POISON SNUFF BOX  
DEATH MASKS OF THE EMPEROR FREDERICK  
THE GREAT AND NAPOLEON I

Adults 60p                      Admission  
Children and Pensioners 30p

### THE DUNGEON, CURFEW TOWER, WINDSOR CASTLE

The Curfew Tower itself (formerly called the Clewer Tower) is one of the wall towers erected by King Henry III in 1227 as part of the Castle defences. The earliest references to the basement's use as a Dungeon seem to be in 1310/11 when "2 carpenters and 2 masons made the walls and porch". "Steps for access for keeping prisoners" were made in 1322/23. It seems to have been used for this purpose and for storage, as there is evidence that "honey and marble" were stored there in 1393 and "LE DONGON" was partly used as a kitchen in 1434/5. Mark Fytton, a citizen of Windsor, whose butcher's shop was opposite in Thames Street was hanged in the reign of King Henry VIII. Many legends have become associated with the Dungeon, and there is to be seen, for example, an excavation in the wall through which a poacher, who was to be hanged the next day, almost succeeded in gaining his freedom. The Dungeon was probably last used as a prison during the Civil War when the Cromwellian troops occupied the Castle — this is demonstrated by the graffiti found on the cell walls.



# SIXTY YEARS A QUEEN



AN EXHIBITION ON THE  
ACCESSION, CORONATION AND JUBILEES  
OF  
**QUEEN VICTORIA**

In the Dungeon of the Curfew Tower  
**WINDSOR CASTLE**  
by kind permission of the Dean and Canons  
of St. George's Chapel

27th April to 16th May 1987  
open Weekdays only NOT Sundays  
10.30 am to 3.45 pm  
(Saturday 2nd May 10.30 am – 2.00 pm)

*Admission 60p, Children & Pensioners 30p*

### THE DUNGEON, CURFEW TOWER, WINDSOR CASTLE

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THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER



VOLUME VI, No. 7  
for the year from  
1st October 1985 to 30th September 1986

*Price—Fifty pence, post free  
(One copy free to members annually)*



1985-1986

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THE LORD RICHARDSON OF DUNTISBOURNE

1985 THE MARQUESS OF NORMANBY; THE LORD CARRINGTON

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

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*Office of the Society:* The Curfew Tower, Windsor Castle (to which all correspondence should be addressed). Telephone: Windsor 860629.

*Note:* The arrangement of the Banners of the Knights of the Garter is on page 315.

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1.        A panel from the altar-piece of St George, ascribed to Marzal de Sas, Valencian School *c.* 1410–20, showing the Saint undergoing one of the tortures of his seven-year martyrdom. (*By courtesy of the Board of The Victoria and Albert Museum*).
- II        Two of the Candlesticks made for Henry VIII's Tomb and now in the Cathedral Church of St Bavon in Ghent.
- III       One of the Candlesticks before the High Altar in St George's Chapel, copied from those in St Bavon and presented by Queen Mary and King George V to the Chapel in memory of their parents in 1929.
- IV - V   Details from the Candlesticks in St Bavon's Cathedral, Ghent (*see Plate II*).



THE DEAN'S LETTER

September, 1986

My Dear Friends,

The past year has seen a further strengthening in the position of the Society of the Friends of St George's and Descendants of the Knights of the Garter. As usual, the Dean and Canons have come to rely upon the generous support of the Friends in ensuring that the fabric of our beautiful Chapel is kept in as fine a state as we are capable.

We are renewing completely the loud speaker system in the Chapel. This is an expensive operation because the old system, now twenty-five years old, requires entirely rewiring and in the past quarter of a century technology has advanced and so we are hoping for a major improvement in the acoustic quality of both the services and the music, no matter where the listener may be situated within the Chapel.

Another small, but significant, restoration has been the expert replacing of the many fingers which, over the course of a hundred years, have been broken off the marble figures on the reredos behind the high altar. This has required expert craftsmanship and the final result is so good that it is impossible to see where they were broken.

This has been a very busy year. On April 21st, we were honoured by being chosen by Her Majesty The Queen as the venue for a wonderful Service of Thanksgiving for Her Majesty's 60th Birthday. The Service was televised both nationally and also it was given extensive world-wide coverage. In addition, Mr. Tim O'Donovan, with the help of the Friends, staged a special Exhibition in the Dungeons of events and memorabilia of Her Majesty's life. Both The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh paid a special visit to this Exhibition.

At the end of April the Chapel was the scene for the Funeral of the late Duchess of Windsor, a sad event which was attended by Their Majesties The Queen and Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, The Duke of Edinburgh and many members of the Royal Family. The Duchess was laid to rest beside her husband at the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore.

This was followed early in May by a Service to commemorate the 600th Anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Windsor, when a pledge of friendship between this country and Portugal was made. Her Majesty The Queen and Her Royal Highness The Princess Anne attended along with His Excellency the President of Portugal and Mrs. Soares, together with a great concourse of distinguished persons from both countries. After the Service The Queen and the President came to the Drawing Room of the Deanery

where the original Treaty was on view in the very room where it had been signed 600 years earlier.

On Monday, 16th June, Her Majesty The Queen held Garter Day, when His Royal Highness The Duke of Kent was installed as a new Companion Knight of the Most Honourable and Noble Order. During an English summer which has not been distinguished for fine weather, Garter Day must have been one of the few really hot days of the year, and the annual procession was watched by a record number of Friends.

Once again Michael Forman helped us by putting on a Summer Exhibition of Mantles of Chivalry in the Dungeon, which attracted a record crowd of visitors during the weeks it was on.

Her Majesty The Queen and other members of the Royal Family attended the Christmas Morning and Easter Day Services in St George's Chapel.

We are passing through a period of major staff changes. Canon David Burgess who has been with us for eight years and is the Canon Treasurer and Steward will be leaving to take up the appointment of the Rector of St Lawrence Jewry in the City of London. We wish him, Kate and family, every blessing and we are delighted that Rollo, their son, will be continuing at St George's School. Both our Minor Canons are leaving; Frank Baker, after the injuries he suffered in his tragic car accident, felt that he was no longer able to undertake a full day's work and is now near us at Clewer; Ian Forrester is leaving to become Succentor at Chelmsford Cathedral near his home. Gordon Fowler, our Senior Lay Clerk and the Music Librarian, is retiring after twenty-one years with us, but he and Freda will be living locally and Freda will continue in the Ticket Office. Sir Hugh Beach and Lady Beach have left St George's House as have Tom and Sheila Batho. We welcome back Dr John Long as Acting Warden and Mrs Rosalind Gilmore as the new Directing Fellow. Ros is no stranger, she was a member of the Council of St George's House, and has come from being Director of Personal Services at the National Girobank. Her husband, Brian, whom we also welcome, holds a senior position in the Treasury.

I cannot end without thanking everyone of you for your support and interest, both in prayer and in finance. Under the wise and able leadership of Tom Taylor your Secretary, assisted by Rosemary Menzies and Joan Biggs, your support and backing plays a major part in enabling all of us in the College to fulfil our primary duty of offering worship to Almighty God every day, and in praying for the Knights Companions, living and departed, of the Most Honourable and Noble Order of the Garter, placing at the forefront of those prayers the well-being of Her Majesty The Queen and the members of the Royal Family.

MICHAEL A. MANN

*Dean*



## NOTES AND COMMENTS

### HONORARY SECRETARY

As is my usual custom, I am writing these notes in the late summer — and at a time when the tourists are coming into Chapel in large numbers. This is good to observe, as the earlier part of 1986 did not see the number of visitors as in former years. However, our leaflet sales are now proving very satisfactory and that is a good indication.

I know that what I write next is repetitive, but it does need saying, and that is some really meant words of thanks — to the very many people who do give the Society such valuable help, and the Voluntary Stewards must head the list, under the able guidance of Jenny Rolinson. After a long period of partial incapacity, Jenny is now, thankfully, back in business. 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 Sacristans. Mr. Batten, Major Eastwood and their respective staffs, gave the Society a great deal of help for which we are most grateful. And we must not forget our good friends at St George's House.

#### **The 1986 AGM**

We were again favoured with good weather and this attracted a record attendance — the Chapel was really full. Well over 800 people had tea! These arrangements were once again in the capable hands of Rosemary Menzies who, as always, was helped by very many of our lady members. We are always amazed how well this large task is undertaken — and, indeed, our thanks are expressed to all concerned.

The Moat Garden was again opened by the Governor to our members until Evensong and this is always a pleasant privilege. Our feature for 1986 was the Exhibition in the Dungeon on the theme of the life of H.M. The Queen in this her 60th year. This very attractive display, was arranged by Tim O'Donovan, and greatly appreciated. I will deal with this feature later in these notes. The day as always, ended with a packed Festival Evensong.

#### **Garter Day, 1986**

This most colourful Ceremony was held on June 16th, on a very hot and sunny day. There were in fact, quite a number of 'heat' casualties — though none serious. H.R.H. The Duke of Kent was installed. The Society had, as always, a very large application for tickets, and, although there was the usual ballot for seats in Chapel and on the Stand, we were able to supply everyone who had applied



in time to have a ticket. Alas, as I have pointed out before, we cannot enlarge the Nave!

### **Christmas Card**

The 1986 card has really proved to be a 'best seller', it was one of the most attractive cards we have ever produced. The 1987 card, details of which will be found on the order form included, is from a small seventeenth century flemish glass panel in the Edward IV Chantry, depicting the *Adoration of the Kings*.

### **Book of Members**

Many of you will have seen the Book of Members names, beautifully engrossed, in the glass case in the South Nave Aisle near the Information Desk. The original volume, started in 1931, was filled last year. The Society was extremely fortunate – and grateful – to be given a new volume jointly by Charles Letts & Co. Ltd. and Delworth Printing Ltd. It is now on display, Mrs. Higgs engrossing all the names of the members joining from 1st October 1984. The old volume is now in Curfew Tower.

### **Exhibitions 1986**

These Exhibitions in the Dungeon have proved very popular with the general public – two were held in 1986. The first was organised by Tim O'Donovan and was really in celebration of Her Majesty The Queen's 60th Birthday – Her Majesty is, of course, our Patron. The theme was on the life of the Queen, both as Princess and Queen, and the many exhibits painstakingly collected were of the greatest interest. Indeed, Her Majesty and Prince Philip paid a private visit one evening and were greatly impressed and most interested. The period was 21 April to 10 May. The second Exhibition was organised by Michael Forman, largely on the lines of the two previous years. The theme was on the Mantles of the Orders of Chivalry and was extremely colourful. This year, a feature was made of the 600th Anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Windsor between England and Portugal – actually signed in what is now the Dean's Drawing Room. Both these Exhibitions were very well attended – in fact, over 23,000 people came to the second one. The Accounts published later in the *Report* will show how successful they were to the Society. We are deeply indebted to Michael Forman and Tim O'Donovan for the careful preparation given, and for the very long hours of work they – with their wives and helpers – put in.

### **Concerts**

Each year seems to show the increasing interest our members – and the general public – take in the concerts arranged by the Music Committee under the able and enthusiastic direction of Christopher Robinson, our Organist and Master of Choristers. A successful concert of Christmas music ended 1985 and the new arrangement giving details of all the 1986 concerts with the *Annual Report* was

warmly welcomed. A special Spring concert was arranged on March 21st, just before the Choir left for its most successful American tour. In addition, we have had no less than four Sunday evening concerts in the Chapter Library, and five organ recitals. Congratulations too, to Christopher Robinson on his well merited award of the L.V.O. A leaflet for the 1987 programme is enclosed.

### Residential Weekend 1986

Yet again, this was most successful with a very representative gathering of members from several parts of the world. It was held a week later than previous years to get the benefit of the men's voices in the Choir, their annual leave being over. The usual full programme was carried out and this included a most interesting lecture by Peter Begent entitled *Mournful Occasions at St George's* — far from macabre! We visited the Mausoleums at Frogmore, with a walk through Frogmore Gardens and a visit to Queen Victoria's Tea House, under the able and interesting direction of Gordon Franklin L.V.O., Chief Accountant at the Privy Purse and by gracious permission of Her Majesty The Queen. The Dean was our speaker on Friday evening and Canon Stanesby spoke on Saturday evening. We were also entertained at the piano in the Chapter Library on the Saturday evening by Roger Judd, our new Assistant Organist.

### Membership

You will see later in the *Report* the most satisfactory increase in our membership — both at home and abroad and in the Annual and Life categories. This is, of course, very encouraging, but I do, yet again, exhort you to continue to recruit.

We are again very much indebted to our special overseas representatives in the U.S.A. Australia, New Zealand, and West Germany.

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.

Commander W.E. Grenfell  
R.N. (Rtd)  
Bei Weirich,  
Erftstrasse 2,  
West Germany.



Will members living in the U.S.A., Australia, New Zealand and West Germany 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 requested. Indeed, all members — either overseas or in the United Kingdom — should please continue to use the form of change of address printed on page 314.

I had hoped that by now it would have been possible to give a little more information in regard to our extension of membership in the U.S.A. Some progress has been made, thanks to Mr. Ernest Fletcher of Texas and Miss Grace-Ellen McCrann in that the Internal Revenue Service has granted a tax exemption number. I hope to report on this at a later date.

### Finance

I am happy to report that we have been able to continue to assist the Chapter in the never ending maintenance and improvements to the Chapel and its ancillary buildings. It was agreed at the 1986 AGM that the Friends would find the money required to renew the sound reproduction system in Chapel — the present system was completely worn out. The accounts will show that we had already paid over £9,799.00 towards a sum in excess of £30,000 for the project. The work is in hand as these notes are being written and it should be completed by Christmas. Other work already paid for includes the much needed restoration of the altar candlesticks (£1,950), the restoration of the weathervanes (£3,181), two new white copes (£350), and screens for Exhibition purposes (£2,107). Further work in hand includes the restoration of the statuary on the reredos of the High Altar (roughly £1,200), and the replacement of a new Information Desk. A rather generous gift, now in hand, is the purchase of a new Blue Cope to be worn by the Dean on special occasions. The money for this is being raised by our Australian members, via Mrs. Arthur Wade. Naturally, we are most grateful — further news will be published in our next *Report*.

Therefore, I do ask you to:—

- (a) Perhaps increase your annual subscription to keep pace with never-ending inflation.
- (b) Pay your subscription by Bankers Order — this saves us postal charges in sending our renewal notices and, incidentally, saves you postage.
- (c) Complete 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, send a stamped addressed envelope for a reply — our postal costs are very heavy.

### General

We are again so very fortunate in having Elizabeth Cuthbert as our Editor. These *Annual Reports* are, I know, very eagerly awaited by our Members — especially those overseas. When I find a 'possible' member, the balance turns in our favour when he or she sees the last *Report*.

On page 306 you will see a list of gifts and legacies so kindly given to the Society. These unforeseen 'extras' are a real boon, and greatly appreciated. And, again, with much diffidence, may I also draw your attention to page 322 in regard to possible future Bequests.

And, finally, I must take this annual opportunity of expressing my own personal thanks to the staff and helpers at Curfew Tower — Rosemary Menzies, Joan Biggs, Mrs. Higgs (who does such lovely work with the Certificates and Book of Members), my wife Laura, Brenda Bartovsky and Percy Taylor. The satisfactory progress made by the Society could not be achieved without all this help and I am most grateful.

T.W. Taylor

### ORGANIST AND MASTER OF THE CHORISTERS

My last report of a Choir Tour was something of a catalogue of dramas and disasters with a few musical triumphs thrown in.

This year's excursion to America was certainly hectic but thanks to the hospitality of our hosts and the efficiency and charm of our management (Mesdames Blair and Williams) all the arrangements went without a hitch. Naturally, there had been anxieties in the planning of the tour, not least over matters financial. We are intensely grateful to all who helped in this and other areas and to the Chapter for constant support and encouragement. Chorister parents featured prominently and without the vision, persistence and generosity of the Robson Browns and the Goods the tour would probably never have got off the ground. Our fine programme book was much admired everywhere and we are grateful to all who contributed to its success. Various members of the college wrote pieces about the history of St George's and about the musical content of the programmes. What a wealth of academic and literary talent we have in our midst!



Pan Am delivered us safely to Washington. A voice over the intercom welcomed us aboard and the boys were shown into the cockpit. I politely resisted a suggestion that the Choir might provide some in-flight entertainment. There was time for sight-seeing in Washington (including the White House) as we did our best to relax in the rather basic, but crowded Harrington Hotel.

Washington Cathedral is a vast place and its acoustics were better suited to the slow-moving *Ava Maria* setting than to the intricacies of Browne or the quirkiness of Britten. The large audience reacted appreciatively and though we were tired there was a general feeling that things had gone reasonably well.

The next day was spent sightseeing though we did all meet up for a rehearsal of the two Gershwin numbers which became our trade mark for the rest of the tour. This took place in a disused restaurant area known rather cornily as 'The Beefe and Rolle'.

On to Atlanta where we rehearsed, introduced the boys to their hosts and settled the adults into a comfortable hotel complete with pool. The Cathedral acoustic was difficult and I felt that this was the only occasion on the Tour when the choir sounded tired. The audience was large but attentive and highly enthusiastic. From this point standing ovations became the order of the day.

The next few days followed a pattern which was rapidly becoming familiar. Hopping on and off planes (we actually changed planes at Dallas airport three times without ever seeing that infamous city), settling ourselves into new accommodations, eating, rehearsing and so forth. Diversions like the rodeo and the visit to Disneyland were obviously *de rigueur* and highly colourful and entertaining they were — (please apply to David Lowe for copies of the cowboy's prayer!).

Singing in the vast foyer (sorry, lobby) of a luxury hotel in Houston as a short pre-lunch (brunch?) entertainment was another pleasant novelty. Shreveport was perhaps a less glamorous venue, but here (and later at Oklahoma City) the welcome was especially warm. Shreveport Church had a good acoustic (this was rare) and Neil Kelley found the organ more rewarding than many others. He enjoyed riding up and down on the console platform in 1930's cinema style.

Having experienced temperatures in the 80's so far it was a sharp contrast to see piles of snow lying around in Denver. Denver is a handsome and invigorating place and we enjoyed a free day here when many people managed to see something of the dramatic scenery in the Rockies. There was another good concert and a rave review in the local paper. The only fault to be found was in the soupiness of my Gershwin arrangements. I am unrepentant!

[continued on p.301]



## SAINT GEORGE BEFORE THE CONQUEST

by

JOYCE HILL

In the annal for 1016, the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* records that King Æpelræd died on the feast of St George,<sup>1</sup> celebrated then, as now, on April 23. For the chronicler the feast-day of St George was sufficiently familiar to be a useful indicator of date, but the saint whose martyrdom the Anglo-Saxons commemorated on that day was a figure that we would find it hard to recognise. For us St George is unimaginable without his dragon and we cannot think of him except in the chivalric terms dictated by the story of how, on horseback, like a knight in romance, he rescues the princess from a fearful death. We scarcely consider if there are other deeds attributed to St George and we give little thought to the circumstances of his final suffering and martyrdom. For the Anglo-Saxons, however, it was his end that was important; knightly chivalry, the dragon and the princess were not part of the story for them nor for anyone else in Christendom, since these details, which rapidly came to dominate the cult, were not recorded until the twelfth century.

### The early legends of St George

The earliest extant legend of St George survives in fragmentary form, in Greek, in a manuscript probably of the fifth century. Many other versions of the same story also exist from the middle ages, in Latin, Coptic, Syriac and Arabic.<sup>2</sup> They all vary in detail, but tell essentially the same story, which is that a certain emperor of the Persians, named Datianus, summoned an assembly of seventy-two kings with the intention of launching a persecution of the Christians, and that George of Cappadocia, a military commander, confessed his faith voluntarily, was tortured, and was finally beheaded. Most versions of this legend describe how the Saviour appeared to him at the beginning of his passion to offer comfort and to reassure him that although his sufferings would last for seven years, and although he would die and be resurrected three times before dying his final death, his torments would do him no real harm. After this improbable beginning, the legend goes on to narrate a sequence of quite unbelievable tortures, followed, of course, by dramatic resurrections stage-managed by God to the accompaniment of rolls of thunder and flashes of lightning. In the course of all this, George converts Athanasius, a magician sent to him by the emperor with a poisoned cup, resurrects from dust five men, nine women and three children who had been dead for 406 years, and successfully teaches the faith to the empress Alexandra (or Alexandria), who thereupon suffers martyrdom at the emperor's

command not long before St George. When St George's real death comes, he prays for the faithful, but prays first that fire from heaven will destroy the emperor and the seventy-two kings. His wishes are promptly carried out in a vengeful climax.

Alongside this existed a somewhat more moderate and *apparently* more historical account, in which the mysterious 'Persian emperor' is replaced by the Roman emperor Diocletian (ruled 284–305), acting in consort not with seventy-two kings, but with a consul named Magnentius. Alexandra is here the wife of Diocletian, but her conversion and profession of faith remain and she is condemned to death, although she expires peacefully before the emperor's sentence is carried out. As in the version outlined above, the confrontation with Athanasius is a major episode, but there are no preliminary deaths and resurrections of the saint, no resurrections by him of people dead for 406 years, and no shocking cry for vengeance in his final prayer. The tortures, too, are modified slightly, although they are still outrageous enough, even when judged by the hair-raising standards of many saints' lives.

Both legends were in existence in Anglo-Saxon times, but the western church, including England, seems to have known only the former, which is probably the earlier version. Matzke attempted to distinguish them by calling the first version outlined here 'apocryphal' and the second version 'canonical',<sup>3</sup> but the distinction is hardly valid and Delehay takes the wiser course in calling them the 'first' and 'second' legends in recognition of their probable order of composition.<sup>4</sup> He is inclined to believe that the second was created simply to meet some of the objections of church authorities to the often unedifying legends already in circulation. If that is so, then there is nothing extant that we can reasonably accept as reflecting historical truth; the first version is patently fiction and the second merely an attempt to make the fiction more respectable.

It is consequently not at all surprising to find a *passio Sancti Georgii* condemned as apocryphal in the so-called *Gelasian Decretals*, issued by the Roman church in the sixth century.<sup>5</sup> Indeed, so great was the feeling against the text that it was not only listed among the prohibited works in V.8, but it was mentioned by name in IV.4 as a narrative composed by heretics. We do not know whether the objection in the *Decretals* is to any of the extant versions of the *passio*, or to some other narrative now lost, but it is in any case significant that the Roman church knew of no reliable *passio* in the sixth century, since nothing is recommended as an alternative to the condemned narrative. St George's existence is not denied, but he is categorized as one of the many martyrs who may be venerated with all devotion, but whose deeds are known only to God.



## St George and Anglo-Saxon England

Although the western church expressed doubts about the written *passio* of St George and professed to know nothing about the saint beyond the fact of his martyrdom, the eastern church, where his cult began, had no such inhibitions, and the city of Diospolis (Lydda) on the road from Joppa (Jaffa) to Jerusalem, at the time when the *Gelasian Decretals* were composed, was already attracting pilgrims who believed that St George was buried there.<sup>6</sup> Details of the cult-site first reached the British Isles, as far as we know, some time between 679 and 704 when Adomnan, as Abbot of Iona, entertained a Gaulish bishop named Arculf, who had been driven wildly off course whilst attempting to return to Gaul from a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. The outcome of Arculf's account of what he had seen was a treatise by Adomnan on the holy places (*De Locis Sanctis*), in which there is a lengthy narrative of the miraculous way in which the long dead St George convinced some sceptical visitors to Diospolis of his saintly prowess.<sup>7</sup> A generation later, c.725, Diospolis was visited by an Anglo-Saxon pilgrim, Willibald, but he never returned to England subsequently and the account of his travels, written c. 780 by an Anglo-Saxon nun in Germany, is as uninformative about the site as it is possible to be, since it is simply stated that 'After a short stay there [Jerusalem] he set out and came to the place Diospolis, to St George: it is ten miles from Jerusalem'.<sup>8</sup> The association of saint and site is taken for granted, but no interest is shown in the cult.

We know of no other Anglo-Saxon who visited Diospolis and it is safe to conclude that the traditions of the cult-site were of no significance in England. What the Anglo-Saxons drew upon were the literary traditions, which did not name Diospolis and which, in some versions, even failed to specify that Datianus was emperor 'of the Persians'.<sup>9</sup> The avoidance of localization, found also in Old English versions of the legend, is perhaps just as well: Diospolis may have had some claims as a martyr's cult-centre, but no saint could ever have been put to death there by an emperor of the Persians since the city was never under Persian rule.

To object to the geographical nonsense of linking Persia and Diospolis is, of course, a modern and not a medieval response. There were, however, many objections to the St George legend from an early date, as the *Gelasian Decretals* indicate. Here the condemnation is explicit, but just as telling is the implicit condemnation twice revealed by Bede.

Very soon after Adomnan wrote his *De Locis Sanctis* Bede, working at Jarrow, obtained a copy of it and used it extensively for his own treatise of the same name.<sup>10</sup> Yet he omits the whole of Adomnan's section on Diospolis and makes no mention anywhere either of the saint or the site. Part of the explanation may be that

Adomnan's text is a circumstantial account of posthumous miracles and Bede had no place for this in his more factual survey, but if he had had any interest in St George at all one would have expected at least a passing reference. It seems pointed that he ignores him completely.

Equally pointed is the omission of St George from his *Martyrology*.<sup>11</sup> In its original form Bede's *Martyrology* was innovative in that, for the first time, saints were commemorated under their appropriate date by a short narrative rather than simply by name or cursory phrase, as in preceding martyrologies. His narrative sources were texts that he regarded as orthodox and reliable, and where he had no information of this kind available, he did not mention the saint at all, even if he or she was listed in the *Pseudo-Jerome Martyrology* that was his basic guide. In the Pseudo-Jerome text, which survives only in manuscripts from the eighth century, we find St George named at April 25: 'et in Persida civitate Diospoli passio sancti Georgii' ('and the passion of St George in the Persian city of Diospolis') [alternatively, 'and the passion of George the martyr . . .', Echternach MS]. At May 7 we also find 'in civitate Diospoli passio sancti Georgii'.<sup>12</sup> The repetition of entries and the two wrong dates are not significant in the present context since they can be explained as scribal errors of the kind also found elsewhere in this much copied and much adapted text,<sup>13</sup> and it may be, in any case, that Bede had before him a copy which correctly assigned George to April 23. We can be confident, however, that St George was named, correctly dated or not, since he appears in all surviving recensions of Pseudo-Jerome and is added back into derivatives of Bede's *Martyrology* on the authority of Pseudo-Jerome. Yet Bede originally left April 23 a blank, as is evident from the extant manuscript of his *Martyrology* which is closest to the now lost original. He could not have simply forgotten St George because he was named in the *Pseudo-Jerome Martyrology* that he was following. The explanation must therefore be that he knew no legends of St George that were trustworthy enough for him to summarise. The legends outlined above were already in circulation in the western church, but Bede seems to have been as sceptical about stories of St George as were the compilers of the *Gelasian Decretals*.

What happened subsequently was that users of Bede's *Martyrology* filled the blank days by adding in brief entries, many of which (like that of St George) were derived from Pseudo-Jerome. It is this later manuscript tradition (the Class II manuscripts of the Bedan *Martyrology*), made up of Bede's original narrative entries plus several non-Bedan short entries, that is generally known as 'Bede's Martyrology' and it is this adapted text that is referred to when historians of the cult of St George state — erroneously — that Bede includes St George in his *Martyrology*.<sup>14</sup>



It is interesting to note that when, in the first part of the ninth century, a number of ecclesiastics at Lyon produced a sequence of martyrologies based on the adapted Bedan text, they used narrative sources to expand many of the added brief entries in order to make them conform with Bede's original work, but they had no suitable material for St George. The brief entry in the Class II manuscripts of Bede's *Martyrology* is a pared down version of that in Pseudo-Jerome, omitting reference both to Persia and to Dispolis; in the *Martyrology* attributed to Florus of Lyon (c. 800 x 830) these details in Pseudo-Jerome have been reincorporated, but there was nothing further that could be done. When Ado of Lyon composed his *Martyrology* between 850 and 859/60 and turned even more of the brief entries into narratives, he excused himself for not doing likewise for St George by echoing the *Gelasian Decretals*: St George was worthy of commemoration as a martyr, but the account of his passion was apocryphal.

When we turn to the martyrology written in Old English during the ninth century, however, we find no signs of scepticism.<sup>15</sup> Under April 23, in a manner wholly independent of the Latin martyrology tradition just examined, there is a summary of St George's suffering and death at the hands of the emperor Diocletian. This alone is enough to identify the source as a version of the 'first legend', but the detail that George suffered for seven years provides further confirmation. Nevertheless, we are spared the gory details of the tortures, which are simply referred to as 'unspeakable', there is no mention of the seventy-two kings, nor of George's preliminary deaths and extraordinary miracles, the confrontation with Athanasius is omitted and so also (because he summarises it elsewhere) is the conversion of Alexandria. There is a change, too, in the dénouement. George prays for the faithful, but not for vengeance; the fire from heaven still destroys the emperor and the torturers, but without first being invoked by the saint. The entry is concluded by a reference to the posthumous miracles related by Arculf and included in Adomnan's *De Locis Sanctis*, which the martyrologist had obviously read.<sup>16</sup>

J.E. Cross has identified which of the manuscripts of the 'first legend' are closest to the Old English martyrologist's account,<sup>17</sup> and it is evident that many of the modifications noted above were already in his source. The source still detailed outrageous tortures and extraordinary miracles (including the saint's resuscitations), but these are eliminated in the Old English summary under pressure of space. Though brief, it is noteworthy as being 'the earliest vernacular description of George's *passio* in Europe'.<sup>18</sup>

The creation of a separate entry for Alexandria is a further sign of the Old English writer's independence from the Bedan martyrology tradition. The empress's death, the details of which are taken from the same source-text as that of St George, is commem-



orated at April 27. According to the Latin legend, the correct date is April 18,<sup>19</sup> but at neither date is she commemorated in the Latin martyrologies descended from Pseudo-Jerome and Bede. There was obviously some interest in St George in England in the ninth century, perhaps among the less scholarly, which the Anglo-Saxon writer set out to meet in his vernacular martyrology.

Far less informative than the martyrologies are the surviving monastic and cathedral calendars partly, of course, because by their very nature they provide no opportunity at all for references to narrative detail.<sup>20</sup> There is the added disadvantage that the majority of surviving calendar manuscripts come from the south of England between c.969 and the mid-eleventh century. They all commemorate St George on April 23 but, despite their number, they are evidence only of Benedictine Reform practices. We are fortunate, however, in having a north country calendar dating from the ninth century (Oxford, Bodleian Library MS Digby 63), which also assigns St George to April 23, and a ninth century metrical (non-liturgical) calendar from York, in Latin, which similarly observes the traditional day.<sup>21</sup> Early in the ninth century a copy of this metrical calendar was taken to the continent, where it was extensively re-written and enlarged. A copy of this text subsequently reached the important reformed Benedictine monastery of Ramsey, where it was used in the late-tenth century as a major source for a new metrical calendar in Latin.<sup>22</sup> It, too, commemorates St George, but in lines composed by the Ramsey author himself, or drawn by him from elsewhere. Since, however, both the York and Ramsey metrical calendars refer to St George only in general terms, we cannot identify which legends they knew.

Such liturgical texts as survive are equally vague. The Latin prayer addressed to St George in the *Durham Ritual* (assigned to April 23) would be appropriate for any martyr and indicates no particular devotion on the part of the English.<sup>23</sup> It stands as one of a long series of prayers to the saints, arranged in the order of their annual commemoration, each headed by the saint's name and date. Few contain any specific details. St George's prayer, in common with all the others, is fully translated in an Old English interlinear gloss, added to the manuscript c.970, when it was owned by the community of St Cuthbert at Chester-le-Street, but the Latin text, which was written out at some important ecclesiastical centre in the south of England between c.900 and 925, is probably a copy of a continental exemplar. The *Leofric Missal* similarly includes St George in its collection of Latin prayers for the Proper of the Saints, but again its wording is very general and, like the prayer in the *Durham Ritual*, has a continental origin, in this case identifiable as early-tenth century Lotharingia.<sup>24</sup> Another invocation of a similar nature is to be found in the *Missal of Robert of Jumièges*, but here St George is also named in the Canon of the

Mass, along with Saints Benedict, Cosmas and Damian, Martin, and Gregory.<sup>25</sup> It is little enough to build upon, but it may indicate that the status of St George was beginning to rise by the end of the Anglo-Saxon period, perhaps as a result of continental influence through the Benedictine Reform. The so-called *Missal of Robert of Jumièges* (strictly, a sacramentary) was written shortly before 1023 using, as a source, a sacramentary from the important Benedictine abbey at Peterborough, and it was presented to Jumièges by Robert, its former abbot, when Bishop of London (1044–51).

We remain with the Benedictine Reform in considering our last major document: the life of St George, written in rhythmical and alliterative prose by Ælfric sometime between 992 and 1002.<sup>26</sup> Ælfric was educated at Winchester under Bishop Æpelwold, an ardent reformer and an exacting scholar. In 987, at the request of Æpelmær, a powerful lay patron of the reform, Ælfric moved to Cerne Abbas as monk and masspriest and it was there, at the request of Æpelmær and his equally devout father Æpelweard, ealdorman of Wessex, that he wrote his saints' lives, paraphrased from the collection of Latin lives used by the monks. It was at Cerne that he also wrote his *Catholic Homilies*, two sets of exegetical works mostly elucidating the gospel for the day but including also the lives of some saints who were venerated by the nation at large.<sup>27</sup> The prefaces to the *Catholic Homilies* show that Ælfric clergy and their lay congregations. The prefaces to the *Lives of Saints*, by contrast, make a point of relating the collection to monastic traditions, they draw a distinction between this work and the *Catholic Homilies*, and they attribute its production not to the pressing need of the secular church but to the particular request of two eminent laymen who, as keen supporters of reformed monasticism, wished to have their own vernacular copies of some of its texts.<sup>28</sup>

The reason for the distinction, no doubt, was that whilst legends (collections of saints' lives and passions) had a place in monastic observance, and exceptionally in private devotion, they had none at this date in the formal observances of the secular church, unlike exegetical homilies.<sup>29</sup> Subsequent users of Ælfric's work seem to have shared his views on the proper milieu of groups of saints' lives, for whilst the exegetical homilies were freely copied and adapted in manuscripts that circulated in the secular as well as the monastic church, the only items from the *Lives of Saints* that were treated with such freedom were those few pieces that were not really saints' lives at all, such as adaptations of the Old Testament, or the items for Christmas, Ash Wednesday, and Mid-Lent Sunday. The rest, the true saints' lives, were copied intact and in groups into manuscripts that were at least partly legends and which, in those cases where we can identify the place of compil-



ation, were designed to meet the needs of reformed Benedictine houses. There are four main manuscripts of Ælfric's *Lives of Saints*: British Library MS Cotton Julius E vii, from the early eleventh century, which contains them all (though it is not Ælfric's original manuscript and it includes a few items not by him), and three which contain overlapping groups of lives, British Library MS Cotton Otho B x from the first half of the eleventh century, British Library MS Cotton Vitellius D xvii from the mid-eleventh century, and Cambridge University Library MS li.1.33 from the second half of the twelfth century.<sup>30</sup> The only saints in all four manuscripts are St George and the two English saints Æþelpryð and Edmund. This may be another indicator of St George's increasing popularity in the reform period, at least in monastic circles, although we must remember that the distribution pattern may be distorted by the loss of manuscripts.

The substance of Ælfric's life of St George is unremarkable. He knew the 'first legend' version of the *passio*, in which the saint is martyred by Datianus; he includes the confrontation with Athanasius, and details a number of tortures, but he does not mention the conversion of the empress, the three preliminary deaths and resurrections of the saint, his miraculous raising of the dead, the seventy-two kings, or the seven year period of suffering. The implication of Ælfric's narrative is that George is killed after being imprisoned for one night, and although at the climax the heathens and their temples are destroyed, George's prayer calls only for the destruction of the idols and is otherwise concerned with seeking God's mercy. What we have here is clearly a toned down version of the 'first legend', but in presenting St George's passion thus Ælfric is simply following his Latin source, where the modifications had already been made.<sup>31</sup> It was a copy of this modified Latin text, incorporated in a collection of saints' lives, themselves derived from Ælfric's source-collection, that was also known at the monastic cathedral of Worcester,<sup>32</sup> another influential centre of the Benedictine Reform. The inescapable conclusion is that this was the standard version of the passion of St George promoted by reformed monasteries.

Perhaps it was this seal of approval and the *relative* moderation of the narrative that reconciled Ælfric to it. Yet he evidently knew that there were other unacceptable versions available. One of the manuscripts associated with him, MS Boulogne-sur-Mer 63, includes the *Gelasian Decretals*,<sup>33</sup> and their condemnation of an heretical life of St George is echoed in Ælfric's introductory remarks to his own Old English account, which he offers his readers as a truthful corrective. Whatever the *Gelasian Decretals* were originally objecting to, Ælfric did not understand it to be an objection to the version of the 'first legend' which he knew in late Anglo-Saxon England. The evidence suggests rather that by this date St George

had achieved a degree of respectability. At Winchester, under Æþelwold, there was a chapel dedicated to him,<sup>34</sup> and there is further confirmation of his acceptability in his inclusion in the Latin and Old English relic lists of Winchester<sup>35</sup> and Exeter<sup>36</sup> which in their existing forms, date variously from the mid-tenth to mid-eleventh centuries.

The surviving evidence for the cult of St George before the Conquest is tantalising and often suggestive, but it is too uneven for a detailed history of the development of the cult to be written. We can identify, nevertheless, what legends the Anglo-Saxons knew, and we can see that there was some demand for information about the saint at least from the ninth century onwards. The texts that still exist seem to indicate that the Benedictine Reform improved the saint's standing a little, but there were doubts about some of the legends in circulation and a dearth of information about his life. Only when a more exciting and distinctive story developed did the popular imagination respond to the figure of St George, and then more as a chivalric adventurer than as a pitifully tortured martyr.

#### NOTES

1. Charles Plummer, ed., *Two of the Saxon Chronicles Parallel*, Vol. I (Oxford, 1892), 148.
2. For the early versions of the passion of St George, on which the simplified summaries given here are based, see John E. Matzke, 'Contributions to the History of the Legend of St. George, with Special Reference to the Sources of the French, German, and Anglo-Saxon Metrical Versions', *Publications of the Modern Language Association of America*, 17 (1902), 464-535; 18 (1903), 99-171; and Hippolyte Delehaye, *Les Légendes Grecques des Saints Militaires* (Paris, 1909), 45-76.
3. 'Contributions to the History of the Legend of St. George', *PMLA*, 17 (1902), 466, 481.
4. *Les Légendes Grecques*, 51, 55.
5. Ernst von Dobschütz, ed., *Das Decretum Gelasianum De Libris Recipiendis et Non Recipiendis*, Texte und Untersuchungen zur Geschichte der Altchristlichen Literatur, 38. Band, Heft 4 (Leipzig, 1912). See especially, pp. 9, 13. Although attributed to Gelasius, the *Decretals* post-date his papacy.
6. For translations into English of early pilgrim accounts referring to the cult-site, see John Wilkinson, ed. and transl., *Jerusalem Pilgrims Before the Crusades* (Warminster, 1977), 65 (Theodosius, c. 518); 84 (the Piacenza Pilgrim, c. 570); 114-5 (Adomnan/Arculf); 119 (Epiphanius, in the part probably written before 698, for which, see Wilkinson, 198-9); 131-2 (Willibald); 142 (Bernard, c. 870). See also Wilkinson, p. 3, and pp. 155, 157 in the Gazetteer (Diospolis; George, Guest House of; St George in Jerusalem). For other early evidence for the success of the cult in the east, such as the basilica at Diospolis, dedications to St George and inscriptions referring to the saint, see Delehaye, *Les Légendes Grecques*, 46-50; F.-M. Abel, 'Le tombeau de l'higoumène Cyriaque à Jericho', *Revue Biblique*, 8 (1911), 286-9.
7. L. Bieler, ed., *Adamnani De Locis Sanctis*, in *Itineraria et Alia Geographia*, Corpus Christianorum, Series Latina, 175 (Turnholt, 1965), 229-33; translated by Wilkinson, *Jerusalem Pilgrims*, 93-116. For St George, see Wilkinson, 114-5.



8. Wilkinson, *Jerusalem Pilgrims*, 131–2. For discussion of the date and authorship of this work, see Wilkinson, 206–8. David Scott Fox, *Saint George: The Saint with Three Faces* (Shooter's Lodge, Windsor Forest, 1983), 60, has recently claimed that Willibald returned to England, became Bishop of Wessex, and that his 'enthusiasm' for the cult of St George contributed to its spread in England. The assertion is wholly without foundation. As noted here, Willibald did not return to England, nor did he become Bishop of Wessex, and the reference to St George at Diospolis displays no 'enthusiasm' for the saint. Fox also wrongly dates the visit as being c. 700.
9. Matzke, 'Contributions to the History of the Legend of St. George', *PMLA*, 17 (1902), 530–5, prints a Latin text which omits these details and it was a version very similar to this which served as Ælfric's source for the *Old English Life* (see below, p. 291). For the account in the *Old English Martyrology*, which also included no geographical details, even though the writer had read of Arculf's visit to Diospolis, see below, p. 288. The independence of the literary tradition from that of the cult-site is a phenomenon found also in connection with other saints. As noted by Hippolyte Delehaye, *Sanctus. Essai sur le culte des saints dans l'antiquité*, Subsidia Hagiographica 17 (Brussels, 1927), 217–8, it is the tradition of the cult-site that is usually the earlier and the more reliable. In the case of St George, the cult-site tradition is not traceable to the supposed approximate date of his martyrdom, but it is nevertheless taken by Delehaye as the only acceptable testimony to the existence of a historical martyr around whom the blatantly unhistorical literary tradition grew up.
10. I. Fraipont., ed. *Beda: Venerabilis De Locis Sanctis in Itineraria et Alia Geographica*, Corpus Christianorum, Series Latina (Turnholt, 1965).
11. The following discussion of the martyrology tradition is based upon Henri Quentin, *Les martyrologes historiques du moyen âge: étude sur la formation du martyrologe romain* (Paris, 1908), where all the martyrologies referred to here (with the exception of Pseudo-Jerome) are edited. For a general discussion of the nature and use of martyrologies, see Baudoin de Gaiffier, 'De l'usage et de la lecture du martyrologe. Témoignages antérieurs au XI<sup>e</sup> siècle', *Analecta Bollandiana*, 79 (1961), 40–51; Jacques Dubois, *Les Martyrologes du moyen âge latin*, Typologie des sources du moyen âge occidental, Fasc. 26 (Turnhout, 1978).
12. *Martyrologium Hieronymianum*, ed. H. Quentin, with commentary by H. Delehaye, in the *Acta Sanctorum* for November, II, ii (Brussels, 1931), 209, 235. Delehaye (p. 209) notes that the form of the entry for May 7 was probably the original one, without the reference to Persia, and that this unhistorical detail, drawn from the literary tradition rather than that of the cult-site, was added at some stage by a user of the martyrology, who wished to clarify the fact that George of Diospolis was the same George whose story was being told of as a confrontation with Datanus, ruler of Persia.
13. The misdating to April 25 is perhaps due to a misreading of roman numerals (VII Kal. Mai for April 23; VIII Kal. Mai for April 25), possibly in conjunction with the incorporation into the main body of the text of a marginal correction in the scribe's imperfect exemplar. Erroneous incorporation of marginalia could also account for the superfluous entry at May 7. The errors need not have been committed by the same scribe, nor can we now determine at what stage in the transmission of the text the mistakes were first made. For a general discussion of these issues, see Hippolyte Delehaye, *Cinq leçons sur la méthode hagiographique*, Subsidia Hagiographica 21 (Brussels, 1934), 54–5.
14. For example, Matzke, 'Contributions to the History of the Legend of St. George', *PMLA*, 18 (1903), 150; Sir E. A. Wallis Budge, *George of Lydda: The Patron Saint of England* (London, 1930), 25 (where it is also implied that Bede, in his *De Locis Sanctis*, took over the George material from Adomnan's *De Locis Sanctis*); Fox, *Saint George*, 59.
15. The most readily available edition, with facing English translation, is that by George Herzfeld, *An Old English Martyrology*, Early English Text Society, Ordinary Series 116 (London, 1900). The critical edition is that by Günter Kotzor, *Das altenglische Martyrologium*, Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Philosophisch-Historische Klasse, 88 (Munich, 1981), 2 vols.

16. For information on the martyrologist's use of Adomnan's work see J.E. Cross, 'The Influence of Irish Texts and Traditions on the Old English Martyrology' *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*, 81 (1981), 173–92 (pp. 180–5).
17. 'Saints' Lives in Old English: Latin Manuscripts and Vernacular Accounts: the Old English Martyrology', *Peritia*, 1 (1982), 38–62 (pp. 45–51, which also discusses the Alexandria entry).
18. J. E. Cross, 'Saints' Lives in Old English', 45.
19. J. E. Cross, 'Saints' Lives in Old English', 50.
20. All the non-metrical calendars discussed in this paragraph are edited, with some discussion of date and provenance, by Francis Wormald, *English Kalendars Before A.D. 1100*, Henry Bradshaw Society, 72 (London, 1934).
21. André Wilmart, 'Un témoin anglo-saxon du calendrier métrique d'York', *Revue Bénédictine*, 46 (1934), 41–69.
22. M. Lapidge, 'A Tenth-Century Metrical Calendar from Ramsey', *Revue Bénédictine*, 94 (1984), 326–69.
23. A Hamilton Thompson and U. Lindelöf, eds., *Rituale Ecclesiae Dunelmensis: The Durham Collectar*, Surtees Society, 140 (London, 1927), 52. For a full discussion of the dating and provenance of the Latin text and the Old English gloss, see T.J. Brown, with F. Wormald, A.S.C. Ross and E.G. Stanley, eds., *The Durham Ritual. A Southern English Collectar of the Tenth Century with Northumbrian Additions. Durham Cathedral Library A.IV.19*, Early English Manuscripts in Facsimile, 16 (Copenhagen, 1969).
24. F.E. Warren, ed., *The Leofric Missal* (Oxford, 1883). The prayer, p.140, is in the oldest and largest part of this composite work, designated by Warren as 'Leofric A'. It is a continental Gregorian sacramentary.
25. See Warren, *The Leofric Missal*, p.60, note 7. The Missal of Robert of Jumièges is Warren's MS Z. For a summary of the missal's provenance, see Janet Backhouse, D.H. Turner, Leslie Webster, eds., *The Golden Age of Anglo-Saxon Art 966–1066* (London, 1984), 69. Warren's MS Y, an eleventh century Canterbury Missal, may also have listed St George at this point, but a line-and-a-half of proper names has been erased.
26. Walter W. Skeat, ed., *Ælfric's Lives of Saints*, I, Early English Text Society, Ordinary Series 76, 82 (London, 1881, 1885; repr. as one volume 1966), 306–19, with facing translation. For the date, see P.A.M. Clemoes, 'The Chronology of Ælfric's Works', in *The Anglo-Saxons: Studies in Some Aspects of Their History and Culture Presented to Bruce Dickinson*, ed. P.A.M. Clemoes (London, 1959), 212–47. Fox, *Saint George*, is completely wrong when he says (p.60) that Ælfric, at the end of the tenth century 'composed a metrical life of St George which was translated into Anglo-Saxon'.
27. Ælfric's purpose in producing the *Catholic Homilies* is explained by him in his prefaces at the beginning of volume 1: Benjamin Thorpe, ed., *The Homilies of the Anglo-Saxon Church*, Vol. I (London, 1884), Vol. II (London, 1886). Thorpe's second volume has been superseded by Malcolm Godden, ed., *Ælfric's Catholic Homilies: The Second Series: Text*, Early English Text Society, Supplementary Series, 5 (London, 1979).
28. Skeat, ed., *Ælfric's Lives of Saints*, I, 2–7. For an outline of Ælþelweard's and Ælþelmar's involvement in Ælfric's career and their interest in obtaining copies of his work, see Milton McC. Gatch, *Preaching and Theology in Anglo-Saxon England: Ælfric and Wulfstan* (Toronto, 1977), particularly pp. 47–9.
29. See B. de Gaiffier, 'La lecture des actes des martyrs dans la prière liturgique en Occident. À propos du passionnaire hispanique', *Analecta Bollandiana*, 72 (1954), 134–66; Guy Philippart, *Les légendiers latins et autres manuscrits hagiographiques*, Typologie des sources du moyen âge occidental, Fasc. 24–25 (Turnhout, 1977).
30. For information on the date and provenance of the manuscripts, see N.R. Ker, *Catalogue of Manuscripts containing Anglo-Saxon* (Oxford, 1957) and N.R. Ker, *Medieval Libraries of Great Britain* (London, 1964).



31. Ælfric's Latin source is represented by Matzke's text *Za*, printed by him on pp. 530–5 of 'Contributions to the History of the Legend of St. George', *PMLA*, 17 (1902). Matzke made the connection in the second part of his study, *PMLA*, 18 (1903), 146–7, and this was further developed by J.E. Cross, 'Ælfric's "Life of St. George"', *Notes and Queries*, 222 (1977), 195–6.
32. Patrick H. Zettel, 'Saints' Lives in Old English: Latin Manuscripts and Vernacular Accounts: Ælfric', *Peritia*, 1 (1982), 17–37. The collection is extant in British Library MS Cotton Nero E i parts 1. 2 + Cambridge, Corpus Christi Library, MS 9 and is called by Zettel the Cotton-Corpus legendary. The manuscripts, written at Worcester c. 1060, form the earliest and most complete copy now surviving of the Latin collection that Ælfric must have used. Matzke, 'Contributions to the History of the Legend of St. George', *PMLA*, 18 (1903), 147, recognized that the text in Cotton Nero E i was a copy of his *Za* version of the George legend but, on the basis of the catalogue then available to him [J. Planta, *A Catalogue of MSS in the Cotton Library deposited in the British Museum* (London, 1802)], believed that the manuscript was contemporary with Ælfric in being from c.1000.
33. Enid M. Raynes, 'MS. Boulogne-sur-Mer 63 and Ælfric', *Medium Ævum*, 26 (1957), 65–73 (p.71).
34. C.H. Turner, 'The Churches at Winchester in the Early Eleventh Century', *Journal of Theological Studies*, 17 (1916), 65–8. The possible discovery of the site of this chapel is noted by Martin Biddle, 'Felix Urbs Winthonia: Winchester in the Age of Monastic Reform', in David Parsons, ed., *Tenth-Century Studies: Essays in Commemoration of the Millennium of the Council of Winchester and 'Regularis Concordia'* (London and Chichester, 1975), 133, 235–6 (note 50). There is no surviving record of a dedication to St George in England as early as the seventh and eighth centuries, as is evident from the list of dedications in Wilhelm Levison, *England and the Continent in the Eighth Century* (Oxford, 1946), 259–65.
35. Walter de Gray Birch, ed., *Liber Vitae: Register and Martyrology of New Minster and Hyde Abbey Winchester*, Hampshire Record Society, 5 (London, 1892), 151–3, 159–61, 161–2. The nature of the saints' relics is rarely specified and those of St George never are. It is evident that it is the prestige of New Minster that is of primary concern, established by the cumulative effect of each list.
36. Critically edited by Max Förster, 'Zur Geschichte des Reliquienkultus in Altengland', *Sitzungsberichte der Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Philosophisch-historische Abteilung*, 8 (1943), 33–5, and translated, with brief introduction, by Michael Swanton, ed., *Anglo-Saxon Prose* (London, 1975), 14–19. As with the Winchester lists, no details are provided about the nature of St George's relics, and it is the cumulative effect that is important in establishing Exeter's prestige.

## THE CANDLESTICKS MADE FOR THE TOMB OF HENRY VIII

by  
PETER J. BEGENT

Within the Altar Rails of St George's Chapel stand two large, ornate, and magnificent candlesticks. Some nine feet high, they are decorated with foliage, roses, masks and the Tudor Royal Arms. These candlesticks are copies of others, four in number, which were made in the early years of the sixteenth century, and their presence reminds us of two grandiose but abortive projects associated with the Chapels at Windsor.

King Henry VIII's great minister, Thomas Wolsey, Cardinal, Papal Legate, and Archbishop of York, was, in 1519 concerned with a proposal to build a tomb for the King and for Queen Katherine. A draft indenture was prepared which would require the structure to be designed in such a manner as Wolsey should approve; the work to be completed within four years. No decision as to where the tomb was to be erected was made. The tomb maker was to be Pietro Torrigiano, who had been responsible for the design of the tombs both of the king's father and mother and of his grandmother in Westminster Abbey.<sup>1</sup>

This project came to nothing, but within a few years Wolsey had determined to build a tomb for himself. It is probable that it was to be sited in the Chapel, largely rebuilt by Henry VII, which stands to the east of St George's Chapel. The first of the Tudors had intended this building to be a mausoleum for himself, his Lancastrian predecessor Henry VI, and succeeding sovereigns of his dynasty. Following a dispute concerning the translation of the body of Henry VI, Henry VII transferred his interest to Westminster Abbey, and the Chapel lay unfinished.<sup>2</sup> By 1524, if not before, Wolsey had embarked upon the provision of a sumptuous tomb, and had engaged the services of a Florentine sculptor, Benedetto da Rovezzano.<sup>3</sup> The tomb would, it seems, be set in the midst of the Chapel<sup>4</sup> which would, no doubt, bear a decorative scheme commensurate with the dignity of the Cardinal.

Since all remaining traces of the monument were destroyed when the Royal Vault was constructed under what had become known as the Tomb House between 1804 and 1810,<sup>5</sup> a description can only be conjectured from the surviving financial records and inventories, and from items which still exist. A detailed account is contained in a lecture by Alfred Higgins F.S.A., which was published in *The Archeological Journal* Volume 51 dated 1894.

The body of the Cardinal was to be interred under a sarcophagus of black touchstone, having a base of black touch and white marble, the whole being raised upon a step of black stone. Over the top of



the sarcophagus were to be pieces of copper, gilded and burnished to look like cloth of gold, upon which would lie the image of the Cardinal Archbishop, 'all gilt and burnished', its feet borne up by two griffins. Upon the step, at the four corners of the tomb were to stand four great pillars of gilded copper some nine feet tall, on the top of which were to be figures of angels holding candles. Upon each side at the head and foot were to be large statues representing angels which would hold sundry emblems indicating Wolsey's rank, position and legatine power. At each end were to be two children who would 'support' his coat of arms. Additionally there were to be twelve little figures of saints and fourteen little shields charged with the arms of churches with which the Cardinal was connected.<sup>6</sup>

From inventories made at the time, it would appear that a considerable proportion of the total projected work had been completed when Wolsey fell from power in the Autumn of 1529.<sup>7</sup> Following his indictment in the Court of King's Bench the tomb with its appurtenances were, with other of his effects, seized by the King.<sup>8</sup> Wolsey, in his exile at Cawood in Yorkshire, concerned, perhaps with justifiable foreboding, with funeral matters, sent to his former servant Thomas Cromwell, now a rising man at Court, requesting that he '... procure the sending hither of mine Image with such part of the Tomb as it shall please the King that I shall have; to the intent that now being at my Church of York, I may order and dispose the same for my burial ....'<sup>9</sup> This request was made in October 1530, but was almost certainly of no effect for within a few days the Cardinal was arrested and, during his journey towards London died on 29th November at Leicester Abbey. He was buried the following morning and any memorial which may have been erected vanished when the Abbey was surrendered in October, 1538.<sup>10</sup>

King Henry lost no time in converting Wolsey's tomb to his own use. The alterations in design consequent upon the change in intended occupancy included exchanging the effigy of the Cardinal for one of the King, the raising of the sarcophagus upon a podium five feet high, providing a number of additional pillars to those ordered by Wolsey, and adding four great candlesticks. The heraldic and ecclesiastical decorations made or ordered by the Cardinal were converted or altered into those which would represent the King. A further addition to be ordered by Henry was an Altar set within a massive canopy or baldacchino of bronze, having on top the Royal Arms supported by two kneeling angels. Furthermore it was now intended that the whole should be surrounded with a closure or grate some four and a half feet high constructed of bronze and black and white marble.<sup>11</sup>

Various sums were expended upon this magnificent project between 1530 and 1536<sup>12</sup> when the work apparently ceased.

Henry VIII's Will made on 30th December 1546 envisages only a temporary resting place in the vault in the centre of the Quire of St George's already occupied by the remains of Jane Seymour, and that as soon as possible his body would be translated to the tomb 'which is well onward and almost made therefore already'.<sup>13</sup> Henry died on 28th January following and was interred on 16th February beside his Queen, where his body remains still.<sup>14</sup>

Successive Tudor sovereigns did little or nothing towards the completion of their father's tomb,<sup>15</sup> and for more than a hundred years such sections as had been completed remained in the Tomb House. During the Civil War the Parliamentary forces occupied the Castle and the opportunity was taken, partly for financial, partly for religious reasons, to dispose of the 'brass statues' and the 'broken brass tomb'. Further, to the original motion the House of Lords added that any prospective purchaser might convey the metalwork 'beyond the seas'.<sup>16</sup>

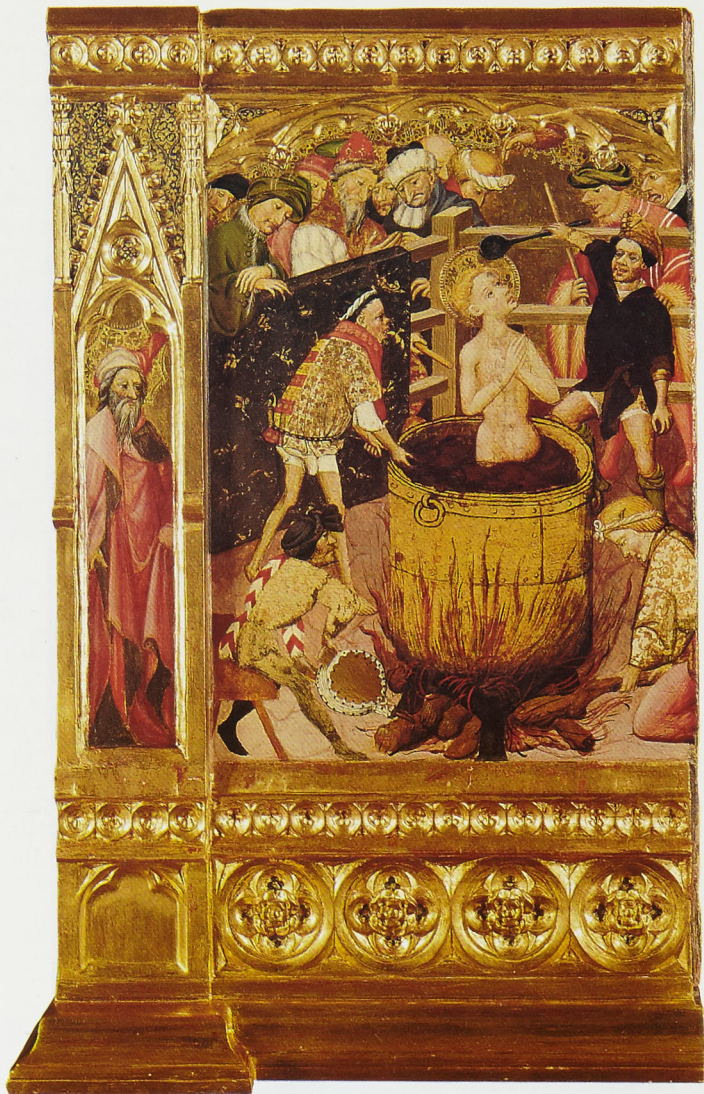
It will be observed that the authority for disposal relates only to the metalwork, and not to the stone sarcophagus, which remained at Windsor for almost a further two hundred years. In 1808 the Surveyor General of the Office of Works, James Wyatt, issued instructions for a memorial to be erected over the grave of Horatio, Viscount Nelson in St Paul's Cathedral. It would seem that, probably with the intention of minimising the cost, consideration was given to the utilisation of the sarcophagus originally intended for Wolsey and later for Henry VIII, and it was removed to London at a date between 1808 and 1810. Although no evidence survives as to its state of completion or preservation, any intention that its use would reduce the cost of Nelson's memorial was sadly misplaced, for considerable work involving payments to the Mason of more than £700 was required before the tomb, as it presently appears, was complete.<sup>17</sup>

The fate of the metalwork is not known, save for that of four great candlesticks which were purchased by a Flemish collector, Bishop Anthony Triest of Ghent, who presented them to the Cathedral Church of St Bavon in that city. They now stand in front of the High Altar.<sup>18</sup>

These candlesticks are nine feet high and measure approximately eighteen inches square at the base. They are composed of a number of sections upon which the decorations are produced, not by hammering but by casting and chasing. The sections are not screwed together, but are simply held in place by an iron rod which passes through the centre. Although Alfred Higgins, who examined them closely describes them as being of bronze and of a 'golden brown' colour, it may be presumed that the copper content is high, for today they are very red in colour, and are locally referred to as the 'copper candlesticks'.<sup>19</sup>

The decorations, save for two exceptions, are, in Higgins view,





**Plate I** A panel from the altar-piece of St George, ascribed to Marzal de Sas, Valencian School c. 1410–20, showing the Saint undergoing one of the tortures of his long, drawn-out martyrdom.



Plate II Two of the Candlesticks made for Henry VIII's Tomb and now in the Cathedral Church of St Bavo in Ghent.





Plate III One of the Candlesticks before the High Altar in St George's Chapel, copied from those in St Bavon and presented by Queen Mary and King George V to the Chapel in memory of their parents in 1929.



Plate IV - V Details from the Candlesticks in St Bavon's Cathedral, Ghent.



derived from Graeco-Roman designs, especially having regard to the overlapping acanthus leaves. Among these decorations are what he describes as 'conventional masks', but which appear to bear a surprising resemblance to portraits and medals of Henry VIII, albeit with sharply defined and pointed ears!<sup>20</sup>

The two exceptions are roses and the Royal Arms. The roses are of two designs, the conventional Tudor double rose and a triple rose. The Royal Arms are particularly interesting. In the centre is a shield bearing the arms of France modern and England quarterly, above which is an imperial crown. The shield is supported on the sinister side by a greyhound, and on the dexter with what at first sight appears to be a dragon. These royal supporters were used regularly both by Henry VII and Henry VIII although during the latter part of his reign the second of the Tudors displayed from time to time other beast supporters.<sup>21</sup>

Upon close examination however the dexter supporter is not the conventional dragon but a curious form of a griffin; an alteration made by the sculptor, suggests Higgins, for artistic reasons.<sup>22</sup> This is a mythical monster, known to classical authors, but one which has doubtless developed as a product of the heraldic imagination. It is usually depicted as having the head and upper parts of an eagle and the hinder parts of a lion. Its sex can apparently be determined by the observation that the male has no wings, but that its body displays bunches of sharp spikes or quills.<sup>23</sup> Thus, despite its voice, the winged griffin of the Midland Bank (currently appearing upon British Television) is a female!

The details of the monster appearing upon the candlesticks are curious for, like the classical depiction<sup>24</sup> its four legs (or as much of them as can be seen) are those of a lion, whilst it has the small bat like wings of a dragon and what appears to be a tufted rather than a feathered neck. Its appearance in the place where one would expect to find the Tudor dragon is strange indeed.

Oddly, the griffin was used as a supporter for the arms of Cardinal Wolsey,<sup>25</sup> and it is therefore possible, although unlikely, that the candlesticks formed part of Wolsey's tomb, and that when the section was altered or recast, one of Wolsey's supporters bearing a strong resemblance to a dragon was retained. Opinion seems however to favour the view that the candlesticks were made for Henry VIII, and the appearance of the monster appears to be a strange artistic quirk which provides an uncanny link with he for whom the tomb was first designed.

During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries a number of copies of the Ghent candlesticks were made. A cast was made in the 1890's and is now to be found in the Victoria and Albert Museum.<sup>26</sup> Two copies were made c.1891 by Barkentin and Krall of Lamberhurst in Sussex and now stand in front of the Altar in St Paul's Cathedral, London,<sup>27</sup> while in c.1895 the same firm

produced replicas upon a smaller scale for St Peter's, Eaton Square. These latter copies have however emblems of the Evangelists in place of the Royal Arms.<sup>28</sup>

The candlesticks now in St George's Chapel, copies of those originally made for the tomb of Henry VIII, were, at the instance of Queen Mary, cast in Brussels in 1929 and were in that year presented to the Chapel by her and by King George V in memory of their parents.<sup>29</sup>

## NOTES

1. *State Papers of King Henry VIII* (1830–52) iii part 1 p.2. *Archeologia XVI* 84.
2. W. St. John Hope: *Windsor Castle: An Architectural History* (1913) ii 478–482.
3. *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic of the reign of Henry VIII* (1862–1910) iv Part 3 No. 5743. The letter dated June 1529 refers to payments made to Benedetto for work done during the period 1st June 1524 to 3rd May 1529.
4. *Windsor Castle* op.cit.ii p.482.
5. H.M. Colvin. Ed: *The History of the King's Works* (1973) vi p. 379.
6. A. Higgins: *On The Work of Florentine Sculptors in England. Archeological Journal*. LI (1894) pp. 158–160 and Appendix iv pp. 203–205. *Letters and Papers* op.cit.iv Part. II No. 5113.
7. *ibid*
8. A.F. Pollard: *Wolsey* (1970) pp. 239–245.
9. R. Fiddes: *The Life of Cardinal Wolsey* (1726) p.206.
10. Victoria County Histories: Leicestershire ii p.16.
11. Higgins: *Florentine Sculptors* op. cit. pp. 164–173.
12. *ibid* Appendix VI.
13. R. Tighe and J. Davis: *Annals of Windsor* (1858) i p.555 (where the Will is misdated) The original is in the Public Record Office; Royal Wills E.23 Vol. IV. For a discussion of the authenticity of the Will see M. Levine: *The Early Elizabethan Succession Question* (1966) Chapter 9.
14. An old tale that the body had been destroyed by Mary I was repeated as late as 1968. (J. Scarisbrick: *Henry VIII* p. 497) but the coffin – badly damaged – complete with the skeleton, was seen in 1813. See E.H. Fellowes: *Memoranda concerning King Charles I* 1950 pp. 15–16.
15. Edward VI intended to provide for the completion in his Will (J.G. Nichols: *The Chronicle of Queen Jane*. Camden Soc. XLVIII (1850) p.102) Queen Mary is alleged to have intended to carry out the work, (T. Fuller: *Church History of Britain* (1655) p. 254 whilst Lord Burghley, or his predecessor the Marquess of Winchester, presumably at the instance of Queen Elizabeth caused a survey to be made and estimate prepared of the works needed for completion. (B.L.Ms. Lansdowne 116–13 printed Higgins Appendix VII).
16. Commons Journals 7th April 1646 IV 502 and 10th April 1646 IV 505. Lords Journals 9th April 1646 VIII 260.
17. Little documentary evidence of the translation of the tomb survives. For detailed evidence from the accounts and of his investigations see Higgins pp.160–163.
18. I am especially grateful to the Rev. J.D'Haese, Chaplain of the Cathedral who arranged for me to examine and to photograph the candlesticks.
19. Higgins p. 180.
20. *ibid* p. 179.



21. H. Stanford London: *Royal Beasts* (1956) p.17 where it is shown that the assertion that Henry VIII used the Dragon and Greyhound only at the beginning of his reign is misplaced.
22. Higgins p. 177-178.
23. Rodney Dennys: *The Heraldic Imagination* (1975) pp. 175-177.
24. *ibid.* p.177 where the Griffin on the Temple of Apollo at Didyma c. 300 B.C. is illustrated.
25. A. Wagner: *Historic Heraldry of Britain* (1972) p.63 and Plate XIV.
26. Higgins *op.cit.* p. 179.
27. S.A. Warner: *St. Paul's Cathedral*: (1926) p.62, and information from the Librarian, Frank Atkinson, Esq.,
28. Information provided by the Incumbent.
29. Correspondence relating to the gift is to be found in St George's M.S. XVII 30.19.

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[continued from p. 283]

Los Angeles was predicably over-the-top and we were welcomed by civic processions, mayoral pronouncements and fanfares of trumpets. How to begin a programme after all that was quite a challenge. The audience was so huge that most of the aisle space seemed to be occupied by people sitting on the floor. The fire authorities arrived at the interval and sorted things out somewhat.

A very early rise was necessary the next morning in order to get us on our way to New York. Sadly at this stage we had a casualty among us — Richard Murray-Bruce had been taken ill during the visit to Disneyland and had to endure the rest of the time feeling very miserable. He was well cared for I am sure and showed a good deal of his usual pluck.

The final concert of the tour was given in St. Thomas' Church, New York where there is a strong choral tradition. Fine singing is certainly not a novelty there. We were received most warmly by a large and discerning audience which included all the boys from the Choir School.

After a day of sight-seeing the flight home was uneventful though there may have been slight feelings of unease following the American invasion of Libya the day before. At Heathrow I am sorry to say that my customary watchfulness deserted me. When we arrived back at St George's School there were some red faces when we realised that Trevor Craddock had been left behind at the airport. I think he has just about forgiven us.

C. R. Robinson

## OBITUARIES

**Major General Sir Edmund Hakewill Smith, K.C.V.O., C.B.,  
C.B.E. M.C.**

On April 15, 1986 Major General Sir Edmund Hakewill Smith — known to his many friends as Hake — died after a short stay in Kingston Hospital aged 90. The funeral took place in Hampton Court Chapel on April 25 and was followed by a Memorial Service in St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle on July 7 after which his ashes were placed in Dean's Cloister.

He was born in Kimberly, South Africa on 17 March 1896, brought up in Capetown and educated at the local Diocesan College before being given a nomination by Field Marshal Smuts to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst and commissioned into the Royal Scots Fusiliers in 1915. Throughout his long and distinguished military career he served in every level of command from platoon to divisional commander and filled corresponding staff appointments from Staff Captain to Major General. In World War One he was twice wounded while serving with his Regiment — at one time commanded by Winston Churchill — and he was decorated with the Military Cross. Between the two World Wars he served in India and at home in a variety of regimental and staff appointments which included a tour as ADC to the Governor of Bengal. Following the outbreak of World War Two he was given command in 1940 of 4/5 Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers. He thus started an association with the 52 Lowland Division in which he subsequently commanded both Brigades before assuming command of the Division in 1943 and leading it to final victory in Holland in 1945. After the Division was disbanded in 1946 he assumed command of Lowland District until retiring in 1949. From 1951–1978 he was Governor of the Military Knights of Windsor and from 1964–1972 he was also Lieutenant Governor of Windsor Castle. For the great services to his country and to our Allies he was awarded the CBE in 1944, the CB in 1945 and the Order of St Olaf by Norway and the Oranje Nassau by Holland. This latter decoration was a mark of the great esteem and affection in which the Dutch People held his part in the liberation of Southern Holland right up to the time of his death. In 1967 he was appointed a KCVO. From 1945–1957 as Colonel of the Royal Scots Fusiliers he was untiring in his guardianship of the tradition, customs and very existence of the Regiment he loved so much.

It was during his appointment as Governor of the Military Knights of Windsor that he became such a very popular and integrated member of both the Windsor Castle and Windsor Community, as a result of the very full part that he played in the life of both



communities. His various involvements included Justice of the Peace (1954–1978), Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the HRH Princess Christian Hospital (1964–1968), Member of the Haileybury Junior School Management Committee (1958–1976), Member of the Friends of St George's Management Committee (1951–1978), Chairman of Council and Member of the Executive Committee of the Windsor Branch of the Victoria League (1951–1978) just to mention a few. He was also instrumental in organising the annual August opening of the Moat Garden and he was an active member of the Royal Show Organising Committee when the Show was held in the Great Park. He did a great deal for the Ex Servicemen and their families. On the social front he and his wife, who supported him so very well during his life, were very welcoming, generous and entertaining hosts to all visitors to the Mary Tudor Tower.

He was a man of courage and strong personality – he would never accept a lowering of standards or abandon his principles. Lord Maugham wrote in his book *The Anatomy of Courage* that the first requirement of leadership is to strike the imagination. Hake had that quality – he struck the imagination of so many people during his long, interesting and very useful life of service.

### **Brigadier Christopher John Codner, C.B.E., M.C.**

On 25 May, 1986 Brigadier John Codner died following a full day's duty as a Cross Country Judge at the Windsor Horse Trials. The funeral took place on June 2 in St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. His life spanned 67 years during which he lived every moment to the full both in peace and war. As a Gunner, as Secretary of the Royal Artillery Institution and, only briefly, as a Military Knight of Windsor, service had been the motivating force of his life.

He was born in Corfe, Somerset on 26 February 1919 and was educated at Haileybury and the Royal Military Academy. He was commissioned into the Royal Regiment of Artillery in July 1939 – one of the last pre-war officers to serve the Regiment.

In war his bravery was recognised by the award of the Military Cross and a mention in despatches whilst serving with 131st Field Regiment in North West Europe. As a Gunner he was immensely proud of his airborne service for he had served with the 87th Airborne Field Regiment and 33rd Airborne Light Regiment. After the war he filled various regimental command appointments which included a Royal Horse Artillery Battery, a Field Regiment and the Commander Royal Artillery of a T.A. Division. On the Staff he was equally successful filling important administrative appointments. The quality of his service earned him a CBE and appointment as ADC to Her Majesty The Queen.

In 1974 he retired from active service and immediately applied for, and was granted, a Retired Officers post as Secretary of the Royal Artillery Institution and Editor of the Royal Artillery Journal. These appointments he tackled with enormous enthusiasm and great skill. On reaching the retiring age of 65 he became a Military Knight of Windsor. Sadly he served in the appointment for only two years. Even so he had proved himself to be a very able Administrative Officer for the Military Knights, an outstanding Chairman of the Windsor Branch of the Royal British Legion and a Governor of Haileybury Junior School.

This brief resumé of John's career tells but part of the story of his life, commitment and contribution to his family, the Army, the Gunners and society in general. Amongst other things, he was Admiral of the Royal Artillery Yacht Club, President of his local branch of the Royal Artillery Association, and closely involved with all the activities of each locality in which he lived were they charitable, social, sporting or political. In short he was able and indefatigable and this, allied to very high standards of integrity made him an exceptional individual.

Behind all this but always there giving him great strength on which to lean, were his wife and family — a loving, caring and very close-knit entity to whom we all extend our sympathy in their great loss.

### **F. A. Naylor**

The death of Alec Naylor in July broke a link with this Society which had extended for 55 years. Alec was an original member, joining in 1931. The Chapel was the centre of his life — his father was a Lay Clerk for sixty-two years, so the family connection extends well over 100 years. As a boy, he lived in Horseshoe Cloister, and he once told the writer that, when the West Door of the Chapel was open, he could see the High Altar from his bedroom window! He served in the last part of the First World War and then entered Barclays Bank D.C.O. In his retirement, he was a popular and official Captain of the Lay Stewards, only relinquishing this office when he really felt that age made him do so. He also served as a member of the Management Committee of this Society. He will be sadly missed by his many friends in the town, and we extend our very real sympathy to his sister, Kathleen.



## **Lady Elworthy**

The news of the death in September of Lady Elworthy was received with great sadness. Many of our members will remember her as the wife of Lord Elworthy, formerly Constable and Governor of Windsor Castle, before their retirement to their native New Zealand a few years ago. Lady Elworthy was a former member of the Management Committee. She was a great supporter of the Friends during her time at Windsor, and, indeed, maintained a lively interest in our affairs on her return to New Zealand. We express our very real sympathy to Lord Elworthy and the family – all of whom are our members.

## **Mrs. Margaret Watkins**

The death in April 1986 of Margaret Watkins severed a connection with this Society that had existed for 25 years. Very many of our older members knew her well – indeed, her service goes back to the time of Miss Curtis as Secretary when the Office was in King Henry III Tower. Margaret was at Curfew Tower when I became Secretary in 1971. Although she was very retiring by nature, she was immensely capable and she had a grand sense of warm-hearted fun. She excelled in calligraphy and her work has a permanence in the Book of Members – and on many of our older members' Certificates. We, in Curfew Tower, cherish her memory and mourn her loss. We tender our very real sympathy to her sister 'Georgie' Howlett – also a former member of the staff at Curfew Tower.

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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.

The 14th Edition is in the course of preparation.

## GIFTS AND LEGACIES

(to 30th September, 1986)

The Society records with gratitude the receipt of the following:

- £500.00 – Gift from the Graham Wood Charitable Trust
- £500.00 – Gift from Major Ernest Hemsall.
- £393.00 – Given in lieu of flowers by A. Boa, Esq., family and friends in memory of the late Mrs. Ruth Boa.
- \*£265.00 – Given in lieu of flowers by R. Burton, Esq., family and friends in memory of the late Mrs. Joyce Burton.
- \* £32.00 – Given in lieu of flowers by Royal Holloway Collage in memory of the late Mrs. Joyce Burton.
- £210.00 – Given in lieu of flowers in memory of the late F. A. Naylor, Esq.,
- £100.00 – Given by Mrs. F. Atkins in memory of her late husband
- £60.00 – Gift from Miss C.G. White.
- £50.00 – Gift from Mrs. B. Koester.
- £50.00 – Gift from A. Rutherford, Esq.
- £41.00 – Gift from Commander W.E. Grenfell (Germany).
- £25.00 – Gift from Mrs. W.P. Palmer.
- £25.00 – Gift from Miss M.B. Ballard (Australia).
- £25.00 – Gift from Mrs. A.W. Averyt.
- £25.00 – Gift from C.A. King, Esq., in memory of the late L.P.H. Barchard, Esq.
- £25.00 – Gift from R.S. Ketchum, Esq. (U.S.A.)
- £20.00 – Gift from C.L. Page, Esq. O.B.E.
- £20.00 – Gift from Miss F. A. Peak.

\*This money has been used to cover the cost of the new Intercession Desk.

We also record a gift of \$7,320.00 subscribed by Mr. Ernest Fletcher of Temple, Texas, (\$4,350.00), Mr. Ellice McDonald Jr. of Greenville, Delaware (\$2,870.00), and Miss Grace-Ellen McCrann of New York (\$100.00) to sponsor the U.S.A. tour of the Choir in the spring of 1986.



## MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The 55th Annual General Meeting of the Society was held at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday, 3rd May 1986 in the Chapel.

The Meeting was opened with prayer. There was again a very large gathering of members to be warmly welcomed by the Dean. The Minutes of the last A.G.M. on 4th May, 1985 were submitted to the Meeting for acceptance and then duly signed.

### Annual Report and Accounts, 1984/85

These were presented to the Meeting by the Dean. Once again, the Editor, Elizabeth Cuthbert was complimented on another most excellent presentation, and the Dean remarked how delighted the Society was on the appointment of Elizabeth as Registrar of the Royal Archives.

The accounts again showed a satisfactory situation. The Society had found considerably more in the year under review — £46,015 as compared with £25,000 in the previous year. Whilst the General Fund had shown a decrease in assets of £4,438, the Capital Fund had increased by £11,693 — in effect the Society's total assets had risen by £7,255. The Finance Committee was thanked by the Chairman. There being no questions on the Report and Accounts, these were adopted by the Meeting.

### Election to the Committee

Under the three year rule Lady Beach, Lady Joan Robertson and Mr. John Händcock duly retired and were warmly thanked by the Dean, as was the Mayor of the Royal Borough (Councillor Dick Shaw), who was, of course, an ex-officio member. The Management Committee's recommendation that Mrs. Susan Hill, Mr. Peter Hedley and Mr. Dick Shaw to be elected for the usual three year period was accepted by the Meeting.

### Appointment of Honorary Officers

The four Honorary Officers were again thanked from the Chair and 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 Auditor* — Mr. J. D. Spofforth, F.C.A., J.P., A.T.I.I.

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

### Honorary Secretary's Notes

Mr. Taylor, once more took this annual opportunity of thanking the many people who helped the Society so much. Firstly he mentioned his immediate state at Curfew Tower — Rosemary Menzies and Joan Biggs, and aided by Mrs. Higgs, and Percy Taylor. As always the Dean and Canons with the Chapter Clerk, the Clerk of Works and the Virger and Sacristans, and their respective staffs had given the Society so much willing help as indeed, had the Voluntary Stewards and, particularly Laura Taylor, and Brenda Bartovsky.

Teas had been well catered for by very many lady helpers under the guidance of Rosemary Menzies and the Secretary gave a special word of thanks for this wonderful effort in providing ample food and tea for well over 800 people.

He thanked the Governor of the Castle for again opening the Moat Garden to our members, and he told the meeting that the special feature this year was the Exhibition E II R now on show in the Dungeon, organised by Mr. Tim O'Donovan and sponsored by the Society in celebration of our Patron's (H.M. The Queen's) 60th Birthday. Festival Evensong was to be sung in the Nave at 5.15 p.m., as usual.

Finally, the Secretary spoke on the necessity of recruiting new members. The Report had shown the excellent progress made in the year ended 30 September 1985. He sincerely hoped that all present would endeavour to make sure that an equally good result would occur this year.

### The Dean's Address

The Dean began by saying how much he valued this annual opportunity to meet such a good gathering of our members — many coming from long distances. It clearly demonstrated that interest shown in the Society and its work.

Garter Day in 1985 had been favoured by lovely weather and our members had seen the installation of Lord Carrington and the Marquess of Normandy. This year it would occur on June 16th, when H.R.H. The Duke of Kent was to be installed. There had been a great demand for tickets which the Secretary was doing his best to fulfil. The Chapel in 1986 was being used more than usual for Royal occasions. H.M. The Queen had

decided to hold a Service to celebrate her 60th Birthday on April 21st and the 600th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Windsor between England and Portugal was to be marked by a Service on May 12th. The Chapel had also been the venue for the funeral of the Duchess of Windsor on April 29th.

The Dean then mentioned the changes that had taken place since the last Meeting. Canon Eastman and Judith had retired to live in the West Country – he was now much better in health after major surgery. Canon Derek Stanesby had taken his place and the Dean welcomed both he and his wife Christine. Sadly, he had to report the deaths of Major General Sir Edmund Hakewill Smith (formerly Governor of the Military Knights and a former Vice Chairman of the Society), and Mrs. Margaret Watkins who had been a member of the Staff at Curfew Tower for very many years (see Obituaries).

Turning now to the work done through money found by the Society, the Dean reported that the major items were £13,648 to complete the glazing in Dean's Cloister, £14,000 towards the cost of the very necessary smoke detector and Fire Alarm systems, £5,840 for the mechanisation of the clock winding system in Curfew Tower and £6,892 for the glazing of the book-cases in the Chapter Library. The major work in the near future was to be the installation of a new sound reproduction system in the Chapel, something that had been mentioned last year. This was badly needed and would cost in the region of £30,000. A special resolution would be moved to cover this item later in the Meeting.

The Report had shown how greatly the Society had benefitted by gifts of money, legacies, and money given in lieu of funeral flowers. These unexpected windfalls were very much appreciated. Another delightful surprise was the gift of a new Book of Members now on display in the South Nave Aisle – the old Book now being full. This valuable acquisition was the gift, jointly, of Charles Letts Ltd, and Delworth Printing Ltd.

The Dean then again thanked our overseas representatives, Mrs. Lane (U.S.A.) Mrs. Wade (Australia) and Mr. Lawrence (Nor Zealand). Progress had also been made in the enlargement of the Society in the U.S.A., mentioned last year. The very necessary legal work to obtain U.S.A. Charity status had been achieved, largely through Mr. Ernest Fletcher and Miss Grace-Ellen McCrann and further progress was now in hand.

For the third year running, another most successful exhibition of Mantles of the Orders of Chivalry had been mounted in July and August – again by the courtesy and help of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Forman, of Forman of Piccadilly, and Mr. and Mrs. Batteson of Ede and Ravenscroft, with further assistance from Mr. Tim O'Donovan. The receipts were in excess of £10,000! It is to be repeated in July and August of this year. The Dean also commended the very fine E II R Exhibition, already mentioned by the Secretary, and now on display.

Turning now to the music in Chapel, the Dean said how much everyone had been saddened by the tragic death of the Assistant Organist, John Porter, at the end of August 1985. He was greatly missed, both in Chapel and in School. Happily, we now welcome Roger Judd in his place. The real 'high spot' of the year was the Choir's tour of the U.S.A. where it sang to packed audiences in many major cities. The two annual concerts in Chapel were both well attended, as were the smaller Sunday Evening concerts in the Chapter Library – and the Organ Recitals in Chapel.

In conclusion, the Dean again thanked the Voluntary Stewards for all the work they do – not only for the Chapel in general, but for the Society in particular. Their leader, Jenny Rolinson, was alas not present, having recently undergone some surgery. He was sure that everyone present wished her a speedy return to health and vigour. And, finally, the Dean once again thanked the Secretariat at Curfew Tower for all they do for the Society. He felt sure that he spoke for everyone present.

#### **Any other Business**

Mr. Gordon Franklin, as a member of the Finance Sub Committee, said that under Rule 3 of the Constitution and Rules, any project costing more than £15,000 as one item needed the agreement at a General Meeting. He moved that the Society should find the cost of the new sound reproduction system to be installed in Chapel. An estimate slightly in excess of £30,000 had been agreed in Chapter, the work to be done in the period June – December 1986. Mr. E.P. Carr (Hon. Treasurer) seconded this motion. The Dean with further explanation, put the motion to the Meeting. This was carried unanimously.

There being no further business, the Meeting closed at 3.25 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
- Vol. 7. *The Inventories of St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, 1384-1667*, by Maurice F. Bond Price £12.00
- Vol. 8. *Fasti Wynderorienses: The Dean and Canons of St George's Chapel*, by the Rev. S. L. Ollard, D.Litt., F.S.A. Price £10.00
- Vol. 9. *The Woodwork of the Choir*, by M. R. James, O.M., Litt.D. (paperback) Price £2.00
- Vol. 10. *The Baptism, Marriage and Burial Registers of St George's Chapel, Windsor*, by the Rev. E. H. Fellowes and Elizabeth R. Poyser, M.A., M. Litt. Price £12.00
- Vol. 11. *The Manuscripts of St George's Chapel*, by the Rev. J. N. Dalton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., LL.D., F.S.A. Price £15.00
- Vol. 12. *The Monuments of St George's Chapel*, by Shelagh M. Bond, M.A., F.R., Hist. S. Price £10.00
- Vol. 13. *Windsor Chapter Acts, 1430-1672*, by Maurice and Shelagh Bond Price £10.00
- Vol. 14. *The Musical Manuscripts of St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, Descriptive Catalogue*, by Clifford Mould Price £5.00
- Vol. 15. *The Library of St George's Chapel*, ed. J. Callard, B.A. Price £20.00
- Vol. 16. *The Order of the Garter: Its Knights and Stall Plates, 1348-1984*, by Grace Holmes, Preface by Sir. 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)

Available from the Chapel bookshops or by post from St. George's Chapel Bookshop Ltd., 86, The Cloisters, Windsor Castle, Berkshire SL4 1NJ. All prices exclude costs of packing and postage.

# LIST OF NEW MEMBERS

## 1st October 1985 – 30th September 1986

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| † Adrian, J.                           | † Cripwell, R.J.C.                   |
| Aked, Mrs. R.O.M.                      | Cripwell, Mrs. F.B. D De C.          |
| Aked, I.J.S.                           | Cripwell, J.                         |
| Aldrich, Mrs. M.A.                     | Cuddon-Fletcher, Mrs. M.             |
| Aldrich, I.J.L.                        | Cutmore, Mrs. P.                     |
| † Allen, Mrs. A.                       | Cutmore, P.                          |
| † Althaus, R.                          |                                      |
| Amini, R.                              | Davis, Miss B.C.                     |
| Ashton, Miss J. L.                     | Davis, Miss M.J.H.                   |
| † Atkins, Miss C.                      | † Dawson, Miss J.E.                  |
|  | † de Winton, D.R.P.                  |
| † Baker, C. P.                         | Delves R.M.                          |
| Baldwin, Mrs. J.P.                     | † Dransfield, A.                     |
| Baldwin, J.W.                          | Duncan, M.R.                         |
| * Ball, Miss V.G.E.                    | † Dunlop, Miss I.                    |
| Banks, J.R.                            | † Dunne, Mrs. J.A.                   |
| † Barker, W.J.                         | † Dupere Mrs. M.L.                   |
| † Batho, T.S.                          | † Dupere, P.H.                       |
| † Beaumont, D., J.P.                   |                                      |
| † Bell, The Revd. J.A.C., M.A. Dip Ed. | * Easden, A.C.J.                     |
| Beringer, Mrs. L.                      | † Eburn, Miss A.M.                   |
| Beringer, B.                           | † Edge, W.                           |
| Betts, Mrs. E.                         | Edwards, A.H.                        |
| † Bewes, B.E.                          | Edwards, Mrs. E.R.                   |
| † Black, Mrs. W.M.                     | † Evenson, Rev. John                 |
| Blacker, Mrs. W.                       |                                      |
| † Boddy, Miss E.                       | Fairman, J.D.                        |
| † Booth, Mrs. C.                       | † Fahmy, Mrs. M.J.                   |
| † Booth, J.E.B.                        | † Fairington, R.W.                   |
| † Booth, J.B.                          | † Faulkner, Miss L.M.                |
| Bradley, Mrs. P.                       | Fell, Mrs. E.                        |
| † Bragg, Mrs. I.                       | Fell, S.E.H.                         |
| Brewer, Mrs. P.                        | † Freke, G.S.S.                      |
| † Bristow, W.F.                        |                                      |
| † Brittain, Prof. D.                   | † Gameson, P.R.S.                    |
| Bromige, Mrs. R.                       | Garrod, E.G.                         |
| † Brown, Mrs. E.                       | George, Mrs. J.M.                    |
| † Brown, P.A.                          | Giblin, Mrs. J.                      |
| † Bryden, B.                           | Gill, The Revd. C.J.S.               |
| Buddin, D.S.                           | † Gill, Mrs. M.L.                    |
| Bunn, Mrs. A.                          | † Good, Oliver R.                    |
| † Bunn, E.A.J.                         | † Good, R.G., O.B.E.                 |
| Burford, Revd. A.G.                    | Goodman, J.                          |
|  | † Goodspeed, F.E.                    |
| † Campbell, G.M.                       | Gowing, B.C.J.                       |
| † Chapman, Miss D.M., M.B.E.           | Grant, Mrs. C.W.                     |
| † Christie, S.                         | † Greed, R.C.                        |
| † Clapp, Mrs. H.                       | Greeley, Ms. K.A.                    |
| Clover, Major S.K., M.C., T.D.         | Green, Wing Cmdr E.D. (RAF ret'd)    |
| Coleman, Mrs. H.                       | Green, Mrs. P.L.                     |
| † Comer, Mrs. M.                       | † Greig, R.C.                        |
| Cotton, R.C.                           |                                      |
| Coulson, Mrs. A.                       | Halliday, Irene                      |
| Coulson, R.                            | † Hamilton-Hopkins, A.               |
| Court, R.J.                            | Hanbury, Mrs. K.N.                   |
|  | Hanbury, Lt. Col. C.L., M.B.E., T.D. |
|  | Hardy, Dr. F.G.                      |



- † Harrup, A.D.B.  
 Hatton, T.H., D.C.M.  
 † Hauck, Dr. M. B.  
 † Hawley, Sir Donald, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.  
 Haygarth, A.D.  
 Haynes, Mrs. V.G.  
 Hayward, I.A.C.  
 Healey, Mrs. D.  
 Hebbard, Mrs. L.M.  
 Hebbard, J.K.G.  
 Herring, M.A.  
 † Hilborn, Mrs. S.M.  
 Hill, Dr. J.M.  
 Hilton, D.F.  
 Hine, Mrs. A.G.  
 Hine, D.  
 † Hinton, O.  
 Hipperson, Mrs. M.L.  
 Hockin, E.W.  
 Hodgson, R.C.  
 † Holmes, Mrs. H.  
 † Horn, Mrs. M.V.  
 Howlett, Mrs. E.N.  
 Humphrey, Mrs. K.G.  
 † Hunt, Mrs. P.M.  
 † Hunt, H.G., A.C.M.A., F.P.M.I.  
 Hutton, Mrs. R.G.  
 Hutton, R.G.  
 Isaac, Mrs. E.  
 Jamieson, Mrs. J.  
 † Jepson, G.M.H.  
 Jones, Miss P.  
 Kelly, Mrs. B.J.  
 King, Miss M.K.  
 † Kurdi, Mrs. S.  
 Lambourne, Mrs. J.L.  
 Lambourne, G.T.C.  
 † Lawley, L.  
 † Lawrence, Mrs. S.  
 † Lawrence, P.A.H., F.R.I.C.S., F.S.V.A.  
 Lewis, Lt. Cmdr. D.R.  
 Lewis, Mrs. M.W.  
 Lewis, T.W.  
 Linton, Mrs. C.S.  
 Linton, D.F.  
 † Lomax, Mrs. G.M.  
 \* Long, Major, F.E.R.  
 † Long, L.C.H.  
 † Loring, D.  
 † Lushington, Lady  
 † McSorley, Mrs. J.  
 † Mansell, R.J.  
 Marks, Councillor, Mrs. A.B.  
 Martin, Mrs. M.I.  
 Martin, W.D.  
 May, M.H.  
 Middlebrook, D.C.  
 Minns, L. R.  
 † Mirams, J. A.  
 † Montgomery, J.N.  
 Morant, Miss R.J.  
 † Morgan, Miss H.E.  
 † Morris, R.G.H.  
 Morries, D.J.  
 Mummery, D.J.  
 Nicholas, Mrs. A.  
 Nicholas, Mrs. D.T.  
 O'Driscoll, Mrs. V.  
 Osmond, D.F.  
 Owen, Mrs. B.M.  
 Owen, K.M.  
 Quince, Mrs. J.F.  
 Quince, N.A.  
 † Quince, Miss S.F.  
 † Quince, Master W.J.  
 † Qureshi, Dr. B., F.R.C.G.P., D.C.H., A.F.O.M.  
 Paddick, Mrs. E.  
 † Palk, C.F.  
 Parker, D.  
 Paul, Mrs. E.M.  
 Paul, Dr. R.S.  
 Pendley, Mrs. B.E.  
 † Penfold, Mrs. R.  
 Pengilly, Mrs. F.E.  
 Philipson, Mrs. J.  
 † Pike, Mrs. M.  
 † Radloff, Mrs. M.A.  
 Rankin, Mrs. J.  
 † Rattle, Mrs. M.M.  
 Reeve, Mrs. H.  
 Richardson, Mrs. W.M.  
 † Richman, A.G.  
 † Rickers, Capt. R.T., R.A. (Retd).  
 Ricketts, Miss E.  
 † Robinson, L.P.  
 † Robinson, Miss P.  
 Rogers, Mrs. E.M.  
 † Rose, Mrs. B.O.  
 † Russell, A.  
 † Russell, F., C.L.J.  
 Saunders, Miss F.  
 Shorter, Miss D.J.  
 Showler, Mrs. B.  
 † Sidders, Mrs. J.I.  
 † Skinner, Mrs. A.S.  
 † Smart, F.D.  
 Smith, Mrs. G.  
 † Smith, Miss J.P.  
 Spearing, Mrs. M.  
 † Spicer, W.A.M.

\* Standing, Mrs. M.S.  
 Stapleton, D.  
 † Stockley, Mrs. R.  
 Stone, Master, C.P.  
 Storry, J.G., F.R.Hisc. S.  
 † Stowell, Mrs. S.R.  
 † Strange, J.W.  
 † Sweatman, Mrs. J.A.  
  
 Taylor, Mrs. A.  
 Taylor, Miss C.  
 † Thirlway, Mrs. M.  
 † Townsend, W.L.  
 † Troy, Miss A.M.  
 † Trunk, Mrs. J.L.  
 Turnbull, D.W.  
 Turnbull, Mrs. N.  
 † Turner, Mrs. M.E.  
 † Turner, D.R.  
  
 Utting, R.G.  
  
 † Valentin, Miss E.E.  
 Vandersluys, M.R.  
  
 Waghorn, Mrs. C.  
 Waghorn, C.H.  
 † Walker, Mrs. M.P.  
 Wall, Mrs. H.G.  
 † Walters, Major, M.J.  
 Warburton, Mrs. A.E.

Warburton, H.  
 † Warner, Mrs. J.E.A.  
 Watkin, Mrs. J.I.  
 Watkin, J.C.  
 † Watt, D.F.  
 † Webb, P.I., B.A.  
 Weller, Mrs. G.M.  
 Weller, N.T.  
 Wessely, D.A., B.Sc.,  
 Whitehall, Mrs. R.  
 Whittaker, Miss S.L.  
 † Whittingham, Lady  
 † Whyte, J.S.  
 Wilkin, R.  
 Williams, Mrs. S.H.  
 Williams, J.L.G.  
 † Williams, Miss S.  
 † Wills, Mrs. S.  
 Wilmshurst, Miss M.P.  
 Wilson, A.S.  
 Wilson, Mrs. C.R.  
 † Winchester, Miss M.J.  
 Wood, Mrs. B.M.  
 Wood, Miss R.E.  
 Woodhall, Mrs. R.M.  
 \* Woodhall, F.  
 Woor, Mrs. J. R.  
  
 † Zambra, A.  
 Zundel, Mrs. P.G.  
 Zundel, P.G.

#### *Descendant Members – British*

† Bousfield, P.A.G.T.  
 † Bowden, Mrs. M.J.  
 † Dobin, M.O.C.  
 † Daniels, Mrs. J.  
 † Eaden-Clarke, C.S.  
 † Fletcher, Mrs. I.M.  
 † Hawkins, Master M.E.

† Jewell, Master, G  
 † Menzies, A.W.  
 Pickup, G  
 † Ramsay, Master A.A.M.  
 † Toet, Mrs. S.  
 † Tudor, O.E.

#### *Now Life Members – British*

Dickenson, Mrs. Y  
 Eadon-Clarke, Miss S.M.  
 Faulkenau, Mrs. D.  
 Faulkenau, R.P.  
 Meelboom, Mrs. M.B.  
 Monks Mrs. I.  
 Monks J.W.  
 Packe, Mrs. K.O.M.

Portland, His Grace the Duke of,  
 C.M.G. (Descendant)  
 Reid-Smith, S.  
 Townsend, Mrs. E.  
 Townsend, H.E.R.  
 Schurtenberger, R.  
 Whatmough, Mrs. P.M.

#### *Now Life Members – Descendant*

Woodard, A.N.P.

#### *Group Membership*

The Diamond Club

Wrens Old House Hotel



## New Zealand

Bretherton, Rev. A.A.  
Bretherton, Mrs. D.J.

† L. Towers, R.J., M.B.E. K. St J.

### Now Life Members

Coyle, Mrs. R.P.  
Hyams, Miss K.J.P. (*Descendant*)  
Hyams, Miss V.L.G. (*Descendant*)

Hyams, Mrs. L.N. (*Descendant*)  
Matthews, Mrs. J.

### Australian Friends

Collier, Mrs. J.L.M.C.  
Collier, J.A.C.  
† Davies, J.B.M.

† Michael, T.S.  
† Ward, Mrs. C.C.  
† Ward, T.A.

### Australian Members – Now Life

Christensen, Mrs. W.J.

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

### Canada

Ashby, E.  
† Davies, A.M. (*Descendant*)  
Drascic, Mrs. J.  
Hamilton, N.  
Kirkwood, B.C.  
† Koseruba, Mrs. S.G. (*Descendant*)

### Canada

† Landymore, Rear Admiral W.M.,  
O.B.E. C.D. R.C.N. (Retd.)  
Lloyd, G.V. (*Descendant*)  
† Marler, Mrs. B.K. (*Descendant*)  
Murray, S., R.A.  
Takeishi, Mrs. R.

### Germany

Frisch, G.J.  
Griebel, H.P.

Kummer, J.G.  
Preuschoft, Olaf  
† Watkins, J.R.

### Italy

Decicilia, M.T.

### South Africa

† Robinson, D.W.

### American Friends

Baynes, R.C.  
† Beal, B.  
† Brown, Miss J.M.  
† Brown, Mrs. M.L.  
Chapman, Dr. R.M., M.D.  
† Cohen, Mrs. B.S.  
Cole, J.P.  
Cowan, P.  
Crouch, Mrs. H.  
Fareses, Mrs. S.  
Farese, A. L.  
Hallgreen, C., U.S.M.C. Ret.  
† Jones, J.H.  
Linthicum, S.  
† Mead, V.I.A.

Mitchell, Mrs. W.R. Sr.  
† Ouellette, R.D.  
Ritter, Mrs. K.  
† Robinson, Mrs. F.  
† Sherman, R.C.  
Smith, Leland, Miss W.  
Sparks, J.D.  
Stanley, K.  
Stevens, Mrs. B.K. Jr.  
† Thomas, Mrs. F.P.  
Townsend, Mrs. C.E.  
Townsend, R.J.  
Van De Schans, Dr. C.  
† Watkin, J.R.  
Westphal, R.C.

### Now Life Members

Bertolet, Mrs. M.M.

Nieuwerkirk, W. De

# American Descendants

† Apodoca, Mrs. C.O.  
 † Brittain, Miss C.K.  
 † Brittain, D.C.  
 † Brittain, B.L.  
 † Brittain, Miss K.S.  
 † Butler, C.L. Jr.  
 † Cartier, Mrs. A.L.  
 † Clark, R.M. Jr.  
 † Crouch, J.H.  
 † Ghegan, Mrs. A.T.  
 † Goodsell, P.H. Jr.  
 † Heard, Mrs. C.P.  
 † Holguin, Mrs. K.S.  
 † Jackson, Mrs. P.M.J.  
 † Jones, Mrs. L.N.

† Littlefield, Mrs. M.K.  
 † Mason, M.A.  
 † Perkins, Col. D.R.  
 † Perkins, F.S. III  
 † Roth, Mrs. D.G.  
 † Sledge, Mrs. P.D.  
 † Sledge, Col. B.J.  
 † Suter, W.F.  
 † Sutherland-Hall, F.S.  
 † Thetford, Mrs. E.C.  
 † Thomas, C.B. Sr.  
 † Thomas, Dr. C.B. Jr.  
 † Weber, D.R.M.  
 † Webster, Mrs. W.H.  
 † White, Mrs. C.R.M.  
 † Willis, Mrs. K.E.

# Omitted from the 1984 - 85 Report

† The Mac Carthy Mor, G.C.L.J., G.C.S.J., K.M.L.J. M.A. (Descendant)  
 † Stuart, Mrs. G.

# Corrections from 1984 - 1985 Report

## America

Brittain, Mrs. A.K.C. should have been shown as Life Descendant.  
 Cormack, Lt. Col. T.B. should have been shown as Life Descendant.

## Denmark

Moller. Lt. Col. H. Steen

† = Life Member  
 \* = Subscribers under Covenant

# CHANGE OF ADDRESS

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

Dear Sir,

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

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

(Please add post code)

(signed) .....

(former address) .....

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



# THE 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  
The Duke of Kent

Jean, Grand Duke of  
Luxembourg  
Margrethe, Queen of Denmark  
Carl Gustav, King of Sweden

Juliana, Princess of  
the Netherlands

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

Field-Marshal Sir Richard Hull

Marshal of the Royal Air Force  
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, 1986**

	£	£	Year ended 30 September 1985 £	£
<b>Income:</b>				
Subscriptions . . . . .		10,399		9,827
Add: Income Tax Recoverable in respect of Covenanted Subscriptions . . . . .		711		679
		11,110		10,506
Excess of (Expenditure)/Income on Friends' Weekend . . . . .		25		(49)
Excess of Income on Exhibitions . . . . .		11,365		10,034
Excess of Income on Lecture . . . . .		304		—
Dividends, Interest and Tax Recoverable . . . . .		25,495		24,699
Received under Deed of Covenant from F.G.S. (Anniversary Sales) Ltd. for the year ended 30th September 1985 and Tax Recovered . . . . .		5,755		5,400
Donations and Gifts . . . . .		2,300		932
		56,354		51,522
<b>Office and Similar Expenses</b>				
Miscellaneous Expenses and Clerical Assistance . . . . .	3,806		4,186	
Postage and Telephone . . . . .	923		872	
Cost of Annual Report including Postage . . . . .	5,139		3,808	
Printing and Stationery . . . . .	3,238		2,612	
Expenses of Annual General Meeting . . . . .	764		342	
Hire of Stand for Garter Day . . . . .	1,299		1,184	
Cost of Photocopier in Curfew Tower . . . . .	—		603	
Cost of new China . . . . .	134		—	
Cost of Exhibition Sign Boards . . . . .	184		—	
Auditors Honorarium . . . . .	288		276	
		15,775		13,883
		40,579		37,639
		687		3,938
		41,266		41,577
<b>Balance of Accumulated Fund at 30th September 1985</b>		138,660		143,098
		179,962		184,675
<b>Restoration and Similar Expenses</b>				
Sound Reproduction System . . . . .	9,799			
King Edward IV Chantry . . . . .	400			
Weathervanes . . . . .	3,181			
Altar Candlesticks . . . . .	1,950			
Exhibition Screens . . . . .	2,121			
Intercession Desk . . . . .	291			
Copes . . . . .	350			
Sundry Chapel Renewals . . . . .	862			
Carpets in Deanery Public Rooms . . . . .	585			
Reredos . . . . .	1,379			
		20,918		46,015
		<u>£159,008</u>		<u>£ 138,660</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 1986 from the books etc, and certify that they are in accordance therewith.

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

5th November, 1986

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, 1986**

	£	£	Year ended 30 September, 1985 £	£
Total of Accumulated Fund to 30th September 1985		119,429		107,736
Add: Life Membership Fees and Donations Received		6,912		7,591
Profit on Sale of 'The Romance of St George's Chapel'				
Sales	5,125		6,568	
Less: Printing Costs	<u>3,645</u>		<u>4,518</u>	
		1,480		2,050
Profit on Sale of 'The Book of Photographs of St George's Chapel'				
Sales	106		333	
Less: Printing Costs	<u>77</u>		<u>29</u>	
		29		<u>110</u>
		127,850		117,487
		<u>3,722</u>		<u>1,942</u>
Net Increase in Value of Investments				
Total of Accumulated Fund at 30th September 1986		<u>£131,572</u>		<u>£119,429</u>
At 30th September 1986 the Capital Fund consisted of:				
Quoted Investments – at Market Value		59,993		56,271
Balance with Barclays Bank PLC				
– Deposit Account	7,657		10,710	
– Special Deposit Account	<u>62,500</u>		<u>47,500</u>	
		70,157		58,210
Unsold Copies – at Cost				
'The Romance of St George's Chapel'	1,210		4,855	
'The Book of Photographs of St George's Chapel'	<u>318</u>		<u>394</u>	
		131,678		119,730
		<u>106</u>		<u>301</u>
Less: Sundry Creditors		<u>£131,572</u>		<u>£119,429</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 202 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, 1986**

	£	£	Year ended 30 September, 1985 £	£
At 30th September, 1986 the General Fund consisted of:				
Quoted Investments at Market Value				
Fixed Interest Stocks	33,969		35,262	
Ordinary Stocks and Shares	<u>13,286</u>		<u>11,280</u>	
		47,255		46,542
Balance with Barclays Bank PLC				
– Current Account	5,231		4,113	
– Deposit Account	29,108		9,108	
– Special Deposit Account	<u>77,500</u>		<u>77,500</u>	
		111,839		90,721
Cash in Hand		96		54
Amounts owing to the Society:–				
Loan to F.S.G. (Anniversary Sales) Ltd.		2,500		2,500
		161,690		139,817
Less: Sundry Creditors	1,907		1,157	
Contributions to Cost of Copes received in advance	<u>775</u>		<u>–</u>	
		2,682		<u>1,157</u>
		<u>£159,008</u>		<u>£138,660</u>

**F.G.S. (ANNIVERSARY SALES) LIMITED**  
**BALANCE SHEET — 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1986**

	Notes	£	1985 £
<b>Current Assets:</b>			
Stocks — At Cost . . . . .		2,398	5,374
Cash at Bank . . . . .	5	<u>882</u>	<u>3,110</u>
		3,280	8,484
<b>Creditors:</b>			
Amounts falling due within one year . . . . .	6	827	276
<b>Net Current Assets</b>		2,453	8,208
<b>Creditors:</b>			
Amounts falling due after one year . . . . .	7	<u>2,500</u>	<u>2,500</u>
		£ (47)	£5,708
<b>Capital and Reserves</b>			
Called up Share Capital . . . . .	8	3	3
Profit and Loss Account . . . . .		<u>(50)</u>	<u>£5,705</u>
		£ (47)	£5,708

Approved by the Board on 5th November, 1986

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 1986 and of its profit for the year then ended and comply with the Companies Act 1985.

16/18 New Bridge Street,  
London, EC4 6AU  
5th November, 1986

Stanley A. Spofforth & Co.  
Chartered Accountants

**F.G.S. (ANNIVERSARY SALES) LIMITED**  
**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1986**

	Notes	£	1985 £
Turnover . . . . .	2	10,827	10,862
Less: Cost of Sales . . . . .		<u>5,781</u>	<u>4,955</u>
		5,046	5,907
Administrative Expenses . . . . .	288		276
Other Operating Charges . . . . .	2		48
		<u>290</u>	<u>324</u>
Operating Profit . . . . .	3	4,756	5,583
Interest Received . . . . .		82	172
Profit on Ordinary Activities before Taxation . . . . .		4,838	5,755
Taxation . . . . .	4	—	—
Profit on Ordinary Activities after Taxation . . . . .		4,838	5,755
Retained Profit at 1st October, 1985 . . . . .	5,705	5,350	
Paid under Deed of Covenant to the Society of the Friends of St. George's and Taxation . . . . .	(5,755)	(5,400)	
		(50)	(50)
		£ 4,788	£ 5,705
Paid under Deed of Covenant to the Society of the Friends of St George's and Taxation on account of 1986 profit . . . . .	4,300	—	
Due to be paid under Deed of Covenant and Taxation — Balance of 1986 Profit . . . . .	538	—	
		<u>4,838</u>	—
<b>Retained (Deficit)/Profit per Balance Sheet</b>		£ (50)	£5,705



# **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 Ròundels 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.
- Restoration of: Altar Candlesticks
- Roof Weathervanes, Reredos sculpture;

## FORM OF BEQUEST

I BEQUEATH a legacy of £.....to the Society of the Friends of St George's and the Descendants of the Knights of the Garter, St George's Chapel, Windsor, and I DECLARE that the receipt of the Secretary for the time being of the said Society shall be a good and sufficient discharge to my Executor in respect of such legacy.

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

I, .....  
DECLARE this to be a Codicil to my last Will dated the  
..... day of ..... 19.....

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

In all other respects I confirm the terms of my said Will.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this  
..... day of ..... 19.....

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

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

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



# APPLICATION FORM FOR MEMBERSHIP

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

"Friend"

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

Overseas:  
\$100/

\$10  
(or equivalent in  
overseas currency)

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

Name and Style .....

(*Block letters please*)

Address .....

Please send me by post . . . . . copy/ies of *The Romance of St George's*. Price including postage 90p. (An authentic and well-illustrated history of the Chapel and the Order of the Garter.)

Date .....

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

The Curfew Tower,  
Windsor Castle,  
Windsor SL4 1NJ

Signature .....

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

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

**BANKERS ORDER**

To ..... Bank Date .....

Address .....

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

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

Signature .....

(and Account No.) .....

Address .....

.....

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

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



# 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

(L.S.)

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

in the presence of:

Signature of Witness .....

Address of Witness .....

Occupation of Witness .....

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

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

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

## DEEDS OF COVENANT

For many years a large number of our members have enhanced considerably the value of their annual subscriptions by paying under a Deed of Covenant. A Deed of Covenant is simply a formal undertaking to subscribe a fixed annual sum for a number of years (hitherto the minimum period was for seven years). By completing such a Deed donors enable the Friends, as a Registered Charity, to recover Income Tax at the Standard Rate (currently 29%), 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 1986 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, 1986 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 1986 Budget concerns members who pay more than the Standard Rate of Income Tax. From 6th April, 1986 such persons will get relief against any *Tax above the Standard Rate (29%)* on all their Charitable Covenants. *It cannot be overstressed that nothing is changed for the Charity, which will still be able to recover the basic 29% 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?









