



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**



1997-1998

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thank all those members who have
already supported this Appeal.



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THE FRIENDS OF ST GEORGE'S
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THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER**



**VOLUME VII, No. 9
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1997-1998

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1996	THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE : SIR TIMOTHY COLMAN

(The dates above are those of nomination or declaration as K.G. or L.G. Names are in order of seniority within the Order.)

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NOTE : The arrangement of the Banners of the Knights and Ladies of the Garter is on page 397.

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- II: The fountain in its setting.
- III: The Lay Chairman presents Mr Wagon's watercolour of the Quire to the Dean.
- IV: Sir Ninian Stephen, K.G., and seven descendants of King Edward III in Sydney.
- V: The entrance to Henry III's Chapel.
- VI: An early thirteenth-century crozier influenced by the stamped filigree style of Hugo of Oignies.
- VII: A detail of stamped ironwork on the north-west door of Notre Dame, Paris.
- VIII: A detail from Windsor, showing the Gilebertus stamp.
- IX: The Nave, showing its re-arrangement during the cleaning of the Crossing in early 1998.
- X: The repainted arms in the centre of the Crossing vault glow with vivid colour.
- XI: The east end of the newly-restored St George's Hall.

ANNUAL REPORT TO 30 SEPTEMBER 1998

LETTER FROM THE FORMER DEAN

October 1998

The year 1997-98 fell almost entirely within my time as Dean. Although I write from Devon in retirement, I welcome the opportunity to address all the Friends of St George's and to thank you for your loyal support and prayers.

In particular, I want to thank on your behalf the Honorary Secretary, Tim O'Donovan, for his hard work and imaginative enterprise in leading the Friends in new directions (as far as St Petersburg in fact!) since he took over from Tom Taylor. We should also thank Jane Speller and other members of the team in the Curfew Tower for their dedicated service; nor should we forget the outstanding work of Bridget Wright as Editor of this Report. General Sir Patrick Palmer has been my valued co-chairman, and we are all grateful to him and Lady Palmer for opening the Moat Garden on successive Friends' Days.

It is hard to imagine how the Chapter could have maintained the Chapel and associated structures without financial support from the Friends. Please keep up, or increase, your subscriptions and covenants; and remember to look actively for new members.

Because the College is not adequately funded for its huge responsibilities over the fabric and furnishings of its many buildings (let alone the Music and other commitments), we should have sympathy for the Steward, Canon Laurence Gunner, and the Clerk of Works, Fred Wilson, and his department. They are doing their best under virtually impossible conditions.

Have you seen the recently-cleaned vault over the Crossing? The Friends paid for this big operation. It involved scaffolding the central area of the Chapel, covering the Organ, thorough cleaning, some restrained retouching of the painted bosses and complete re-orientation of the worship in the Nave (see Plate IX).

The fountain in the Dean's Cloister also involved money from the Friends. The octagonal lead cistern and the gilded figure of St George and the dragon were devised by the Surveyor of the Fabric, Dr Charles Brown. The figure is reproduced from the original oak carving of the late fifteenth century in the Chapel. The new opening into the Cloister, together with paths and seats, has restored access and life to this whole area in the College. The whole arrangement was officially opened by Her Majesty The Queen in June (see Plates I & II).

Looking ahead, the Friends are already accumulating a fund for the next major work which will be needed on the Organ, early in the next millennium. The overhaul of our fine instrument must not catch us unawares. Music is one of the glories of St George's Chapel, and it must be maintained to the highest standard in our worship. We must not forget or take for granted the contribution of Jonathan Rees-Williams, Roger Judd, the Lay Clerks and Choristers; but to continue the full range of the English choral tradition requires a good Organ.

The new Chapel Advisory Committee includes representation of the Friends. The

Sovereign has also nominated His Royal Highness The Duke of Gloucester as her Representative to take a personal interest on her behalf: he is not only a Knight of the Garter, with his own stall in the Quire, but he is also a qualified architect with a keen interest in the building.

Canon Barry Thompson has succeeded Canon Stanesby (now living in retirement in Uppingham), and his wife Elizabeth has already made some striking vestments for the Chapel. Canon John Ovenden has succeeded Canon Moxon (now Dean of Truro) as Chaplain in the Great Park, and he is also taking a pastoral interest in our many visitors to the Chapel. Professor Alfred Smyth is now Warden of St George's House. The Military Knights have welcomed Major and Mrs Alan Clarkson. Canon John White has been President of the College.

By the time you read this, the 64th Dean will have been installed. He is the Rt Revd David Conner, and he comes to us with a great reputation for outstanding ministry at Winchester College, in Cambridge and as Bishop of Lynn. We all wish him and his wife, Jayne, every happiness in Windsor. I ask you to support them with your prayers and friendship.

Among those who have died during the year we must mention four: Mrs Violet Clark, whose husband had been a Military Knight and a priest; Mrs Jacky Thompson, whose husband continues as a Military Knight; Brigadier Hugh Tyler, whose widow Sheila is living in Devon; and Professor Anthony Dyson, a distinguished theologian who was a Canon of Windsor from 1974-78.

Now I shall continue as just another Friend of St George's, but always remembering each one of you in my prayers. Worship must always come first. I think of all those self-effacing people who work tirelessly behind the scenes to keep the wheels turning: the Virger and his staff, the Archivist, the Chapter Clerk and Office staff and a host of others..... Thank you for your support and friendship to Pam and me over the last nine years. May God bless you all.

Patrick Mitchell

PATRICK MITCHELL

GARTER BANNERS

In celebration of the 650th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Order of the Garter, Hubert Chesshyre, Clarenceux King of Arms and Secretary of the Order, is reprinting his articles on the Garter Banners, which appeared in the last three Reports.

They will be published in booklet form with a full index, and they should be available, January 1999, in the Chapel Bookshop.

The postal address is:

St George's Chapel Bookshop Ltd,
86 The Cloisters, Windsor Castle, Berks. SL4 1NJ.

THE HONORARY SECRETARY'S NOTES

The Society has broken new ground during the past year with two overseas tours for our members. In October 1997 the Dean led a highly successful pilgrimage to the Holy Land and Jordan, accompanied by thirty-six members of the Society (see page 372). Arrangements for this tour were most ably handled by Any Event Ltd, and I am most grateful to Mrs Jane McCrum and her husband Ronnie for all they did to make the tour so successful. In August this year twenty-four members spent eight days in St Petersburg, visiting the wonderful palaces and churches in and around that beautiful city (see page 375), again efficiently organised by Any Event.

It has been an important year back home in Windsor Castle, 1998 saw the 650th Anniversary of the foundation of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and of the foundation of the College of St George. Various events were organised to celebrate these anniversaries.

The most important work concerning the Society was the cleaning of the vault at the Crossing, at a cost of just over £17,000, wholly financed by the Society. The Garth Fountain in Dean's Cloister is a permanent memorial to the foundation of the College, and again the Society helped with the financing of the project, with a particularly generous donation from the American Friends. There was also a highly successful ball for members of the College. All these extra events involved those of us who work in the Curfew Tower, and were in addition to our usual annual activities.

August 1998 saw the retirement of our Dean. As the Chairman of the Management Committee, Dean Mitchell gave to the Society his wholehearted and enthusiastic support for all our activities during his nine years at Windsor. His good-natured leadership was apparent to all of those of us lucky enough to accompany him to the Holy Land. He imparted just the right amount of spiritual guidance and pastoral care, as well as being an entertaining travelling companion.

"A Concert for the Dean" on 20th June, in aid of the St George's School Development Fund, was a fitting celebration of Dean Mitchell's ministry at Windsor. The Society provided the box-office facilities and produced the souvenir programme. As a tribute to his work for the Friends, the Society presented to our Chairman and Mrs Mitchell at the A.G.M. the original watercolour of the Quire painted by Peter Wagon, which was used for our 1995 Christmas card (see Plate III). All of us who are involved with the College of St George were delighted when Her Majesty appointed the Dean K.C.V.O. just prior to his retirement.

I was particularly honoured to be asked to serve on the new Fabric Advisory Committee, on which H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester represents Her Majesty, and Lord Sainsbury the Knights of the Garter.

After all these extra and exciting events it is time to turn to the routine affairs of the Society. Report packing in January is always wonderfully supported by our faithful band of volunteers who pack the envelopes, and by other helpers who hand-deliver Reports in their neighbourhoods, thereby saving the Society a considerable amount of postage.

In March, thirty members enjoyed a weekend visit to Bath and Wells, accompanied by the Dean and Mrs Mitchell. The party was most hospitably welcomed at Bath Abbey and Wells Cathedral. However, the team of expert guides at Wells were somewhat diffident when they saw a previous Dean of Wells in our party!

As one gets older, A.G.M.'s seem to come round quicker each year! 1998 was no exception. The Minutes of the meeting appear on page 389. Some members of the Management Committee feel that the format of the meeting should be looked at, to see whether the arrangements can be changed to provide a more entertaining and interesting day. A sub-committee has been formed

to examine whether any worthwhile changes can be made, bearing in mind we are somewhat constrained by the facilities for those that pay to visit the Castle, and any extra burden that may fall on the Chapel staff and volunteers.

It is, of course, those good people who support Jane Speller in providing some five hundred teas. I should like to thank them all for everything they do for us, not only on A.G.M. day, but throughout the year: the Voluntary Stewards; the Virger and his staff; Fred Wilson and all the maintenance team; and those who work in the Chapter Office and St George's House. Inspector Crawford and the Castle police are always helpful and patient when dealing with our requests. I am also grateful to Andrew Moir, the Visitor Manager, for again allowing our members to enter by way of the Henry VIII Gateway in order to attend the meeting.

By some miracle Garter Day was one of the few rainless days in June. We distributed some 600 tickets to members, and I am pleased that we were able to give a ticket to everyone who applied, though not always for their first choice. We were again very pleased to entertain a good number of overseas members for tea in the Chapter Library. At the end of August a group of our members, from the Society of Dames of the Magna Charta, stayed at St George's House, with visits to Frogmore House, Buckingham Palace, and the State Apartments in the Castle.

The main object of the Society is, of course, the providing of funds for the maintenance and enhancement of St George's Chapel and its associated buildings. During the past year, members will be pleased to know, there has been no relaxing of our primary function. I have already referred to the cleaning of the Crossing, and to the new fountain in Dean's Cloister. The Society also gave grants to Chapter to help purchase new Nave chairs and gild six Finials.

The Management Committee decided to start the Millennium Fund with £25,000, and, following a recommendation from Chapter, has agreed that this Fund should be used to pay for the restoration of the Chapel Organ, which will cost some £200,000. The achievement of this target is now the Society's most important task over the next two to three years - or more quickly if possible - so that the long music tradition of St George's can continue well into the twenty-first century. The Board of the American Friends have signified their support for this Appeal, and I am sure that members, both at home and abroad, will give generously. A leaflet has been produced, and is enclosed with this *Report*, with details of how donations can be made.

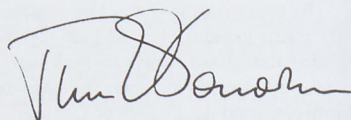
I am extremely grateful to all those who work in the Curfew Tower. Jane Speller, apart from routine work, has spent more time with the help of Steve Brown, in fine-tuning our computer programme, so that we now have a modern and efficient way of managing the membership lists. Joan Biggs continues to deal with subscription renewals, and Percy Taylor handles the orders for Christmas cards. Brenda Bartovsky administers the programme of concerts and recitals. The music committee has organised an excellent programme for 1998-99, detailed in the enclosed leaflet.

After fifteen years as Honorary Treasurer, Eric Carr had to retire, early in 1998, so that he could spend more time with his wife who is in poor health. The Management Committee, in recognition of Eric's many years of service to the Society, awarded him Honorary Life Membership. I should like to thank him for all he has done for the Society, and in particular for all the advice and help he has given me over the past six years. I am delighted to welcome Michael Whatmough as Honorary Treasurer, and I am confident that the management of the Society's financial affairs is still in good hands. I am also grateful to Mrs Jane Carruthers-Hall who continues each year to engross the Society's Book of Honour so beautifully.

It is not easy to raise enthusiasm for a place thousands of miles away, but Valerie Grogan in Australia works tirelessly on our behalf with amazing success. Warren Hull has reorganised the American Friends, who have already provided financial help with their donation for the Garth Fountain. It is also nice to know that our affairs in New Zealand are in good hands with Warwick Lawrence, and in Canada with Brian Kirkwood.

I know that Jane Speller is grateful to Louise Jordan and Peter Smith for performing in *The Owl and the Pussy Cat* with her, raising over £500 for the Friends, and to all the volunteers who helped her at the Eton Action Fair in September, especially Rosanne Richardson and Jane's mother. The stall she organised there raised just over £300.

I have already expressed my thanks to the Dean and Mrs Mitchell, and I should like to thank the rest of the Chapter, and the Lay Chairman and Lady Palmer, for their continuing help and support. I cannot end my Notes without a word of special thanks to my wife, Veronica, who has supported and encouraged me in many ways during this busy year, when the work of the Friends has interfered more than usual with my "retirement".



TIM O'DONOVAN

THE HONORARY TREASURER'S REPORT

1. The main change to the annual accounts this year is the setting up of the Millenium Fund. Your Committee approved an initial transfer of £25,000 from the General Fund, which, with donations and bequests, brought the Fund to some £58,000 at the year end.
2. The "free" funds of the Society were held for most of the year in cash deposits, resulting in greater income yield of around £16,000, but no growth in value. In fact, the depression in equity values in the last quarter of our financial year probably meant that very little growth would have resulted in any case during this year.
3. The reason the funds were not in marketable investments for most of the year was because the Management Committee felt it timely to investigate a change of investment managers. This was effected towards the end of the year under review, and the Society's funds are now managed by CCLA Investment Management Ltd. This company is both owned by, and provides investment and property management services for, the Church of England, other charities and local authorities' superannuation funds through a mutual trust - the Charities Official Investment Fund (COIF). The "pooled" funds in COIF enable a spread of investment which would not normally be available to each individual charity - giving greater security in the case of shares, and greater returns in the case of cash deposits.
4. The net asset changes for the Funds in the year were (see page 398ff):

General Fund	reduction	£13,000
Capital Fund	increase	£11,000
Millenium Fund	increase	<u>£58,000</u>
Total Funds	increase	<u>£56,000</u>

M.J. WHATMOUGH

OVERSEAS MEMBERSHIP

Since the successful reconstitution of the board of the American Friends of St George's and Descendants of the Knights of the Garter, under its new President, Mr Warren Hull, our Society is now fortunate in having Local Representatives in five countries. Their work maintaining contact with existing members, and seeking new ones in their respective countries, is invaluable, and we wish to thank them for all their efforts on behalf of the Friends.

It was with regret that the Management Committee decided earlier this year that Annual Membership would no longer be offered as an option for **new** overseas members, except for those in the E.U. The reason for this change is that the burden of bank charges falls disproportionately on small sums, making them uneconomic to convert to sterling.

Overseas members are particularly welcome to visit the Friends' Office if they happen to be in Windsor.

The following reports have been received from Representatives:-

Australia

— from Valerie Grogan

The Australian members were delighted to welcome the Rt Hon. Sir Ninian Stephen, K.G., A.K., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.B.E., K.St.J., and Lady Stephen at a formal dinner, to celebrate the 650th anniversary of the founding of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and the seventy-second birthday of Her Majesty The Queen. Of special significance was the presence at the dinner of 7 Life Descendant members, all descended from the Founder, King Edward III (see Plate IV).

The dinner was held at the University of Sydney on St George's Day, 23rd April 1998. The theme of Sir Ninian's address was *From the hell of War Crimes to the heaven of Windsor Castle*. He pointed the contrast between his life as a Judge on the International War Crimes Tribunal at The Hague, and his installation as a Knight of the Garter, and visits to Windsor Castle for subsequent Garter Days.

The Chancellor of the University of Sydney, Emeritus Professor Dame Leonie Kramer, A.C., D.B.E., welcomed us to the University. An impressive message from the Dean of Windsor was read by the Dean of Sydney, the Very Revd Boak Jobbins, who said that, because of the Dean's imminent retirement, he regretted that it would be the last message he would read from Patrick Mitchell, who had given so much support to the Australian members.

The Society's inaugural Australian Representative, Mrs Arthur Wade, died on 22nd February 1998 aged 100 years, having served the Society from 1976 until her retirement in 1989. The Victorian Hon. Secretary, Mrs Mary Drost, attended the service in Melbourne, and I represented the Australian members at a Memorial Service in Brisbane, Queensland.

The continued support of my Committee and the Australian members is very much appreciated.

Canada

— from Brian Kirkwood

Over the past year contact has been established with a number of St George's Societies in Canada, with the object not only of encouraging membership, but possibly seeking candidates to spread the word so to speak in their particular Province. Earlier this year an invitation was accepted to meet the newly appointed assistant to the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, Mrs Hilary Weston.

New Zealand

— from Warwick Lawrence

As I near the thirtieth anniversary of my Descendant Life Membership, I recall that in 1969 there was only one other member in New Zealand, whose enrolment dated from 1957. By 1980, the year in which I became Honorary Representative for New Zealand, membership had increased to fourteen, headed by New Zealand's first Knight of the Garter, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, the Lord Elworthy, and Audrey, his Lady.

After addressing various patriotic societies and mounting a mini-exhibition in the Auckland Town Hall, in 1983 I recruited a further thirty-five members. During the years that followed, there were several conversions from Annual to Life Membership and, of course, a number of deaths and drop-outs. Another forty-five members were gained in 1984, but the highlight of that year was the enrolment of Dame Norma Holyoake, widow of the Rt Hon. Sir Keith Holyoake, K.G., and seventeen members of the Holyoake family. In recent years, two great-grandsons have also been enrolled, almost from birth.

The next most appreciable increase in enrolments came in 1995, when Sir Edmund Hillary was installed as a Knight of the Garter. Thirty-three new Life Members were recruited among distinguished New Zealand men and women.

During my years of service to the Society, members have never totalled more than around eighty in any one year, together with the New Zealand Heraldry Society, which has the rare privilege of Honorary Membership.

My "mission work" for the Society has never been easy. The geographical isolation of New Zealand from Windsor is one reason; priority support for many local charities and other good causes is another. However, the funds I have raised in New Zealand to assist in the work of the Society have been, in the words of an old Maori saying, *E iti noa ana na te aroha* (A small gift given in love). One can only persevere and pray for greater gifts from New Zealand as we go forward to meet the new Millenium.

United States of America

— from Warren Hull

In August 1997, Tim O'Donovan wrote to me, asking for help in running the affairs of American Friends (AmFriends). The organization's long-time President, Ernest S. Fletcher, Sr, had died some months before. An account in AmFriends' name was on deposit in a bank in Temple, Texas, frozen because no-one other than Mr Fletcher was authorized to deposit or withdraw funds.

Acting on behalf of his late father, Ernest Fletcher, Jr, and his ever-efficient associate, Rose Marie Schoppe, provided important AmFriends files, from which I was able to contact two directors willing to remain on a reconstituted board. **Ross H. Sydney**, partner in the law firm of Grefe and Sidney, Des Moines, Iowa, is a well-known lay leader in the Episcopal Church in the United States, and a legal advisor to that body. The **Revd William H. Stemper, Jr**, is a former executive director of the Corporate Forum of New York, a think-tank for major corporate officials involved in church matters. He has been active over the years in the Anglo-American affairs of the Episcopal Church. Both are Vice-Presidents of AmFriends.

Five new members joined the veterans, four as Vice-Presidents of AmFriends:-

- **Stewart Boone McCarty**, a retired colonel in the United States Marine Corps, a military consultant and former president of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution. Stewart, who serves AmFriends as Treasurer, lives in Fairfax, Virginia.
- **Mrs John Douglas Pigott, Jr**, a member of several civic organizations in her home

town, Memphis, Tennessee. Jean is a former president of the Order of First Families of Virginia.

- **Grahame Thomas Smallwood, Jr.**, retired executive with Trans-World Airlines. A resident of Potomac, Maryland, Grahame is a member - and former officer - of many of the country's leading hereditary societies.
- **David Allan von Nirschl**, a staff lawyer with the Federal Trade Commission, and a recognized authority in the field of trade law in the United States. David, a resident of Arlington, Virginia, is also active in numerous lineage societies, providing leadership in many of them. He serves AmFriends as Secretary.
- I am now acting as President, and am the retired director of corporate communications of USX Corporation (formerly U.S. Steel). Currently I am back at the company editing a centennial history of U.S. Steel to be published in 2001.

Rounding out the board are Tim O'Donovan and the Rt Revd David Conner, new Dean of Windsor. They participate as non-voting members.

First order of business, once a new board was in place, was to access the AmFriends account, transferring it to a bank more convenient to the President and Treasurer. To the account's balance we added generous contributions from Ross Sidney and Ellice McDonald, Jr, C.B.E., major benefactors of AmFriends for many years. Our resources were healthy enough, therefore, to allow us to make a contribution toward the construction of the Garth Fountain in the Dean's Cloister, St George's Chapel.

Before us is another challenge. The Windsor Society is soon to request a donation from us to its Millennium Fund, the purpose of which is to raise £200,000 over the next few years to restore the organ in St George's Chapel. To that end, AmFriends will launch a fund-raising campaign early in 1999 among some nine hundred American Friends and Descendants.

During the year of transition, AmFriends has been blessed by the guidance and good cheer of Tim O'Donovan, Jane Speller and Joan Biggs. We are grateful for this continuing encouragement and counsel.

Local representatives are:

Mrs P.R. Grogan,
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Lt Col. Jürgen von Parseval,
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OBITUARIES

The Lord Hunt of Llanfair Waterdine, K.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Lord Hunt died on 7 November 1998 at the age of 88. He had been appointed a Knight of the Garter in 1979.

Henry Cecil John Hunt was born in India on 22 June 1910, and was educated at Marlborough College and Sandhurst, from where he passed out first with the King's Gold Medal and the Anson Memorial Sword. He was commissioned into the King's Royal Rifle Corps, and went with them to India in 1931, where he was seconded to the Indian Police. During the Second World War he served in the Middle East and in Italy, where he was awarded the D.S.O., and was given command of the 11th Indian Division in Greece. He was appointed C.B.E. for his work during the civil war.

After the war Hunt held various staff appointments, and it was while he was serving at Headquarters No.1 Corps B.A.O.R. that he was given special leave to lead the 1953 Everest Expedition. Through his careful planning and skilful leadership it resulted in the first conquest of the world's highest summit by Hillary (Sir Edmund Hillary, K.G.) and Tenzing. The announcement of this triumph coincided with the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. His last appointment before leaving the army in 1956 was Assistant Commandant of the Staff College.

His fame as leader of the first successful Everest expedition has somewhat overshadowed his many other achievements: for example, managing the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme during its first ten years, chairmanship of the Parole Board and, as President of the Council for Volunteers Overseas and the Alpine Club. A member of the Royal Commission on the Press, he also undertook two enquiries on behalf of the government: first in Northern Ireland, where his investigations into policing helped bring about the disbandment of the B-Specials; and then to ascertain the relief requirements after the Nigerian civil war. He was knighted in 1953, and created a life peer in 1966. He spoke in the Lords, from 1981 for the S.D.P. and later for the Liberal Democrats.

John Hunt married Joy Mowbray Green in 1936, and the Society wishes to express its deepest sympathy to Lady Hunt and their four daughters.

Tim O'Donovan

The Revd Canon Professor Anthony Dyson

Although at Windsor for only three and a half years, Tony Dyson did not, on leaving Canons' Cloister, "fly forgotten as a dream".

St George's offered the new Canon, already recognised for his research and writings on the interaction between theology, ethics and science, more pragmatic challenges: firstly in his involvement with the new body of Voluntary Stewards. With Jenny Rolinson, Tony Dyson inspired the fifty or so new Stewards in their Chapel duties. In this task he gave them a realisation that there was more to Stewardship than history and architecture and "where the lavatories are". At a tenth anniversary address to the Stewards in 1983, he said: "You have a Ministry to preach the word of God to those visitors you meet. That word may be a smile, an offer of help, a simple hint about the spiritual nature of this place, a word of welcome...as Stewards you have a high and demanding calling to be Lay Ministers of the word of God". This remains the Voluntary Stewards' ideal.

Secondly, when in 1976 the Chapter created a new Office of Canon Custodian, responsibility for such matters as special services, concerts, visitors, bookstalls, security and Chapel staff was given to Tony Dyson who declared: "There is need for fresh thought,

fresh policies and fresh initiatives if we are to cope effectively and Christianly with the challenges which we now meet... We have to learn how to be adventurous without sacrificing anything that makes St George's the unique place it is." One enduring consequence of his initiative was the free opening of the Chapel each Good Friday.

Amidst all these concerns he did not neglect his more scholarly interests, his book *Education and Social Action* being published while at Windsor. Despite his earlier work, *The Immortality of the Past*, his preoccupation was more for the present and the future. In this he was stimulating, indeed at times contentious. Tony Dyson, however, although intensely single-minded, never sought dissent for its own sake. His legacy at Windsor was constructive and fruitful, and he and his family were much missed when in 1978 he sought fresh fields for his many talents.

John Handcock

Brigadier A. C. Tyler, C.B.E., M.C., D.L., Supernumerary Military Knight of Windsor

Brigadier Arthur Catchmay "Hugh" Tyler, a Supernumerary Military Knight, died in a nursing home in Devon, on 6th October 1998 after a short illness, aged 85.

Hugh was born in Monmouth in August 1913, and started his military career in 1932 at the Royal Military College Sandhurst, to be commissioned into the Welch Regiment in August 1933. Shortly after this he was posted to the 2nd Bn The Welch Regiment, then serving in India. He saw service in East Africa in 1941, in India and then in Burma, where he won the Military Cross for his bravery and leadership in the jungle operations around the notorious Manchi Road. After attending the Canadian Staff College, and returning to a staff appointment, at the War office in London until 1950, he attended the Joint Services Staff College in 1951. In 1952 he went to one of his most interesting appointments, as Secretary to the British Joint Services Mission in Washington for two years. This was followed by a tour in command of the 4th Bn The Welch Regiment T.A., and on promotion to Brigadier in 1960, he became the British Military Adviser to the High Commission of Canada. His final and most demanding appointment was as Assistant Chief of Staff of the Allied Forces Central Europe at Fontainebleau. Despite a promising future in the Army, he retired at his own request in 1965.

His considerable experience and wisdom as a staff officer during his military career did not end on becoming a civilian; he immediately became Secretary of the Territorial Army Council, an appointment he held until 1972. During this time he became a Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Surrey, and Chairman of the Governors of Allhallows School. He was also Honorary Colonel of 7th Bn The Queen's Regiment from 1971 to 1975.

Hugh became a Military Knight of Windsor in June 1978 and, not surprisingly, became the Knights' staff officer for the first five years at Windsor, after which he was able to devote more of his time to his favourite hobby, of looking after the roses in his small garden in front of 19 Lower Ward. He retired from Windsor to Supernumerary status on the grounds of ill health in November 1991, and moved to Bude in Cornwall.

He married Sheila Kinloch in September 1938, and together they celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary only a few days before Hugh died. He is survived by his widow and three sons Richard, Andrew and John, and his daughter Mary. On behalf of all the Friends of St George's, we extend to them our sympathy in their sad loss. After a Memorial Evensong on 29th October 1998, his ashes were borne out by a serving member of his old Regiment, escorted by the Military Knights, and interred on the south side of the Chapel.

Peter Downward

PILGRIMAGE TO THE HOLY LAND

In October 1997 Jean and I joined a party going to the Holy Land, which was led by the Dean of Windsor, and organised by the Society. It was a pilgrimage but covered the history and archaeology of this extraordinary country. We also visited the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

We visited a selection of sites relating to the life of Christ. While archaeology continues to confirm, widen and vary our knowledge, nearly all sites significant to Christians are occupied by a Christian church today. But it has to be remembered that Palestine has been fought over, destroyed, rebuilt and occupied by alien people many times, perhaps more than any other part of the world, so that little is left which is original. It is essential to have one's Bible handy and a vivid imagination.

Nazareth: the home of Mary's family, was a mountain village which has expanded rapidly in the last fifty years, since I was a soldier stationed in Palestine. The Basilica of the Annunciation is based on a Crusader castle, which in turn was built on a Byzantine church, not the first building on the site. Below it there is a system of caves, which would have been used as houses and shelter for livestock in the time of Jesus. It was to this village that Jesus was brought by his parents on their return from Egypt, to escape the vengeance of Herod's son Archelaus. Both Christian and Jewish populations live in the village, but they remain hostile to each other.

Bethlehem: a hill village some five miles south of Jerusalem and seventy-five miles south of Nazareth. The Church of the Nativity is also built on a system of caves, used as dwellings since about 1000 B.C. There is no evidence that there was an Inn as we think of it; rather, that it was a travellers' rest which had shelter for families and their livestock. The village has been swallowed by development but the atmosphere of the church is impressive. There are the most beautiful mosaics dating from A.D. 400 on the floor and walls. The cave of the Nativity has two shrines, one the Birth Altar and the other the Manger Altar.

Returning to **Galilee:** a few miles east of Nazareth on the road to Tiberias is **Cana**. It was here Jesus carried out his first miracle, albeit unwillingly. He was attending the wedding of a friend of his mother, and the wine ran out. Six stone pots of water were brought which Jesus turned into wine. Today a Greek Orthodox church stands on the site. At the time of our visit a jolly, bearded priest was talking to a woman under a vine. Beside him were six huge earthenware pots. Over the entrance is a mosaic of St George slaying the dragon, a sign of Crusader occupation.

In the time of Jesus, **Capernaum** was a fishing village on the northern shore of the Sea of Galilee. The sea is 600 feet below sea level. It was here that he based himself during his ministry. Jesus used to attend the synagogue to listen and discuss the teachings with the elders. The fourth-century synagogue has been largely restored. There are stone seats arranged along the side walls where sat the scribes and pharisees, and the holy men sat at the north end. It was from this village that Jesus chose his first disciples, the fishermen, Peter and Andrew.

A mile to the west of Capernaum is **Tabgha**. It was here that the Five Thousand were fed. In A.D. 380 it was described as a lush field by the sea, with seven springs and many palm trees. There is a rock by the shore where it is said that the two fishes and five loaves were placed before Jesus. This rock is now a rough altar. One evening at sunset, the Dean celebrated Communion here. The water lapping the shore was the only sound, and the stars came out in a blue-black sky. It was a supreme moment of peace and comfort.

Above is a cave to which Jesus climbed, perhaps on various occasions. It was here that he made his Sermon on the Mount speaking the Beatitudes. It may have been from here that he saw his disciples in difficulties as a storm struck their boats, and he went down, walked out to them on the water, and quietened the sea. Between the sea and the mount, there is a road, where Matthew had his seat of custom before he followed Jesus.

Looking S.W. from Capernaum you can see, towering above the surrounding hills at 2000 feet, **Mount Tabor**, twelve miles away. Since 8000 B.C. it has affected people with the power of the unknown. Being six miles east of Nazareth, it would be familiar to all Galileans. It is perhaps not surprising that Jesus took Peter, James and John there, for the Transfiguration. The site is occupied by Greek Orthodox and the Franciscan Order.

Before making our *Alliya* (going up) to Jerusalem, we visited the Golan Heights and spent two days in Jordan.

The second part of our visit took us from Galilee to Jerusalem. We followed the Jordan, probably not the route Jesus would have taken. He might have gone through hill villages via Nablus, where it is known that Jesus drank from the nearby Jacob's well, or he might have turned down the fertile Wadi Farrah into the Jordan valley, and so to **Jericho**. This is an oasis in an arid moonlike landscape, fed by springs coming from the hills to the west. Not only is it the oldest town on earth, but also the lowest at 700 feet below sea level.

Fifteen miles S.E. on the other side of the Jordan is **Mount Nebo**, from where Moses was shown the Promised Land. The desert stretches endlessly to the east so that the sight of green vegetation, trees and water must have been a wonderful vista.

On the N.W. shore of the Dead Sea is **Qumran**, an old Jewish settlement, but occupied by the Essenes latterly. They were a breakaway sect who studied the true, and in their view, pure beliefs. These they recorded and, when attacked by the Romans in A.D. 68, hid their scrolls in canisters and buried them. These canisters were found by a shepherd boy in 1947. They are of considerable interest to orthodox Jewry, known as the Dead Sea Scrolls and are still being interpreted.

On our way from the Jordan valley, we rise some 3,000 ft. through the barest, most barren hills imaginable. There is no life. It was on this road that the parable of the Good Samaritan was based. As the road nears Jerusalem, new settlements top all the hills as Jews and Palestines jostle for political advantage. You have to shut your eyes to imagine what it would have been like two thousand years ago.

As you arrive at Bethphage, the Old City of Jerusalem lies on the opposite hills, with the Kidron valley between, and the Mount of Olives and the Garden of Gethsemane below. We take the route into Jerusalem which Jesus probably took on the days before his capture, and enter by St Stephen's Gate, the East gate. The view of the Old City is a revelation, with its colossal defensive walls, its minarets and jungle of stone houses, all dominated now by the golden Dome of the Rock, where in the time of Jesus the Temple stood. It must have had the same striking effect for all travellers from the East.

Walking down a path beside the **Mount of Olives**, it was a shock to find it covered with tombs (all Jews wish to be buried there) and not a tree. It was hardly surprising to be accosted and asked to pay five shekels to see Robert Maxwell's tomb! We didn't.

At the bottom is the **Garden of Gethsemane**, a favourite place for Jesus and the disciples to pause between Jerusalem and Bethany. Now there are only a few old misshapen olive trees in the Garden of the Church of All Nations, but one can imagine the olives and fig trees providing shade.

As you enter the Old City, by St Stephen's gate, the **Church of St Anne** is on the

right. It was built by the Crusaders and, according to Byzantine tradition, the crypt enshrines the home of the Virgin Mary's parents. Against its walls are the medicinal healing pools of **Bethsaida**, where Jesus healed a man who had waited thirty years. Further up the street is the Franciscan **Monastery of the Flagellation** with its chapel and the Chapel of Condemnation. It is assumed that this was the site of the house of Pontius Pilate. It would have been where Jesus was taken by the high priests and delivered to Pontius Pilate. The public condemnation probably took place at the Citadel, near the Jaffa gate or West gate, before the people. Herod the Great had built a palace here as a residence in Jerusalem for the Procurator. This would have been where Herod examined Jesus.

There is some historical doubt about the route taken by Jesus and the location of Golgotha. We took the 'Way of the Cross', along the **Via Dolorosa** from the Monastery of Flagellation, passing the Stations of the Cross. The streets are narrow, paved with stone, and are stepped for much of the way.

At Golgotha is the **Church of the Holy Sepulchre**, perhaps the most significant place to a Christian. The dignity and sanctity of the church is spoiled by the competitive possessiveness of the religious groups who have rights of occupation. Nevertheless, it is possible to stand quietly and wonder at the present building, its decoration, and the devotion and benevolence which created and maintain this shrine. It is possible, on payment, to visit the tomb of Jesus. I could not bring myself to do so.

The **Temple Mount** is where Solomon built the first temple to provide a shrine for the Ark of the Covenant, in 960 B.C. This was destroyed by the Babylonians, and so it went on until Herod the Great rebuilt and extended the site in 37 B.C. His foundations are the basis for the present Temple Mount. Later the Temple was destroyed by Titus and anything left was swept away by Hadrian in A.D. 135.

It was not until the Caliph, Oman, captured Jerusalem in A.D. 638 that a mosque was built. The **El Aksa** mosque is probably built on the site of Solomon's Temple. This is a huge serene building with the most wonderful carpets laid over the floor. Your shoes and all your belongings have to be left outside. The only danger is from other tourists!

Nearby is the **Dome of the Rock**. Its significance is that Mohammed is said to have ascended to Heaven from the Rock. This is the high point of the site. It is likely that in the Caliph's eyes the Dome replaced the Temple and by its position was superior to both Jewish and Christian beliefs, demonstrating the superiority of Islam. Certainly the splendour, decoration and geometrical design are breathtaking, and the golden dome stands out at all times. It is understandable that Islam is proud of this shrine.

But there is something else to Temple Mount. In the middle of this crowded and bustling city, there is space to walk and find peace. There are trees, shade and fountains, giving a sense of serenity. I found a feeling of devoutness which seemed to be missing at some of the Christian sites.

Looking back on our pilgrimage, it was often tantalising that questions of fact, to which I longed to know the answers, were perhaps only yards from where I stood. Perhaps this only added to the authority of the Bible stories. What was important was that, in spite of the lapse of two thousand years, as I walked in the places where Jesus walked, the Gospel stories came alive. If I had had any doubts, my belief in the reality of the life of Jesus had been confirmed and strengthened by my visit.

Robert Heywood-Lonsdale

(This is an abridgement of articles first printed in the parish magazine of the Churchill & Kingham Benefice.)

A WEEK IN RUSSIA WITH THE FRIENDS OF ST GEORGE'S

This account can only be sketchy and impressionistic. In general, ten palaces in less than ten days is almost excessive, and lends confusion to the memory! After all, one rococo ballroom is much like another, and one set of formal gardens closely resembles any other set. So one must single out highlights which fortunately are many.

First of all, it is remarkable that there is such a place as St Petersburg at all. It has been in its time both Petrograd and Leningrad, and a few years ago one would never have believed that the old name would be restored: still less that the hammer-and-sickle symbol, except where carved in unremoveable stone, could be replaced by the Tsarist coat of arms.

Secondly, one has to understand that this city, unlike most - even Aberdeen - has no "Old Town" element, nothing mediaeval or Gothic. It owes its town-plan to Tsar Peter the Great and to the French inspiration of its foundation year: 1703 Versailles is its pattern both as to parks and palaces. If Prague is "the city of Gothic and Baroque", St Petersburg is that of Baroque and Rococo. Splendid!

Thirdly, only a few months ago one could not have believed that the disinterred remains of the Imperial family, done to death at Ekaterinburg on 17th July 1918, would be reburied in St Petersburg on 17th July 1998, with a deeply "penitential" speech by Mr Boris Yeltsin at the tomb-side. Nor should I have expected that only three weeks later the funerary chapel would already be open to the public, or that so many people would be visiting it; mainly *Russians*, young Russians indeed. This was also one of the two working churches that we were able to visit for part of the Sunday liturgies: again, young people as well as old, and very devout in their bearing, formed the congregation.

Of the palaces, I must single out that of Prince Felix Yusouppoff for two reasons. The opulence expressed itself very noticeably in the superb private theatre, nineteenth-century Baroque of quite delightful splendour. Then, more gloomily there was a reconstruction of the dining room where the poisoned Rasputin failed to die. The coup-de-grâce by shooting didn't kill him either; but drowning in the River Neva finally did. This was a macabre contrast with the gold-leaf glitter of the State Apartments of the prince-murderer.

Murders, executions, assassinations? The Tsar Alexander III numbered at least seventeen amongst his blood relations, including three other Tsars, Peter III, Paul I, and his father Alexander II. Also macabre, perhaps, but profoundly impressive, was the vast memorial, both above and below ground, of the three-year siege of Leningrad in the early 1940's: modern commemorative architecture at its most evocative. (Adolf Hitler had been so certain that he would capture the city that he had planned a Victory Banquet, and the menus for it, place and time printed but no *date*, were discovered after his death.)

A water-trip one cold evening (warmed, however, by welcome vodka) along the canals was fascinating. So was a hydrofoil trip across the Gulf of Finland to another of the palaces. The Marinsky Theatre, dating from 1783, hosted the Kirov Ballet for us: and a Cultural Centre did likewise for an equally brilliant, but very different, evening of Cossack dancing.

After all this history, at any rate from 1703 onwards, it was for me particularly delightful to return to the Cloisters of St George's Chapel, Windsor, of *much* earlier date. It was a very satisfactory conclusion to my adventures to go to Mass next morning in the chantry, and above the tomb, of Edward IV who built the Chapel as we know it. St Petersburg with its Russian Imperial tombs, Pavlosk, Peterhof, Pushkin (i.e. Tsarskoe Selo) and then Edward IV's Windsor: - quite a pilgrimage and a privilege and a panoply of palaces!

Canon Donald Nicholson, Aberdeen.

WHO WAS GILEBERTUS?

by

JANE GEDDES

The east wall of St George's Chapel is the main survivor of Henry III's church, which was built between 1240 and 1249.¹ It originally provided a grand western entrance to his chapel which extended eastwards, occupying the site of the present Albert Memorial chapel. The glorious highlights of Henry's entrance are the crimson doors covered with intricate gold-painted iron scrolls (see Plate V). The design represents stylised trees, teeming with evil but lively dragons and delicate stamped foliage. The name GILEBERTUS forms an eye-catching part of the stamped design. Stamped iron was a novelty at this period, St George's having the earliest dated example in England. This article aims to explain the origins of stamped ironwork and, using clues from the design itself, to suggest a possible identification for Gilebertus.

Die stamping had been used by goldsmiths since Antiquity, for decorating jewellery and especially for making coins. The dies for making coins were cut from iron, but obviously a much harder matrix would be required to make an impression on wrought iron, even when it was hot and therefore more malleable. None has survived, but they must have been made from iron hardened with a steely surface (true steel had not yet been invented). The transition from gold to iron seems to have taken place in the Low Countries or north-east France. An outstanding goldsmith, Hugo of Oignies, is credited with the invention of silver-gilt, inhabited filigree scrolls ending in stamped terminals, a miniature version of the Windsor work.² The earliest dated example of his technique is the reliquary of St Peter made in 1228, and soon followed by the borders of a book cover at Notre Dame, Namur, usually attributed to c.1230,³ (see Plate VI. The illustration shows a crozier made in his style). Although stamped leaves soldered on top of a filigree design were already used in the twelfth century, for instance on the Anno shrine,⁴ it was Hugo who first integrated the two elements, making the leaves grow in a lifelike way out of the filigree stems.

The transfer of technology from gold to iron appears in a most spectacular way. Instead of a faltering start, the earliest datable example of stamped iron is also the most evolved and complex. This suggests that the smith was thoroughly competent in both gold and iron smithing. It was found on the three western doors of Notre Dame, Paris, which were completed between c.1225 and 1245,⁵ (see Plate VII). The Notre Dame smith uses a wide variety of stamp designs including birds, animals and angels, but he shares two very complex trefoil designs with Hugo of Oignies. The Notre Dame smith also shares some unusual vine and fruiting leaf designs with ironwork found in Liège.⁶ The conclusion from this admittedly scanty evidence is that in the second quarter of the thirteenth century, Hugo of Oignies and the blacksmiths of Notre Dame and Liège were pioneering similar stamped designs attached to flowing plant scrolls, in precious metal and iron.

A survey of all the French and English stamped work indicates that the technique was not imported into England directly from France by a smith working on both sides

of the Channel. None of the English stamps is identical to those found in France. In fact, the more modest English beginnings at Windsor imply that the smith had no personal knowledge of the Notre Dame hinges, but had perhaps been commissioned verbally by Henry III to make his hinges 'according to the latest French fashion'. As with the French smith, he was probably familiar with the technique from working in precious metals.

St George's is one of the few places where one can see mediæval ironwork as it was originally intended. In most churches it is rusty and black on a worn brown door, but here the iron is painted gold on a red ground, and this could well be a copy of the original colouring. Records show that a coat of red gesso was scraped off before 1930.⁷ Theophilus, a monk writing about craft techniques in the twelfth century, recommended painting doors red, and gold hinges on a red ground are illustrated in the Douce Apocalypse.⁸

The identity of Gilebertus has been a puzzle for many years. Lethaby⁹ suggested he was the bailiff of Windsor c.1255-60, Gilbert de Tile. This was dismissed by Colvin.¹⁰ Harvey suggested he was either Gilbert the Carpenter c.1254-73, appointed King's carpenter at Windsor in 1273, or perhaps more likely Gilbert de Grange, one of the viewers of accounts at Windsor in 1243-47.¹¹ All these assume that Gilebertus was the name of the patron. Gardner and Yates thought that the ironwork was made by Henry of Lewes, a master smith working for the king from 1259 until his death in 1291.¹²

The foregoing suggestions ignore the basic clues provided by the ironwork itself. These are two stamps unique to Windsor, the one marked Gilebertus, and the roundel decorated with a long-armed cross and pellets between the arms (see Plate VIII). If Gilebertus was not the patron, he is certainly the only mediæval smith who has left his name so prominently displayed on a piece of decorative ironwork. In fact, mediæval blacksmiths, like the majority of mediæval craftsmen, usually left their work unsigned.¹³ Coins are the only category of mediæval artistic or craft production which were consistently signed. The name on the obverse of a coin is that of the moneyer, usually a businessman who employed goldsmiths to carve the dies. Sometimes the moneyer was himself a goldsmith so the name on a coin may be that of the craftsman.¹⁴ Coins provide the link between the long cross stamp and Gilebertus.

In 1247 Henry III decided to change the design on the reverse of coins from a short cross in the centre of the coin, to a long cross, with the arms extending to the edges and pellets in each field. This was an attempt to curb the clipping of coins. The long cross issue was made from 1247-79, by ninety-four named moneyers.¹⁵ The production of the long cross issue began at only three mints, London, Canterbury and Bury St Edmunds, and both the king's and archbishop's moneyers in Canterbury were closely controlled from London.¹⁶ In 1248 Gilbert de Bonninton was sworn in as the archbishop's moneyer at Canterbury and probably worked there until 1268 when he was replaced by Richard l'Espece.¹⁷ He was the only moneyer called Gilbert responsible for the long cross issue.¹⁸ The lettering used by Gilbert on the coins and Gilebertus on the iron stamps is not identical.¹⁹ Nor is the long cross on the iron identical to that on the coins, but this can be explained by the different scale of the dies.²⁰ Also it was

probably unwise to make an exact replica of a coin. A short cross on the iron stamp marks the beginning of the word Gilebertus. Words on the long cross issue are not divided by a small cross, but they are on previous issues, and are frequently so divided on seals.

Thus for stylistic reasons, namely the signature and the long cross stamp, it is likely the Windsor doors were made by a moneyer who, for technical reasons, was already acquainted with carving dies. For historical reasons the combination of the long cross stamp with the name Gilebertus may point to the moneyer Gilbert de Bonninton. As the mint at Canterbury was in close contact with the London mint, Gilbert could have obtained the Windsor commission through the king's goldsmiths. There is certainly no reason why a goldsmith at this date should not have worked in iron. Guild restrictions had not yet been introduced, and other metalworkers like Hugo of Bury and Theophilus, although working somewhat earlier, in the twelfth century, had been remarkably versatile.²¹ If this identification of Gilebertus were to be acceptable, then the Windsor ironwork was probably made after the 1247 issue of long cross coins, and before the completion of the Chapel in 1249.

The introduction of stamped ironwork at Windsor caused a revolution in the design of hinges on both doors and chests. Blacksmiths turned their recalcitrant metal into elegant trees and flowers. The refectory door at Merton College, Oxford, was one of the first to copy ideas from Windsor, in the 1270's. By the 1280's, stamps had become more delicate and refined: two bold spiralling trees cover the chapter-house doors at York Minster, and they are also found on an aumbry at Chester Cathedral. Thomas of Leighton made the grille for Queen Eleanor's tomb at Westminster Abbey in 1293-94 and his work can also be found on the church doors at Leighton Buzzard and Turvey in Bedfordshire. The fashion for stamped designs, begun at Windsor in the 1240's as an expression of Early English naturalistic vigour, had fallen from favour by the 1340's, and was eventually replaced by the more abstract tracery patterns of Perpendicular.

Notes

1. H.M. Colvin, *History of the King's Works*, Vol. II (1963), pp. 868-869.
2. F. Courtot and J. Schmitz, *Memorial de l'exposition des Trésors d'Art* (1930), pp. 247-251; S. Collon-Gevaert, *Histoire des Arts de Métal en Belgique* (1950), p. 206.
3. H. Steenbock, *Der Kirchliche Prachteinband im frühen Mittelalter* (1965), pp. 219-220; F. Courtot, 'Le Trésor du Prieuré d'Oignies', in *Bulletin du Commission Royale des Monuments et des Sites* (1952), Vol. III, pp. 133-137; 145-152.
4. *Rhin-Meuse Art et Civilisation 800-1400*, Brussels, Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire (1972), p. 322. The Anno shrine was made c. 1183.
5. M. Aubert, *Notre Dame de Paris: sa place dans l'histoire de l'architecture* (1920), pp. 26-35. The original surviving ironwork on the north and south doors of the west front was removed by Viollet le Duc and replaced by close replicas. A drawing by Antier from 1699 in the Cabinet des Estampes shows scroll work on the north and south doors but only plain straps on the central door. Fragments of the original material are in the Cluny Museum, Paris, CL 11991. A. Lenoir, *Statistique Monumentale de Paris* (1867, Atlas, pl. VII, X, XI) provides a detailed drawing of the south door in 1844, before Viollet's restoration. The ironwork of the central doors was entirely Viollet's invention. In 1851 Viollet published the costs for "les trois portes et leurs riches peintures de fer forge valent chacune

- 41,000 fr'. M. Viollet le Duc, 'Entretien et Restauration des Cathédrales de France', in *Revue générale de l'architecture et des travaux publics* (1851), Vol.IX, p.117. The present ironwork on the north and south doors are good copies of the mediaeval work.
6. An undated aumbry at St Jacques, a chest in the Cathedral, and the door from St Lambert's cathedral, now the treasury door in St Paul's Cathedral.
 7. Dean of Windsor, 'Metalwork at St George's, Windsor', in *Country Life*, Vol.LXVII, April 26, 1930, pp.595-597.
 8. Theophilus, *On Divers Arts*, trans. J.G.Hawthorne and C.S.Smith (1979), p.27; Oxford, Bodleian Library, Douce 180, f.9. Colour illustration in L.Karlsson, *Medieval Ironwork in Sweden* (1988), Vol.I, fig.216.
 9. W.Lethaby, *Westminster Abbey and the King's Craftsmen* (1906), pp.305-306.
 10. H.M.Colvin, *op.cit.* Vol.II, pp.868-869.
 11. J.Harvey, *Medieval Craftsmen* (1975), p.180.
 12. J.S.Gardner, *Ironwork*, Vol.I (1927), p.82; E.Yates, 'Notes on Medieval church Ironwork', in *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, Vol.IV (1939), p.179. H.M.Colvin, *op.cit.*, Vol.II, p.1051, says that Henry of Lewes began work for the king in 1275 but in H.M.Colvin, *The Building Accounts of Henry III* (1971), p.347, he first appears on the payroll in 1259. He may well be the same man as Henry the smith whose payments begin in 1253 (Colvin, 1971, p.249).
 13. Armourers employed makers' marks from an early date in order to maintain quality.
 14. The occupations of moneyers are often recorded. For instance, in 1230 William the Moneyer was the King's tailor, and two moneyers for Henry III's long cross coinage, Jocus and William, are referred to as 'the Goldsmith'. G.C.Brooke, *English Coins from the seventh century to the present day* (1932), pp.80, 106, 109, 110.
 15. Brooke, *op.cit.*, pp. 114-115, 107.
 16. Brooke, *op.cit.*, p.107; L.A.Lawrence, 'The long cross coinage of Henry III and Edward I', in *British Numismatic Journal*, Vol.IX (1912), p.160.
 17. Lawrence, *op.cit.*, p.161.
 18. Brooke, *op.cit.*, pp.114-115.
 19. L.A.Lawrence, 'The long cross coinage of Henry III and Edward I' in *British Numismatic Journal*, (1913), pp.82-83. Both use a Lombardic G, a closed Lombardic E and R with a curled tail. On the coin Gilebertus spells his name 'GIL/BER' perhaps because there is no room for more letters.
 20. The coins are c.2cm or smaller, and the iron stamp 8cm in diameter.
 21. M.R.James, 'On the Abbey Church of St Edmund at Bury', in *Cambridge Antiquarian Society*, Vol.XXVIII (1895); Theophilus, *op.cit.*

This article is derived from *English Decorative Ironwork, 1050-1500*, by Jane Geddes, to be published by the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, in 1999. The book contains extensive analysis of other ironwork in St George's Chapel.

PUBLICATIONS

The Society publishes two books on St George's Chapel, of which details are given on the Membership Application form on page 403. They are for sale at the Information Desk in the Chapel, or at the Curfew Tower.

The series of Historical Monographs relating to St George's Chapel, published by the Chapter, is available from the Chapel bookshops, or by post from St George's Chapel Bookshop Ltd., 86, The Cloisters, Windsor Castle, Berks., SL4 1NJ.

RECENT WORK OF THE FRIENDS

THE CROSSING VAULT

In the Friends' *Report* of 1994-95 there appears a detailed account of the great operation of the first two months of 1995, the cleaning of the vault, east window and clerestory walls of the Quire. The last paragraph of the account commented that the project had certainly brought to notice the extreme grubbiness of the Crossing vault - which like the Quire vault had not been cleaned for seventy years. The account concludes with asking if the means could be found to clean the great fan vault, erected in the reign of Henry VIII, and completed in 1528. Most happily, owing to the funds once more being made available by the Friends, the wish has been fulfilled.

In January 1998, a forest of scaffolding again appeared. Although less scaffolding was required than that needed to fill the Quire, no less care was necessary to protect the interior of the Chapel, in particular the organ, which had to be heavily shrouded to exclude the inevitable dust particles which would fall.

The technique to be employed in the cleaning of the vault was to be as before, i.e. careful vacuuming and gentle brushing of the stone panels, moulded ribs, carved crestings and bosses. The maintenance team of the Chapel and College led by Mr Fred Wilson, the Clerk of Works, embarked on the task and found that the festoons of black dust were removed with comparative ease, and that the Willement painted colouring of the bosses (1841) was stable and almost entirely undamaged. There was some evidence of the repairs carried out in the great restoration of the 1920's, undertaken when Brakespear was Surveyor. Small pieces of new stone had been inserted to fill movement cracks.

The vault, a true fan vault with some resemblance to the vaults over King's College Chapel in Cambridge, had been inserted when the grand project of a central lantern tower had been abandoned through lack of funds, or possibly a lack of interest by Henry VIII in such grand ecclesiastical projects. That monarch made very sure, however, that it should be known that it was he who completed the chapel vaulting, for in its very centre is positioned his coat of arms. After close examination facilitated by the scaffolding, the stone carving of the vault was found to be of the highest quality, executed with the greatest skill, incorporating daring undercutting on the royal device. The colouring of the boss was in good order but some regilding was necessary, together with renewal of the soft rich green background to the colourful three-dimensional heraldry. The date of 1528 appears quite clearly, but is of course indecipherable from the floor.

Recolouring and some regilding was also necessary to two bosses on the section of barrel vault (also cleaned), leading to the south transept apse. Here the bosses, ribs and webs of the vault were discoloured badly by soot, possibly from some nineteenth-century stove in the south Nave aisle. Two bosses were largely recoloured and regilded, but so skilfully was the work done that careful scrutiny is required if they are to be identified.

A final area of recolouring was undertaken on the ten web panels surrounding Henry VIII's heraldic boss. From the ground the colour appeared to be dark grey, almost black. Cleaning revealed a dark blue tint identical to the ground colour of the arms of Francis I of France painted in one panel. Careful inspection at the junction of rib and vault showed that an earlier colour of the webs was a brighter blue, and the webs have been repainted to this colour. This lively tint has enriched the whole vault and furthermore restored the shield form around the fleur-de-lys on the French arms (see Plate X).

Surrounding the King's boss and contained within the lozenge-shaped webs of the

vault are twenty-four depictions of the arms of the Knights Companions then living. It had been thought that all the bosses were carved in relief but many are not. In painting the bosses, Willement may have discovered traces of the original colouring, which had survived the limewashing carried out to many of the vaults in the late eighteenth century. If not, the actual sequence of flat painted shields may be Willement's invention.

The cleaning operation completed, the scaffolding was lowered, and the "black hole" at the centre of the chapel vaulting had disappeared. Brilliance and clarity had returned.

- References:* W. St John Hope, *Windsor Castle: an architectural history*, (1913).
C.J.P. Cave & H. Stanford London, "The roof bosses in St George's Chapel, Windsor",
in *Archaeologia*, Vol.95 (1953), pp.107-153.

THE ROOF FINIALS

The quinquennial report of 1993 had commented that the central finial on the roof was in need of repainting, but that careful examination had revealed that, before the black paint had been applied, gilding had been the finish.

1997 saw the restoration of gold leaf to the entire complex decorative metal work of the central finial, making it a fitting climax to the intricate roofscape with the gilt banners of the heraldic beasts. In 1998, again with generous funds from the Friends, the remaining finials have received gold leaf, that is the capping of the four corner turrets and the finials of the Beaufort and Urswick Chapels. The eyecatching brilliance of the Chapel roofline has been excitingly restored, an achievement long desired.

THE NEW FOUNTAIN IN THE DEAN'S CLOISTER

The grass Platt was formed in the time of Henry III and it lay then between a Chapel to the south and the King's Lodging to the north.

How the planting of the square area was done is not known; whether the grass was purely such or whether greenness was made by other planting such as herbs. The **Norden** bird's-eye view of the Castle, prepared by John Norden in 1607 for the Prince of Wales (see *Report* 1995-96, Plate IV), shows clearly that the Platt had been divided into four by paths, with planting laid to a geometric pattern. St John Hope discovered that it is recorded in 1255-56 that directions were given that water should be brought from the great (Round) tower to the Platt and so to the door of the great hall. It is evident that some form of cistern or settling tank stood within the grass Platt. This had apparently disappeared, for later the Dean and Canons ordered that a water cistern should be constructed in the Platt, but its dimensions or position are not known. Christopher Wren, when Surveyor, commented upon the great size of the cistern, and warned that it should be reduced in size, for there was a danger that it was weakening the foundations of the cloisters !

The presence of water in the cloister garth had been reduced to a bright yellow painted cover-plate showing the position of the water hydrant installed in the nineteenth century. The garth, covered with turf of poor quality, with a York stone path around the perimeter, and a rusting grass roller (left in the cloister because there was no door into the area), presented a dull scene.

Many expressed a desire for improvement, with a fountain a possible feature. This wish was combined with the objective of commemorating the 650th Anniversary of the founding of the College of St George and the Military Knights of Windsor. The customary discussions took place, and a scheme showing a fountain in the centre of the garth, linked to regularised existing paths by new York stone paths, was devised and agreed.

The scheme recreated the mediæval pattern of four planted areas, and at the centre stands the octagonal fountain. The lead cistern has sides which incorporate the quatrefoil design of the tracery of the cloister arches, and in the centre of the octagon stands a lead column with four spouts, surmounted by a gilt statue of St George slaying the dragon. The figure is largely a cast from a wooden carving which, it is believed, stood originally on the elaborate carved canopy work of the Quire stalls. In its original location the figure needed no back, so the Worcestershire sculptor John Poole had to form all the necessary extra details, including a second wing for the dragon!

It has already been noted that there was no easy access to the garth. Early plans showed that there had been a footway entrance on the north side, opposite the passageway leading to the Canons' Cloister. This had been eliminated during nineteenth-century restoration of the stonework of the arcades. The scheme has recreated this entrance, forming the new openings through the arcade, with much skill demonstrated by the masons.

The whole project has been financed by generous gifts from private donors, the Military Knights, the Dean and Canons, and the Friends especially the American Friends. Her Majesty The Queen graciously consented to inaugurate the fountain on an evening visit in the week following Garter Day (see Plate I), and now a formerly rather dull centre to a most historic area has been transformed into a garth of visual liveliness, augmented by the animated yet gentle sound of the fountain jets.

There has been talk of a new planting scheme in due course, possibly of mediæval herbs, but for the present the re-animated environment is already bringing enjoyment, not only to those who enjoy the sheltered garth, sitting on the new benches, (likewise generous gifts), but also to visitors emerging from the east door of the Chapel.

Dr Charles Brown, Surveyor of the Fabric

AQUAMARINE

A fund raising event in aid of

The Friends of St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle

ROSEMARY CONRY & KEVIN SMITH (Piano)
FERRIS ASH (Baritone) : JANE SPELLER (Narrator)

Wednesday, 9th June 1999 : 8.00 p.m.

The Dungeon, Windsor Castle

By kind permission of The Dean & Canons of Windsor

TICKETS : £6.50 each to include a glass of wine & programme

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Please send SAE : Cheques made payable to *Aquamarine*

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Plate I: H.M. The Queen and H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh with the Dean at the unveiling of the Garth Fountain (see p. 362) on the evening of 17th June 1998.



Plate II: The fountain in its setting, showing the new access arches on the left, and the St George's Cross of paving.



Plate III: The Lay Chairman (left) presents Mr Wagon's watercolour of the Quire, as the Friends' farewell gift to the Dean and Mrs Mitchell, at the 1998 A.G.M. (see p. 364).



Plate IV: Sir Ninian Stephen, K.G., and seven descendants of King Edward III at the Garter Anniversary Dinner in Sydney (see p. 367). *Left to right:* Sir Ninian, Mr John Davies, Dr Mark Davies, Mrs Jennifer Quain, Mr James Wiseman, the Hon. Mr Justice Sheppard, Mr Brian Seton, and Mr Peter Fitzhardinge-Seton.



Plate V: The entrance to Henry III's Chapel, now on the east wall of St George's Chapel (see p. 376 ff.).

Plate VI: An early thirteenth-century crozier influenced by the stamped filigree style of Hugo of Oignies. Reproduced by courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum.

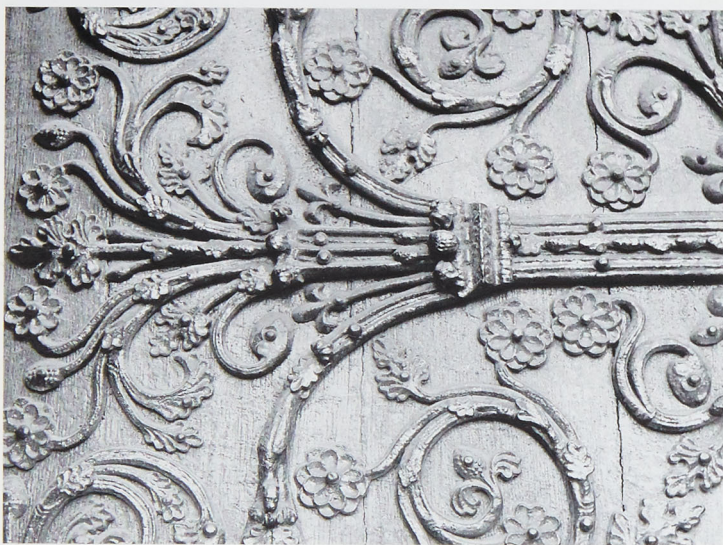


Plate VII: A detail of stamped ironwork on the north-west door of Notre Dame, Paris. This is a nineteenth-century replica of the design from the 1240's.



Plate VIII: A detail from Windsor, showing the Gilebertus stamp (centre) and long cross roundel (top left and centre right).



Plate IX: The Nave, showing its re-arrangement during the cleaning of the Crossing in early 1998. West became liturgical East for several weeks, allowing the congregation the opportunity of studying the West Window (see p. 362).

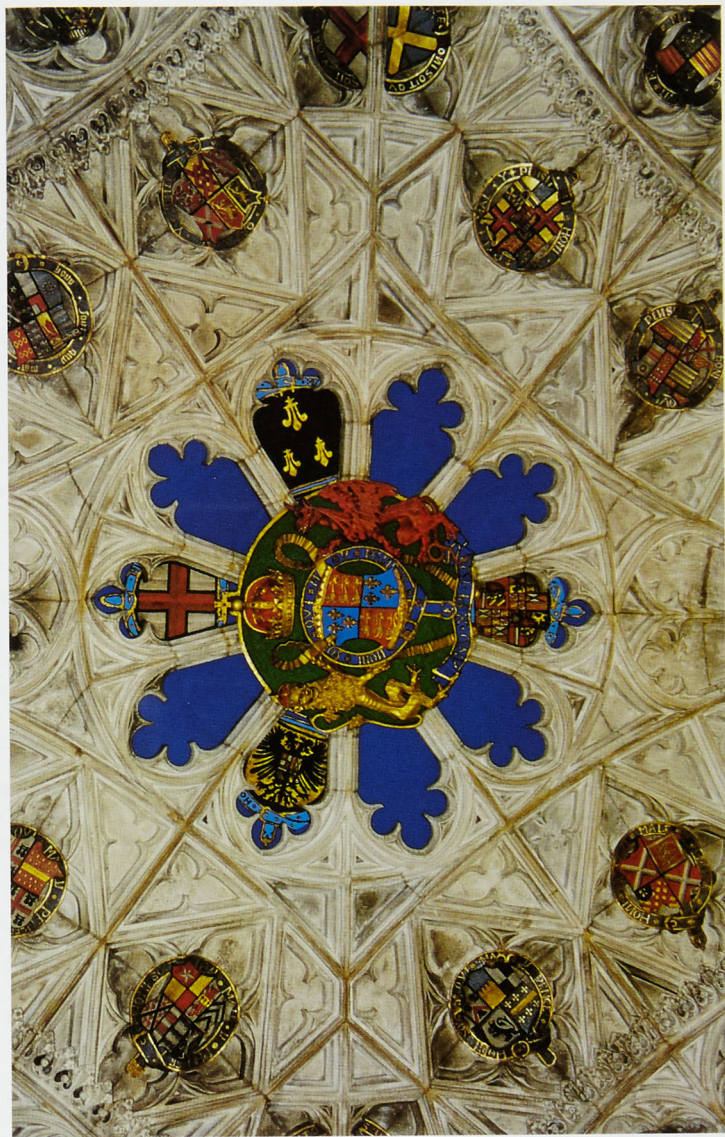


Plate X: The repainted arms in the centre of the Crossing vault glow with vivid colour. The Secretary took the photograph in an awkward position - flat on his back on the high working platform (see p. 380 f.).



Plate XI: The east end of the newly-restored St George's Hall, in the Castle State Apartments, taken in September 1997 before the return of the armour. Seven of the blank shields (see p. 383) are visible.
(The Royal Collection© Her Majesty the Queen.)

BLANK SHIELDS IN ST GEORGE'S HALL: THE DEGRADED KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER

by

BRIDGET WRIGHT

It might perhaps seem perverse to follow Hubert Chesshyre's three-part series on the current Garter Banners (see note, page 363) with an article on *blank* shields, in the 650th Anniversary year of the Order of the Garter. This fascinating aspect of the Order, however, has apparently never been the subject of an article in the *Friends' Report*, and shows how closely the history of the Order has been bound up with that of the country.

The article aims to answer two questions: namely, "Whose are those blank shields?", and "What did they do?"¹ The re-opening of the restored State Apartments in Windsor Castle revealed the new display of Garter shields in St George's Hall, more visible against the splendid modern Gothic green-oak roof, than its predecessor against Wyatville's dark panelling. Many who knew the old series, with its two blanks, were surprised as this time there are twenty shields which are pale blue blanks (see Plate XI). They represent the twenty Knights of the Garter who were degraded from the Order, and never restored.²

For those unfamiliar with the layout of Windsor Castle, it must be stressed that St George's Hall, with the rest of the area engulfed in the disastrous fire of November 1992, lies in the north-east angle of the Upper Ward. The old Private Chapel, where the fire started, abutted its east end. This area is at the opposite end of the Castle from St George's Chapel, which was untouched. The Hall was built in the 1360's by Edward III as the banqueting-hall for his new Order, and it has undergone three major transformations.³

The practice of degrading Knights, who had been convicted of certain crimes, was intended to prevent the image of knighthood itself being tarnished. Henry VIII's Statutes cite the grounds for degradation as 'Heresie, Treason, or flying from Battell'.⁴ Of these, however, only treason was ever used. A unique cause for degradation was trumped up by the Duke of Northumberland in 1552, to discredit an adherent of the Duke of Somerset. Lord Paget was degraded for 'not being a Gentleman of Blood by either Father or Mother.' (The original Statutes decreed a Knight Companion should be 'of three descents of noblesse' on both sides. Lord Cromwell could also have been degraded thus!) On restoring him to the Order, Mary I's Decree in Chapter stated that his honour had been 'rather wrongly suspended than justly lost.' Conviction for a felony, even murder, as in the case of the Earl of Suffolk in 1498, was not sufficient cause for degradation.

The ceremony was in two parts. Several Knights Companions, attended by Garter King of Arms, visited 'the convict Knight', to take from him his George and Ribband, and then his Garter. Then, at the following Feast of St George, Garter proclaimed his crimes and degradation in the Quire of St George's Chapel:

This being read, one of the Heralds deputed thereunto (a Ladder being raised to the backside of the convict Knight's Stall, and he, in his Coat of Arms, placed there before hand) when Garter pronounced the words, *Expelled and put from among the Arms*, etc. takes his Crest, and violently casts it down into the Chaire, and after that his Banner and Sword, and when the Publication is read out, all the Officers of the Arms spurn [i.e. kick] the Atchievements out of the Chaire into the Body of the Church, first the Sword, then the Banner, and last of all his Crest, so out of the West-Door, thence to the Bridge, and over into the Ditch, and thus it was done at the degradation of Edward, Duke of Buckingham, [1521]. The 1715 edition of Ashmole adds that the

stall-plate was removed. [Did they wear steel toe-caps for their spurning, one wonders.]

In 1540, the question of erasing the Knight's name in the Register of the Order arose. Henry VIII decided that: 'these words, *vah Proditor* [i.e. fie Traitor !], should be written in the Margent; by which means the Registers would be preserved fair.'

Ashmole quotes Mary I's Order for the restoration of the Duke of Norfolk in 1553 as an example of that procedure. Announcing that the Knights in Chapter had agreed to his restoration, she decreed he should now resume the insignia of the Order. The Register was instructed to cancel any record of the 'said deviation', and Garter King of Arms was to have the achievements honourably set up again.

The Knights of the Garter, who were degraded, and whose shields in St George's Hall are blank, in order of appointment were:-

73. Robert de Vere, 9th **Earl of Oxford**,⁵ later Duke of Ireland:
elected c.1385, degraded 1388, died 1392.
193. Galeard de **Durefort**, Seigneur de Duras: el. c. 1463, deg. 1476, d. 1487.
221. Francis Lovell, **Viscount Lovell**: el. 1483, deg. 1485, d. 1487?
248. Edward Stafford, 3rd **Duke of Buckingham**: el. c. 1499, deg. & d. 1521.
250. Edmund de la Pole, 6th **Earl of Suffolk**: el. c. 1499, deg. 1501?, d. 1513.
265. Thomas Darcy, **Lord Darcy**: el. 1509, deg. & d. 1537.
278. Henry Courtenay, 10th **Earl of Devon**, later Marquess of Exeter:
el. 1521, deg. & d. 1539.
298. Sir Nicholas **Carew**: el. 1536, deg. & d. 1539.
300. Thomas Cromwell, **Lord Cromwell**, later Earl of Essex: el. 1537, deg. & d. 1540.
307. Henry Howard, styled **Earl of Surrey**: el. 1541, deg. & d. 1547.
310. John Dudley, Viscount Lisle, later Earl of Warwick and **Duke of Northumberland**:
el. 1543, deg. & d. 1553.
318. Henry Grey, 3rd **Marques of Dorset**, later Duke of Suffolk:
el. 1547, deg. 1553, d. 1554.
320. Thomas Seymour, **Lord Seymour** of Sudeley: el. 1547, deg. & d. 1549.
330. Sir Andrew **Dudley**: el. 1552, deg. 1553, d. 1559.
340. Thomas Howard, **4th Duke of Norfolk**: el. 1559, deg. & d. 1572.
346. Thomas Percy, 1st **Earl of Northumberland** (of new creation):
el. 1563, deg. 1569, d. 1572.
369. Robert Devereux, 2nd **Earl of Essex**: el. 1588, deg. & d. 1601.
389. Henry Brooke, 11th **Lord Cobham**: el. 1599, deg. 1604, d. 1619.
467. James Scott, **Duke of Monmouth**, also of Buccleuch: el. 1663, deg. & d. 1685.
496. James Butler, 2nd **Duke of Ormonde**: el. 1688, deg. 1716, d. 1745.
- There were also six who were degraded, but restored:-
53. Thomas Beauchamp, 12th **Earl of Warwick**: el. 1373, deg. 1397?, rest. 1400, d. 1401.
180. Jasper Tudor, **Earl of Pembroke**, later Duke of Bedford:
el. c. 1459, deg. 1461, rest. 1485, d. 1495.
222. Thomas Howard, 3rd Earl of Surrey, later **2nd Duke of Norfolk**:
el. 1483, deg. 1485, rest. 1491, el. 1524.
268. Thomas Howard, later Earl of Surrey, and **3rd Duke of Norfolk**:
el. 1510, deg. 1547, rest. 1553, d. 1554.
312. William Parr, **Lord Parr**, later Earl of Essex, and Marquess of Northampton:
el. 1543, deg. 1553, rest. 1559, d. 1571.
321. William Paget, later **Lord Paget** of Beaudesert:
el. 1547, deg. 1552, rest. 1553, d. 1563.

It comes as no surprise that three-quarters of these occurred during the Tudor period, from 1485 to 1603, and of those nineteen, twelve were between 1535 and 1555. Those twenty years of turbulent English history accounted for nearly half the total. Causes of the downfall of these Knights can be categorised as: own dynastic claim; support of the wrong King or Queen; plotting on behalf of a pretender; and rebellion for other reasons. **Lord Paget** was the only Knight degraded for an offence other than treason.

Of those who pursued their own claims to the throne, two rebelled openly. The **Duke of Monmouth**, the Protestant illegitimate son of Charles II, returned from exile after his father's death in 1685, to lead a rebellion against the Roman Catholic James II. He was defeated by the King's army at Sedgemoor on 5th July, was captured as he skulked in a ditch three days later, and was executed for high treason on 15th.

The other actively rebellious pretender was the **Earl of Suffolk**, eldest surviving son of the 2nd Duke of Suffolk, and Elizabeth Plantagenet, sister of Edward IV and Richard III. In favour at Henry VII's Court, even being pardoned in 1499 for a murder, he left England without permission in 1501 with his brother Richard, beguiled by the Emperor's mischievous offer of help to claimants of the Yorkist line. Suffolk based his claim on his maternal descent, and possibly also on Richard III's having named his eldest brother John, Earl of Lincoln, as his heir in May 1485, after the death of his own son.⁶ Suffolk was imprisoned in the Netherlands, until he was handed back to Henry VII by the Archduke Philip in 1506. He was held in the Tower until, in 1513, his brother's joining the French to fight England precipitated Suffolk's execution without further proceedings.

The **Earl of Devon** was also a Yorkist claimant, being the son of the 9th Earl, and Katherine Plantagenet, daughter of Edward IV. He held various offices in the 1520's and 1530's, but was sickened by Thomas Cromwell's actions, and 'drifted into a treasonable conspiracy' with the Pole family, led by Cardinal Pole. He intended to raise Devon and Cornwall. He was tried in December 1538, found guilty, and executed in January 1539.

The **Duke of Buckingham** based his claim upon his descent from Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, youngest son of Edward III. Boastful of this claim, and incurring the enmity of Cardinal Wolsey, he was convicted of high treason on very slight evidence, and executed in May 1521.

The evidence against the **Earl of Surrey**, and his father, the **3rd Duke of Norfolk**, was heraldic in nature, involving unauthorised use of the Royal Arms. Their dynastic link with the Royal House was by then tenuous, from their forebear, Thomas of Brotherton, son of Edward I, and half-brother of Edward II. Surrey was convicted of treason and executed in mid-January 1547. His father was brought to trial a few days later, convicted and sentenced to death on 27th January. Because of Henry VIII's death on 28th, Norfolk was never executed. He remained in prison until 1553, when he was restored by Mary I.

His father, **2nd Duke of Norfolk**, was one of two Knights of the Garter, the other being **Viscount Lovell**, who were attainted and degraded in 1485 for fighting for King Richard III at Bosworth. For this to constitute treason, Henry VII resorted to perpetrating the legal fiction that his reign had begun the day *before* the battle! Norfolk was imprisoned for several years, but won the King's favour; his attainder was reversed in 1489, and in 1491 he was restored to the Order. He held many high offices and was created Duke in 1514.

Lovell, on the other hand, fought for the Yorkist pretender, Lambert Simnel, at Stoke in 1487. He may have been killed in the battle, or drowned escaping, but legend has it that he went into hiding at Minster Lovell. The rebuilding of a chimney there in 1708 brought to light a hidden room, with a man's skeleton, which lends credence to that legend.

Another Knight to have suffered for his support of the wrong King was on the other

side of the York-Lancaster divide. He was the **Earl of Pembroke**, son of Owen Tudor by Katherine, widow of Henry V, thereby half-brother of Henry VI and paternal uncle of Henry VII, for both of whom he fought. He was attainted and degraded after Henry VI's defeat in 1461, and restored by his nephew in 1485.

The only stranger (i.e. foreign) Knight to have been degraded returned to his allegiance to the King of France. Galeard de **Durefort**, Seigneur de Duras, had already turned his coat once, in 1453, when he began fighting for England against the French King, to whom he had paid homage. Henry VI honoured him with the Garter, and with the Governorship of Calais. Edward IV wooed him with further offices, but in 1476 he returned to his French allegiance, to gain return of his lands. He was degraded from the Order as France was currently England's enemy, and died fighting for France against Burgundy in 1487.

The Queen, whom **Lord Cromwell** advocated to his own ruin, was Anne of Cleves, fourth wife of Henry VIII, promoting the marriage to bolster England's alliance with the German princes. The King's disgust with his new wife left Cromwell in 1540 dangerously without support. He had been no respecter of persons in his rise to power, so he had many enemies who closed in when the King's favour was withdrawn. Accused of treason and attainted in June 1540, he was executed without trial in July that year.

Support for Lady Jane Grey was the cause of degradation of four Knights: **the Duke of Northumberland**, his brother Sir Andrew **Dudley**, the **Marquess of Dorset**, and **Lord Parr**. Various nobles, who had gained power during Edward VI's minority, feared the imminent accession of Princess Mary. In June 1553 they drew up a declaration by the King, excluding his two half-sisters from the succession, in favour of his cousin Lady Jane Grey, eldest daughter of Dorset, and great-granddaughter of Henry VII. Northumberland had already married her to his son, Lord Guilford Dudley, in May.

On the King's death in July, they proclaimed her Queen. Mary, however, with strong support moved swiftly to overthrow the plan, and Jane was thus Queen for only nine days. Northumberland, pre-eminent since Lord Protector Somerset's downfall in 1549, was found guilty of high treason, and executed in August. Dorset, Dudley and Parr were all found guilty and attainted for their part, but were kept in prison. Dorset's support for Wyatt's rebellion early in 1554, however, sealed his death warrant, and he was beheaded in February 1554. Dudley seems to have been released in 1555, and died in obscurity in 1559. Parr fared best, being restored to the Order by Elizabeth I in 1559.

The last two degraded for support of the wrong Queen lost their heads over Mary Queen of Scots. The **Earl of Northumberland** had managed, by military service in the North, to win the titles and position of his uncle, the 4th Earl, forfeited by his father's attainder in 1537. Nevertheless he joined the Earl of Westmoreland in rebellion in November 1569, aiming to free the Queen of Scots and restore the Old Faith. When opposed by Royal forces, they fled across the Border. Northumberland had been degraded as soon as his rebellion was known, was convicted of treason *in absentia* and attainted in 1571, was handed back by Regent Moray in 1572, and was executed at York in August.

Meanwhile, the **4th Duke of Norfolk** had also suffered under the attainder of his father, the Earl of Surrey, but been restored in blood at the same time as his grandfather, the 3rd Duke, in 1553. He abused his position, as Chief Commissioner in investigating the disagreements of the Queen of Scots with her subjects, by seeking to win her hand in marriage. Imprisoned in 1569, he continued to plot, and was tried and found guilty of treason in January 1572, though the death sentence was not carried out until June.

Support for a pretender caused Sir Nicholas **Carew's** downfall, but on far flimsier evidence. Master of the Horse and a favourite of Henry VIII, he was an adherent of the

Earl of Devon, and was arrested shortly after his patron's trial. Carew was accused of treasonable correspondence with the Earl, condemned, and executed in March 1539.

In 1603, the pretender in question was Lady Arabella (or Arbella) Stuart, first cousin of James I, and like him descended from Margaret Tudor, daughter of Henry VII. Lady Arabella was, however, exonerated from complicity in the two linked plots of 1603, the Main and Bye Plots. The former aimed to kill the King and his children, to place her on the throne. The existence of the Bye Plot was well-attested, and the conspirators were found guilty in November 1603. The evidence for the Main Plot, between **Lord Cobham** and Sir Walter Raleigh, was virtually non-existent. Assumption of guilt by association with the Bye Plot, in which Cobham's brother George was involved, and mutual recriminations between Cobham and Raleigh, enabled their prosecutors to secure a guilty verdict. They were reprieved on the scaffold, to spend most of their remaining years in the Tower.

The **Duke of Ormonde** had held various offices under James II, but joined William of Orange at the Revolution in 1688. He fought under him in all his campaigns, and held high office up to Queen Anne's death in 1714. Having begun to negotiate with the Jacobites, he was deprived of all offices, and soon was planning English help in the Jacobite Rising. Attainted in 1715 after he fled abroad, he was degraded in 1716, the last Knight to be so treated. James, the Old Pretender, appointed him Captain General for abortive invasions of England in 1715 and 1719, to coincide with operations in Scotland. His last Jacobite commission was in October 1745, but he died the following month, still in exile.

Five Knights were degraded for rebellions for other reasons. The **Earl of Oxford**, favourite of Richard II, was accused of treason in 1387 by the 'Lords Appellant', including Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, deeply offended by Oxford's repudiation of his niece. Having gathered an army in the north-west, Oxford marched south, but was routed at Radcot Bridge. He escaped by swimming the river, and fled abroad, the King being powerless to defend him. He was convicted of treason *in absentia* and attainted in 1388. He died in a boar hunt at Louvain in 1392. A decade later the Lords Appellant, Gloucester and the Earls of Arundel and **Warwick**, conspired against the King, and were convicted of high treason in September 1397. Warwick was probably degraded, but on the accession of Henry IV he was released and restored, supporting that King until his death in 1401.

Another rebel in a minority was **Lord Seymour**, younger brother of Lord Protector Somerset, and uncle of Edward VI. A swash-buckling soldier, his ambition overreached itself in the new reign. He married the King's widow, Catherine Parr, in 1547. Meanwhile jealousy of his brother's position led him into intrigue against him. He was imprisoned in January 1549, declared guilty by the Privy Council, attainted, and executed in March.

The **Earl of Essex**, stepson of Elizabeth I's favourite, Leicester, won military prowess, and was made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1599. He returned without permission, was imprisoned but released, and then plotted against the Queen. Her reluctance to sign his death warrant is well-known. He was executed in February 1601.

The rebellion in which **Lord Darcy** took part in 1536, was that known as the Pilgrimage of Grace, largely a popular uprising in protest at the Dissolution of the Monasteries. Darcy disliked that policy so much he threw in his lot with the rebels, delivering Pontefract Castle to them. For this he was convicted of high treason, and executed in June 1537.

Such were the fluctuations of politics and Royal favour, that many, who played a part in bringing these Knights to trial, were themselves later degraded. The Earl of Warwick appealed the Earl of Oxford of treason in 1387. Carew was one of the Grand Jury which indicted the Duke of Buckingham, while the 2nd Duke of Norfolk was Lord High Steward at his trial, despite his son being Buckingham's son-in-law. Five took part in Lord Darcy's

downfall: the 3rd Duke of Norfolk, and the Earl of Surrey, were leaders in suppressing the Pilgrimage of Grace; the Duke of Northumberland attended the King's expedition north; Lord Parr served on the jury at the trial, for which the Earl of Devon was Lord High Steward. Norfolk was also instrumental in the downfalls of Lord Cromwell, as prime accuser, and of the Duke of Northumberland, as Lord High Steward. Northumberland had himself been a Commissioner for the trial of the Earl of Surrey, as had been Lords Paget and Parr. Lastly, the Duke of Ormonde helped suppress the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion.

On seven occasions a degraded Knight was replaced by another on the list. The Earl of Suffolk was elected in the Earl of Pembroke's place. The Earl of Devon occupied the Duke of Buckingham's in 1521. The Earl of Surrey filled Lord Cromwell's in 1540, and on his death in 1547 was replaced by Lord Paget. Paget was elected in place of Surrey, his degradation in 1552 left space for the Duke of Northumberland's brother; his restoration to the Order in 1553 followed the departure of Lord Parr, while Dudley's downfall opened the way for the Duke of Norfolk's restoration.

The membership of the Order was largely drawn from an aristocracy densely interwoven by strategic, often second, marriages. The most obvious family grouping in the list is that of four generations of the Howard family. The 3rd Duke of Norfolk was also related to the Duke of Buckingham through his second marriage to the latter's daughter Elizabeth, mother of Surrey. His first marriage had been to Anne, fifth of Edward IV's daughters, whose sixth, Katherine, was mother of the Earl of Devon, and a niece of the mother of the Earl of Suffolk. The Duke of Buckingham's mother married as her second husband the Earl of Pembroke. Lord Seymour married Catherine Parr, sister of Lord Parr. The Duke of Northumberland, brother of Sir Andrew Dudley, was also related to the Marquess of Dorset through the marriage of their children.

By a curious coincidence, four degraded Knights were the first appointments of new reigns, Lord Lovell, Lord Darcy, the Marquess of Dorset, and the 4th Duke of Norfolk. Conversely the Duke of Ormonde was the last appointment under King James II in 1688, and lived to see the last flowering of the Stuart cause in 1745. Having provided the last occasion for the vividly symbolic ceremony of degradation, Ormonde also provides an intriguing coda. It is reported that about 1725 King George I offered him the opportunity of returning to Great Britain, on condition that he did not 'expect to have the blue garter restored to him...but the Duke, upon that foolish punctilio, refused His Majesty's favour.'

Notes

Extensive use has been made throughout of: *The Complete Peerage* (1910-59); the *Dictionary of National Biography* (1885-1900); Grace Holmes, *The Order of the Garter: its Knights and stall plates 1348 to 1984* (1984); William Shaw, *The Knights of England* (1905).

1. I am most grateful to the Librarian of the Royal Library, Mr Oliver Everett, for permitting me to write up this research, originally done in the course of my work there.
2. The definitive list was established by Mr Peter Begent, as one of the Heraldic Consultants to the architects and heraldic painters. He very kindly checked this present article for me.
3. See Adam Nicholson, *Restoration* (1997), and Steven Brindle & Brian Kerr, *Windsor Revealed* (1997).
4. Elias Ashmole, *The Institution, Laws and Ceremonies of the Most Noble Order of the Garter* (1672), pp. 620-623. The subsequent quotations on the ceremonies are from the same source.
5. Except for the Duke of Northumberland and 2nd and 3rd Dukes of Norfolk, who are too well-known by their Dukedoms, K.G.'s are referred to throughout by the title they had on appointment.
6. There are discrepancies in the evidence for the date of Suffolk's degradation. Holmes and Shaw give 1500, but he was still in Royal favour into 1501. He was outlawed in 1502, but not attainted until 1504. However his replacement in the Order, Sir Richard Guildford, was included in a Garter Mission of May 1503, so must have been in the Order by then. 1501 or 1502 are the most likely dates, therefore.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The 67th Annual General Meeting of the Society was held at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday, 2nd May 1998.

The Meeting was opened with a prayer. Approximately five hundred members were present and were welcomed by the Dean.

Matters arising from the last Annual General Meeting held on 3rd May 1997

There were no matters arising.

Annual Report & Accounts 1996-1997

These had already been circulated to members in the recent *Annual Report*. A motion, that the Report and Accounts be approved, was moved and accepted.

Election to the Management Committee

Under the three-year rule, Major Kenneth Adams, Lady de Bellaigue and Mr David Watt were retiring, and were warmly thanked for their services. The Management Committee's recommendation that Mrs Peter Downward, Mrs Barry Thompson and Major John Williams be elected for the next three years was approved by the Meeting.

Appointment of Honorary Officers

Before proceeding to the re-election of the Honorary Officers, the Dean paid tribute to Mr Eric Carr, who had been Honorary Treasurer of the Society since 1975. Unfortunately he had been forced to retire, owing to failing eyesight and his wife's illness. The Dean told the meeting that the Management Committee had been fortunate to enrol the services of Mr Michael Whatmough as Honorary Treasurer, who had taken over in March. The Dean explained that Michael was well-qualified for the post, being an F.C.A. who had, before retirement, looked after the financial affairs of a major Plc.

The Dean then thanked the other Honorary Officers for their services, and as Chairman proposed the re-election of the Officers. This was duly seconded and accepted by the Meeting. They are:

Honorary Secretary	Mr T.C.M. O'Donovan
Honorary Treasurer	Mr M. Whatmough, M.A., F.C.A.
Honorary Solicitor	Mr J.E. Handcock, L.V.O., D.L., LL.B.
Honorary Auditor	Mr J.D. Spofforth, F.C.A., J.P., A.T.I.I.

Honorary Secretary's Report

Mr Tim O'Donovan explained that, as he was going to give a talk at the conclusion of the meeting, he would be as brief as possible. He thanked those who worked in the Curfew Tower, in particular Jane Speller, and all those who had assisted with the arrangements for the afternoon, especially Judith Newman for the beautiful flowers, and the Voluntary Stewards. He also thanked Alison Brown and Michael Orger of St George's House, for allowing the use of the kitchen and, in particular, the dishwasher in the House's kitchen. Not only today, but throughout the year, the Society received a lot of help from the Virger, David Wilson, and his team; from the Clerk of Works and his staff, together with other members of the Community.

Mr O'Donovan appealed to anyone present, who was interested in becoming a Voluntary Steward, to get in touch with Mrs Jan Williams, the Honorary Secretary of the Stewards, after the meeting.

He then thanked the Overseas Representatives for all they do for the Society. Mrs Grogan in Australia had just organised a most successful St George's Day dinner at Sydney University, at which Sir Ninian Stephen, K.G., had been the guest of honour. During the

past year Brian Kirkwood had taken on the responsibility of being our first Representative in Canada, and it was with particular pleasure that the Honorary Secretary was able to announce the reforming of the American Friends of St George and Descendants of the Knights of the Garter Inc. He paid a special tribute to Warren Hull for bringing this about.

Coming to the arrangements for the day, Mr O'Donovan thanked the Governor of the Castle and Lady Palmer for allowing our members to visit the Moat Garden, and the Military Knights of Windsor for again agreeing to act as Stewards. There was a display of Vestments at the High Altar, and an exhibition of photographs of the cleaning of the Crossing Vaults, which had been financed by the Society at a cost of £17,054. Evensong would be followed by an organ recital by Roger Judd, our Assistant Organist.

Finally, Mr O'Donovan asked all members present to enrol at least one new member before the next A.G.M., and pointed out that we need young members, who would continue the work of the Society in maintaining our glorious Chapel.

The Dean's Address

The Dean began by thanking all those present for being Friends, and friends of his too, and said how much he would miss everyone when he retired in August. For nine years he had valued all that the Society had achieved, and the indispensable help the Chapel and College had received from members. He explained how he and members shared a spiritual vocation. The Friends are not just another club with a subscription. They need to be people with a spiritual vision, their ultimate aim the worship of Almighty GOD, nothing less. That inspiration must never be lost or pushed into second place. Fund-raising in these days can become almost a habit, or even an end in itself. That is not the way forward for us.

The Dean displayed a copy of *Country Life* for 8th November 1930. This carried a picture of the then Dean of Windsor, Albert Victor Baillie, followed by an eight-page article, lavishly illustrated with photographs of the Chapel. It had just been reopened by Their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary, in the presence of the Knights of the Garter, after a long period of closure during the restoration by Harold Brakespear the architect, advised by Sir Giles Scott. In that article Dean Baillie wrote: "*Its beauty lies in its absolute completeness, in the richness of its detail, and in the wonderful finish of craftsmanship in stone and wood and iron. Its dignity always gives me an idea of what the Perpendicular buildings were striving for. In its conception, mysticism seems to be giving way to reverence.*"

Dean Mitchell continued: "Albert Baillie was right to say that this Chapel is not in itself a mystical experience like many of the earlier great Gothic churches; but I hope he was right to say that its conception leads to *reverence*, because reverence is what our society today so sadly lacks, and needs to discover. We are told that society today is less deferential, and who can deny that? but what has happened to *reverence*."

"The adjective I would myself apply to St George's is *harmonious*. Both outside and inside this building we experience harmony: we see it in the inspired vaulting, in the pillars of the Nave, in the tracery of the windows, in the panelling of the arches and walls, in the woodwork of the Quire and the metalwork of Edward IV's tomb, and in the long impressive profile of the south façade of the Chapel which greets the visitor to the Lower Ward. The special ether here, to my mind, is that brilliant blend of great music within great architecture. I ask you all to do everything you can to support and encourage the musical foundation here.

"Never imagine for a moment that the music of this Chapel will carry on automatically from generation to generation. It needs constant care and support. Choristers no longer float effortlessly on angels' wings into the foundations for cathedral-type music. Parents

have to be persuaded of the priority of worship. Schools need to be strong on all fronts for their education. Bursaries and scholarships have to be sought on an ever-increasing scale. Cathedrals and collegiate bodies have to turn to recruiting.

"Organs do not look after themselves either. In each generation, major work has to be faced; and the costs are increasingly daunting. Here we are fortunate in the far-seeing work of rebuilding undertaken under Dr Sydney Campbell; but major remedial work will be needed in the near future. Therefore your Executive Committee has decided to set up a Millennium Appeal for the Organ. This means that you now have an opportunity, over and above your annual subscription, to secure the musical future of the Chapel by funding the necessary work to our fine instrument."

The Dean then complimented Bridget Wright for editing another brilliant *Annual Report* with its record of achievement by the Friends: the gilded Flèche over the Crossing; the Phoenix frontal in the Quire; the dubious likenesses of the grotesques on the pinnacles; and the concluding article by Hubert Chesshyre on the Garter Banners. Our worship has been greatly enhanced by the recent Eucharistic vestments and new green copes organised by Canon John White, Liz Thompson and Thetis Blacker. Other projects which the Society had more recently assisted with were the cleaning of the Crossing; the new Nave chairs; and the Garth Fountain in Dean's Cloister to mark the 650th Anniversary of the College, which had been designed by our Surveyor, Dr Charles Brown, and would be in place by Garter Day for inauguration by The Queen.

The Dean ended by thanking General Sir Patrick Palmer, the Lay Chairman, and the Honorary Secretary, and all who help him in the Curfew Tower, for all they do for the Society.

There being no further business the Dean closed the meeting at 3.20 p.m.

There followed a talk by the Honorary Secretary entitled *The Work of the Royal Family and Royal Finances*.

MILLENNIUM FUND ORGAN APPEAL

*The Society acknowledges with thanks the following gifts made between
1st October 1997 and 30th September 1998:*

The Donald L. Bevis Revokable Trust.

£28,000

Any Event Ltd

£1,200

Gifts £100 - £999:

Captain & Mrs Rhodes Boykin, Jnr.

Mr M.R. Riesco.

Miss K.M. Kirby.

His Honour Judge Andrew

Mr Neil Letson.

& Dr Lucy Rutherford.

Moor Park Decorative & Fine Arts Society:

District Judge Mark

lectures by Mrs M.H. Bradbury.

& Mrs Rutherford.

Gifts £25 - £99:

Mrs C.E. Cundy-Cooper.

Mr L.B. Stapylton-Thorley.

Mrs I.P.C. Darwell.

Mrs S.M. Temple-Richards.

Captain F.M. Dickenson.

Dr D.K.M. Thomas.

Mr K.H. Dickenson.

Mr G.H.G. Tilling.

Mrs R. Miles.

Miss J.M. Tippetts.

Mr G.S. Short.

GIFTS AND LEGACIES

(£50 and over)

To 30th September 1998

The Society records with gratitude the receipt of the following gifts and legacies:

	£3,374.80	Legacy : Miss M.C. Mackay.
	£1,000.00	Legacy : Mr A. Boa.
	£1,000.00	Legacy : Miss B.F. Dewhurst.
	£1,000.00	Legacy : Mrs S.D. Lockington-Kidd.
	£1,000.00	Anonymous gift.
	£564.23	<i>The Owl and the Pussy Cat</i> : Louise Jordan, Jane Speller & Peter Smith.
	£500.00	Anonymous gift.
	£400.00	Gift : The Girdlers' Company.
	£318.65	Eton Action Fair.
	£200.00	Legacy : Mrs F.I. Borrett.
	£200.00	Legacy : Miss F.C. Meech.
	£110.00	Anonymous gift.
	£100.00	Legacy : Miss H.E. Morgan.
	£100.00	Gift : The Clabon Charitable Trust.
	£100.00	Legacy : Mrs E.M. Firth.
	£100.00	Gift : Miss F.A. Peak, B.A. (Hons), F.R.S.A.
	£100.00	Gift : Mr G.S. Short, in memory of Mrs Millie Short.
	£50.00	Gift : Sir Geoffrey and Lady de Bellaigue.
	£50.00	Gift : Caley's of Windsor.
	£50.00	Gift : Upper Thames Lodge No. 8696, in memory of Mr E.T. Phillips.
	£50.00	Gift : The Delworth Group in support of <i>Halloween</i> .
Australia	A\$475	Gift : Australian Friends.
	A\$100	Gift : Mrs P. Barrington.
	A\$100	Gift : Professor & Mrs F. Billson.
	A\$100	Gift : Mrs R.D. Bridges, O.B.E.
	A\$100	Gift : Lt Commander K. Caldwell, R.N.V.R.
	A\$100	Gift : Mrs J. Cloros.
	A\$100	Gift : Lady Kater.
	A\$100	Gift : Dr and Mrs J.F. Mitchell.
Germany	£100	Gift : Herr Rudolph Böhringer.
	£50	Gift : Herr Hermann Schaller.
U.S.A.	\$2,334.00	Gift : The Donald L. Bevis Revokable Trust.
	\$350.00	Gift : Mr Warren R. Hull.
	\$200.00	Gift : Mr & Mrs C. Welch, in memory of Mrs Mary Loader.
	\$100.00	Gift : Mr & Mrs Wade R. Watts.
	\$100.00	Gift : Colonel Henry L. DuRant.
	\$100.00	Gift : Mrs Eleanor Y. Bennett.
	\$100.00	Gift : Colonel Donald R. Perkins.

LIST OF NEW MEMBERS

1st October 1997 - 30th September 1998

Honorary Life Member

Carr, Mr E.P.

British Friends

Adams, N.	Cornick, Mrs B.A.
† Adams, Dr R.J.	Cornick, G.
† Ager, Mrs G.	† Cottle, Mrs J.F.
Ager, Mrs G.D.	† Cottrell, D.V.S.
† Ager, Mrs J.	† Cottrell, Mrs M.
Aitchison, B., Q.P.M.	Couch, R.T.
Aris, Brig. M.A., C.B.E.	Couch, Mrs R.T.
† Armitage, Miss J.C.	Cundy-Cooper, Miss C.P.
† Arnold, Mrs G.	Davies, Mrs B.M.
Ashton of Hyde, Lord	Davis, Mrs R.
† Backhouse, Miss J.	† Day, S.R.
Baker, Miss E.J.	† Deaton, L.
† Baraldi, J.	Dickey, A.J.
† Barber, G.M.E.	Dickey, Mrs A.J.
† Barnes, Miss B.D.E.	Dixon, B.
Barnes, F.B.	Dodgson, J.H.
Barnes, Dr S.	Dodgson, Mrs J.H.
Barrett, Mrs M.	Dove, J.R., F.C.A.
Beadle, Ms V. J.	Dove, Mrs J.R.
† Benham, Mrs P.M.	Duffy, Mrs D.
† Bennett, Mrs S.V.	Duffy, E.
Benstead, G.W.E.	Duffy, Miss L.
Benstead, Mrs J.E.D.	East, Mrs H.P.
† Beresford Jones, D.	Ebbs, Ms A.
Bingham-Daly, P.	Edwards, J.R.
Bingham-Daly, Mrs T.	Edwards, Mrs J.R.
Blair, Mrs D.N.A.	Egerton, A.
Bradley, K.N.	† Emerton, Mrs M.
† Breeze, Mrs S.M.	† Emerton, P.
Brinkman, Mrs S.M.	Evershed, J.A.
† Brookman, Mrs B.E.	Fawkner-Corbett, Mrs S.
† Brown, Mrs M.E.	Ferguson, D.
Bunce, D.A.	Flindall, Miss J.
Bunce, Mrs D.E.	† Ford, Mrs L.
† Burns, B.F.	Furzer, P.J.
† Cannon, Ms J.	† Gibb, Sir F., C.B.E.
Carson, Ms L.	† Ginger, Mrs J. A.
† Carvosso, Revd J.	† Godfrey, The Revd S.
† Chandler, Mrs L.M.	Gooding, Miss F.
Charlton, Miss L.M.	Gooding, Miss M.
Christie, Mrs A.R.	† Graham, Ms D.V.
† Christie, D.A.M.	† Green, Miss C.
† Clark, Mrs S.	† Green, Mrs G.M.
Clarke, Mrs J.	Grenville, Mrs M.
Cliffe, Mrs S.	Grenville, R.
Cooper, Mrs J.	Griffith, O.G., C.B.E., M.V.O.

Griffith, Mrs R.E.C.
 Griffiths, Miss D.M.
 Grindrod-Helmn, The Revd J.
 Haigh, Mrs J.
 † Hancy, Mrs J.
 Hanna, Mrs D.
 Hanna, J.C.
 Harding-Smith, R.H.
 Harding-Smith, Mrs S.M.
 Harris, Mrs V.
 Harrison, J.
 † Hattan, Mrs O.M.
 Hayward, G.
 Hayward, Mrs G.
 † Head, A.
 † Head, Mrs D.
 † Herke, Mrs D.
 † Herke, P.
 † Hill, The Revd Canon C., O.B.E.
 † Hills, Miss M.E.
 Hirst, Mrs L.F.
 Hirst, R.W.
 Hodby, E.
 Holden, Mrs F.E.
 Holden, R.M.
 Holloway, J.
 † Horley, R.
 Howitt, Mrs A.E.
 † Hume, Miss G.
 † Hutchinson, J.
 † Hutchinson, Mrs K.R.O.
 Jackson, A.
 Jackson, D.A.
 Jackson, Mrs M.
 Jackson, Miss P.M.
 James, Miss O.L.
 † James, Miss P.P.
 James, Mrs S.
 † Jarvis, P., O.B.E., J.P.
 Jarvis, Mrs P.R.
 Johnson, M.G.
 Johnson, Mrs M.G.
 Jolly, Mrs E.M.
 Jones, Mrs S.
 † Kemp-Smith, Mrs V.
 † Kidd, Mrs U.P.
 † Knowles, Miss J.I.
 Krivine, Ms J.
 Laird, Miss A.M.
 Lane, Mrs S.J.
 † Lapham, Mrs E.
 Leaver, Mrs J.E.
 Lee, Mrs B.

Leung, Mrs V.
 Lloyd, A.W.
 Lloyd, Mrs J.D.
 † Longden, Mrs S.
 Mabbott, A.
 Mabbott, Mrs M.
 Mager, Mrs A.
 Mallia, R.A.
 Mansfield, Mrs G.
 † Marbeck, D.
 Marie, Mrs P.L.
 Martin, J.G.
 Martin, Mrs P.
 Maskell, Mrs R.
 † Mason, S.A.
 † McCallum, G.
 McClean, Mrs C.A.
 † McDonald, Miss B.M.
 † McDonald Cave, S.C.
 † McKendrick, A.N.J.
 McKendrick, Mrs E.
 † McLoughlin, Mrs P.
 McQuaid, Mrs P.A.
 † Mellor, P.T.
 Miles, Mrs P.A.
 Miles, P.M.
 Morgan, Mrs J.
 † Murdoch, Mrs I.A.
 Murphy, D.
 † Murray, Mrs A.E.
 † Murray, J.W.
 † Murray, Miss R.L.
 † Murray, Miss S.H.
 O'Brien, Mrs I.M.
 Parslow, Mrs M.S.
 Pattinson, Mrs R.
 Pearce, Miss E., L.V.O.
 Pearce, Mrs H.
 Pearce, Ms R.
 Pearson, G.C.
 † Peile, A.J.
 † Peile, Mrs A.J.
 † Pitt, N.P.G.
 Pitts, Mrs E.
 † Platt, Mrs R.
 Plumridge, Mrs B.
 † Pond, N.
 † Potts, Mrs R.
 Pratt, M.K.
 Pratt, Mrs M.K.
 Pritchard, B.W.
 † Proctor, Miss P.E.
 † Pryke, D.J.

Rankin-Hunt, Maj. D., M.V.O., T.D.
 Read, Mrs E.
 † Reed, Mrs A.J.
 Rees, Miss J.
 Rogers, C.
 Rosario, R.
 Rutherford, D.
 Sanders, J.B.
 † Scott, D.I.
 Scott, Miss F.
 † Scott, K.H.
 Seaton, Miss P.J.
 Short, B.
 Short, Mrs C.
 Simpson, Mrs R.
 † Spicer, B.
 Stapley, Mrs C.A.
 † Steinberg, Mrs J.
 † Stephens, Vice Adm. R.
 Stewart, D.R.
 Stoddart, Miss G.
 Sullivan, Mrs C.
 Taylor, B.
 † Thomas, Sir R.
 Thompson, Mrs J.E.
 Totterdale, P.D.

Upton, G.R.
 Valley, N.L.
 Valley, Mrs P.A.M.
 Vigar, D.B.
 Vigar, Mrs D.B.
 † Walden, Mrs T.A.
 Wege, C.H.
 Wege, Mrs D.M.
 † Weinbren, Mrs C.
 † Westmancott, Miss P.
 White, M.H.
 Whitley, L.R.
 † Whitley, Mrs L.R.
 Williams, Mrs R.A.
 † Williamson, B.
 † Wilson, I. S.
 † Wilson, Gp Capt. P.G.C.
 † Wilson, Mrs P.G.C.
 Winchurch, Dr B.
 Winning, Mrs M.M.
 Wooberry, D.E.
 † Wood, P.
 Woodmansee, Mrs L.J.
 Woods, Mrs E.
 Young, G.P.

British Descendants

† Apthorpe, R.	† Fynes, Dr R.C.C.
† Baker, Mrs J.L.	† Holbrook, G.M.
† Bayley, M.H.H.	† James, The Hon. Mrs
† Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell, Mrs S.A.V.	† MacDougall, Lt Cdr D.G.
† Cave, T.E.C.B.	† Parker, C.G.A., D.L.
† Creer, M.J.B.	† Powys-Lybbe, T.F.
† Dobbin, Miss L.M.I.	† Salmon, Mrs. J.C.
† Dobbin, Miss P.C.H.	

Now Descendant Member

Hart, G.L.

Now Life Members

Burls, R.	Jenkins, G.A.L.
Court, Mrs B., M.V.O.	Richardson, W.N.B.
de Maid, Mrs P.	Taylor, Mrs J.M.
Gilbert, Mrs J.M.D.	

Australian Friends

Fussell, Mrs M.	† Palmer, Miss H.
† Harrison, T.	† Pilbeam, B.K.
† Haymet, Mrs C.	† Pilbeam, Col. J.F., A.M., E.D., psc
† Longstaff, M.	Studham, D.
O'Connor, D.L.	

Australian Descendants

† Dulhunty, Miss B.
Mitchell, Ms P.A.K.G.
† Pratt, N.B.

† Walker, A.M.
† Williamson, P.J.
† Wiseman, J.H.

Canadian Friends

† Podd, V.T.
Sommerville, Ms F.A.

† Woods, C., Baron of Slane

Canadian Descendant

† Fiennes-Clinton, R.

American Friends

† Bartlett, J.W.
Bennett, A.S.
† Conklin, R.J.
Dyar, P.
† Fjordbotten, Mrs B.
† Fjordbotten, The Revd L.
† Giarro, T.J.
† Hardin, Ms L.
Kiesewetter, Mrs S.
† Krauss, The Revd Canon H.E.
† Laird, Mrs M.H.
† McAuliffe, Mrs S.F.

† Mahon, J.P., O.F.M.
† May, J.B.
† May, Mrs J.B.
Morgan, Lt Cdr S.L., U.S.N.
† Noack, Mrs K.B.
† Porter, Mrs D.M.E.
† Ragen, Prof. B.A.
† Sullivan, Mrs M.L.
† Terrill, Mrs L.M.
† Triska, R.L., O.St J.
† Windsor, The Revd R.G.

American Descendants

† Apt, Mrs C.J.
† Black, Mrs L.D.
† Carey, Mrs B.S.
† Caruth III, Mrs W.W.
† Clark, A.J., M.D., U.E., S.A.R., S.C.W.,
F.P., K.B.
† Davis, D.R.
† Holder, Mrs R.S.
† Hull, I.W., M.D.
† Hull, Mrs J.
† Means, Mrs E.R.T.

† Milton D.
† Robinson, Mrs M.
† Skimina, Mrs B.E.
† Thomas, The Revd K.S.
† Turner, Mrs M.G.W.
† Turner, R.W.
† Waters, Mrs A.D.
† Whittaker, J.L.
† Wilson, L.W.
† Young, R.L.

Now Descendant Member

Kasch, Ms J.A.

Now Life Members

Holdsworth, Mrs E.W.
Holdsworth, Miss K.I.

Germany

Bobbis, Herr H.

Sweden

† Pahlsson, L., M.A.

† Life Member

Corrections to 1996-97 Report

Cave-Browne-Cave, T.M. should read Cave, T.M.C.B., and be listed as a British Descendant Member.

Morrison, Mrs A. should have been listed as a British Friend.

Kostrzewa, R.J. should have been listed as an American Friend.

POSITIONS OF THE GARTER BANNERS IN THE QUIRE

SCREEN

South Side

The Duke of Gloucester
The Princess Royal
The Duke of Edinburgh
H.M. The Queen

Jean, Grand Duke of Luxembourg
Margrethe, Queen of Denmark
Carl Gustaf, King of Sweden
Beatrix, Queen of the Netherlands

The Marquess of Abergavenny
Sir Edmund Hillary
The Lord Ashburton
The Lord Carrington
The Duke of Grafton
The Lord Hunt
The Lord Callaghan of Cardiff
Admiral of the Fleet The Lord Lewin
Field Marshal The Lord Bramall
The Earl of Longford
Sir Edward Heath
Sir Timothy Colman
The Lady Thatcher

North Side

The Prince of Wales
The Queen Mother
The Duke of Kent

Juliana, Princess of the Netherlands
Juan Carlos, King of Spain

The Duke of Norfolk
The Viscount Leverhulme
The Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone
Sir Ninian Stephen

The Lord Sainsbury of Preston Candover
The Lord Kingsdown
The Duke of Wellington
The Lord Richardson of Duntisbourne
The Viscount Ridley
The Duke of Devonshire

HIGH ALTAR

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 1998

	1998		1997	
	£	£	£	£
Income:				
Subscriptions		20,692		19,796
Income tax recoverable on covenanted subscriptions		1,003		930
Dividends, interest and tax recoverable		36,866		20,549
Covenanted profits of F.S.G. (Anniversary Sales) Ltd for the year ended 30 September 1998 and tax recovered thereon ..		8,035		7,755
Donations and bequests		13,557		27,670
Surplus on Eton Action Fair and concert		425		406
		<u>80,578</u>		<u>77,106</u>
Expenditure on administering the Fund:				
Clerical assistance and sundry expenses	18,028		17,480	
Business rates	102		116	
Postage and telephone	1,413		1,354	
Printing and stationery	2,087		1,204	
Annual Report (after £1,675 advertising receipts)	7,275		8,210	
Annual General Meeting	1,101		1,921	
Garter Day stand (after £1,998 contributions from members)	1,532		735	
Bank charges and professional fees	1,279		1,626	
Donations: sundry	—		210	
Millennium Fund	<u>25,000</u>	<u>57,817</u>	—	<u>32,856</u>
		<u>22,761</u>		<u>44,250</u>
Decrease in value of marketable investments (1997 increase)		<u>3,220</u>		<u>(18,310)</u>
		<u>19,541</u>		<u>62,560</u>
Balance of Accumulated Fund at 1 October 1997		<u>228,819</u>		<u>200,259</u>
		<u>248,360</u>		<u>262,819</u>
Restoration and similar expenditure:				
Cleaning the Crossing	17,054			
Chairs for the Nave	4,000			
Finials	8,750			
Dean's Cloister Garth fountain	<u>3,000</u>	<u>32,804</u>		<u>34,000</u>
Balance of Accumulated Fund at 30 September 1998 .		<u>£215,556</u>		<u>£228,819</u>
Represented by:				
COIF Investment Fund income shares at realisable value		44,943		—
Quoted investments at market value		—		153,187
Cash Balances: COIF Deposit Fund	136,000		—	
Laing & Cruickshank	—		6,260	
Barclays Bank	27,208		65,955	
In hand	<u>3</u>	<u>163,211</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>72,216</u>
Amounts owing to the Society:				
Sundry debtors	7,956		2,692	
Income tax repayable	1,891		4,029	
Loan to F.S.G. (Anniversary Sales) Ltd	<u>2,500</u>	<u>12,347</u>	<u>2,500</u>	<u>9,221</u>
		<u>220,501</u>		<u>234,624</u>
Less: Sundry creditors		<u>4,945</u>		<u>5,805</u>
		<u>£215,556</u>		<u>£228,819</u>

CAPITAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 1998

	1998		1997	
	£	£	£	£
Accumulated Fund at 1 October 1997:		332,048		284,726
Life membership fees		14,892		12,596
Profit on sale of "The Romance of St George's Chapel" and other booklets		<u>2,565</u>		<u>1,576</u>
		349,505		298,898
Decrease in value of marketable investments (1997 increase)		<u>5,856</u>		<u>(33,150)</u>
Accumulated Fund at 30th September 1998		<u>£343,649</u>		<u>£332,048</u>
Represented by:				
COIF Investment Fund income shares at realisable value		62,921		—
Quoted investments at market value		—		220,729
National Savings Income Bond		25,000		25,000
Cash balances: COIF Deposit Fund	244,456	—	—	—
Laing & Cruickshank	—	—	37,593	—
Barclays Bank	<u>4,155</u>	248,611	<u>38,962</u>	76,555
Unsold Copies of "The Romance of St George's Chapel", and other booklets	7,443	—	9,764	—
Less: Sundry creditor	<u>326</u>	<u>7,117</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>9,764</u>
		<u>£343,649</u>		<u>£332,048</u>

MILLENNIUM FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 1998

	1998	1997
	£	£
Transferred from General Fund	25,000	—
Donations and bequests	31,225	—
Interest received	<u>1,525</u>	<u>—</u>
Accumulated Fund at 30th September 1998	<u>£57,750</u>	<u>—</u>
Represented by:		
Cash balance: COIF Deposit Fund	<u>£57,750</u>	—

28th October 1998.

M.J. Whatmough
Honorary Treasurer

HONORARY AUDITOR'S REPORT

I have examined the books and records of the Society and in my opinion they have been properly kept, and I certify that the above accounts of the General Fund, the Capital Fund and the Millennium Fund are in accordance therewith.

82, St John Street,
London, EC1M 4JN.
25th November 1998.

J.D. Spofforth
Chartered Accountant
Honorary Auditor

F.S.G. (ANNIVERSARY SALES) LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 1998

	1998		1997	
	£	£	£	£
Turnover		26,858		34,710
Less: Cost of sales		<u>17,966</u>		<u>26,164</u>
		8,892		8,546
Administrative expenses	881		896	
Other operating costs	<u>90</u>	<u>971</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>916</u>
Operating profit before taxation		7,921		7,630
Taxation		-		-
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation		7,921		7,630
Interest received (gross)		<u>111</u>		<u>126</u>
		8,032		7,756
Deed of Covenant to the Society of the Friends of St George's (gross)		<u>8,035</u>		<u>7,755</u>
		(3)		1
Deficit at 1st October 1997		<u>(361)</u>		<u>(362)</u>
Deficit at 30th September 1998		<u>£(364)</u>		<u>£(361)</u>

The company has no recognised gains or losses other than those included in the losses above, and therefore no separate statement of total recognised gains and losses has been presented.

Turnover and operating profit all derive from continuing operations. There is no difference between the profit on ordinary activities before taxation and the retained deficit for the year stated above and their historical cost equivalents.

BALANCE SHEET - 30TH SEPTEMBER 1998

	1998		1997	
	£	£	£	£
Current Assets:				
Stocks at cost		8,977		7,248
Due by bankers		-		123
		<u>8,977</u>		<u>7,371</u>
Less: Creditors - Amounts falling due within one year:				
Due to bankers	5,957	-	-	-
Accruals	<u>881</u>	<u>6,838</u>	<u>5,229</u>	<u>5,229</u>
Net Current Assets		2,139		2,142
Creditors - Amounts falling due after more than one year:		<u>2,500</u>		<u>2,500</u>
		<u>£(361)</u>		<u>£(358)</u>
Capital and Reserves				
Called Up Share Capital		3		3
Profit and Loss Account		<u>(364)</u>		<u>(361)</u>
		<u>£(361)</u>		<u>£(358)</u>

The Directors confirm that, in accordance with Section 249B(4) of the Companies Act 1985 for the financial year ended 30 September 1998, the Company was entitled to exemption under Section 249A(1) of the Act from the requirement to have an audit.

No notice has been deposited under section 249B(2) of the Act.

The Directors acknowledge their responsibilities for ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Section 221 of the Act and preparing accounts which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the year and of its profit or loss for the financial year in accordance with the requirements of the Section 226 and which otherwise comply with the Companies Act 1985 so far as is applicable.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part VII of the Companies Act 1985 relating to small companies.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on the date shown below and were signed on its behalf by:

T.C.M. O'DONOVAN }
M.J.WHATMOUGH } Directors

Date: 25th November 1998.

ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT ON THE UNAUDITED ACCOUNTS TO THE DIRECTORS OF F.S.G. (ANNIVERSARY SALES) LIMITED

As described on the balance sheet you are responsible for the preparation of the accounts for the year ended 30 September 1998 set out on the previous page, and you consider that the company is exempt from an audit. In accordance with your instructions, we have compiled these unaudited accounts in order to assist you to fulfil your statutory responsibilities, from the accounting records and information and explanations supplied to us.

82, St John Street,
London, EC1M 4JN.

MORGAN BROWN & SPOFFORTH
Chartered Accountants

26th November 1998.

WORKS FUNDED BY THE SOCIETY

During its first sixty years, major works funded, wholly or partly, by the Society of the Friends and Descendants included:-

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Restoration of: | East and West windows;
Hastings, Rutland, Bray and Beaufort Chapels;
Galilee Porch; West steps;
Paving of Nave, Crossing, and North Quire Aisle;
Dean's and Horseshoe Cloisters; Deanery Chapel; Chapter Library;
Organ; Curfew Tower clock and bell;
Tapestries; Mediaeval paintings, including Catherine Room;
Altar Cross and Candlesticks;
Manuscripts; refurbishment of Tower Record Room. |
| Purchase of: | Copes, other vestments, Altar Frontals, and sacramental silver;
Christmas Crib figures; Embroidered panels for Rutland Chapel;
Furnishings for Nave and side Chapels;
New service books; a Book of Hours;
New piano for Chapter Library. |
| Installation of: | Pipeless heating system and new boilers;
New wiring and fire alarm system;
New lighting systems in Nave and Quire;
Sound reproduction systems;
Heating, air-conditioning, and bookcase glazing in Chapter Library. |

Since 1994 the following have been funded:-

Repairs to four Pinnacles.
Restoration and repair of antique silver Verge.
Cleaning stone in bay at South Door.
Cleaning Quire Vault.
Regilding East Window Angels.
Paschal Candlestick.
Repairing silver-gilt and enamel
Communion Jug.
Cleaning the Bishop Panels.
New hearing-aid loop in Chapel.
Cleaning the Royal Portraits.
Restoration of Schorn Tower.

Restoration of sundial on Schorn Tower.
New carpet for Organ Loft.
Restoration of Pinnacles and grotesques.
New lighting in North & South Quire Aisles.
New Organ Blower.
Gilding of the Flèche.
Restoration of Festal Altar Frontal.
New White Altar Frontal.
Cleaning the Crossing.
Chairs for the Nave.
Finals.
Dean's Cloister Garth fountain.

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, (Registered Charity No. 248904) 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 thereof 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

Name and Style..... (BLOCK CAPITAL PLEASE)

Address

..... Postcode

I WISH TO APPLY FOR *DESCENDANT/ *FRIEND MEMBERSHIP

(*Please delete as applicable)

**If applying for Descendant Membership, please provide
proof of descent from a Knight of the Garter.**

ANNUAL U.K. + European Union not less than £10	£
LIFE U.K. + E.U. £100 : can be paid by:	
a. Single payment of £100 <input type="checkbox"/>	£
b. Two annual instalments of £50 <input type="checkbox"/>	£
c. Four instalments of £25, covenanted over 4 years <input type="checkbox"/> and paid by Banker's Order	see forms overleaf
Annual Membership is only available as above. New overseas members (non-E.U.) will be welcomed as Life Members.	
LIFE OVERSEAS (non-E.U.) U.S. \$200 or equivalent in Sterling or overseas currency	\$
..... Copy/ies of <i>The Romance of St George's</i> (an authoritative illustrated history of the Chapel). Price £3.00 to include P. & P.	£
..... Copy/ies of <i>A Young Person's Guide to the Chapel</i> (following the route taken by a visitor). Price £1.50 to include P. & P.	£
MEMBERSHIP BADGE	FREE
TOTAL	£

SIGNATURE: DATE:

Please send this form with your cheque or completed Banker's Order to:
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FREEPOST (SL 1748), Windsor, Berkshire, SL4 1AB.

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

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TO: BANK

ADDRESS:

POSTCODE: SORT CODE:

DATE:

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For the account of The Society of the Friends of St George's and Descendants of the Knights of the Garter (Account No. 90395501 / 70120812).

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

Signature:

Name: (Block Capitals)

(and Account Number)

Address:

..... Postcode:

This order CANCELS any previous one which may have been given.

*(Kindly return this Order completed to:
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IF THIS BANKER'S ORDER IS TO BE DEALT WITH BY
A BUILDING SOCIETY, PLEASE REQUEST THAT THE NAME
OF THE SUBSCRIBER IS GIVEN WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE.

FORM OF COVENANT

I
(Full name in Block capitals)

of

..... Postcode

1. **COVENANT** with The Friends of St George's ('the Society') that during my life-time or until I resign my membership of the Society, whichever period shall be the shorter, I shall pay to the Society in every year (minimum of four years) such sum as after deduction of income tax at the basic rate for the time being in force amounts to £.....# or to the equivalent of the Society's annual membership subscription, whichever sum is the greater, on the date such annual subscription is due.
2. **COVENANT** with The Friends of St George's ('the Society') that during my life-time or four years, whichever period shall be the shorter, I shall pay to the Society in every year £25 on the date such payment is due.

Signed, sealed and delivered by me this day : **Date**

Signature :

Signature of Witness :

Address of Witness :

..... Postcode

Please insert the amount of your current subscription.

NOTES : Please complete whichever paragraph is applicable.

1. For **ANNUAL MEMBERS**
2. For **LIFE MEMBERS PAYING BY 4 INSTALMENTS.**

When completed, please return this form to :

The Friends of St George's, FREEPOST (SL 1748),
Windsor, Berkshire, SL4 1AB.

DEEDS OF COVENANT

For many years a large number of our U.K. members have enhanced considerably the value of their 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. By completing such a Deed, donors enable the Friends, as a Registered Charity, to recover Income Tax at the Standard Rate, 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 Standard Rate is currently 23%.

The current minimum period for Charitable Covenants is four years (or for the life-time of the donor, whichever be the shorter). Members may covenant for any longer period, should they so wish. As well as being a tax-efficient method of making annual subscriptions, payment under Covenant is an essential element of method c) for taking out Life Membership (see page 403).

Since April 1986 members who pay more than the Standard Rate of Income Tax have received relief against any Tax above the Standard Rate on all their Charitable Covenants. It cannot be overstressed that nothing is changed for the Charity, which is still able to recover only the basic 23% and no more.

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.

A blank Deed of Covenant form is reproduced overleaf 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.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

So that we can keep members up to date with our activities, please ensure that you advise the Society of your change of address, by sending your name with old and new addresses to:

The Honorary Secretary,
Curfew Tower,
Windsor Castle,
Berkshire, SL4 1NJ.



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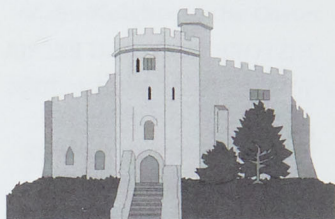
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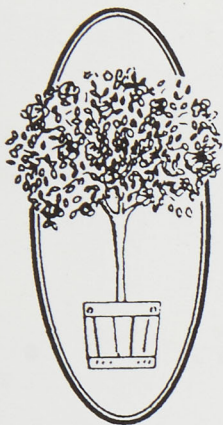
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