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

1998-1999
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The Society of the Friends of St George's & Descendants of the Knights of the Garter
Windsor Castle
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When the time came, in 1965, to rebuild the Organ in the Chapel, St George's was extraordinarily fortunate that the Organist at the time was Dr Sidney Campbell. When it came to design what was essentially a new instrument, Dr Campbell proved himself to be a genius. Thanks to him, the organ in St George's is widely regarded as one of the very best to have been built since 1945 in this country. Thanks, too, to the very considerable generosity of two Friends, who met the cost of the work, St George's was able to employ Harrison of Durham, a most highly regarded organ builder, (Westminster Abbey, King's College, Cambridge, The Royal Albert Hall and The Royal Festival Hall are four of their instruments) to execute the work, which they did to a very high standard. So much so that the instrument has given almost no trouble over the years considering the intense daily use to which it is put by the three resident organists. Of course it receives regular maintenance, and in the early 80s it was taken down and cleaned, and a huge amount of dirt was removed.

Now, in the late 90s, the time is fast approaching when the organ must be taken apart again and refurbished. Inevitably, there are parts of the mechanics in the organ that are worn out and need to be replaced and upgraded with up-to-date technology. For example, the electric wiring in the console has become brittle and is beginning to fail, and will be replaced by the ubiquitous chip. Some leather inside the organ is now perishing and must be renewed, and the many magnets that cause a pipe to speak when a note is pressed are becoming tired and must be replaced. When you think of the millions of times they will have worked over the past 34 years, this is not to be wondered at; BUT, it would all be a great deal worse, and vastly more expensive, had the work not been done to such a high standard back in 1965. It need hardly be said that Harrisons, who built the new organ in the Private Chapel in the State Apartments following the fire, will carry out the work this time too, in consultation with the Organist, Jonathan Rees-Williams.

To build an organ of this quality today would cost in excess of £2 million – to put our instrument into excellent repair for the new millennium will take a mere £200,000, so we are benefiting from the wisdom of those responsible for the work in the 60s. There will be one obvious difference on this occasion – when the work was done in 1965, the effect was very marked – the organ sounded completely different from its predecessor. When the work is finished this time, the listener will not notice a great tonal difference, although the organ will sound more colourful once the tons of dirt occasioned by the presence of today's huge numbers of visitors has been removed. The organists will enjoy improved playing controls, and we will all take pride in our rejuvenated and splendid instrument, fit for another 40 years hard work.
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(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 444.
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LIST OF PLATES

[Between pages 428 & 429]

I:  H.R.H. The Prince Edward, newly created Earl of Wessex, leads his bride out of the West Door of the Chapel after their wedding on 19th June 1999.

II: H.M. The Queen is escorted out of the Chapel by the new Dean, the Rt Revd David Conner.

III: At the Reception at St Paul’s Cathedral, Melbourne, on 18th April 1999.

IV:  Mr Warren Hull, President of AmFriends, with Miss Jane Speller, and her fellow performers, Andrew Hawken and Paul Rickard, after their fund-raising entertainment.

V:  Two of a series of photographs by George Washington Wilson, about 1875, soon after completion of the Albert Chapel.

VI:  From the same series of photographs as Plate V.

VII: Rehearsal for the laying-up of Lord Lewin’s Banner on 30th March 1999.

VIII: As Plate VII.

IX:  One of the new oak benches for the Quire.

IXb:  Detail of the carving on the back of the bench.
At the end of my first year as Dean, I am delighted to be writing my first letter for the Friends’ Report, and to have the opportunity to say how much I have already come to value the tremendous contribution made by the Friends to the life and well-being of St George’s. This letter allows me the chance to thank you all for your support. During the last year, your contributions to the splendid re-furbishment of the Archives and Chapter Library in the Undercroft, new carved benches for the Quire, and the restoration of stonework on the north and south sides of the Chapel have been especially appreciated.

I have, of course, got to know a good number of local Friends, and it was a special delight, at the A.G.M. last May, to meet a host of those who had come to Windsor from further afield. I look forward to meeting and getting to know more as time goes by.

It has been an eventful year. The Royal Victorian Order Service in April and the Royal Wedding in June (see Plate I) are both highlights, and stand out as very special occasions. It was also marvellous for me to witness my first Garter Service, at which the Duke of Abercorn and Sir William Gladstone were installed as new members of the Order.

A number of people have left our community over the last months. Our two Minor Canons have moved on to new work. Alan Gyle has taken up his post as Chaplain to Imperial College; Trevor Harvey has become Chaplain of Ellesmere College. I much enjoyed working with them in the short time we were together, and know how much many people will miss them, and be grateful for all that they have done for St George’s. Two Lay Clerks, Matthew Beale and Simon Rendell, and the Organ Scholar, Teilhard Scott, have also moved away. They go with our very best wishes for the future.

Recently, our Virger David Wilson departed to become Head Virger at Beverley Minster. His contribution to the life and worship of the Chapel has been significant and much valued. He too will be deeply missed, as will Richard Winder, one of the Sacristans, who has gone to different work in London. In July, we said farewell to the Reverend Roger Marsh, Head Master of St George’s School. He has taken up new work as Senior Chaplain of Lancing College and the news is that he is happily settled in this important post. We have also said farewell to Professor Alf Smyth, who has left the Wardenship of St George’s House for a senior academic post in Canterbury. We hear that all is going well with him in his fresh and demanding role. The Bursar of St George’s House, Alison Brown, has gone to work at Holyrood. I knew Alison when I was working in Norfolk and she was at Sandringham; I am sorry that we overlapped at Windsor for such a short time.

One person who has worked closely with the Friends over the years is Charles Brown, Surveyor of the Fabric. As he comes to the end of his time with us. I know that the Friends would wish me to record our thanks for his help, guidance and constant interest.

It has not, however, been a matter of goodbyes only. We have also had the pleasure of welcoming people. Alan Mould has returned to St George’s School as Acting Headmaster for a term. He and his wife Nesta are well-known and much loved here, and it has been delightful to have them amongst us. Roger Jones, Headmaster of Davenies, begins as Head Master of St George’s School in January. He was once on the staff of St George’s and we look forward immensely to having Roger, and his wife Sue, as part of this community. We have also been able to welcome Ros Morgan as the new Bursar of St George’s House. In a short time she has settled in to this place and we hope that she will continue to be happy with us. Three new Lay Clerks have arrived during the last year.
Andrew McAnerny, Nicholas Mulroy and Jeremy Jepson have all become familiar faces, as has Jonathan Vaughn as Organ Scholar.

Lord Hunt's obituary was included in the 1997-98 Report. A Service of Thanksgiving for his life and work was held in the Chapel in January. It was a fine and moving occasion. During the year, Lord Lewin and Brigadier Atkinson have died. Obituaries appear later in this Report, but I take this opportunity to offer sympathy to their wives and families. Halfway through the Autumn Term, Chris Wright, a young master at St George’s School, died suddenly. He was a fine teacher, much respected and loved by his pupils and his colleagues. Our sympathy goes to his parents and other members of his family.

As I wrote at the start of this letter, the support given to St George’s by the Friends is greatly valued. In turn, I know that members of the Society are aware of what they owe to Tim O’Donovan and his staff in the Curfew Tower. They work with real energy and devotion. I have counted it a privilege to have been caught up from time to time in their enthusiasm for, and commitment to, St George’s. I am hugely grateful to them.

I cannot complete this letter without recording my genuine gratitude to the Honorary Editor, Bridget Wright, for her meticulous care, and for her patience with those of us who sail pretty close to deadlines.

DAVID CONNER

[As this Report went to press, we heard with great sadness that Sir Patrick Palmer had died. Ed.]

**General Sir Patrick Palmer, K.C.V.O., K.B.E. - An Appreciation**


On leaving Marlborough College (President of the Old Marlburian club 1997 - 1998) he went to Sandhurst, and there began a brilliant army career. He was commissioned into the Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders, a regiment of which he was proud to be Colonel. He saw service in many varied postings and commands, both at home and abroad, eventually as Military Secretary, and finally Commander in Chief Allied Forces Northern Europe.

On retirement from the Army he was appointed Constable and Governor of Windsor Castle, and had just settled in Norman Tower before the disastrous fire in November 1992.

As Lay Chairman of the Friends, he was always generous with his advice and, with Lady Palmer, pleased to offer hospitality to our members on numerous occasions.

His greatest contribution during his time at Windsor was as Chairman of the St George’s School £2 million Development Campaign. It was his drive and enthusiasm that ensured the success of the Appeal, for which the College of St George will always be grateful.

Sir Patrick will be remembered by his many friends for his modesty, charm and the enthusiastic encouragement he gave to so many activities connected with the Castle and town of Windsor. Above all, we will remember his cheerfulness and amazing courage during his last fatal illness, so wonderfully supported by Lady Palmer. We offer her and her family our love and deepest sympathy.

T.C.M.O’D
THE HONORARY SECRETARY’S NOTES

Another year has rushed by, and I find myself writing these notes holidaying on the Greek island of Kefalonia: so different from bustling Windsor teeming with tourists.

Some of what I write is, of necessity, repetitive, so I will start in that vein, with my sincere thanks to all those who help the Society throughout the year. First I must thank those in the Curfew Tower, my Assistant, Jane Speller, who somehow manages to keep me under control, and in addition to her normal work organised and performed in Halloween and Aquamarine, raising a total of £1,243.69 for the Society. I know that Jane is very grateful to all those who gave of their time and talent. Her stall at the Eton Action Fair in September made £395.00, and Jane much appreciates the help given by the kind band of volunteers, and the various items generously donated for sale. After twenty-one years, Joan Biggs continues to look after our membership. Brenda Bartovskymarkets and provides box-office facilities for our concerts, and Percy Taylor deals with the many orders for Christmas cards. Without this valuable team, the Society would be unable to operate. We are very lucky to have an Honorary Treasurer with Michael Whatmough’s financial experience. Jane Carruthers-Hall beautifully engrosses our Book of Honour.

Within the Castle there are many who give the Society valuable help and advice: Lt Colonel Nigel Newman and all those in the Chapter Office; our Virger, David Wilson, and his colleagues in the Chapel; and Fred Wilson, Clerk of Works, and his team. We receive a lot of co-operation from St George’s House, and Major Munro Davidson, the Castle Superintendent, who has been most helpful in what was for him a particularly busy year. Finally, particular thanks are due to Jan Williams and the Voluntary Stewards, who are always so willing to help us throughout the year, on the Information Desk in the Chapel, before, during and after our A.G.M., on Garter Day, at concerts, and assisting with the packing and distribution of our Annual Report.

During the last year we have had two extra special occasions in the Chapel. First, and more importantly for the College of St George, there was the Installation on Monday, 7th December, of the Rt Reverend David Conner as our new Dean (see Plate II). A wonderful service, attended by Her Majesty The Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Margaret and the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, made it a memorable occasion. The Castle Community is most fortunate in this appointment. David and Jayne are now well settled at the Deanery, and are much respected and loved by all their new friends in Windsor.

The Marriage of Prince Edward to Miss Sophie Rhys-Jones was the other special occasion, and the spotlight of the world’s media was focused on St George’s Chapel for the best part of a week in the lead-up to the wedding on Saturday, 19th June. The Castle Superintendent kindly arranged for the Society’s Garter Stand to stay in place, so that two hundred members were able to watch the proceedings outside the Chapel from one of the best vantage points. Some six thousand members of the public were admitted to the Castle precincts, which considerably enhanced a truly great occasion.

There was on 26th January a most moving Service of Thanksgiving for the Lord Hunt, a Knight of the Garter and a Vice-President of the Society. The Chapel was filled with representatives of the many organisations with which he was connected, such as
mountaineering, the 1953 Everest Expedition, and the Duke of Edinburgh’s Awards.

The Society’s activities during the last year started with the production and publication of our Annual Report in January. Again, our Honorary Editor, Bridget Wright, produced an excellent Report, and my personal thanks go to her for all the time she spends on this important work. I also wish to thank all those who helped with the packing.

The Society’s weekend visit in March was to Lincoln. Forty-six set off on Friday morning for lunch at Ely, and a conducted tour of the magnificent Cathedral, followed by tea before going on to Lincoln. On Saturday morning we were entertained in the Guildhall, and in the afternoon the party was shown round that Cathedral, and attended Choral Evensong.

On 15th April a party of members left Heathrow for Madrid and a fascinating tour of “Forgotten Spain”, organised by Any Event Ltd. Our first night was spent at the sixteenth-century Parador at Avila. We visited Wellington’s battlefields of Salamanca, Ciudad Rodrigo and Talavera. In addition, there were visits to some of the most interesting and beautiful cities and towns in central Spain, with their castles, cathedrals and Roman remains. Our tour ended in perhaps the greatest of historic Spanish cities, Toledo.

We returned with five days to spare before the A.G.M. On the recommendation of the A.G.M. sub-committee, the Management Committee had decided that, as an trial, the meeting should start half an hour earlier at 2.00 p.m., thereby giving time for a talk. Members also had longer for tea and for looking round the Chapel and Moat Garden, which once again was opened for members through the kindness of General Sir Patrick and Lady Palmer. Following the business (see page 430) we were entertained by the Organist, Jonathan Rees-Williams, who gave an amusing and informative talk about the Chapel organ. There was an exhibition in the South Quire Aisle of treasures from the Aerary, which the Dean opened after the Meeting. I must give special thanks to Jane Speller and the ladies who provided the excellent teas, and to Mrs Barry Thompson for the flowers.

The poor weather of early June fortunately changed for the better for Garter Day on 14th June. We distributed some seven hundred tickets to members. Sadly, it was not possible for everyone to have their first choice of ticket, but at least all who applied received a ticket. All of us in the Curfew Tower were particularly pleased to welcome Brian Kirkwood, our Canadian Representative, and his wife, together with a large number of members from the U.S.A., who joined us for tea in Vicars’ Hall, following the Service.

On the following Wednesday evening Jonathan Rees-Williams and Roger Judd, our Assistant Organist, gave a most entertaining organ concert, which raised £1,000 for the Millennium Organ Fund. After the concert my wife and I were delighted to host a dinner party in the Dungeon for a group of Magna Charta Dames who are members of the Society.

The Society’s House Party in St George’s House from Tuesday 31st August to 2nd September was over-subscribed; those unlucky in the ballot will have priority next time. The event was a success, as members met in an informal atmosphere, and it was enhanced by the number of overseas members, thirteen from the U.S.A. and three from Australia. On the first evening there was a Chapel tour after dinner, and I should like to thank our guides, John and Jan Williams and Patricia Gates. On Wednesday we had tours of Frogmore House, and after lunch, Buckingham Palace. Jonathan and Helen Rees-Williams joined
us for dinner, and afterwards Jonathan invited everyone up to the organ loft. There he gave a most interesting talk, and demonstrated the diversity of the organ. On Thursday we visited the State Apartments of Windsor Castle, and the guests left after lunch.

Our day-visit this year was to Oxford, with an afternoon visit to Christ Church Cathedral, then tea and Evensong there, before returning to Windsor. All our tours, both at home and abroad, are proving extremely popular, and opportunities may arise which it is not possible to advertise when we mail our Annual Report. We have, therefore, established a mailing list of those who have “travelled” with us. If you would like to go on this list, please write to me, enclosing a stamped, addressed envelope.

Our next reporting year, which starts on 1st October, will begin with a tour of New England in the Fall by a group of members. My wife and I will then travel to Pennsylvania to be guests of Warren Hull, President of the American Friends, and we shall have the pleasure of having lunch in Washington with the other members of the American Board of Directors.

The work of our Overseas Representatives always fills me with admiration. It must be so difficult to enthuse people, enrol members, and raise money for something so far from their country. I am, therefore, doubly grateful to them for all they do for the Society, especially this year for their support of the Appeal.

Her Majesty The Queen, our Patron, has graciously supported the Millennium Organ Appeal, and I thank all members who have contributed the magnificent total of just over £46,500 during the year. We are still over £50,000 short of our target, and I hope those who have not yet given will help us reach the target of £200,000. A list of donors will be published when the Appeal is closed. 2001 is proposed for the work on the organ.

Apart from transferring £25,000 of the Society’s funds into the Millennium Organ Appeal, the Society has paid for urgent work in the bays outside the North Door and the South Quire Aisle, costing £35,000. We have also financed new television monitoring equipment in the organ loft, and purchased a new piano stool for use in Vicars’ Hall.

I should like personally to welcome and thank our new Chairman, and his wife, Jayne, who has joined the Management Committee. Their support of the Society is much appreciated, as is the help of the Canons and their wives. Very sadly, we are going to lose the services of our Lay Chairman, General Sir Patrick Palmer, who has had to resign as Constable and Governor of Windsor Castle through ill health. All of us in the Castle are devastated by the suddenness of Sir Patrick’s illness, and our thoughts and prayers are with him and Lady Palmer. I am most grateful to them both for their support and encouragement. They were most generous with their time and hospitality for many Society events. Fortunately for their friends around Windsor, they are remaining in the neighbourhood.

Lastly, and most importantly, I should like to thank my wife, Veronica, whose encouragement behind the scenes I most value, as well as her help at the Society’s social events.
THE HONORARY TREASURER’S REPORT

1. The General Fund this year shows a reduction in the accumulated fund of some £45,000 after the transfer of £25,000 to the Millennium Fund. This reduction is almost entirely due to the £45,470 expended on and in the Chapel and its surrounds – the principal objective of the Society. Although interest received dropped (as the investment managers moved funds into equity shares) and donations were severely down (as they were directed into the Millennium Fund organ appeal), the increase in market value of the investments more than compensated for these factors.

2. The Capital Fund showed an encouraging increase of around £7,000 in life membership fees and a £16,000 increase in the value of investments.

3. The Millennium Fund again had a good year with over £47,000 donated and the interest received on the Fund rising accordingly. It now stands at nearly £135,000 against a target for the organ appeal of £200,000.

4. The net asset changes for the Funds in the year were (see page 440ff):

   - General Fund reduction £45,000
   - Capital Fund increase £42,000
   - Millennium Fund increase £77,000
   - Total Funds increase £74,000

MICHAEL WHATMOUGH

OVERSEAS MEMBERSHIP

The Society is most grateful to our Overseas Representatives who do so much to promote the Society in many ways. Those of us working in the Curfew Tower are full of admiration on their success in enthusing people who live so far from Windsor.

We have received the following reports:-

Australia

This year has been an exciting and productive one for the Australian membership. We arranged successful functions in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia, screening the beautiful video of St George’s Chapel. It delighted our members and assisted in the further expansion of the work of the Society in Australia. At each function a message from the Dean of Windsor was read.

In recognition of the International Year of Older Persons we held the Queen’s Birthday Reception at the Hunter’s Hill Retirement Lodge in Sydney on 21st April. Special guests were the Dean of Sydney, the Very Revd Boak Jobbins, who read the message from the Dean of Windsor, and Dr Robert Forgacs who introduced the video.

The Rt Hon. Sir Ninian Stephen, K.G., was the Guest Speaker at a Reception at St Paul’s Cathedral, Melbourne, at the invitation of the Dean of Melbourne, the Rt Revd James A. Grant, A.M. The function was organised by the Victorian Hon. Secretary, Mrs Mary Drost, on 18th April, and the Dean of Windsor’s message was read by Bishop Grant.
The Queensland Hon. Secretary, Mrs Jill Ryan, organised a function at the Holy Spirit Hospital, Brisbane, where the video was screened on 10th May. The Revd Canon W.F. Carter read the message from the Dean of Windsor. The Dean of Perth, the Very Revd Dr John Shepherd, invited members of the Society to Evensong at St George’s Cathedral, Perth, on 20th June. At the conclusion of the service, members joined the Dean and Western Australian Representative, Mr Nicholas Hasluck, A.M., Q.C., in the Dean’s Vestry for a screening of the video. The Dean read the message from the Dean of Windsor.

Our membership continued to grow during the year, and we welcomed five new Life Descendant members and eight new Life Friends. Four Friends transferred from annual to Life membership. Members contributed over $2000 to the Millennium Organ Appeal, and a further $1000 to the Society. We are grateful to members for these donations.

Many members visited the United Kingdom during the year, and a number were fortunate to be able to attend the A.G.M., Garter Day and the House Party at St George’s House. Members were grateful for the wonderful hospitality they received from the Hon. Secretary and all at the Curbew Tower.

I appreciate the continued support of Committee members, Mrs Helen Booth, Mr Peter Fitzhardinge-Seton and Mrs Angela Lind, and the State Honorary Secretaries, Mrs Jill Ryan (Queensland), Mrs Mary Drost (Victoria), Mr Nicholas Hasluck (Western Australia), and Mrs Berta von Bihra (Tasmania).

New Zealand

The Society was represented by some of our most distinguished members at several events during the year, such as functions to welcome the Duke of York, and, later, the Princess Royal, on brief visits to New Zealand.

A renewed affinity with St George’s Chapel and the Royal family was felt by New Zealand members on the marriage of Prince Edward with Miss Sophie Rhys-Jones. A message of goodwill sent to His Royal Highness was graciously acknowledged with an expression of Prince Edward’s best wishes to all New Zealand members. The Prince has many friends in New Zealand, stemming from the time he spent as a tutor at Wanganui Collegiate School in 1983, and from subsequent visits.

New Zealand’s Knight of the Garter, Sir Edmund Hillary, was closely associated with the American President during his visit to the International Antarctic Centre in Christchurch, to foster scientific co-operation between the United States and New Zealand in the Antarctic. Earlier, Sir Edmund Hillary’s eightieth birthday was celebrated at a friendly evening function at Government House in Wellington. During the evening, His Excellency the Governor-General, Sir Michael Hardie-Boys, read to the dinner guests a personal message of congratulations to Sir Edmund received from Her Majesty The Queen.

United States of America

Scarcely into the month of January, Tim O’Donovan and I jointly wrote to members of American Friends and Descendants, advising them of the Millennium Fund and the appeal for contributions toward the restoration of the organ in St George’s Chapel. Once approved by the American board, the letter was sent to about 800 members in the United States, along with an organ appeal brochure which was tailored for use in the States.

Tim and I had no idea what to expect. Ours was the first project involving the entire American membership. And we were asking for money! The response has been heartening. By the middle of October, we had received sixty-seven contributions, ranging from $10 to
$10,000. Because American Friends and Descendants is a charity recognized in the United States by the Internal Revenue Service, donations are income-tax deductible. It is possible, therefore, that additional gifts will come to us before the year’s end.

In August, American Friends and Descendants sent a $20,000 cheque to the Curfew Tower. Not only does it represent our tangible gift toward the restoration, but it also demonstrates the genuine esteem we American members feel for the Windsor Society and its efforts to preserve and rehabilitate the fabric of St George’s Chapel. To our members who made this gift possible, your board expresses its sincere gratitude.

What next for the American Friends and Descendants? In order to keep our IRS tax-exempt status, we must establish an educational program to complement those at the College of St George and the Society at Windsor. We will be considering a number of ideas from board members and others, and we hope to announce a program early in 2000.

We continue to depend on the leadership and guidance of the Society’s Honorary Secretary, and on the support and good will of Jane Speller and her colleague, Joan Biggs. They never fail to respond to my every question with the right answer! Sixty-six new American members have been enrolled this year. We American Friends and Descendants extend to the members and descendants of satellite groups in Australia, Canada, Germany and New Zealand our best wishes for the new year and the new millennium.

[By 30th September 1999, American members had given a total of $70,000.]

Local representatives are:

Mrs P.R. Grogan, 39 Pymble Avenue, Pymble, NSW 2073, Australia.

Mr W.C.R. Lawrence, 5/204 High Street, Carterton 5951, Wairarapa, New Zealand.

Mr Warren R. Hull, 11 Adams Lane, Uniontown, Pennsylvania 15401, U.S.A.

Mr Brian C. Kirkwood, 76 Davisbrook Boulevard, Scarborough, Ontario M1T 2J2, Canada.

OBITUARIES


Lord Lewin died on 23rd January 1999, aged 78. He had been appointed a Knight of the Garter in 1983.

Terence Thornton Lewin was born in Dover on 19th November 1920, educated in Tonbridge, and in January 1939 entered the Navy. He served throughout the Second World War in either the Home or the Mediterranean Fleet. In HMS Valiant, and later in HMS Ashanti, he took part in the Russian and Malta convoys, and in the North Africa and Normandy landings. He was mentioned in despatches three times, and in 1942 was awarded...
the D.S.C. for his efforts to save HMS Somali and her crew during a Russian convoy.

Sent to HMS Excellent, the Naval gunnery school, in 1945, he passed out top of his course, and spent two years on the staff there. Destined for high rank, his sea postings included: HMS Chequers from 1949, in Malta; Commander of the Royal Yacht Britannia, 1957-58, and in 1966-67 commanding HMS Hermes, which assisted in the Emergency in Aden, and in Hong Kong. His final post afloat in 1969 was Flag Officer, Second-in-Command, Far East Fleet. From 1971 he held a succession of the most senior posts, culminating in Chief of the Naval Staff, 1977 - 1979. In 1979 he became Chief of the Defence Staff. His great experience, especially his wartime service, was of vital importance, liaising between the Armed Services and the Government during the Falklands Campaign in 1982.

After his retirement later that year, he was created a Life Peer. With his knowledge of naval history and his own record of service, he remained a much-respected spokesman on naval matters and upholder of the Navy’s traditions.

In 1944 he married Jane Branch-Evans, by whom he had two sons and a daughter. The Society wishes to express its deepest sympathy with his family on their loss.

H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh writes:

I first came across Lord Lewin when I joined HMS Valiant as a Midshipman in Malta in January 1940. He was Senior Midshipman and very much in control of a pretty lively Gunroom. I saw no more of him during the rest of the war. Our paths only crossed again when I was appointed First Lieutenant of HMS Chequers, the Leader of the 1st Destroyer Flotilla in the Mediterranean Fleet based at Malta. Terry was then serving as Flotilla Gunnery Officer. I remember it as a very congenial Wardroom, four of whose members were destined to become Flag Officers. Terry worked his way through every rank until he retired as Admiral of the Fleet after his appointment as Chief of the Defence Staff.

The late King died in February 1952 and that effectively brought my naval career to an end. However, I was very pleased to renew my contact with Terry when he was appointed as Commander (second in command) of the Royal Yacht Britannia. He was both quietly efficient and immensely popular both with the Royal Yachtsmen and with all the family.

I was not in the least surprised to hear that he had been appointed as First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff in 1977. We saw each other from time to time while he was engaged in his radical program of reform of the specialist branches and the introduction of Principal Warfare Officers. In due course he moved from the Admiralty to the Ministry of Defence, where he kept me in touch with his plans to restructure the department.

While he was First Sea Lord, he was elected an Elder Brother of Trinity House, which is responsible for the provision of aids to navigation round the English coast. As I was Master, we met regularly at Trinity House events.

It was the nation’s great good fortune that he was Chief of the Defence Staff when the Falklands crisis blew up. It so happened that he was the only officer still serving who had seen active service throughout the war. This experience must have been invaluable to Mrs Thatcher’s government when it was confronted with the inevitable casualties of war.
I had become a Trustee of the National Maritime Museum in 1948, so I was delighted to hear that Terry had been appointed a Trustee and then Chairman from 1987 until 1995. He threw himself into the job with his usual energy and enthusiasm and had the whole-hearted support of the Trustees and every member of the staff for his ambitious plans.

The Navy was quite a big organisation in my time and it was unusual for junior officers to serve together more than once. It is most unusual to have kept in contact with a fellow officer and great friend for almost sixty years. The Navy, and indeed the whole Defence establishment, owes Lord Lewin an immense debt of gratitude for his vision and leadership and for the utter dedication to his vocation.

**Brigadier A.L. Atkinson, O.B.E., B.Sc., M.I.E.E., Military Knight of Windsor**

Brigadier A.L. Atkinson, the senior Military Knight, died in the Nuffield Hospital, Wexham, near Slough on 15th August 1999, after a short illness, aged 87.

Arthur Atkinson, known to most people as “Flags”, was born in Manchester in May 1912. In 1932 he decided on an army career as a Military Candidate whilst at Manchester University studying for a B.Sc., and was commissioned into the Royal Corps of Signals in early 1935. In 1938 he was seconded to the King’s African Rifles with whom he saw active service in East Africa, and then served in the gruelling Arakan operations in the Japanese conquest of Burma. After Staff College at Quetta, he returned to Burma with the 10th Indian Division. After seven years abroad, he returned to England in April 1945, and was posted to the British Military Mission in Prague. This was followed by a tour in Malaya during the Emergency Operations. In 1951-52, he was once again involved in a war against Communism, in the Korean War as Commander Royal Signals in the Commonwealth Division. After attending the Joint Services Staff College at Latimer, he was appointed to the joint Planning Staff - the most challenging posting during his career. In 1956-58 he commanded the Hong Kong Signal Regiment, and then served on the staff of NATO Headquarters, Fontainbleau, operating between Europe and Washington. His final posting, was as Chief Signals Officer, Southern Command, near Salisbury. He retired from the Army in September 1969 after thirty-five years’ distinguished service in numerous operational theatres, and in 1977 was appointed a Military Knight of Windsor.

In 1941, “Flags” married Judith Davies who survives him, together with two married sons, and a number of grandchildren. Sadly, a third son died in 1986, during the Brigadier’s time as a Military Knight. As with so many of his generation who married early in the 1939-45 War, there were long periods of separation during his tours of active service in the Far East, but he was always regarded as a highly professional officer and a wonderful family man, with a great sense of integrity and good old-fashioned manners. His advice and wise guidance was often sought by younger officers, as well as by his fellow Military Knights. His funeral was held in St George’s Chapel on 20th August, and after a Memorial Evensong on 27th September, his ashes were borne out by the Governor of the Military Knights, and interred in the Dean’s Cloister alongside the ashes of his youngest son.

On behalf of all the Friends of St George’s, we extend to his widow and family our sympathy in their sad loss.

Sir Peter Downward
THE ALBERT CHAPEL - A “CASKET OF GEMS”

by

JEAN CRAM AND SYLVIA ALLEN

On 14th December 1861, Queen Victoria’s beloved husband, Prince Albert, the Prince Consort, died at Windsor Castle aged only forty-two. Within four days, the Queen, despite her intense grief, had chosen the exact site for the tomb-house where the Prince, and eventually she herself, would lie. The Queen’s decision to build a mausoleum in the private grounds of Frogmore House broke with a long tradition in the choice of royal burial places. Since the entombment of Edward the Confessor, in Westminster Abbey in 1066, all succeeding sovereigns had been buried in the great Abbeys and Cathedrals of England or France, and after 1483 also in St George’s Chapel, Windsor.

The idea of building a mausoleum for their own entombment may first have been discussed by the Queen and Prince Albert after a visit to Claremont House in 1813, only three years after their marriage. Over twenty years before, Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg-Saalfeld and his wife, Princess Charlotte, daughter and heir of the Prince Regent, had lived there. In the early days of their marriage they set out to create a gotthic tea-house in the gardens. Here they planned to spend peaceful summer evenings looking down from the terrace to the lake below. Tragically, the Princess died in 1817 at the age of twenty-one, following the birth of her stillborn son. The broken hearted Prince Leopold converted the unfinished tea-house into a memorial chapel to his wife. Perhaps the Queen and Prince Albert, walking in those lovely gardens and seeing the graceful little chapel, had contrasted it favourably with the gloomy vault at St George’s Chapel, where the young princess and her baby had been laid. Sadly, the little chapel was not to prove a lasting memorial. It fell into such a state of disrepair that it had to be demolished. Nothing remains of it today.

In 1844, the year after the visit to Claremont, the Queen’s father-in-law, Duke Ernest I of Saxe-Coburg & Gotha, died. Prince Albert and his brother contributed many ideas to the design of the mausoleum where their father was eventually interred. In 1860, when she visited Coburg, Queen Victoria pronounced it “beautiful and so cheerful”. Perhaps it was this contrast which influenced the Queen’s mother, the Duchess of Kent, to express a wish that her final resting-place should also be in the new mausoleum at Coburg. She was persuaded that this was impracticable. She therefore asked Prince Albert to design a building in the gardens of her home, Frogmore House, for use as summerhouse during her lifetime and as mausoleum upon her death. Both the Queen and Prince Albert were much involved in the design of this, when the Duchess died unexpectedly on 16th March 1861. Her body was at first interred in the Royal Vault, until August of the same year, when it was transferred to the completed mausoleum at Frogmore.

Early in 1862, the Dean of Windsor, the Hon. Gerald Wellesley, received news that the Prince and eventually, therefore, the Queen had chosen not to be entombed in the Royal Vault, but instead, to be buried privately at Frogmore. The Dean was much troubled by this decision, being naturally anxious to retain St George’s importance as the burial place of kings. However, an idea occurred to him, and on January 24th he wrote to Sir Charles Phipps, Equerry to the late Prince Consort, to put forward a proposal that as “Wolsey’s Chapel stands empty, the most beautiful chapel of the kind in England”, a sarcophagus could be erected there for the Queen and Prince, in the midst of “light and air and cheerfulness”. He added that he thought the Nation would be more pleased with this arrangement than with the idea of burial at Frogmore, “a place of no celebrity”.

There were many people who viewed a mausoleum in the grounds of a private house, albeit within the Home Park, as quite unsuitable for the burial of the sovereign. Lord
Clarendon summed up the feelings of many when he reportedly condemned the Queen’s decision to “set up insignificant tombs in that morass at Frogmore”.

However, Queen Victoria had made up her mind, and a private burial at Frogmore it was to be. Nevertheless, Dean Wellesley’s letter enthusing over Wolsey’s Chapel may well have contributed to the proposal made by Queen Victoria’s eldest daughter, the Crown Princess of Prussia, that the old chapel be repaired and decorated as a public memorial to her father. She wrote to the Dean setting out her ideas, asking that these be submitted to the eminent architect, George Gilbert Scott. The Dean and Canons had already decided to replace the East window of St George’s Chapel as their own memorial to the Prince, with Scott as designer. In February 1862, after visiting the Wolsey Chapel with Scott, the Dean wrote to the Queen’s Private Secretary to report that Scott was “exceedingly struck” with the Princess’s ideas, having found “the Chapel within, but four bare walls, but most beautiful without”, and added that large sums would be required to carry out the work. “Whence (you ask me) could these sums be obtained?” queried the Dean.

Finding an answer to this question was to be no easy matter. By March the Queen was assured that the cost of restoring the chapel would not exceed £15,000. She first approached the Chapter of St George’s Chapel. Could not the money raised by the Dean and Canons to replace the East window in St George’s be diverted to the Wolsey Chapel instead? The Dean was determined that this would not happen. After all, it would require an Act of Parliament to permit the application of St George’s funds to work not directly related to the Chapel. The Wolsey Chapel, he pointed out, was “not St George’s any more than the Parish Church in Windsor is”. Besides, he and the Canons, having personally contributed to the fund, wished to have a memorial in their own Chapel to be seen at all services.

The Queen then turned to Parliament, which was sympathetic at first. However, there had been a complete misunderstanding. It was believed that the renovated chapel would be the National Memorial to the Prince. The Queen was appalled. Writing to the Prime Minister, she pointed out that he must be mistaken in this supposition, “as in the first place the sum which it is estimated would be required for the work, £15,000, would be as a National Memorial, as unworthy of this great Country, as of the object to which it was destined; and in the second place a National Memorial could hardly consist of the execution of certain works within the Queen’s Palace.”

Having failed to obtain an additional grant to the annual estimates for the upkeep of Windsor Castle, the Queen was forced to accept that if she wished to have the chapel transformed into a memorial, she would have to pay for it herself. The plans for carrying out the work, suspended for several months, whilst funds were sought, could now progress.

In creating a memorial to the Prince Consort from the almost derelict Wolsey Chapel, Dean Gerald Wellesley, nephew of the first Duke of Wellington, became the mediator between Queen Victoria and the architect and artists involved in the work. He had acquired an unusual position as confidant and advisor to the Queen. After his death, he was described, in the Court Circular of 23rd September 1882 as “a devoted, valuable, and dear friend of the Queen’s, as well as a wise councillor [sic]”. In the Deanery, adjacent to the old chapel, he was readily available to all concerned in its transformation. Many early approaches to the Queen were through him, particularly when costs exceeded estimates. Soon, as differences of opinion arose between architect and artist, he became the arbitrator and peacemaker. The Crown Princess of Germany also took advantage of his unique position.

The copious correspondence in the Royal Archives contains no clear statement of an overall scheme for the decoration of the chapel. Obviously, however, the paramount aim was to commemorate the Prince’s life and to illustrate his virtues, to demonstrate
achievements for which he had constantly striven, and to show his contributions to the artistic and scientific work of the country. The Queen also wished to draw attention to the illustrious German families, from which both she and Prince Albert were descended.

In July 1862 Henry Poole & Sons, workers in marble and stone, started work on removing the plaster ceiling. They soon discovered that the old beams above were rotten and extensive remedial work had to be done before they could begin creating a new vaulted ceiling of “good Bath stone”. It was also decided that the South porch and doorway, which had been added in the 1830’s by William IV, would be replaced with a new entrance in the West wall. It is thought that the Tudor frieze below the windows was in existence at this time and was left by Scott to be re-cut and painted as we see it today.

During the next year, while this work continued, discussions were going ahead concerning the interior decoration of the Chapel. Scott, a man described as having “few tastes beyond his extremely correct one for Gothic Architecture”, had no hesitation in selecting the firm of Clayton & Bell to design the windows and spaces between the ribs of the new vaulting. Richard Clayton had met Alfred Bell when Bell was apprentice to Scott, who described him as an outstanding pupil. In 1856 with Scott’s encouragement, the two young friends set up a business to design and manufacture stained glass. By the early 1870’s they were recognised as the foremost artists in the country in that medium.

Scott had initially envisaged the spaces between the ribs of the new vaulting painted with angels bearing the arms and badges of the various German states ruled by ancestors of the Prince Consort. However, Scott was not to be given a free hand. The Queen and members of her family were not only concerned with the theme of the chapel, but in the choice of artists and sculptors to be involved. The Prince had encouraged his children to model as well as to draw and etch. He expounded his views on sculpture in a letter to the Crown Princess on 13th April 1859: “As an art, it is even more attractive than painting”.

So, in the summer of 1862, she suggested that instead of painting, a type of inlaid marble panel be used. Examples of this newly-perfected technique had been exhibited by Baron Henri de Triqueti, the French sculptor, at the International Exhibition in London that year. However, Gilbert Scott explained that the rigidity of marble would not be suitable for the curved surfaces of the vaulting, and, moreover, the delicate colours of the marbles would not be sufficiently rich for the lofty situation in which they would be placed. Instead, writing to the Dean, he described the superb mosaics, created by Dr Antonio Salviati of Venice, which he had seen at the same Exhibition.

When the Queen agreed that Salviati should be commissioned to decorate the ceiling, Scott described him as being in “a state of exstacy” at this honour. Scott declared that: “no decoration had ever been introduced which had so striking and noble an effect … not to mention that the work was absolutely indestructible by decay”.

Clayton & Bell were given the task of producing the drawings for the ceiling, and despite being deeply involved with the memorial window in St George’s Chapel, Clayton visited Venice to study Salviati’s processes. The mosaics comprised small marble or glass tesserae, many enhanced by the use of gold leaf fused between a ceramic base and very fine glass. The tesserae were assembled upside down on paper in small panels, which were then transported to Windsor, fixed in position and the facing paper removed. To complete the magnificent effect, the ribs of the vaulting were finished in gold leaf. Today the ceiling is as brilliant and impressive as when first put in place.

It had been agreed that the windows of the nave would show the figures of forty-eight of the Prince Consort’s most illustrious ancestors, six in each window. These would start with Witekindus Magnus from the ninth century, and finish with the Prince’s immediate
family. Each figure selected would have, adjacent to it, the heraldic device of the House concerned, which had already been depicted in the ceiling. Clayton & Bell were asked to produce the cartoons, in conjunction with Hermann Sahl, the Queen’s German librarian, who was given the task of researching the Prince’s family tree, and supplying suitable designs. He had to consult the Queen continually, “humbly requesting” Her Majesty’s decisions. To add to the delay, the drawings had to be enlarged by Clayton & Bell before being translated into the art of stained glass.

The sanctuary windows, probably designed by Scott, depict the Gardens of Eden, Gethsemane, of Joseph of Arimathea, and of the Blessed in Paradise. The window above the altar shows Our Lord’s Passion, His Crucifixion and the Deposition of His Body.

The lights of the west window had been filled in with stone for many years. Gilbert Scott first proposed that they should be retained in their present form and decorated by paintings on copper, of portraits of sovereigns, eminent persons buried in St George’s Chapel, and clerics. By the summer of 1864 with the ceiling near completion, he now proposed that Salviati’s mosaics be used to decorate the lights and tracery of the window instead.

In 1864 it had been decided that Baron Triqueti’s marble tarsia panels, dismissed by Gilbert Scott for the ceiling, could now be used most appropriately to decorate the walls. During a visit to Paris in 1855, the Queen and Prince Albert had seen examples of his work, and purchased two sculptures. This no doubt influenced the Queen’s decision to support her daughter’s wish that Triqueti’s panels should have a prominent place. Triqueti was well-known to the Wellesley family, and was described by the Dean as being “a first-rate artist (and) a highly honourable man”. From mediaeval times the name intarsia (or tarsia as Triqueti called it) was applied to the art of inlaying and engraving marble or wood. By the time he received the commission from Windsor, he had perfected the technique.

Triqueti’s plan was to produce fourteen marble panels depicting Biblical scenes. The four in the chancel would show scenes from Our Lord’s Passion, while those in the nave would portray scenes from the Old Testament, illustrating the interests and achievements of the Prince Consort. For example, the ambiguous position held by the Prince during his marriage, as uncrowned king, would be represented by Joseph made ruler over Egypt bearing the text from Genesis: “According unto thy word shall all my people be ruled, only in the throne will I be greater than thou”. Interspersed with the panels, large bas-reliefs would show facets of the Prince’s character, whilst smaller ones around each panel would depict Biblical figures appropriate to the subject.

Each panel consisted of a 5cm-thick base of white Sicilian marble, chosen for its durability. The design for each panel was transferred from a full-size cartoon reproduced from Triqueti’s drawings. Pieces of coloured marble were inlaid according to the design, and secured in place by strong cement or bronze clamps where necessary. The fine linear details were then engraved and infilled with cements made from different coloured powdered marble. The whole picture would be polished back to a smooth finish. Each panel was surrounded by a border of Florentine tarsia, using a base of dove-coloured Blue Turquin, inlaid with semi-precious stones to produce a rich design of flowers and foliage, a favourite theme of Triqueti’s. Over twenty different stones were used, including many from the British Isles. Derbyshire Spar, or Blue John, was well represented, but Triqueti was disappointed with the quality of Cornish Serpentine, which proved to be unworkable. These borders caused the first of many disagreements between Triqueti and Scott. The architect proclaimed that the finished borders were “by no means to my taste”. Triqueti was also engaged to produce twenty-eight small marble pictures, to create a
frieze on either side of the altar. He was able, once again, to use a botanical theme, this
time portraying species indigenous to the Holy Land. The skilful use of richly coloured
stones brought to life a wide variety of fruits and trees, such as peach, apple and cherry,
interspersed with leaves from willow, birch and oak, amongst others.

The execution of the panels was carried out between 1864 and 1872, in Triqueti’s
studio in Paris, under his constant supervision. Three assistants worked continuously, and
by November 1867 the first six panels were ready to be shipped to London.

However, in the winter of 1870-71, France and Prussia went to war, and the Crown
Princess and Triqueti found themselves in the painful position of being on opposing sides.
Most of the studio workmen left to join the army, and soon only Jules Destreez, the chief
workman, was left to continue working on the panels. In January 1871 Paris suffered
three weeks of shellfire and there was great concern for the safety of the panels, which had
to be buried in a deep trench. The Crown Prince, Commander of the Third Prussian Army,
had instructions from his wife that if their troops entered Paris, he was “to send immediately
to enquire for the safety of the marbles”. France eventually capitulated, the siege was
lifted, and life in the studio could return to normal. By late autumn of 1871 Triqueti was in
the Wolsey Chapel supervising the fitting of the last two panels.

In 1865 Triqueti had also been commissioned by the Queen to design the focal point
of the chapel, a cenotaph for the Prince Consort. The Crown Princess wished that the
effigy of her father should be portrayed clothed in mediaeval armour. Triqueti was unhappy
to think that such a man of peace should be depicted in this way. He resolved the dilemma
by taking as his theme from 2 Timothy 4: “I have fought the good fight, I have finished my
course”. At the Prince’s feet Triqueti placed an effigy of the greyhound Eos, the Prince’s
favourite dog. The weight of the cenotaph, executed in Italian marble, was so great that in
1872 an archway of the Royal Vault under the Wolsey Chapel had to be strengthened.

Earlier, Gilbert Scott had recommended that Salviati’s mosaics should be used for the
reveals of the windows in the nave, thus giving continuity to walls and ceiling. Queen
Victoria acquiesced but made it clear in her letter to Scott that this work must not in any
way detract from the Triqueti marbles. The Crown Princess, reading a description of this
new proposal in The Times, wrote at once to the Queen expressing her concern, fearing
the brightly-coloured mosaic would detract from the delicacy of the marble wall panels.
However, it was too late and Scott’s scheme was carried out.

Triqueti and Gilbert Scott continued to disagree, and in 1868 the Queen was moved
to beg the Dean to keep the peace between the two men. Scott was said to be “stiff and
not very easy in the presence”, whilst Triqueti, a man of great charm, was a firm
favourite with the Royal Family. Triqueti had been asked to design the bench seats for
the chapel and, again ignoring the architect’s drawings, had executed them to his own
design in a dark green marble. These were shipped from Paris in forty crates, and fitted
in 1871. The sculptor also made it known that, in his opinion, changes should be made
to the surround of the West Door. Scott considered this to be interference in architectural
matters, but the Queen, hearing of Triqueti’s ideas, insisted these be carried out.

It had been decided that portraits of the Royal Family in bas-relief should feature as
part of the marble decoration of the Chapel. In 1865, Triqueti had put forward the name of
his favourite pupil, a talented sculptress, called Susan Durant. She was thirty-seven, and
had, since the age of twenty, exhibited regularly at the Royal Academy. The Queen gave
her approval, and Susan travelled to Windsor and Osborne, where she modelled the portraits
of the Royal children. The Queen took a great interest, often suggesting alterations. Princess
Louise, who was already showing signs of becoming a talented artist, was permitted by the Queen to take lessons from the sculptress. Susan travelled to Potsdam several times as a guest of the Crown Prince and Princess, with whom she formed a close friendship. Nine of the completed medallions were exhibited at the Royal Academy before installation in the Wolsey Chapel. On 1st January 1873, Susan died in Paris at the age of forty-five, never having fully recovered from an operation which she had undergone the year before. The Royal Family were distressed to hear of her death and the Queen asked for enquiries to be made to ensure that none of her relatives had been dependent upon her.

The altar, designed by Scott, was executed by Field & Poole. The top consisted of a single slab of Levanto marble, whilst the boxwood frontal was inlaid with ivory and carved to show three Christian symbols, the Pelican, the Phoenix, and the Lamb of God. The reredos was another cause for contention, as Triqueti wished to disregard Scott’s design and replace it with one of his own. However, this time, the Dean persuaded the Queen that Scott’s design should be retained. Consequently, Triqueti’s simple marble triptych, depicting the Resurrection, rests uncomfortably within the ornate frame designed by Scott and dominated by a thirteen-foot high Greek cross.

The magnificent floor, inlaid by Poole & Sons, in close consultation with Triqueti, followed an intricate geometric pattern, using forty-eight different marbles. They also fitted beneath the marble seats a series of bronze grilles with Royal monograms and devices, which would eventually conceal the heating system.

By this time Triqueti had become concerned about the future care of all the marble in the chapel. He wrote to the Clerk of Works stressing that it was of the utmost importance that it be kept clean by someone of experience, and proposed that a Belgian workman, whom he had employed there for the previous seven years, be retained for this purpose.

At the Crown Princess’s suggestion, two statues, representing Death and Resurrection, were to be placed on either side of the West Door, but in 1874, after nearly ten years of continuous work, Triqueti at the age of seventy was in failing health and unable to complete the two statues. In a letter to the Queen, his daughter, Blanche, reported that on his deathbed on 11th May, he had asked whether the Queen had liked the two statues, not realising that they lay unfinished in his studio, with six weeks’ work required to complete them. Thus, much to the sorrow of the Queen and members of her family, neither the Baron nor Susan Durant had lived long enough to see the completion of the chapel.

On 1st December 1875, over thirteen years since the beginning of the project, the chapel was finally open to the public. The Queen personally approved the opening regulations, which would limit entry to two hundred ticket-holders on three days each week. A removable wooden platform, three feet wide, would be placed around the chapel to protect the floor. The Queen also asked that two attendants be appointed to care for the chapel and that two policemen be in attendance whenever the chapel was open.

The venture had proved to be a costly one. Initial estimates of £15,000 had been far outstripped, and the final cost was nearer £50,000. However, the Queen must have considered the project a success, when over twenty thousand visitors came to the chapel in the first year to pay tribute to the Prince. The newspapers carried admiring articles, marvelling at the new techniques, saying that the chapel had “the richest interior in the world” and describing the whole as a “casket of gems”.

During the one hundred and twenty-five years since the chapel was completed, it has become erroneously known as the “Albert Memorial Chapel”. However, anyone taking a few moments to pause and read the wording on the dedication stone will be left in no doubt as to Queen Victoria’s intentions:
The Wolsey Chapel erected above the Royal Tomb-house, having been restored and beautified by Her Majesty the Queen in memory of the lamented Prince Consort is henceforth entitled

THE ALBERT CHAPEL
December MDCCCLXXIV

Notes
2. RA/PP/Windsor/383.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid.
6. RA/PP/Windsor/383.
7. RA/R40/1.
8. RA/PP/Windsor/383.
11. RA/PP/Windsor/468.
12. RA/Vic/Add.X/2 212.
14. RA/PP/Windsor/469.
15. RA/PP/Windsor/269 & 469.
16. RA/PP/Windsor/526.
17. RA/PP/Windsor/658.
18. RA/Vic/Add.X/2 212.
19. Ibid.
20. The Hour 7/11/73.

A fund-raising event in aid of The Friends of St George’s

THE DUNGEON, WINDSOR CASTLE
(by kind permission of the Dean & Canons of Windsor)

Dog Collar
An evening of Words and Music

IRENE CAMPDEN : JANE SPELLER : PAVEL JIRACEK

Wednesday, 5th April 2000 : 8.00 p.m.

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THE OFFERING OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF
THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER

by

PETER J. BEGENT

Today, following the death of a Knight Companion of the Order of the Garter, his banner is offered at the Altar in St George’s Chapel. This ceremony is the remnant of a much more elaborate ritual which probably originated in very early times.

It was the custom among many early societies to ensure that buried with a warrior were his weapons: his sword, shield, spear, and even his horse, perhaps because he would need them in the ‘afterlife’, although an alternative theory is that the burying of the various items prevented them from ever being used again. It may be that some aspect of this custom, faintly remembered but now Christianized, prompted the development of the ceremonial offering of the heraldic achievements of a knight, his helm, crest, sword, coat of arms and other items, which for many years was a central feature of his funeral.1

When this ritual began is uncertain. A. R. Wagner, sometime Garter King of Arms, suggests that the apparent development of heraldry upon tombs and memorials in the mid-fourteenth century indicated a desire to display descent and alliances, and that this in turn prompted a greater heraldic display at funerals.2 Clare Gittings goes further, and suggests that late mediæval heraldic funerals were for the living rather than for the dead, and emphasised the status of the deceased and its passing to his heir.3

That the practice was established by the third quarter of the fourteenth century is certain, for the achievements of Edward, Prince of Wales, the Black Prince, were hung above his tomb.4 Wagner suggests, without providing details, that there are earlier examples abroad. He also states that although the earliest known record of heralds marshalling a funeral is that of the burial of Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury, and his son Sir Thomas at Bisham Abbey, Berkshire, on 15th February 1463, the involvement of the heralds commenced well before this date, and suggests that the heraldic elements of the funeral may well be older than the participation of the heralds in the ceremony.5

The accounts of the funeral ceremonies of Edward IV in 1483 illustrate the strict formality attending the offering of the achievements which then prevailed. Three masses were celebrated. At the third mass, Garter King of Arms, bearing a tabard of the King’s arms, presented it to the Marquess of Dorset and the Earl of Huntingdon, who offered it to the Celebrant, the Archbishop of York.6 He returned it to the heralds, who stood on the left of the Altar. Other items including a shield, sword, helm, battle-axe, and even a horse were presented.7 The persons who were to make the offering were marshalled in strict order of precedence; indeed, upon this occasion an unseemly controversy arose as to who should walk in the senior position on the right, a Viscount, or the eldest son of an Earl! After the funeral the achievements were set about the grave.8, 9

The practice of formally offering the achievements during the funeral service ceased at the Reformation, but the custom of carrying them in the funeral processions of the nobility and gentry continued, dying out only in the eighteenth century.10

Although few Knights of the Garter were buried at Windsor, a practice developed of offering at the Altar the achievements which had been set above their stalls. This ceremony is not referred to in the earliest surviving copies of Statutes of the Order. It was once thought that the Statutes, entered at the beginning of a register dating from the early years of the fifteenth century, which were seen and copied by Ashmole in 1660/1,11 and which may have been the source of the early entries in the Black Book,12 were those of the Founder, Edward III. The researches of Dr Lisa Jefferson have however shown them to be
copies of a compilation of Statutes issued in 1415.13

The amendments and additions made by Henry V in 1421 regulate the manner in which the offerings are to be made. The relevant amendment in this case is to an article in the 1415 compilation, which relates to the Requiem Mass for Deceased Companions, celebrated on the day following the Feast Day. The new regulation is concerned only with the manner in which the offerings are to be offered, for the practice had been in use for a considerable time. It begins: ‘When it shall happen that as a result of vacancies there shall be swords and crests to be offered…. ’14 It is thus confirmatory, and that this is so is shown by the fact that a number of swords and helms offered at the Altar in the fourteenth century appear in the Chapel Inventory of 1384,15 including that of Edward III, which is now displayed in the South Quire Aisle. Henry V’s amendment of 1421 ordered that each item of the achievements should be offered by two Knights Companion, who were to be nominated by the Sovereign or by his Deputy at the Feast.16

Here it may be observed that the 1415 Compilation of Statutes, which provides that the heraldic achievements of each Knight Companion shall be set above his stall, a practice of undoubtedly an earlier date, speaks only of sword and helm, and although it is most unlikely that the helm did not bear a crest, the latter is not mentioned until 1421. Banners are not mentioned in the Statutes at all until Tudor times. The offering of a banner is not, as we shall see, recorded until the reign of Henry VII, whilst the formal recognition of both the erecting and the offering is not to be found until the partial revision of the Statutes by Henry VIII in 1519,17 and the reissue of 1522.18 Nevertheless it is quite clear that they were being displayed from at least the beginning of the fifteenth century, for an entry in the Precentor’s Accounts of 1416/7 records that twenty pence was given to a groom of the Duke of Exeter’s household for bringing to the Chapel a new banner of the Duke’s arms, together with seven yards of silk fringe which were sewn to the banner at a cost of three pence.19 Since the Duke had been elected to the Order in c.1400, the provision of a new banner suggests that one had been displayed from the beginning of the century.

The offering of the banner may have commenced in the mid-fifteenth century, for although it was not formally authorised until 1519, an entry in the register of the offering of the banner of Lord Willoughby de Broke in 1503, suggests it was not an innovation.20

Requiem Masses were discontinued in the reign of Edward VI, being replaced in 1548 with the vernacular Order of Communion for the Laity.21 On Edward’s death in July 1553, Queen Mary abolished the liturgical changes and restored the Henrician ceremonies.

In the early days of Queen Elizabeth’s reign, with the restoration of Protestant forms of worship, the ceremony of offering the achievements took place during Morning Service on the day following the Feast. However, after the removal of the Garter Feast from Windsor,22 both the offering and the installation of new Knights Companion, the only ceremonies which continued to be held in St George’s Chapel, took place upon the same day. Following the restoration of the Feast to Windsor by James I, the time at which the achievements were offered varied,23 but the offering continued to be made until 1805, when, together with all other Garter ceremonies held in the Chapel, it ceased.24

In more recent times a revival has, in a sense, taken place. Personal Installations were renewed in 1948, and at about this time the then Dean of Windsor, Bishop Eric Hamilton, introduced an informal ceremony which took place at an Evensong following the funeral of a Knight Companion. At an appropriate time in the service, the banner of the deceased Companion was brought into the Quire by the Military Knights and handed to the Dean, who laid it upon the Altar. Prayers were then offered for the Companion and for the Order. This ceremony was formally approved by King George VI in January 1952,25 and continues
to be observed. Although it commonly takes place during Evensong, should the funeral or a memorial service of or for a Knight Companion be held in St George’s, the banner has usually been offered during that service (see Plates VII & VIII).

From time to time the disposal of the achievements which had been offered has attracted some controversy. That from early times they were considered to be part of the general offerings which, by virtue of their Statutes, belonged to the Dean and College of St George is certain. This claim was acknowledged inter alia by a Chapter of the Order of the Garter in 1461, which decided that all achievements which might be taken down should become the property of the College ‘in the same manner as the Ensigns of deceased Companions which are offered by the survivors on the day after the Feast’.27

The achievements were clearly of some intrinsic and possible curiosity value. The swords were, unlike the wooden ones displayed today, made by sword cutlers and the helmets were of the type which could be worn. Being of little practical use to the College, they were often sold.29 In the course of time it became the custom for Garter King of Arms to redeem the achievements in order to sell them to new Companions. On 29th March 1606, Garter Segar entered into a contract with the Dean and Canons to purchase at differing rates according to the rank of the deceased Companion, the helmets and swords together with, presumably for other purposes, the crests and banners which had been offered.30

The last Garter Service at which the achievements were offered was, as we have seen, that of April 23rd 1805, and it is likely that from then the custom arose of giving the crest and banner into Garter’s charge, the swords and helmets being put into stock and used again. The general policy adopted by successive Garters has been to allow the relatives of the deceased Companion to retain the banner, providing that it can be suitably displayed.

Notes
1. It has been suggested that a further strand in this development was the commutation of the burial of weapons to a gift or payment to the church, which was termed a mortuary fee. Technically this was not a fee at all but a settlement of outstanding tithes. See C. Daniell, Death and Burial in Medieval England (London, 1997), p.60, and A. Sutton and L. Visser-Fuchs, ‘The Royal Burials of the House of York...’ in The Ricardian, Vol. XI, No.143, p.378. The ‘fee’ was often one of the deceased’s prize possessions.
5. Wagner, op.cit., p.106.
6. Thomas Rotherham.
7. The ‘man at arms’, sometimes thought to represent the deceased, was upon this occasion Sir William Parr. Fully armed and holding a battle-axe, he rode through the partly-completed nave to the Quire door, dismounted, and was led to the Altar, where he made his offering, or perhaps symbolically was offered. The horse was presented to the ‘deacon’ (?dean) as his fee.
8. Until the Civil War the King’s coat of mail steel-gilt, which had been worn by Parr, hung above Edward’s Tomb. It displayed a surcoat or jupon of the Royal Arms, made of velvet richly embroidered with gold, pearls and rubies. It was stolen together with his banner by one Captain Fogg on the 23rd October 1642. M.F. Bond, The Inventories of St George’s Chapel Windsor (Windsor, 1947), pp.243-244.
9. For details of the Funeral of Edward IV and the manuscript accounts, see Sutton and Fuchs, op.cit.
12. The Black Book, or Liber Niger, the first surviving register of the Order of the Garter. The early entries (not of course contemporary) were made c.1534.
19. St George’s MS. XV. 50. 23, printed Bond, *op. cit.*, pp.132-133. By those who are unaware of this entry, it is often said that the first mention of a banner is in the Black Book and is dated April 1424, when it is recorded that the banner of the King of Portugal was set up. An examination of the Registrum Ordinis, the record from which the Black Book was probably compiled, reveals not only that the Knight Companion was the King of Denmark, not of Portugal, but that no mention of a banner appears. Its inclusion in the Black Book is therefore an interpolation of the Tudor compiler.
22. At a Chapter of the Order held at Whitehall on the 23rd April 1567, it was decided that the Feast should be celebrated wherever the Sovereign happened to be. From then until the accession of James I no Feast was celebrated at Windsor, although necessarily Installations of new Knights Companion took place there. Ashmole, *op. cit.*, pp.474-475.
23. See Ashmole *op. cit.*, pp.630-631, for details and references.
26. St George’s Foundation Statutes Cap. 33. The statutory provision that offerings should belong to the College was probably thought necessary because not infrequently such offerings became the property of the parish in which a chantry or college was situated. See J. Moorman, *Church Life in England in the Thirteenth Century* (Cambridge, 1946), pp.15-17.
27. Liber Niger, p.126, and Anstis, *op. cit.*, pp.174-175. Technically this included those of degraded Knights Companion, but since the achievements, having been thrown down into the Quire, were kicked down the Nave, across the Lower Ward and into the Castle Ditch, the subsequent value must have been small!

**BOOK REVIEW**


In his Preface to the work for which he is famous, Elias Ashmole, Windsor Herald of Arms, described its contents as being an ‘Historical account of the Laws and Ceremonies of the said most Noble Order but more particularly, its Institution, the manner and order observed in Elections, Investitures, and Installations of Knights, the Holding of Chapter, Celebrations of Festivals, the Magnificence of Embassies sent...to Stranger Kings and Princes: In sum, all other things relative to the Order.’ Similar chapter headings feature in the *magnum opus* of which Peter J. Begent and Hubert Chesshyre are the authors, of
Plate I: H.R.H. The Prince Edward, newly created Earl of Wessex, leads his bride out of the West Door of the Chapel after their wedding on 19th June 1999 (see page 408). (Photograph courtesy of Tim Graham.)
Plate II:  H.M. The Queen is escorted out of the Chapel by the new Dean, the Rt Revd David Conner, after his installation on 7th December 1998 (see page 410).  (Photograph by John Stillwell. PA News.)
Plate III: At the Reception at St Paul’s Cathedral, Melbourne, on 18th April 1999 (see page 413). *Left to right: Lady Stephen; the Dean of Melbourne, the Rt Revd James Grant, A.M.; Mrs Grant; the Rt Hon. Sir Ninian Stephen, K.G.; Mrs Valerie Grogan, Australian Representative; Mrs Mary Drost, Hon. Secretary, Victoria.*

Plate IV: Mr Warren Hull (second from left), President of AmFriends, with Miss Jane Speller, and her fellow performers, Andrew Hawken (left) and Paul Rickard (right), after their fund-raising entertainment (see page 410).
Plate V: Two of a series of photographs by George Washington Wilson, about 1875, soon after completion of the Albert Chapel (see pages 418 ff.).

a (above): The Chapel, looking East;
b (below): The Cenotaph of the Prince Consort in the Chapel.

(The Royal Archives © Her Majesty The Queen.)
Plate VI: From the same series of photographs as Plate V.

a (above): The Chapel, looking West;

b (below): Detail of wall-decoration in the north-west corner of the Chapel.

(The Royal Archives © Her Majesty The Queen.)
Plate VII: Rehearsal for the laying-up of Lord Lewin’s Banner on 30th March 1999 (see page 425 ff.).

a (above): The Governor of the Military Knights, flanked by his colleagues, arrives with the Banner at the Sanctuary steps; b (below): The Dean prepares to receive the Banner.

(© Hugo Vickers.)
Plate VIII: As Plate VII. a (above): The Dean lays the Banner on the High Altar; 
b (below): The Banner on the Altar. 
(© Hugo Vickers.)
Plate IXa: One of the new oak benches for the Quire (see page 429).

Plate IXb: Detail of the carving on the back of the bench.
whom it can be said with certainty that they have, in their *The Most Noble Order of the Garter: 650 years* produced a work that is not only relative and relevant to Ashmole, but supplements him in virtually complete degree, and stands in its own right as a source of factual information about the Order's whole existence and its present state.

This is a work that will be turned to by everyone now and in future years who, be it slight or profound, wants to know the answer to any question concerning the Order. The authors have compiled a comprehensive, well-illustrated, and accurate survey of the Order, and its meticulous scholarship is to be remarked upon: where a query cannot be answered, or a theory or a problem resolved with precision, the authors say so, and cite material to which the curious can resort. An example of this is the continuing debate on the origin of the Order circa 1348 and its eponymous insignia, the Garter itself (which this reviewer considers is a sword-belt, the visual appearance of which on military effigies is almost identical).

In the Licence of 1670 granted by the King to Ashmole ‘to Print the said Book’, it is stated that he ‘hath for fifteen years past applyed himself to the search and study of things relating to the Honor of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter.’ About the same time of fifteen industrious years has been taken up in composing this modern work on the Garter, which without any doubt will do as much to preserve the names and renown of its authors as did Ashmole’s great and learned work for his reputation.

Sir Colin Cole

**THE NEW QUIRE BENCHES**

The oak stalls and canopies in the Quire, completed in 1484, are a masterpiece of craftsmanship and design, and they have survived wonderfully well into our own age.

Changes and repairs there have been, principally those of the late eighteenth century. At that time extensions to the east were made, the return stalls at the west were moved eastwards, front seats were made for the Military Knights, and a canopy was constructed over the Sovereign’s Stall. The majority of this work was extended with great skill under the direction of Henry Emlyn. He copied with success the mediaeval details, but did not hesitate to proclaim the age in which he lived by the splendid carvings of important events in the reign of George III. It is always a shock to discover a good representation of Wren’s St Paul’s Cathedral within the Gothic design used here.

Our own time has demanded further change to the stalls. On many occasions, acts of worship with sizeable congregations demand yet further seating in the Quire. This has been provided by very modern chairs brought into the Quire and placed in front of the front desks of the eastern block. These are neither creations of the mediaeval craftsmen nor of Emlyn, but were installed in the mid-nineteenth century. Their design is of some elaboration, and the craftsmanship is hidden by the modern chairs placed before them.

Now some new benches have replaced the chairs. Constructed in oak, stained to harmonise with the older oak of the stalls, the benches seek to be self-effacing, yet have some details, especially in the backrest, which echo details of the ancient woodwork in front of which they will stand (see Plate IX). It is desired that, on occasion, they may be moved away for use elsewhere, and so they are of relatively short lengths, and the positioning of the legs is such that they do not mask the principal supports of the desks behind them.

Dr Charles Brown, Surveyor of the Fabric
MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The 68th Annual General Meeting of the Society was held at 2.00 p.m. on Saturday, 1st May 1999. The Meeting was opened with a prayer. Approximately four hundred and fifty members were present and were welcomed by the Dean.

Matters arising from the last Annual General Meeting held on 2nd May 1998

The Minutes of the last A.G.M., having been circulated to Members in the Annual Report, were duly approved and signed by the Dean.

There were no matters arising. However, the Dean drew attention to the fact that, by starting the meeting half an hour earlier, there would be more time to visit the Moat Garden, and the Aerary Exhibition in the South Quire Aisle. The Master of Choristers, Jonathan Rees-Williams, had kindly agreed to hold choir practice in the practice room, so that members could view the Chapel until Evensong at 5.15 p.m. Jonathan Rees-Williams would be giving a talk about the organ at the conclusion of formal business.

Annual Report and Accounts 1997-1998

The Dean paid thanks to Bridget Wright, the Honorary Editor, for producing another excellent Annual Report, which was warmly endorsed by the Meeting. A Motion that the Annual Accounts be approved was moved and accepted.

The Dean suggested that now would be an appropriate time to mention the Millennium Fund. At the suggestion of the Honorary Secretary, after a successful year in 1996/7, the Management Committee decided to put £25,000 into a separate deposit account, for a special renovation project around the time of the Millennium. Chapter asked for this fund to be used for the restoration of the Chapel organ costing £200,000. The Management Committee have decided to put another £25,000 into the fund, and members have very generously supported the Appeal, which now stands at £101,315. Harrison & Harrison, who will carry out the work, hope to start in 2001, and the Society may need to make further contributions. Under the rules of the Society, grants of over £25,000 for any one project in any one year must be approved at an Annual General Meeting. The Dean pointed out that the Millennium Fund is slightly different, as the money so far put to one side by the Society remained in the Society’s Accounts, but the Management Committee felt that this Meeting should formally approve of its purpose. A motion that the Millennium Fund be approved was moved and accepted.

Election to the Management Committee

Under the three-year rule, Mr Gordon Franklin, Mrs Patricia Gates and the Hon. Mrs Jane Roberts were retiring, and were warmly thanked for their services. The Management Committee’s recommendation, that Mrs David Conner, Mrs John Ovenden and Mr Edwin Rodbard-Brown be elected for the next three years, was approved by the Meeting.

Appointment of Honorary Officers

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

They are: Honorary Secretary Mr T.C.M. O’Donovan.
Honorary Treasurer Mr M.J. Whatmough, M.A., F.C.A.
Honorary Solicitor Mr J.E. Handcock, L.V.O., D.L., LL.B.

Honorary Secretary’s Report

After welcoming another wonderful attendance at our A.G.M., Mr Tim O’Donovan thanked all those who had helped Jane Speller in preparing the teas, and all the others who had helped in the preparations for today, in particular the Virger, David Wilson, and Clerk
of Works, Fred Wilson, and their teams. It had been a particularly busy time for them, with recent major services in the Chapel, for the Scouts and for the Royal Victorian Order.

Mr O’Donovan commended the great help the Voluntary Stewards gave during the year. Mrs Jan Williams, their Honorary Secretary, was always looking for volunteers.

In thanking the Society’s Overseas Representatives, he drew attention to the receptions Mrs Grogan and her Committee had organised in four cities, at which Australian members would be asked to donate to the Millennium Organ Appeal. In the U.S.A., Warren Hull and his directors had raised just over $20,000 for the Appeal. Mr O’Donovan hoped to meet and thank some supporters of the Appeal in the States in October.

Mr O’Donovan now turned to the arrangements for the afternoon. He recommended the interesting exhibition of treasures from the newly-created Archive Centre. The Moat Garden would be open by kind permission of the Governor and Lady Palmer. Evensong at 5.15 p.m. would be followed by an organ recital by Jonathan Rees-Williams.

Mr O’Donovan drew attention to Aquamarine, organised by Jane Speller on 9th June. The Society had been allowed to use the Garter Stand for the Wedding of Prince Edward on 19th June. Tickets would be available on the basis of two per member; there would be no charge, but donations to the Millennium Fund would be gratefully accepted.

Mr O’Donovan thanked all present for attending, and for supporting the Society.

The Dean’s Address

The Dean began by saying that one of the most delightful things he and his wife, Jayne, had discovered, since arriving in Windsor last December, was the thriving state of the Friends and the support given by the Society in so many ways. He hoped to meet as many members as possible during the afternoon. Since the last A.G.M., Dean Mitchell and his wife, Pam, had left Windsor for retirement in the West Country. The Dean paid tribute to Dean Mitchell for his interest and support of the Friends, and for his great architectural expertise, and promised to continue his work and be a ‘good Friend.’

He recalled the Sunday last summer when, before being appointed Dean, he found himself preaching in the Chapel in the Great Park. Having had a really happy day, he and Jayne got into the car to drive back to Norfolk. Turning on the radio, by some really nice coincidence, the first words he heard came from the mouth of Charles Handy (former Warden of St George’s House). He was standing in the Chapel of St George describing what surrounded him, and telling his listeners of the profound effect this building had had on him during his time here. The Dean continued: “It was good to hear that. And it has been good too, since I have been here, to come to understand something of the power of this building, and to notice the way in which so many of our visitors are moved by it. It makes me, and many others, especially grateful to you who so generously assist us in the maintenance of the fabric. The cleaning of the vault over the Crossing has resulted in a beautiful effect. The gold finials on top of the turrets are striking. Soon work is to begin on the decayed stonework on the outside south side of the Quire, and on the North Porch.”

He paid tribute to the diligence of Canon Lawrence Gunner, the Canon Steward; Fred Wilson, the Clerk of Works, and his team; and Dr Charles Brown, the Surveyor of the Fabric. The fountain in the Dean’s Cloister, marking the 650th Anniversary of the Military Knights, was his design. The Society offered him thanks and good wishes as he neared the end of his term of office.

The Dean reported that during the last year a new Fabric Advisory Committee had been set up under the chairmanship of Mr Laurence Keen. That committee included representation from the Friends, and would ensure, more than ever, that money was spent wisely and to the very best effect.
The Meeting had already heard of the St George’s Chapel Organ Appeal. He looked forward to Jonathan Rees-Williams’ talk on the organ, and paid a special tribute to Jonathan, to Roger Judd, the Lay Clerks and Choristers, for ensuring, day by day, that the worship offered in this place was of the highest order.

The Dean drew attention to the library and archives which had recently moved to new premises in the Undercroft under the Vicars’ Hall, which provide the best in storage and study conditions. Dr Eileen Scarff had masterminded the whole enterprise and had arranged the exhibition in the South Quire Aisle. He thanked her for everything that she did so modestly and diligently for the Chapel. The new premises would be opened by Her Majesty The Queen in the near future. The Dean gave a special vote of thanks to Mrs Jan Williams and all the Voluntary Stewards. Under Jan’s direction, a whole army of people welcomed visitors to the Chapel week by week. He had been more than impressed and humbled by their knowledge of this place and by the pastoral ministry which they exercised in the most natural of ways.

Since the last A.G.M., the College had welcomed a new Canon and his wife, John and Christine Ovenden, last summer. John, the Chaplain in the Great Park, had become Canon Pastor. His energy, enthusiasm and genuine kindness had already been deeply appreciated.

In the course of the year Lord Hunt and Lord Lewin, Knights of the Garter, had died. There was a fine memorial service for Lord Hunt, and Lord Lewin’s banner was laid up at Evensong here in the presence of his family. Lord Hunt’s banner now hangs in Llanfairwaterdine Church in Wales; Lord Lewin’s in the Naval Museum in Greenwich.

Recently the Duke of Abercorn and Sir William Gladstone had been appointed Knights of the Garter by Her Majesty. We much looked forward to their installation on Garter Day.

The Dean said that he would like to record the Society’s sincere thanks to our Overseas Representatives. They did so much to support the Friends and to remind us of our connections with people widely throughout the world. Mrs Valerie Grogan, the Australian Representative of the Friends, had written to him, to ask him to convey her best wishes, and the good wishes of the Australian members, on the occasion of today’s meeting. He had been pleased to send good wishes to members in Australia at The Queen’s Birthday Reception in Sydney and the other functions in Melbourne, Brisbane and Perth.

The Dean ended by saying what an exciting place St George’s was. In so many ways it was a centre of loyalty to Sovereign and to Nation - kept of course in our prayers in the Chapel every day. Lots of things were on the horizon, not least a Royal Wedding. He asked those present to remember the Chapel and the Society from time to time, and promised that the Chapel remembered the Society’s members.

There being no further business the Dean closed the meeting at 3.20 p.m. Jonathan Rees-Williams then gave the following talk.

ST GEORGE’S CHAPEL ORGAN

Over the centuries music has changed in style and complexity, from early monody or single strands of melody, to woven tapestries of contrapuntal sound, the combining of many melodic lines to form a rich harmonic texture. In earlier times, most of Man’s music was sung; such instruments as he had were rudimentary in design, and limited in the notes they could play. The last five hundred years have witnessed the invention and refinement of many instruments; trumpets and fiddles can trace ancient ancestry, whereas the clarinet, for example, is a relative newcomer.

The organ is the oldest developed instrument. Descended from the pan-pipes, the
concept of adding remote blowing apparatus was born two hundred and fifty years before Christ; the Greeks say this hydraulically-operated mechanism was invented by one ‘Ctesibius the barber’, who lived during the reign of Ptolmey II Euergetes. They say he was a very eminent man who learnt a good deal from his wife. Various mechanisms have come and gone since to release the stored air through the pipes, and many hundreds of years passed before the evolution of the finger-operated keyboard made possible the playing of the pipe collection by one man. At some stage within our own millennium it was also discovered that it was possible to increase the volume of the organ more effectively by adding pipes of a higher pitch to the fundamental tone. This idea is now absolutely essential to the concept of the organ as a musical instrument, and the resulting build-up of sound is referred to in the trade as a ‘chorus’. Having discovered the keyboard, it didn’t take long to realise that you could play more than one type of organ, (louder, softer, one for hymns, one for fancy bits) each with its own keyboard, at the same time, if you arranged the keyboards within reach. The pedals originated to play one or two very big pipes which made a low sound like a drone; but Man being what he is, he wasn’t happy until he had two-and-a-half octaves of the things, and music written in semiquavers for the feet to play!

Man’s fascination with the organ has continued unabated to the present time, whether it be through the desire to gain infinite musical power, or simply to cut the Sunday budget by employing one player rather than thirty. Different nations, with their different musical styles, have inevitably developed instruments with differing characteristics. The French have tended to favour Brash Trumpets, Indulgent Diapasons, and rather rude stops apparently imitative of the human voice; the Germans and the Dutch have built organs which are properly organised, with proper choruses on each organ division, and very serious, intellectual contrapuntal music to go with it. The English have a history of rather non-committal instruments, very often placed in the vestry, lest they should offend. The general consensus amongst the fraternity is that the Germans of the High Baroque, which really means that rather amazing fellow, Bach, took both the organ and its repertory to the heights. The twentieth century has witnessed the introduction of mod. cons., such as electricity, which has changed the technical operation of the instrument dramatically.

Well, with such a wide array of styles and types, you may be totally confused as to what makes an organ at all, let alone a good one.

You are not alone. In the 1940’s, some musicians began to question the contemporary status quo of musical performance. For example, did it need the fifty strings of the Philharmonia Orchestra to play Bach’s Brandenburg Concerto in G major, when Bach himself probably had only single strings at his disposal? Likewise, were we hearing the masterworks of composers from other times and other countries to their best advantage played on an organ whose pedigree was of an entirely different origin? In organ terms, the result of these deliberations was the instrument built for the Royal Festival Hall in 1951. It included proper choruses on every division; it contained pipes voiced to sound like the organs it was attempting to emulate - thus a German Principal was a thinner sound than an English Diapason, and more suited to the musical lines of the Toccata and Fugue in D minor. The organ had stops with the brilliance to match the sound of the great Dutch sixteenth-century instruments, many of which still exist today. In short, the aim was to include representative sound of all ages and styles, an eclectic instrument.

This is where St George’s comes in. In 1965, Sydney Cambell, the Organist of the day, and Harrisons of Durham, set about effecting a transformation of the instrument then in existence, with the intention of creating one which would play the important schools of repertoire faithfully. This they achieved, mainly using existing pipework, some two hundred
years old, but with some new. This instrument therefore is essentially an English organ, capable of producing a variety of the delicate, accompanimental sounds long associated with our unique choral tradition, and heard to good effect with the Choir, for instance, in John Ireland’s “Greater love hath no man”, and yet with sufficient high-rank pipes to delineate the contrapuntal organ works of our continental neighbours with clarity. It contains French-style reeds, enabling us to play their seventeenth-century repertoire of suites and dances on appropriate noises, and also capable of rivalling Notre Dame in their very important late nineteenth-century and twentieth-century repertoire. Anything the Spanish can do, we can do, and when we do it, we can be heard in Slough. Of course, the big casualty of this thinking was the Solo Tuba, beloved of the English, but held in contempt by the disciples of the new way. This brings to mind a story concerning the late Sir William McKie, Organist of Westminster Abbey, when visiting the church of St John the Divine in New York, where, as you may know, there are the world’s loudest organ trumpets, called State Trumpets, fixed horizontally to the wall at the West End of the church. When the demonstration was over, Sir William remained unimpressed, and remarked: “When we require State Trumpets, we send for them!”

However, with or without a Tuba, St George’s remains one of the most successful of the organs designed to play anything and everything that we have in this country. Not only can its colourful range of stops play all schools of organ music convincingly, but it is a most musical instrument in its own right, and ideally scaled to the size of the Chapel. It is not an overstatement to declare that this organ is a great achievement.

After thirty-five years, certain of our electrical components are life-expired. The instrument uses an electro-pneumatic method of control between keyboards and windchests, and a complicated system of switches to operate the stop control mechanisms. Small contacts are now brittle, wiring has lost its protective casing. The time has come to replace all of these elements of the organ with more recent chip technology. The restoration work of 1965 was well done; this means that leatherwork and woodwork which makes up bellows, windchests and soundboards is in good order, and therefore will last longer yet. The pipework itself needs little attention, as the specification of stops successfully outlives changes in fashion; however, after some fifteen years of heating and Chapel visitors, it is very dirty and requires a major clean and repair of minor damage.

To replace this organ with new would probably be in excess of £3,000,000 today; to keep it playing well, with the intensive demands made upon it, for another thirty years is a mere snip at £200,000.

So who needs an organ? Well, most would admit that it is a useful way of hiding the rustle of banknotes on the collection plate when the hymn has run short, and as for the embarrassment of coins...!; processions would lose something of their dignitas perhaps without the regal organ to assist, and, besides, it keeps the Organ Scholar off the streets!

I hope you will feel able to support generously the work that it is now necessary, and will also continue to enjoy the magnificent splendour of one of Europe’s great instruments.

Jonathan Rees-Williams, Organist
GIFTS AND LEGACIES
(£50 and over)
To 30th September 1999

The Society records with gratitude the receipt of the following gifts and legacies, which are in addition to the many donations we have received for the Millennium Organ Appeal. Those will be acknowledged when the Fund is closed.

£625.04 Aquamarine: Rosemary Conry, Jane Speller, Ferris Ash & Pavel Jiracek.
£618.27 Halloween: Paul Rickard, Jane Speller & Andrew Hawken (sponsored by The Delworth Group).
£436.74 Bequest: Miss E.H. Curtis.
£250.00 Gift: Any Event Ltd.
£202.00 Gifts: in memory of the late Mr Harold A. Wood.
£100.00 Gift: The Clabon Charitable Trust.
£100.00 Gift: Procall Telephone Answering: sponsorship of Aquamarine (June 1999).
£100.00 Gift: Procall Telephone Answering: sponsorship of Dog Collar (April 2000).
£85.00 Gift: Mrs M.H. Bradbury: Lecture fee from West Gloucestershire D.F.A.S.
£50.00 Gift: Mrs J. Pelissier.
£50.00 Gift: Mrs D.E.A. Watkins, in memory of her husband Major A.P.B. Watkins.

Australia A$200.00 Gift: Mrs R.D. Bridge, O.B.E.
A$ 105.00 Gift: Misses H. and M. icy.
A$ 100.00 Gift: The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire Association (N.S.W.).
A$ 100.00 Gift: Sir Charles Court.
A$ 100.00 Gift: Mr J.F.C. Harvey.
A$ 100.00 Gift: Mr Nicholas Hasluck, A.M., Q.C.
A$ 100.00 Gift: Dr & Mrs J.F. Mitchell.
A$ 100.00 Gift: Mr Brian V.C. Seton.
A$ 100.00 Gift: Rear Admiral & Mrs R. Swan.

Germany £50.00 Gift: Herr Hermann Schaller.

U.S.A. $200.00 Gift: Mr Herbert J. Butler, Snr.
$100.00 Gift: The Butler Family.
£50.00 Gift: Mrs Mary Avery.

Canada £80.00 Gift: J. Peter Liddle, Baron of Gilsland.

Omitted from last Annual Report

U.S.A. $100.00 Gift: Mr Burton L. Showers.

PUBLICATIONS

The Society publishes two books on St George’s Chapel, of which details are given on the Membership Application form on page 445. 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.
LIST OF NEW MEMBERS
1st October 1998 - 30th September 1999

British Friends

Abercorn, The Duke of, K.G.
Ackroyd, Mrs J.D.
† Alberman, Mrs R.E.
Aldcroft, Mrs A.
Amblie, Mrs E.V.
† Ando, Y.
† Ash, P.A.
† Ash, Mrs P.A.
† Ayrton-Grime, Mrs A.
Bailie-Hamilton, Mrs L.J.
† Baker, G.F.
Barker, B.L.
Barrett, P.E.
Barrett, Mrs S.
Bartel, Mrs B.
Beloff, Mrs C.A.
† Black, I.S.
† Blunden, Dr B.W., O.B.E.
† Bovey, Mrs H.
Breen, S.J.
† Brown, G.R.
† Brown, Mrs L.S.
† Brown, M.R.
† Brown, Mrs V.M.
Bryant, Mrs K.D.
Bryant, K.J.
Budgett, Mrs D.F.R.
† Burden, Mrs D.D.P., D.St.J., C.Ed.
† Burden, L.E., C.St.J., B.Sc.(Hons)
Burgess, C.L.
Burgess, Mrs C.L.
Carr, Mrs G.
Cater, Miss F.
Chaddock, M.
† Challen, Mrs A.
Christie, J.R.A.
† Clapperton, Miss A.
Clark, Mrs M.P.S.
Compton, Mrs D.M.
Compton, Miss J.G.
Compton, P.A.
† Conibear, J.
Conner, The Rt Revd D.
Conner, Mrs J.
† Cooke, D.
Cox, D.B.
Cox, Mrs M.H.
† Crack, Miss J.M.

Crook, D.
Crook, Mrs J.
Crowther, J.
Crowther, Mrs J.
Croxford, Ms F.
Crozier, Mrs N.
Davidson, Mrs M.
Davidson, Major M.M., M.B.E., B.E.M.
Davis, Mrs J.L.
† Davis, M.
† Davis, Mrs V.M.
† Day, Mrs C.A.
† Dennis, Miss M.
Disbury, R.
† Dixon, B.R.
Donovan, Miss M.
Dove, A.A.
Dove, Mrs N.I.
Edkins, A.J.J.
Edwards, Mrs A.
† Fahri, Mrs E.J.
Felton, Mrs M.
† Flynn, I.
Ford, Miss R.
Foster, P.J.
Frank, Mrs D.
† Fullarton, D.
† Garrard, A.
† Gartside, J.T.
† Gay, Mrs J.
Gibson, Dr J.
Gibson, Mrs J.
† Gibson, Mrs L.
† Gilbert, Lt Col. D.
† Gilbert, Mrs D.R.
Girle, Mrs G.R.
† Gladstone, Bt, Sir William, K.G.
† Goodyear, Dr M.L.
Gordon, D.M., B.A.(Hons)
† Grantham, Miss A.B.
† Gray, C.C.
Gregory, Mrs V.K.
† Grenfell, S.J.
Griffin, N.
Hale, Ms M.
† Halford, Mrs V.
Hayzelden, J.E., C.B.E.
Helm, T.
† Heseltine, Mrs M.
† Holloway, C.J.
† Houdret, Mrs J.
† Howlett, Mrs B.
† Hunt, Mrs E.
Jackson, R.
† Jackson, S.
Jeffrey, D.
Jones, G.
Jones, Mrs J.U., M.B.E.
Karageorgis, G.K.
† Keen, L.J.
Keith, Mrs L.
Knight, G.
Knight, Mrs H.M.
Knight, The Revd T.
Lancaster, J.
Larcombe, Mrs J.D.
Lavender, Mrs B.R.
Leach, Ms J.K.
† Ledingham, Mrs J.M.
† Lee, J.P.B.
† Lee, Mrs J.P.B.
Letts, D.H.L.
Letts, Mrs V.A.
Lewis, V.M.
Lewis, Mrs V.M.
† Leyton-Smith, M.D.
Liddell, Mrs J.
Liddell, P.D.O.
Liney, Mrs B.J.
† McCrum, Mrs J.
† McHutchon, Miss P.
† McMahon, Miss R.J.
McMullen, Cdr G., R.N. (Rtd)
† MacWhinnie, Mrs R.D.
Malone, Mrs V.
† Marsh, The Revd R.
May, G.
May, Mrs J.
May, Ms K.
† Meads, C.G.
† Midwinter, G.C.
Mihail, Mrs A.F.
† Mitchell, Mrs L.
Moorhen, Mrs W.E.A.
† Morrison, J.P.
† Morrison, J.R., B.E.M.
† Moseley, G.R.
† Mostyn-Owen, Mrs E.
† Nicholls, P.G.
Noguera, Miss I.
† Palethorpe, G.H.

† Pearce, Mrs S.
Perfect, Mrs L.
† Phillips, Miss M.C.
† Pickford, Mrs C.B.
Piggott, A.G.
† Piggott, Mrs J.M.
† Pike, V.G.

Pleace, Mrs V,
† Porter, L.E., J.P.
Purser, J.K., M.B.E., J.P.
Purser, Mrs J.O.
Reinhold, A.
Reinhold, Mrs A.
Reinhold, Miss L.
Reinhold, T.
Riches, J.R.
† Rimell, Mrs A.L.
† Rimell, L.B.
† Ruddick, R.
† Ruddick, Mrs T.
† Russell, Miss M.D.
† Rutherford, Miss I.M.
† Ryman, R.W.J.
† Ryman, Mrs R.W.J.
Sanders, Ms K.
Sankey, R.
† Scarff, Dr E.
† Smith, B.
Smith, Mrs J.
Summers, J.W.
Summers, Mrs J.W.
† Swift, R.A.
Taylor, Mrs D.M.
† Temple, A.
† Temple, Mrs J.
† Tossavainen, Dr U.
Towill, Mrs F.H.
Travers-Smith, Mrs D.
Trump, Mrs J.
† Valentine, Mrs B.
† Valentine, H.M.
Vangucci, Mrs G.
Vangucci, P.C., Gp Capt. (Rtd)
† Viles, Mrs S.J.
Villasevil, F.
Vine, Mrs B.
Wall, Mrs J.
† Ward, Mrs V.
Weaver, D.
† Wells, F.O.B.
Welsh, Mrs E.
† Whatmough, Mrs A.K.
† Whatmough, G.J.
† Williams, Mrs B.G.  
Woolridge, G.R.  
† Williams, Mrs M.H.  
Woolridge, Mrs M.R.  
† Williams, R., M.A., M.Phil., M.B.A.  
† Worst, J.  
† Williams, Mrs R.  
† Worthy, Ms S.  
Wilson, Miss S.  
† Wynands, R.H.  
Wood-Blagrove, Mrs A.H.

**British Descendants**

† Bridges, The Rt Hon. The Lord, G.C.M.G.  
† Churchill, R.S.  
† Hunt, J.A.  
† Huntington-Whiteley, Bt, Sir H.

**Now Life Friends**

Candy-Cooper, Miss C.  
McKendrick, Mrs E.  
Edgley, Miss J.E.  
Walpole, Mrs M.  
Jolly, Mrs E.M.  
Walpole, R.  
McCLean, Mrs C.  
Worrall, Mrs G.

**Australian Friends**

† Anstee, Miss D.R., A.M., D.S.J.  
† Cowlishaw, D.O.  
† Cumming, Mrs E.M., M.B.E., F.R.S.H.  
† Fearon, Miss E.L.E.  
† Jones, Mrs J.L.  
† Jones, P.R., L.V.O.  
† Morrison, Dr E.  
† Parker, Mrs M.J.

**Australian Descendants**

† Davies, J.J.  
† Jones, L.R.  
† Taubman, J.H.  
† Thompson, Miss A.G.

**Now Life Friends**

Grant, Bishop J.  
Aimers, J.  
Mitchell, Ms P.A.K.G.  
† Liddle, J.P., Baron of Gilsland  
Nott, R.  
Raschig, Ms C.  
Parker, R.W.R.

**Canadian Friends**

† Ford, Miss F.  
† Aimers, J.

**Canadian Descendant**

† Ford, Miss F.
American Friends (Continued)

† Hicks, Miss E.
† Hoffner, F.
† Holdsworth, D.G.
† Howard, The Revd B.C.
† Lind, Mrs D.R.
† Lord, Miss W.J. de P. de B. MacS.
† Mattox, Miss G.B.
† Miles, K.P.
† Miles, Mrs K.P.
† Moore, Mrs H.S.
† Mossuto, Ms M.J.
† Nissen, G.
† Nissen, Mrs R.
† Norick-Koumaris, Ms V.
† Page, The Revd S.C.
† Peltz, M.T.
† Peltz, T.A.
† Peltz, W.L., M.D.
† Ratterree, Mrs E.
† Rawl, A., Lord of Cursons
† Risk, J., C.V.O., F.S.A.
† Rives, Mrs C.
† Ryan, Ms N.L.
† Shannon, J.McC.
† Sher, E.
† Sher, Mrs M.
† Stanton, E.G.
† Summer, Ms J.
† Tesch, D.L.
† Truscott, W.L.
† Wright, R.C.
† Zimmerman, Mrs V.A.

American Descendants

† Aull, Mrs G.F.
† Blanton, Mrs S.C.
† Bush, Mrs D.H.
† Carey, Mrs B.S.
† Chaboudy, Mrs L.A.B.
† Cutler, N.M.
† Dahling, W.D.
† Dahmoun, R.
† Farrell, Mrs E.E.R.
† Hanson, Mrs M.J.M.
† Hunt, Miss M.S.
† King, J.W., Jr
† King, Mrs M.H.
† Neas, Mrs G.A.
† Runyan, Mrs M.W.S.
† Springer, Mrs V.I.
† Strong, Mrs I.M.
† Sutton, Mrs D.C.
† Tate, Colonel G.W.
† Tillman, Mrs G.P.
† Wolf, S.T.
† Yielding, R.E.

Now Life Members

Barnes, Ms P.
Holt, Mrs B.B.
Lancy, Mrs K. (Descendant)
McAuliffe, Mrs S.M. (Descendant)

Austria

† van Espen, A.

Eire

† Grant, D.J. (Descendant)
† Stuart-Mills, Miss C.E. (Descendant)

Germany

† Sittel, K.

† Life Member

Japan

H.I.M. The Emperor of Japan

Russia

Sapiro, Mrs E.

Sweden

Whittaker, Mrs L.
# 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 1999

### Income:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>1998</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions</td>
<td>19,211</td>
<td>20,692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income tax recoverable on covenanted subscriptions</td>
<td>1,343</td>
<td>1,003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividends, interest and tax recoverable</td>
<td>22,087</td>
<td>36,866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covenanted profits of F.S.G. (Anniversary Sales) Ltd for the year ended</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30th September 1999 and tax recovered thereon</td>
<td>3,719</td>
<td>8,035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations and bequests</td>
<td>2,130</td>
<td>13,557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus on Eton Action Fair and concert</td>
<td></td>
<td>425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Income</strong></td>
<td><strong>48,490</strong></td>
<td><strong>80,578</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Expenditure on administering the Fund:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>1998</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clerical assistance and sundry expenses</td>
<td>19,534</td>
<td>18,028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business rates</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage and telephone</td>
<td>1,707</td>
<td>1,413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing and stationery</td>
<td>5,468</td>
<td>2,087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Report (after £1,560 advertising receipts)</td>
<td>7,075</td>
<td>7,275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual General Meeting</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>1,101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garter Day stand (after £3,137 contributions from members)</td>
<td>587</td>
<td>1,532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank charges and professional fees</td>
<td>1,850</td>
<td>1,279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations: sundry</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenditure</strong></td>
<td><strong>45,704</strong></td>
<td><strong>57,817</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Increase in value of marketable investments (1998 decrease)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>1998</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Increase in value of marketable investments</strong></td>
<td>13,350</td>
<td>(3,220)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Accumulated Fund at 1 October 1998

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>1998</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accumulated Fund at 1 October 1998</strong></td>
<td><strong>215,556</strong></td>
<td><strong>228,819</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accumulated Fund at 30 September 1999</strong></td>
<td><strong>£170,184</strong></td>
<td><strong>£215,556</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Restoration and similar expenditure:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>1998</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Archive Centre</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organ Loft Television</td>
<td>750</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painting Deanery Garter Shields</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vicars’ Hall Piano Stool</td>
<td>620</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quire Benches</td>
<td>3,800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Door and South Quire Aisle Bays</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>45,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accumulated Fund at 30 September 1999</strong></td>
<td><strong>£170,184</strong></td>
<td><strong>£215,556</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Represented by:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>1998</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COIF Fund shares at realisable value:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>135,588</td>
<td>44,943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Interest</td>
<td>13,716</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock of Badges</td>
<td>747</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash Balances: COIF Deposit Fund</td>
<td>10,172</td>
<td>136,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barclays Bank</td>
<td>21,643</td>
<td>27,208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In hand</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>31,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accumulated Fund at 30 September 1999</strong></td>
<td><strong>£170,184</strong></td>
<td><strong>£215,556</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Amounts owing to the Society:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>1998</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sundry debtors</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>7,956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income tax repayable</td>
<td>855</td>
<td>1,891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due from F.S.G. (Anniversary Sales) Ltd</td>
<td>5,363</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accumulated Fund at 30 September 1999</strong></td>
<td><strong>£170,184</strong></td>
<td><strong>£215,556</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Less: Sundry creditors

| Description                                                                 | 17,971 | 4,945  |

## 440
CAPITAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 1999

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>1998</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accumulated Fund at 1 October 1998:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life membership fees</td>
<td>343,649</td>
<td>332,048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit on sale of “The Romance of St George’s Chapel” and other booklets</td>
<td>22,028</td>
<td>14,892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4,302</td>
<td>2,565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>369,979</td>
<td>349,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in value of marketable investments (1998 decrease)</td>
<td>16,199</td>
<td>(5,856)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accumulated Fund at 30th September 1999</strong></td>
<td>£386,178</td>
<td>£343,649</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Represented by:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COIF Fund shares at realisable value:</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>310,716</td>
<td>62,921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Interest</td>
<td>22,860</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Savings Income Bond</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsold copies of “The Romance of St George’s Chapel” and other booklets</td>
<td>5,493</td>
<td>7,443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash balances: COIF Deposit Fund</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>244,456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barclays Bank</td>
<td>17,155</td>
<td>4,155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>386,224</td>
<td>343,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Sundry creditor</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>£386,178</td>
<td>£343,649</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MILLENNIUM FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 1999

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>1998</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accumulated Fund at 1st October 1998</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred from General Fund</td>
<td>57,750</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations and bequests</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest received</td>
<td>47,094</td>
<td>31,225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4,998</td>
<td>1,525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accumulated Fund at 30th September 1999</strong></td>
<td>£134,842</td>
<td>£57,750</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Represented by:

| Cash balance: COIF Deposit Fund | £134,842 | £57,750 |

22nd October 1999.

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.

J.D. Spofforth
Chartered Accountant
Honorary Auditor
F.S.G. (ANNIVERSARY SALES) LIMITED
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 1999

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>1998</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turnover</td>
<td>33,603</td>
<td>26,858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Cost of sales</td>
<td>29,134</td>
<td>17,766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative expenses</td>
<td>4,469</td>
<td>8,892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other operating costs</td>
<td>881</td>
<td>881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating profit before taxation</td>
<td>28,722</td>
<td>8,921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation</td>
<td>3,560</td>
<td>7,921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit on ordinary activities after taxation</td>
<td>3,560</td>
<td>7,921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest received (gross)</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deed of Covenant to the Society of the Friends of St George’s (gross)</td>
<td>3,719</td>
<td>8,035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deficit at 1st October 1998</td>
<td>(364)</td>
<td>(361)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deficit at 30th September 1999</td>
<td>(364)</td>
<td>(364)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 1999

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>1998</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current Assets:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stocks at cost</td>
<td>3,087</td>
<td>8,977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due by bankers</td>
<td>3,652</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6,739</td>
<td>8,977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Creditors - Amounts falling due within one year:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due to bankers</td>
<td>3,719</td>
<td>5,957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covenanted profits</td>
<td>881</td>
<td>4,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accruals</td>
<td></td>
<td>881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Current Assets</td>
<td>2,139</td>
<td>2,139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creditors - Amounts falling due after more than one year:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(364)</td>
<td>(364)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital and Reserves</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Called Up Share Capital</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit and Loss Account</td>
<td>(364)</td>
<td>(364)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(361)</td>
<td>(361)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Directors confirm that, in accordance with Section 249B(4) of the Companies Act 1985 for the financial year ended 30 September 1999, 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 } Directors
M.J. WHATMOUGH

Date: 23rd November 1999.
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 1999 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

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.**
**Finials.**
**Dean’s Cloister Garth fountain.**
**Contribution to Archive Centre.**
**Organ Loft television.**
**Repainting Deanery Garter Shields.**
**Vicars’ Hall piano stool.**
**Quire benches.**
**Restoration of North Door & S. Quire bays.**
## 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

**North Side**

- The Prince of Wales
- The Queen Mother
- The Duke of Kent

### HIGH ALTAR

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

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

- The Marquess of Abergavenny
- Sir Edmund Hillary
- The Lord Ashburton
- The Lord Carrington
- The Duke of Grafton
- Sir William Gladstone, Bt
- The Lord Callaghan of Cardiff

- The Duke of Norfolk
- The Viscount Leverhulme
- The Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone
- Sir Ninian Stephen
- The Duke of Abercorn
- The Lord Sainsbury of Preston Candover
- The Lord Kingsdown
- The Duke of Wellington
- The Lord Richardson of Duntsibourne
- The Viscount Ridley
- The Duke of Devonshire
APPLICATION FORM FOR MEMBERSHIP

Name and Style. ........................................................................................................ (BLOCK CAPITALS 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
  b. Two annual instalments of £50
  c. Four instalments of £25, covenanted over 4 years
     and paid by Banker’s Order

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 The Romance of St George’s (an authoritative
      illustrated history of the Chapel). Price £3.00 to include P. & P.

......... Copy/ies of A Young Person’s Guide to the Chapel
      (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:
The Friends of St George’s,
FREEPOST (SL 1748), Windsor, Berkshire, SL4 1AB.

445
The use of this order will save both yourself and the Society trouble and expense

BANKER’S ORDER

TO: ..................................................................................................................................... BANK
ADDRESS: ................................................................................................................................
................................................................................................................................. POSTCODE: ................................................

BANK ACCOUNT NUMBER: ........................................... SORTCODE: ....................................

Please pay to: Barclays Bank plc.,
High Street,
Windsor (Sorting Code No. 20-97-09)

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

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

Signature: ...........................................................................................................................................

Name: ...............................................................................................................................................
(Block Capitals)

Date: ..............................................................................................................................................

Home Address: .................................................................................................................................
............................................................................................................................................. Postcode: ................................................

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

(Kindly return this Order completed to: The Friends of St George’s, FREEPOST (SL 1748), Windsor, Berkshire, SL4 1AB.)

PLEASE ENSURE THAT THE SUBSCRIBER’S NAME 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 lifetime 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 lifetime 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 current minimum period for Charitable Covenants is four years (or for the lifetime 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 445).

It is emphasised that the Friends do not, of course, have any knowledge of members’ tax positions, which are an entirely private matter between individuals and their tax inspectors.

The Friends’ Office staff will do their best to answer any questions you may have on Deeds of Covenant.

“TRAVELLERS” MAILING LIST

From time to time opportunities may arise for visits to places both home and abroad which may not coincide with our one annual mailing when we send the Annual Report to members. Therefore, any member who would like to be advised of these visits should write to the Honorary Secretary and enclose a stamped, addressed envelope.

There is no need for Members who have already taken part in one of our excursions to write in. You are already on our “travellers” mailing list.

ST PETERSBURG

Any Event Ltd are organising a visit to St Petersburg from 22nd to 29th May 2000. Any member who missed the Society’s visit, or has joined the Society since August 1998, and would like details, please apply to the Honorary Secretary, enclosing a stamped, addressed envelope.

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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OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF ST GEORGE’S
AND DESCENDANTS OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER
1989—1999
(Volume VII)

As each Report runs from October of one year to September of the next, the references take the form of the last two numerals of each year and the page number: for example ‘90/91, 122’ is page 122 of the 1990-1991 Report, and for Plates the reference is given as 90/91, Plate I.

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

Entries in the Dean’s Letter or Notes, relating to the fabric of the Chapel, items of furnishing, matters of historical or practical interest relating to the Chapel, College and Society, are indexed under the general heading of St George’s Chapel. Obituaries published separately have been indexed by name under that general heading.

The following items are not indexed: (i) statement of arrivals and departures and death of Knights of the Garter, members of the College, and others connected with the Chapel, mentioned in the Dean’s Letter or Notes; (ii) legacies, gifts; (iii) the following recurring lists: Monographs published, Work undertaken by the Friends, the Society’s Annual Accounts, Lists of Members, Lists of the Society’s Vice-Presidents, Officers and Committee, and the Minutes of the Annual General Meeting.

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