

Friends of Rochester Cathedral



Report for 1988



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Front cover

The Right Reverend Michael Turnbull
105th Bishop of Rochester

FROM THE BISHOP, OUR VISITOR

WALKING IN THE HOUSE OF GOD AS FRIENDS

It is quite clear that Cathedrals have many friends. The Hereford affair has focussed media attention on the plight of all the great ancient cathedrals and the ensuing correspondence in several newspapers has indicated that they are a national concern. This has led to the question of whether the State should provide money for their upkeep. It is tempting never to look a gift horse in the mouth but, even if such State aid were to become available, we would do well to weigh the consequences.

The experience of walking into a State maintained Cathedral in France is in marked contrast to a similar exercise on this side of the Channel. For the most part the provincial French Cathedrals are shells in which religious activity occasionally takes place. It is true that it is good to see a steady stream of individual worshippers, in some places, lighting their candles and staying silent for prayer. But there is little experience of a lively Christian community, no clear signs and even less evidence of personal welcome. This is particularly sad when many of them were at one time centres of vibrant spiritual life and hospitality. Monastic communities found an expression of their commitment in the care and maintenance of the building. While the buildings today are kept restored and watertight there is little evidence of them being 'owned' by the local community or having about them the feeling of care and pride which a family might take over its house.

English Cathedrals, by contrast, are buzzing with earnest voluntary activity. People are arranging flowers, polishing the brass, appealing for help, rehearsing the choir, welcoming the visitors. They seem to care about the building and what goes on there. They are aware of each other. There is community.

That seems to me to be a priceless treasure for the life of the whole city and region. In many cities the cathedral is the most prominent reminder of our roots in the communities of the past — a vital element in the pride and consciousness of contemporary life. The cathedral offers opportunities for the local community as a whole, not just regular worshippers, to express excellence in the building, in music and art, in worship and not least excellence in the relationship of people as they combine together to make the building live today. English cathedrals are once more becoming centres of teaching — not just in sermons and the direct teaching of the Christian faith but in heritage and cultural matters which are important elements in the life of both local communities and national identities.

These are some of the reasons why I believe the local and voluntary contributions to the life of a cathedral must not be lost, even if the State were to begin to provide money for its upkeep. We must not replace local friends with impersonal beaurocracy.

The Friends of Rochester Cathedral then, are much more than a source of income. It is true that much of what is being done at the moment could not be accomplished without the donations and efficient management of the Friends. But what they give is much more than money. Many Friends are involved in the daily community and worshipping life of the cathedral. Even those who do not live in the immediate vicinity are giving time and skill in making the place beautiful to the eye and the ear and the imagination and to making it throb with all that is best in human life.

To the hundreds of thousands of visitors who come each year what they take away is much more than admiration for a well cared for building. They walk into a living exhibition of the harmony which can be created between man and God. It is an experience which appeals to all the senses and kindles a response from the heart. It demonstrates the relevance of the past to the present and hints at the inspiration of what we are now can bring to the future. Above all a visit wets the appetite for more knowledge and evokes questions and aspirations which ultimately lead to God. All of us who are Friends of the Cathedral, and in being so find friendship in each other, make some contribution to the setting in which such experiences take place. We do it, not simply because we do not want to see the building fall down, but out of gratitude for what it means to us as its history, its beauty and its life help us on our stages of delightful discovery.

I cannot end without a personal reference to my own thankfulness. For four years on the Chapter I had come to love the Cathedral and all its associations of private and corporate worship, of fun and friendship, of moving moments and down to earth meetings. When I stood at the west door to be greeted for my installation it was like coming home — and there was the family to welcome me. It was a moment made possible for me and my hundred and four predecessors only because on this site and, for the most part, in this building, friends had built and cared, had loved and maintained, so that we might inherit this great enduring symbol of faith and life.

I am glad that I am among friends. I am thankful that the Cathedral has Friends. †Michael Roffen

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Last year I wrote: 'So far as personnel is concerned there were few changes'. I cannot say the same this year.

Pride of place must go to the nomination, election, consecration and enthronement of our own Archdeacon, Michael Turnbull, as 105th Bishop of Rochester. It is an immense strength to us to have as our Bishop one who already knows us and the Cathedral intimately and who supports us daily with prayer and wise counsel. The Capitular Election in July and the Installation on 29th October were each in their own way great Cathedral occasions which gave pleasure to many beyond our own walls.

We already knew by this time last year that Canon Henry Stapleton would be moving to the Deanery of Carlisle. He kindly invited our Cathedral Choir to sing at his installation on 17th September — by all accounts a splendid event. We were pleased to welcome as Precentor in his place our friend and neighbour, Richard Lea, Vicar of St. Stephen's, Chatham, with his family. Canon Lea has also taken over the pastoral care of the congregation; and he is already so much at home here that it is difficult to believe that he only came in October.

History was made with the appointment of a new Archdeacon. Because the previous holder of the office had become a bishop the right to appoint passed to the Crown 'for this turn only'. We were all delighted with the nomination of Norman Warren, Rector of Morden in the Diocese of Southwark, who at the time of writing has just been instituted, commissioned and installed. We welcome him and his wife, Yvonne, a distinguished marriage guidance counsellor, among us.

Canon Paul Welsby retired in September, crowned with years and honour, having delayed his retirement by several months at my request to help us through the summer. We thank God for all that he and his wife, Cynthia, contributed to the life of our Cathedral and community in 22 years of service and we wish them well in their retirement. The Crown has just nominated Canon John Armson, Principal of Edinburgh Theological College, to fill the vacant canonry. He will be joining us in July, the first resident of the new Canon's house, created out of the old Deanery stables. The Administrative Chapter will then be complete and we look forward to an exciting time ahead with the new team. Meanwhile, I want to pay tribute to the sterling work of our Vice-Dean, Canon Edward Turner, in sustaining our common life through a difficult period.

Change, however, has not been confined to the Chapter. The restructuring of our administration led to Mr. Ted Bates leaving us last summer after nearly ten year's service as Chapter Clerk. We wish him well in his new career with the Multiple Sclerosis Society. We were fortunate to acquire Major General Michael Skinner, C.B., for the newly created post of Comptroller and Lay Canon. He has taken many cares from the shoulders of the Dean and Canons and is gradually touching every area of Cathedral administration and finance with a reforming hand. Mrs. Yvonne Rains has joined him in the office in the new post of Financial Secretary. In the other new appointment of which I gave notice last year, Mr. Anton Muller has started work as Education Officer and is developing the ministry of the St. Andrew's Centre especially among schools. Philip Bond, a former chorister, is usefully filling in a year before going to University by acting as Fourth Verger.

By the time this report is published there will have been even more changes. We congratulate our Assistant Organist, Paul Hale, on his well-deserved appointment as Rector Chori (Organist and Master of the Choristers) at Southwell Minster. We thank him for his many contributions to our musical life and especially for his invaluable advice on the current re-building of the organ; and we wish him and his wife, Anne, every happiness in the southernmost diocese of the northern Province.

We also congratulate the Revd. Dr. Joy Tetley, Cathedral Deacon, on her appointment as Director of Post Ordination Training in succession to Canon Paul Welsby and the Revd. Brian Tetley on his appointment as Rector of the Parish of the Holy Family, Gravesend with Ifield. They have won a very special place in the affections of the congregation and will be greatly missed.

If I confine my chronicling this year to *personalia* it is not that buildings and events do not matter. They do matter — but not as much as persons. It was Cicero who in the last century B.C. said: 'It is men not walls that make the city' just before our Lord Jesus Christ came to demonstrate by his life and death and rising again the infinite worth of the human race in the sight of God. We gladly repair the walls of the Cathedral and sustain events within it; yet we do these things not for their own sake which would be idolatry, but for His. May He bless us all in His service.

John Arnold *Dean*

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

Support to the Cathedral. The Lavatory Suite, which we had made our 1988/89 priority, did not go ahead as originally intended, but your Council proposes to support a new design, when it is completed and has the necessary approval. It is budgeting to cover the complete project and is accordingly carrying forward funds already earmarked for that purpose.

During this year we have continued our commitment towards the upkeep of the Garth and have provided £3,000.

The Friends have provided a much need cleaning tower for the Cathedral at a cost of just over £2,200.

You will have read Tim Tatton-Brown's article in this Report on the East Range of the Cloisters which stresses the urgency of their conservation. Your Council will contribute to this work.

Fundraising. Another very successful Bridge Afternoon was organised by Major Tom McMillen and Mrs. Joan Sharp and many helpers. We bettered our 1987 performance and raised £300. Yet again we are indebted to the Headmaster of King's School who allowed us to use their hall free of charge.

Some very gallant members of Council and others ran two stalls on our behalf at the Dickens Festival and the Medway Lions' Mammoth Market and raised a total of £228. Your Council is not convinced that such stalls are a very effective way of raising money, and continue to search for better ideas.

Social events. The Winchester Guides paid us a very successful visit in May, 1988, and again we owe our thanks to the many helpers. Our Honorary Secretary will be reporting on three very good past expeditions and mentioning future ones. All I will say is how very popular and highly enjoyed they are and how much we are indebted to Mrs. Jean Callebaut for all her hard work.

Publications. The leaflet on the Cathedral's bells has gone so well that we have arranged a reprint.

Our organisation. We have achieved a membership of over 1,000 once again; we are in the process of getting representatives on the Council from the Archdeaconries in order to improve our coverage of the Diocese, and I feel we have maintained and enhanced that common purpose, mentioned by the past Chairman, we have shared with the Dean and Chapter and the Comptroller.

Just as we go to press, we learn that the Dean is to become Dean of Durham in July. We owe John Arnold a great debt. It was under his leadership that the Chapter launched the Rochester 2000 Appeal. It was also largely due to him that 'the Friends' are in such a good state today. He initiated the 1976 constitution which handed responsibility to the laity, providing the framework for the fruitful partnership of Council and Chapter. We will miss his stimulating counsel and friendship. We will also miss Anneliese whose scholarly research of the Cathedral has inspired her articles to our reports. We wish them both a very happy time in Durham.

Gus Sinclair

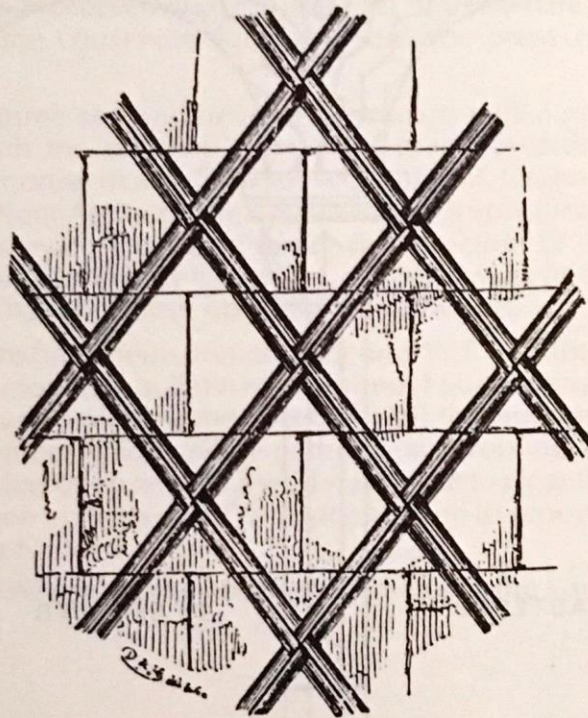
SURVEYOR'S REPORT

The current programme of Fabric repairs progressed further in 1988, though at a slightly less frenetic pace than in the previous year. The Great South Transept roof was re-slatted by John Williams of Rotherhithe, whilst Stonecraft Restoration acted as main contractors and repaired the two Southern pinnacles. Additional money was set aside for the latter work lest the condition of these pinnacles turned out to be similar to those on the North Transept, but nothing untoward was found and a significant saving was made on the sum allocated by the Dean and Chapter and the Appeal Trustees. As part of the works, access ladders were provided from the Nave roof into the Western parapet gutters, thus allowing snow to be cleared from those gutters without Vergers having to crawl on hands and knees through the tunnels beneath the corner pinnacles, and a further ladder has been provided from the Nave to the North Aisle roof providing an alternative means of escape for bell-ringers. Scaffolding was erected immediately after the farewell Service to Bishop David and removed — just — before the enthronement of his successor.

According to the *Registrum Roffense*(1), bishop Ernulf (1114-24) 'fecit dormitorium, capitulum, refectorium' (constructed the dormer, Chapter House, and frater), and the surviving west wall of the range has always been compared with Ernulf's work at Canterbury Cathedral when he was prior there (1096-1107). In particular the so called

'Ernulfian treatment of the ashlar wall over the triple entrance arches to the Chapter House, with a diaper pattern, in which the diagonal bands are incised so that they seem double, one half overlapping at an intersection, while the other half underlaps, so to speak, a subtlety that occurs identically on the walls of the north passage to the crypt at Canterbury'(2).

Unfortunately the work at Canterbury can now be shown to date from the time of Prior Wilbert (1152-67). John Newman, in his excellent brief account of the east cloister range, in the Buildings of England volume quoted above, goes on to point out that the problem is that the sculpture on the west side of the Chapter House and dormitory appears to be too early for bishop Ernulf's time (ie. before 1124), and that it should date from nearer the middle of the 12th century, as should the use of black Tournai marble in the shafts below. What then is the answer?



Lattice Diaper on Ernulf's work
at Canterbury and Rochester

I believe that the only answer can be that bishop Ernulf did indeed build the Chapter House and dormitory (and frater), but that the decoration of the west wall of the Chapter House and the west facade of the dormitory undercroft was not undertaken until about 25-30 years later. The bishop at this time was Walter (1148-82) who had previously been archdeacon of Canterbury and was also the brother of Archbishop Theobald (1139-61), the predecessor of Thomas Becket. The priors of Rochester at this time are not well documented, but prior Reginald, who occurs in 1155 and 1160, may be responsible(3). Throughout the late 11th and 12th centuries there were very close contacts between the two monastic houses, and there can be little doubt that the masons and sculptors moved backwards and forwards between them.

This view is perhaps supported by the fact that within the Chapter House and dormitory undercroft there is some much simpler decoration using only cushioned and scalloped capitals. The work in the Chapter House is best preserved against the east wall, but it can now only be seen in the private house in the Old Deanery, which covers it. Similar blind arcading work once covered the north and south inside walls as well, but only scars of this survives. The dormitory undercroft decoration was uncovered by St. John Hope in the Old Deanery yard, and this can still be seen in rather dark and dank inspection pits.



Photographs by Robert Ratcliffe

The problem of dating is complicated by the fact that major fires occurred in 1137 and 1179, and prior Silvester (in 1177 and 1178) was said to have 'made three windows in the Chapter House towards the east' (4). These windows must have been in the higher part of the east wall, and parts of them may still survive buried within the Old Deanery. It would be very interesting to know if they are in the same style as the cloister east wall, or in a later style. By 1177-78, William of Sens was introducing his 'revolutionary' new architecture at Canterbury.

What is needed now is a very close examination of all the surviving walls of the Chapter House and dormitory during cleaning and conservation work. The types of stone used (which changed during the 12th century) need to be re-examined, as do the original mortars (where they can be seen behind more recent restoration pointing). Above all, detailed measured archaeological drawings need to be made, and it is hoped that this can be done as part of a proposed restoration of the walls here.

The sculpture and architectural detailing in the east range wall and in the nave of the Cathedral, and particularly on the west front, is some of the finest Romanesque work still surviving in Britain. After the pioneering restoration work carried out with the Friends' support exactly 50 years ago (it was completed in September 1939, just before the last war), a new programme is needed, and perhaps this time it can include the replacement of the roof in the east cloister walk in order to protect the sculpture from further decay. All that is needed is a simple wooden 'pentise' roof as first suggested by St. John Hope nearly a century ago. Of particular importance is the very fine, but exceptionally worn tympanum above the principal dormitory door which depicts the Sacrifice of Isaac. Encircling it was an inscription (very rare indeed at this time), part of which is still just visible. It reads . . . ARIES PER CORNUA . . . and clearly refers to the Ram caught by its horns in a thicket. Cleaning should reveal more of this fine scene. (Photographs 1 and 2).

Traces of a fire can still be seen on the east cloister wall, and this must, in my view, be the fire of 1179 which no doubt burnt the timber roof. Again we learn from documents that bishop Gilbert de Glanville (1185-1214) 'perfected' the stone cloister. This perhaps means he replaced the original timber posts of the cloister garth wall with a stone arcade, again it would be nice to know



Photographs by Robert Ratcliffe

what it looked like. The back wall of the cloister, however, was not considered to be too badly damaged, and it was left in the mid-12th century state. The few surviving shafts (now terribly worn) of Tournai marble and onyx marble were left in place, and again these are exceptionally rare survivals from the first time, since the Roman period, when coloured polished stone shafts were used again in England. From the later 12th century it was the English Purbeck marble that was most commonly used.

Immediately after the Dissolution of the Cathedral Priory in 1540, all the main buildings around the cloister were taken over by Henry VIII for a new palace. The frater became the great hall and the Chapter House and dormitory were converted to the King's Lodgings. Henry VIII, who first met Anne of Cleves at Rochester, just after her arrival in England, was therefore probably the last monarch to see the 12th century sculpture in relatively good condition. Soon afterwards he gave the palace to Lord Cobham, and he in turn sold it back to the Dean and Chapter in 1558. By this time they had no use for the buildings and reduced them to their present state soon afterwards with the east cloister wall acting merely as a boundary.

Perhaps it is now time to return to the original claustral arrangements in the area. The sculpture has now been with us for well over 800 years. If we want it to survive for another 800 years, a new roof is essential.

Tim Tatton-Brown

Tim Tatton-Brown is the Cathedral Archæologist

(1) Thrope, *Registrum Roffense*, 120 and B. L. Cotton, *Vespasian*, A22 fo.88.

(2) John Newman, *West Kent and The Weald* (Buildings of England series, 2nd edition, 1976), page 487.

(3) For all these dates, see J. Le Neve, *Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae 1066-1300 II Monastic Cathedrals* (1971). 4, 8, 10, 75-6.

(4) Thorpe, *Reg Roff.*, 121 and B. L. Cotton *Vesp.* A22 fo.89.

THE NEW ORGAN

One of the most exciting and important schemes devised in recent years for the Cathedral is the current work being carried out on the organ. Indeed, such is the scope of the work that we are fully justified in calling the instrument a 'new' organ. Few people readily imagine the complexity of a pipe-organ. For many, the outward and visible signs of an organ — the case with its (often painted) pipes and the console at which the player sits — are 'it'. School children in the Cathedral gaze up at the screen and their mouths gradually drop open when one explains that there are more than three thousand pipes in the present organ, each one making its own sound and varying in length from a mere quarter-of-an-inch to no less than thirty-two feet. Each pipe needs wind to supply it (and different types requires different pressures of wind), and each needs mechanism to switch it on and off and to bring it under the control of the player. There will be many miles of wire, many hundreds of electro-magnets, thousands of delicate electrical contacts, thousands of soldered connections and hundreds of yards of air-ways passing wind around the instrument.

Most of our organ dates from 1905, though many ranks of pipes ('stops') date from various times in the nineteenth century and back to 1791. Its story going back to the fifteenth century is fascinating, and I hope to write it up for you to read next year. Meanwhile, let us concern ourselves with what is happening now. In 1905 the organ was built a-new within Gilbert Scott's 1876 cases. It had tubular-pneumatic action in which little pulses of air opened valves underneath the pipes. This action lasted until the 1950s. In 1957 a rebuilding of the organ was undertaken by the 1905 builders, J. W. Walker & Sons Ltd. They restored the structure and basic mechanisms of 1905 and electrified the action. All this was done well, but replanning of the pipework in the South case in order to squeeze more in, proved fatal to access for tuning and maintenance, and it is fair to say that considerable parts of the instrument have been unreachable for tuning or repair ever since.

The main 1905 mechanical parts — the 'soundboards' upon which the pipework stands and into which the mechanism is built — are now beyond effective repair. The money would be wasted because they would need doing again before long. Their modern equivalents use up-to-date materials which will not be affected by the inevitable changes in humidity and temperature which the Cathedral experiences. The organ is controlled at the moment by the thousands of electrical components and delicate silver contacts introduced in 1957. They have reached the end of their operative life, as the current is burning through contacts and causing parts to fail. Modern electrical mechanisms contain few moving parts, pass a much lower current which will never burn through contacts, are much more compact, promise a long reliable life-span, and offer infinitely greater resources through computer technology.

The opportunity is being taken then to turn a complete re-fit (as was undertaken in 1905) into a re-think. What is the organ used for? How effective does it need to be in the Nave? How loud should it be in the Quire? What will the musical needs of the Cathedral be in ten, twenty, forty years? These questions have exercised us now throughout this decade. We have now made our decisions, in conjunction with the organ builders N. P. Mander Ltd., and have together designed an organ for the twenty-first century. Its internal layout will be different in every respect from that of its predecessors, and it will look different too, as an additional small case is being constructed in the centre of the screen on the East side, designed to match the Scott cases perfectly. This incidentally takes us back to the organ as it was before 1876, which for three centuries had just such a small 'Chaire' case for the section of stops called the Choir Organ. Into this case will go one of the 1791 Samuel Green stops (the Dulciana) whose life started off in just this position. To give this stop a bass, we will be bringing back into use some pipes at the bottom of the East face of the South case which have not been heard since the last century. The cases and the 253 painted display pipes, many of them sixteen feet long, will be restored to their original glory by an internationally-famous team of art restorers headed by Anna Plowden. Their restoration work includes the historic organ cases at Eton, Birmingham Town Hall and Gloucester Cathedral.

The organ will have four manual keyboards and a pedalboard, controlling sixty-four speaking stops (i.e. ranks of pipes) and twenty couplers (devices for electrically coupling one keyboard to another so that they can be played simultaneously). There will be a great array of aids to help the player work these stops. These take the form of ivory pistons between the keyboard onto which useful combinations of stops can be pre-set and then selected at will. Through a small computer, the pistons can be programmed into eight complete memories, so that all regular players and visiting players may be given their own programme on which to set up their personal stop combinations.

In the North case, at the top, will be the main division of the organ, the Great Organ, containing fifteen stops (1,218 pipes), together with the loudest stop on the organ, the Solo Tuba. Under it will be the chief choir accompanimental division, the Swell Organ (fourteen stops, 1,070 pipes) in a room-size chamber with shutters opening South, East and (if switched in) West. In the new central case, designed for the player to see over, will be the Choir Organ (eight stops, 575 pipes). The South case will be filled mainly with the Pedal Organ which contains the largest pipework, much of which produces the deepest notes (seventeen stops, 498 pipes). Above it will be the Solo Organ (ten stops, 452 pipes — also in an expression-chamber) containing a variety of colourful solo stops.

We hope that the organ will be finished around Christmas 1989. During the Lent term 1990 it will be left to settle down and for adjustments to be made. It is hoped that the Bishop will dedicate it on Easter Day, following which there will be some concerts to demonstrate it.

The effect of the organ in the building will be more exciting than before; it will be much more colourful and yet just as atmospheric; it will be brighter and yet capable of great sonority; it will uplift, console, refresh, inspire, enthrall — and if it helps to turn our minds just that little bit more towards Him who made all things, then our task will have been truly achieved.

Paul Hale

Paul Hale, the Cathedral's Assistant Organist from 1982-1989 is now Organist of Southwell

AN EXCITING FIND

There are very few documents or other artefacts datable to the pre-Conquest period at Rochester Cathedral, although from available evidence it appears that the successive cathedrals of Rochester have occupied approximately the same site from their establishment in 604 to the present time. Thus it is particularly gratifying to report the find of an artefact that almost certainly pre-dates even the earliest parts of the present Cathedral. Such is the case of a fragment of carved stone found embedded in an interior wall of the south-west turret in 1984 and removed for study in 1987. It is most probably a fragment of a memorial marker (perhaps a standing gravestone) which was reduced to rubble to be used in the construction of the west facade of the Norman Cathedral.

In 1984, while engaged in study of the west end of the Cathedral, the author chanced to notice the carved stone in the wall behind the door to the nave. At that time, the stairwell was not lit and the stone was difficult to see. The style of the carving appeared to be Anglo-Saxon or Viking, but it was difficult to be sure. A torchlight photograph was attempted and was successful so that back in the United States I was able to confirm my guess about its style.

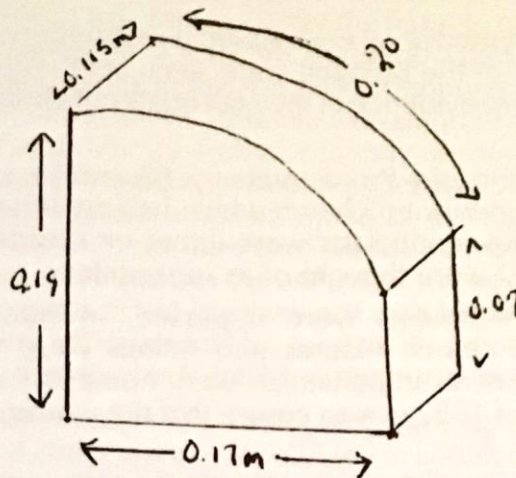
In the autumn of 1987, once again in England, I took the Dean and Mrs. Arnold over to see the stone. It was with considerable anticipation that I opened the door, and to my great delight, I found that the area now had lights so that the stone was easy to find. It was immediately clear that although only a fragment remained, it had come from a piece of sculpture of very high quality. The exposed face of the fragment had a lively design (see back cover) and the remains of colour could be seen.

At Mrs. Arnold's request, the Dean and Chapter granted permission for the stone to be removed for further study. Mr. Keith Taylor of Taylor, Pearce Restoration Services Ltd., carefully removed the stone from its surrounding mortar but found no more fragments of the same kind of stone. To the great joy and surprise of the Arnolds (the author again being in America) the stone proved to be carved not only on its exposed face, but on its back and curved edge as well. Photographs and measurements were made and sent to me, by kindness of Mrs. Arnold, and I did some research on the piece.

This was not the first piece of pre-Conquest sculpture to be found in or near Rochester Cathedral. Two carved stone fragments identified as Saxon by W. St. John Hope and G. M. Livett were found late in the 19th century during the restoration of the west front.(1) The larger stone (now in the Cathedral lapidarium) is carved on one side only and was arranged in adjoining panels, one containing a fragment of interlace and the other containing what has been identified as the hind-quarters of a running beast.(2) The smaller fragment, carved with a strap design, and showing traces of red and brown colouring, has disappeared. In 1976-77, during the excavations at the Prior's Gate House, another small fragment of Anglo-Saxon sculpture was uncovered and was

published in *Archæologia Cantiana* by Dr. M. J. Swanton.(3) None of these finds were carved in local stone but were of limestone from the Jurassic Ridge perhaps in the Barnack, Northants region.

Figure A
The size and shape of the stone (not to scale)



The new fragment, on the contrary, is probably Wealden sandstone from the Hastings Beds.(4) By the character of the motifs and carving, it can be identified as being from the Ringerike period of Viking art; in England, roughly the first half of the eleventh century. The stone is approximately the shape and size indicated in Figure A. The curved edge bears part of an inscription in Latin. (See back cover). The relatively straight edges were either cut or broken when the original object was reduced to building rubble. Although there is some damage to the three finished surfaces, the carving of both the designs and the inscription are in excellent condition and show little evidence of wear. Remains of colours, white, crimson, and very little bright orange can be found on the side and back. The exposed face is covered by a pollution layer but where this has been scratched some colour is visible. The front and back are carved in shallow relief. The design of the back is geometric, very simple in character, but the front is filled with motifs typical of the Ringerike period.

Three major motifs characterize the work of the Ringerike period: elongated tendrils (see photo, upper part of fragment) sometimes with buds, derived from Winchester acanthus motifs; representations of the 'Great Beast' or lion; and the 'Serpent', the latter two often in combat. The sculpture field is often crowded as is the front of the Rochester fragment, and the carving is taut and the outlines lively. On the Rochester piece the tendrils and buds are obvious, but it is not entirely clear what the quarter-round motif on its lower left might have been (5).

The Latin inscription is unusual on a piece from this period. Further studies of the decoration and the inscription are being undertaken at this time. It is hoped that the Rochester fragment will have been returned from the conservator in time to be on display at the Friends' Annual Festival.

Mary Covert

- (1) G. M. Livett, 'Foundations of the Saxon Cathedral Church at Rochester', *Arch. Cant.* XVIII (1889), p.267n and plate II.
- (2) W. R. Lethaby, Letter to S. W. Wheatley, n.d., but probably just before Mr. Lethaby resigned as cathedral architect in 1927.
- (3) M. J. Swanton, 'A Second Anglo-Saxon Sculptured Fragment from Rochester', *Arch. Cant.* XCV (1980) pp. 34-35.
- (4) B. C. Worssam, a geologist, prepared a brief report on the probable source of the stone. The report is in the possession of the Dean and Chapter.
- (5) D. Tweddle of the York Archæological Trust has suggested that this motif may well be the central part of a cross which had been carved on a head stone.

Mrs. Covert is working at Boston University on a Doctoral thesis on Rochester Cathedral's Architecture, and is a Friend.

The Cathedral's Architect reports that St. Andrew's Trust has made a generous grant toward the cleaning and conservation of this stone.

A VESTMENT OR A COPE AND A CARPET OF SILK OR OTHER RICH STUFF

Surviving examples of English mediæval ecclesiastical embroidery, such as the Syon cope in the Victoria and Albert Museum, or the Bologna cope, seen at the Age of Chivalry Exhibition at the Royal Academy in 1987-88, are evidence of the high quality of church vestments in use in England before the Reformation.

The rise of the Reformers, during the Protectorate for Edward VI, caused dissatisfaction with the lingering trappings of the un-reformed church which had continued in use with the first Prayer Book issued in 1549. Zealous iconoclasts were intent on the destruction of all the beautiful embroideries, which by 1552 were thought of as superstitious.

Before the collections of vestments were dispersed, inventories were drawn up under commission. Inventories of church fixtures and fittings were frequently made during the mediæval period when vestments in particular, were numerous and often of great value. The purpose of the commission of 1552 was to ensure that the vestments, no longer used, were not illegally appropriated.

For some reason the inventories drawn up under Edward VI are incomplete in the manuscript, *Church Goods: Kent*, deposited at the Public Record Office. One hundred and thirty-six survive and are for churches concentrated in the Lathes of Shepway(1) and Sutton-at-Hone(2), together with the cities of Canterbury and Rochester.

Commissioners, headed by the mayor, John Dixon, held sessions in Rochester on July 18, 1552(3). Unfortunately the inventory for the Cathedral has not survived; but those for St. Margaret's, St. Nicholas's and the Bridge Chapel do. At St. Margaret's there was among others, 'a cope of red damaske in value 16/-' (0.80), 'a coope of dornyx(4) in value 1/-' (0.05), four sets of vestments, one 'an olde vestment of cloth of bowdkyn(5) with an albe in value 13/-' (0.65) and 4d (0.01½). There was a more extensive collection at St. Nicholas's including, 'a coope of crymessen velvett with aungells & flowers price 30/-' (£1.50), four high mass sets of vestments(6) including 'a vestment and two tunycles of white damaske with lilly potts and aungells with three albes to them price 40/-' (£2.00). There were six copes here and thirteen other chasublés(7). The Bridge Chapel appears to have possessed mainly old and worn vestments including a 'coope of silke very olde 1/4' (0.06½).

At the Cathedral the sacristy would have been bursting with vestments and copes. Wollen and fustian materials were the only fabrics manufactured in England(8), yet we have read here of the richness of fabrics imported; and naturally such finer materials would have been predominate at the Cathedral. Without doubt many were embroidered with representations of Our Lord, Our Lady and sacred monograms on both hoods(9) and orphreys(10). All were swept away.

Antependia(11) from the mediæval period are rarer survivors. Some continued in use while others were adapted to secular uses. An exquisite 15th century south German tapestry frontal of five panels, depicting scenes from the Life of Christ realised £12,000 at the Robert von Hirsch sale in 1978. A fifteenth century red tapestry antependium from a church near Strasbourg is used on the altar in the chapel at Leeds Castle. These are rare examples.

After the reforming zeal had run its course, Archbishop Laud's reforms restored order and dignity to the sanctuaries. In certain centres, notably Westminster Abbey and the Chapels Royal, copes were re-introduced at celebrations of the eucharist. The use of a 'carpet of silk or other rich stuff,' as required by canon, was much more general. Thorpe's *Registrum Roffense* carries an illustration of the high altar as it appeared in the 18th century. The holy table is covered by a throw-over frontal, probably red, embroidered with suns rays encircling the IHS monogram. Behind is a dossal of similar material.

Not until the re-awakening of the church in the nineteenth century did the sequence of liturgical colours we know become general practice(12). Vestments were viewed with much suspicion but copes, particularly in sets, a singularly English contribution to ecclesiastical fashion, came to be acceptable as the century drew to its close. The splendid red copes worn at the Diamond Jubilee service held in the street outside St. Paul's in 1897, were made specially for the occasion as were the well known set used for many years at Westminster Abbey, which made their first appearance at the coronation of Edward VII in August, 1902. Rochester was not in the vanguard of such movements. Beautiful antependia were introduced but copes and vestments were frowned on

until well into the present century. As recently as 1960 so little attention was given to such matters that a festal cope, worn with a purple stole, was used at the sung Eucharist in Lent. To overcome such a lapse a purple cope, of traditional style, was presented which was used until replaced by the unfortunate set of three pale blue copes, which are not even a liturgical colour.

Among the antependia, that used in Advent is possibly the finest in quality of material; but it looks dull. Symbolism featured in many of the nineteenth antependia and as it was not frequently used the red, with tongues of fire shimmering in the red silks, continued in use until the early 1970's. Quite the most handsome is the festal white. With the exception of deep orphreys, on which are embroidered the arms of the Cathedral, the frontal, recently re-mounted on new silk, is covered with heraldic roses worked in gold thread, interwoven by foliage, with the IHS monogram set in shields. Although not a frontal, mention must be made of the Dean Lane (1904-1913), pall, presented as a memorial to the Dean by the third Lord Northbourne. On a ground of deepest blue are emblazoned the Dean's arms and those of the cathedral. These are set in alternate corners of the pall, which is covered by a cross of old gold worked with black and gold heraldic roses and crowns. This splendid furnishing, which should be used for its proper purpose only, is presently being restored(13). The green throw-over frontal is a memorial to Canon Henry Gripper.

Of the copes, that worn by Dean Storrs (1913-1928), and made up from silk sent from Arabia by his son Sir Ronald, is exquisite. A deep orphrey is arranged in panels of foliage encircling pilgrims' shells. On the back the IHS monogram on the hood is worked, like the orphrey, with extensive use of gold thread.

Bishop Harmer's (1905-1930), cope has a deep salmon pink silk damask orphrey from which is suspended on the back a hood embroidered with the finely worked figure of an angel. This cope, probably the first worn by a bishop of Rochester since the Reformation, though damaged, is of such quality as to merit restoration. Bishop Harmer's mitre is also preserved.

Another fine cope is that which belonged to Bishop King, an assistant bishop of the diocese in the 1930's. Of heavy cream coloured silk, the cope has an orphrey of turquoise velvet on which are mounted roses worked in gold thread. One of the bishop's mitres is in the collection.

The cope press contains several three cope sets which are used at the Sung Eucharist. Of these a pair, made from General Harrison's Order of the Bath robes, and another, given by Mrs. Ozanne, with the Cathedral arms on the hood, are a more pleasing combination of red than those generally worn. Mr. and Mrs. Wootton have presented a red cope of modern design. A number of years ago a quantity of gold hangings was successfully made up into three copes. On the orphreys are applique panels of our Lord and Lady and St. Andrew, separated by the emblems of the Cathedral and St. Andrew.

The modern cope presented by Canon D. C. Stewart-Smith, sometime Archdeacon of Rochester, is particularly striking. It was made by Mrs. Jennie Miskin with hand woven silk from Ditchling. In place of a hood is a beautiful working of the Christus Rex theme — through the cross to the crown — which was the motto of Brasted College. Recently the Dean and Chapter have had a set of five copes made for Festal occasions. Of gold material with rust coloured velvet orphreys these copes have distinctive pilgrims' shell morses.

A black cope, with orphreys of gold work, always warmer looking than silver, has on the hood an intricate Chi Rho monogram.

Space allows but the briefest mention of the eucharistic vestments. There are sets in all the liturgical colours save black; and all are of finest traditional style materials. A white set with blue orphreys, set with gold braid, is especially noteworthy.

In the press there is a red damask tunicle dating from the sixteenth century. Its orphreys are applique panels portraying saints. One is certainly St. Stephen the deacon because the sleeves of his dalmatic, the vestment of deacons, are plain to see. The panels are worked in wool and gold thread. This ancient vestment links all the nineteenth century and modern vestments, copes and antependia with those used at the Cathedral in mediæval times.

David Cleggett
St. Andrew's Day 1988

FOOTNOTES

- (1) The Folkestone, Hythe and Romney Marsh area of the county.
- (2) Located in the west of the county.
- (3) *Archæologia Cantiana* Vol. VIII (1872) p.86.
- (4) Dornyx was a coarse kind of damask made at Tournay.
- (5) Bowdkyn was cloth of gold and came from Baghdad, Babylon, or Baldacca.

- (6) A full high mass set of vestments comprised, and still does, a cope, chasuble for the celebrant, dalmatic for the deacon, and tunicle for the sub-deacon. Until recent times the sub-deacon also wore a humeral veil, a long narrow rectangular vesture, from the offertory to the end of the Canon. With these vestments the celebrant and deacon wore stoles, the latter over the left shoulder. All three sacred ministers wore maniples on the left forearm. These are not now worn. Beneath the vestments the ministers wore/wear albs, secured at the waist by a girdle and round the neck an amice. In Lent all the sacred ministers formerly vested in folded chasubles with the deacon exchanging his for a broad stole at the gospel. The chasuble has an aperture in the centre for the head and hangs down on all sides. It is usually richly embroidered and ornamented. Dalmatics, so called because they are an adaptation of the state robe once worn in Dalmatia, are straight sided garments reaching to the knees, open at the sides below wide sleeves formerly reaching to the wrist but latterly the elbow. Usually decorated with verticle orphreys and horizontal bands the dalmatic was once fastened at the shoulders with lacing. Cords and tassels are a survival of this. Tunicles are similar to the dalmatic but do not have fastened sleeves and instead of two bands between the orphreys they have one and one tassel and cord at the shoulder instead of two. Humeral veils were used to enfold the paten in until required in the ritual. High Mass sets of vestments have considerably more dignity than copes.
- (7) An ordinary set of vestments comprises a chasuble, with stole, worn over alb and amice. Maniples are not now worn.
- (8) *Archæologia Cantiana* Vol. VIII (1872) p.93.
- (9) Hoods were originally cowls but evolved into a piece of semi-circular material appended from the orphrey.
- (10) Orphreys are stripes, often richly embroidered, on the borders of copes and at other places on vestments.
- (11) Antependia are often called frontals. The small frontlet which hangs over the front of the altar, usually hiding the hooks suspending the antependium, is absurdly referred to as 'super frontal'.
- (12) The liturgical colours are:
White: Feasts of Our Lord and/or a Mystery and for such saints who were not martyrs. Real cloth of gold may be used for Feasts of Our Lord.
Red: Feasts of the Holy Spirit, Palm Sunday, Good Friday, and the feasts of martyrs.
Green: Ferial times.
Purple: Either Imperial purple or violet for Advent, Lent, Ember days, Vigils and requiems, except on All Souls' Day when black should be used.
Rose: Rose coloured vestments may be worn on the Third Sunday in Advent and Fourth Sunday in Lent.
- According to the peculiarities of the Sarum usage, unbleached linen was used in Lent.
 Blue and yellow are not liturgical colours.
- (13) When the pall is returned to the cathedral it will be placed in the cupboard specially made for it.

ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL LIBRARY

Rochester Cathedral Library is a comparatively small one of some 6,000 volumes, of which about 300 are pre-1701 and the titles of the volumes mirror the tastes and interests of the Dean and Chapter through 350 years. The beginning of the Library dates from 1082, when the Priory of St. Andrew was established under Bishop Gundolf, with 22 monks of the Order of St. Benedict, for whom reading formed part of their daily rule. The first catalogue of the Library was compiled about 1130 and is contained in the famous 12th century manuscript, *Textus Roffensis*. It is the oldest catalogue known to exist of a considerable list of books in an English Library. There were in it the celebrated *Gundulf Bible* and the first part of the *Textus* itself, together with many commentaries on the Scriptures, theological treatises by the Fathers, historical works, lives of the saints and books relating to the monastic life. Rochester was one of the very few monastic houses to have possessed Lanfranc's *Constitutions*, which he had drawn up for the reform of the monasteries. During the 19th century a second ancient catalogue, compiled in 1202, was discovered in the British Museum on two vellum leaves at the beginning of St. Augustine's *De Doctrina Christiana*, which had belonged to the Library at Rochester. There were now about 280 volumes. There were considerably more commentaries on the Scriptures, more volumes of sermons and more books on common law. There were copies of the popular encyclopaedia *Etymologies* by Isadore of Seville; among recent mediæval writings were Peter Lombard's theological handbook, *The Sentences*, and an increase in the number of histories. There was also a collection of medical works and books on grammar, rhetoric, dialectic, philosophy, arithmetic and music. Probably the most notable addition consisted of the Latin classics.

At the dissolution of the Priory in 1540 the Library was badly plundered and a large number of valuable manuscripts were stolen or sold. Many subsequently found their way to the Royal Library of Henry VIII and, of these, 99 manuscripts are now in the Royal Collection in the British Museum. Others are in the Cotton and Harley Collections at the British Museum, in colleges at Oxford and Cambridge, and in libraries elsewhere. The most serious loss was the *Gundulf Bible* which re-appeared in Amsterdam in the 18th century and is now in the Huntingdon Library at San Marino, California. The *Gundulf Bible*, a manuscript of the 11th century, had been given by Bishop Gundulf to the Priory during his episcopate. It is in two volumes, beautifully written in double columns. Ironically, on the first leaf of each volume any person who removes the book from the Priory is threatened with excommunication.

When the Dean and Chapter was established after the dissolution, presumably the only contents of the library were the ancient manuscripts which are still its greatest treasures. The most important of these are the 12th century *Textus Roffensis* and the 14th century *Custumale Roffense*, which for greater security are housed at the Kent Archives Department at Maidstone. *The Textus* is written partly in Latin and partly in Anglo-Saxon and existed originally in two or three parts which were brought together under one cover sometime before 1400. We have seen that it contains the oldest catalogue of an English library, but it is much more important for our knowledge of Anglo-Saxon laws and institutions and for the register of documents concerning Rochester from 604 to the beginning of the 12th century — charters and other grants to the Priory, together with wills and other documents dealing with the rights and possessions of the See and of the Priory. The *Custumale Roffense*, written in Latin and dated about 1300, provides much information about manors and lands and the Priory's income from them. It also gives details about the duties of the chief officers at the Priory and of the Priory servants, such as the bakers, brewers, cooks, etc., together with their number and wages. It also throws light on the arrangements for services in the Cathedral.

The Library now contains over 50 volumes printed before 1540, including works by Bishop John Fisher, but these appear to have been subsequently acquired. Probably the same is true of its six volume *Complutensian Polyglot Bible* (1522), a *Sarum Missal* (1534), and a *Coverdale Bible* (1535). Coverdale's Bible was the first printed edition of the whole Bible in English and only some thirty copies are known to exist in Great Britain. It was on this Bible that Bishop Say and Bishop Turnbull took the Oath at their Enthronement. In the early days the Chapter appeared to do little to increase the size of its Library so that by the latter part of the 17th century there were little more than 100 volumes in the catalogue. During the 18th century, however, the Library grew and a regulation was made under Dean Pratt, who also made a large grant to the Library, that new Deans and Canons should give a certain sum of money or books to that value to the Library in place of the entertainments that were formerly given on their admission to office. From time to time donations of money and books were made and many have been bought out of Chapter Funds. In 1925 a small endowment for the purchase of books on the Old Testament was provided by his friends in memory of the Revd. Doctor C. F. Burney. When the Revd. Doctor D. C. Simpson resigned in 1950 and the Oriel Professorship of the Interpretation of Holy Scripture was afterwards severed from a canonry at Rochester, a library belonging to the successive holders of that office, and originally given by the Revd. Doctor Edward Hawkins, Provost of Oriel and Canon, which had been housed for many years in the Chapter Room, became part of the Cathedral Library. There are a number of books in the Library written by members of the Chapter, the most widely known of them being *The Analogy of Religion* by Joseph Butler (Canon 1736-40) and Liddell and Scott's *Greek Lexicon* (Scott was Dean from 1870-87). In the last 50 years a considerable number of new books have been added. Up until the middle 1960's the Library also contained a vast quantity of Pre-Reformation and Post-Reformation manuscripts dealing with the legal, financial and administrative work, first of the Priory and then of the Dean and Chapter. These are now in the County Archives at Maidstone, where they have been conserved, catalogued and maintained in ideal conditions.

The Library is housed in the Cathedral Chapter Room to the east of the south Quire Transept. Prior to the dissolution this was the vestry and it is approached through a magnificently carved 14th century doorway. In 1953 Canon W. H. Mackean published *Rochester Cathedral Library: Its Fortunes and Adventures through Nine Centuries*.

Paul A. Welsby

THE SHRINE¹ OF ST. PAULINUS AT ROCHESTER

In the year 601, Paulinus was sent by Pope Gregory from St. Andrew's Monastery in Rome to reinforce the mission of St. Augustine. In 625, Ethelburga of Kent was married to Edwin, King of Northumbria. Paulinus, who had been consecrated bishop by Justus, Archbishop of Canterbury, went with her to York. As a result of his preaching Edwin and his chiefs accepted christianity at the assembly of Goodmanham in 627 and were baptised. A cathedral was begun at York. Paulinus taught the faith not only in Northumbria but also in what is now Lancashire, in Cumbria, on the Trent and in Lincoln. He received the pallium in 631 but upon Edwin's defeat (after the invasion of the heathen Cadwallon) and subsequent death in 633, he fled with the widowed queen back to Kent. He became the third Bishop of Rochester in 633.



Ordinato sc̄i,
Paulini.

St. Paulinus, a drawing in the margin of a mediæval manuscript from Rochester.

Paulinus died at Rochester on the 10th October 644 and was buried in the vestry⁽²⁾ (in secretario) of the Saxon cathedral. Bede has given a description of him 'by a priest and abbot of veracity'—

'He was a tall man, having a slight stoop, with black hair, an ascetic face, a thin hooked nose, and a venerable and awe-inspiring presence.'⁽³⁾

There is no contemporary account of the nature of his burial, and we find nothing about it in Bede. However, we do have evidence of comparable burials of this period, notably in the Abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul (later St. Augustine) at Canterbury.⁽⁴⁾ The excavation of that site reported in 1917 uncovered the porticus or aisle in which St. Augustine and his immediate successors were buried. Standing in a line against the north wall are three of their actual tombs.

1 Laurentius d. 619 A.D.

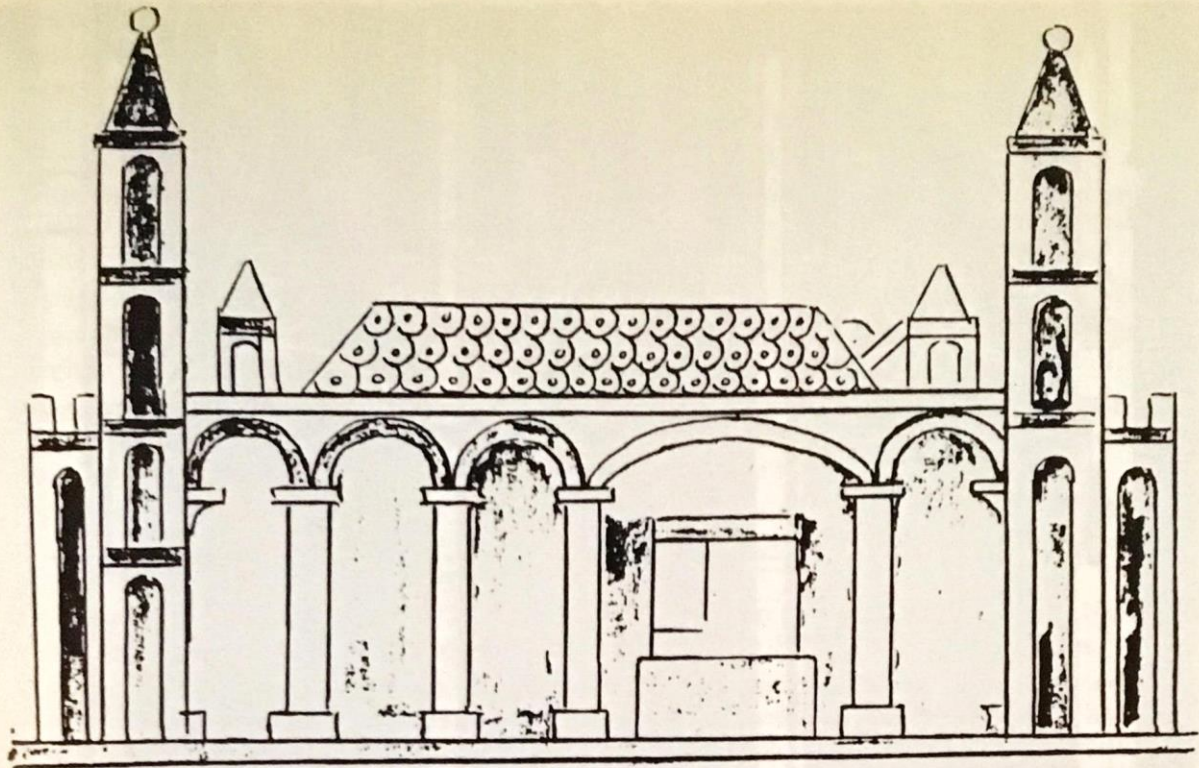
2 Mellitus d. 624. A.D.

3 Justus d. 630 A.D.

The now empty tombs are those of Laurentius and Justus. They are rectangular masses of rubble and pink mortar in which wooden coffins were enclosed. The form of the coffins is preserved in the mortar. The tomb of Mellitus is similar but the interior cannot now be seen. (The bodies of the three archbishops were removed in 1091 through gaps cut in the front or back of the tombs and re-buried in the new Norman Abbey church).

We may assume that the burial of Paulinus in the middle of the 7th century was not dissimilar from the burials of his contemporaries at Canterbury and that the memory of his place of burial was kept alive throughout the Anglo-Saxon period, in spite of raids by the Danes and the possibility — probably exaggerated by the Normans — that 'the church at Rochester was in a ruinous condition'.

In 1086/7 not only was the place of his burial known but he was canonised and his remains translated from the Saxon cathedral to the Norman cathedral — begun by Bishop Gundulf ca. 1080. Archbishop Lanfranc 'caused the body of St. Paulinus to be raised, and placed in a silver shrine which he had had made.'⁽⁵⁾



Cathedral with a standing shrine — drawing from a mediæval manuscript from Rochester.

The quire at least must have been completed and hallowed by then. A translation would not have been made to an unconsecrated place; and offerings by a lay woman 'at this time' are recorded in the *Vita Gundulfi*.⁽⁶⁾ In 1631 an antiquarian published an epitaph to Paulinus of Rochester, 'one of her first prelates (who) is said to have been buried with this inscription over him.'⁽⁷⁾

*'Siste gradum clama, qui perlegis hoc Epigramma,
Paulinum plora, quem substraxit brevis hora,
Nobis per funus; de praesulibus fuit unus;
Prudens, veridicus, constans, et firmus amicus,
Annui sunt rati Domini super astra regentis.
Qua draginta dati quatuor cum sexquoque centis.'*

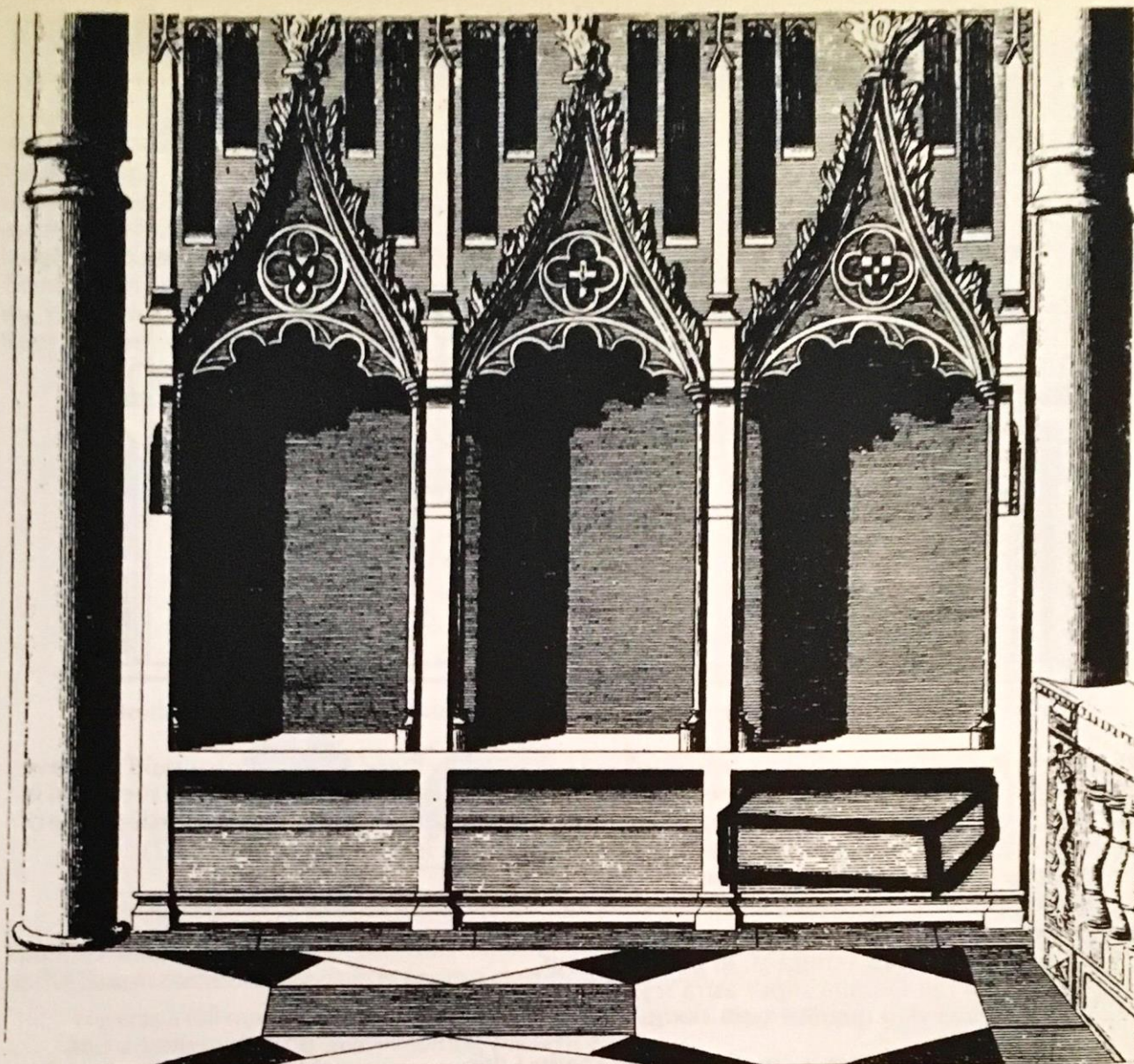
[*'Stay they steps, utter a cry, thou (who) readest this inscription. Bewail Paulinus, whom a short space of time has removed From us by death; he was one of the prelates, Prudent, truthful, a constant and firm friend. The years of the Lord who rules above the skies, Are supposed to have been (at his death) six Hundred and forty-four.'*]

He claimed that the inscription had been formerly in the church but had now perished, presumably at the destruction of the shrine. A later antiquarian⁽⁸⁾ suggested in 1796 that on linguistic grounds the epitaph published by Weever could be of Norman origin and indeed suggested the name of Gundulf as possible author.

Nothing else is known about the translation of the remains of Paulinus in 1086/7. We do not know for certain the size of the shrine, where it was placed and whether it contained all the remains of his body or only some relics, with the main bones buried elsewhere.⁽⁹⁾ What is known is that relics were taken from the body. York claimed to have had fingerbones and teeth. John Adair⁽¹⁰⁾ states that there is real evidence that northern monks brought the relics of St. Aidan and St. Paulinus to Glastonbury for safe keeping when the Danes were ravaging the north. The relic of Paulinus, which can be seen today in an early Tudor reliquary in Glastonbury Museum, might be one of the relics brought down from York. The custom of taking relics became widespread in the 11th century at the time of the Norman translations.⁽¹¹⁾

FOOTNOTE

Illustrations on pages 16-17 are adapted from the 'Chronicle Roffense' a Cottonian Manuscript, Nero DII, now in the British Library.



Sedilia, showing the location of a non-ferrous metal object.

The Cathedral Church at Rochester was enlarged and rebuilt in later centuries; and St. John Hope(12) tries to reconstruct the plan of Gundulf's Norman church. He places the 'Tomb of Paulinus' upstairs (i.e. not in the crypt) in an extension at the east end,(13) presumably corresponding in plan to the small rectangular chapel in the crypt, the foundations of which were discovered by Mr. Ashpitel c. 1850. There is no mention of any translation after 1086/7 and we may assume that the body of the saint was not moved even at the time of the enlargement of the quire and crypt at the beginning of the thirteenth century.

However, his silver shrine was coined by the monks during the episcopate of Gilbert Glanville (1185-1214) to pay for a suit against the bishop in the court of Rome. It must have been necessary to renew or refurbish the shrine either after this incident or after the sacking of the church by King John in 1215(15). There is a possible reference to the remaking of the shrine towards the end of the thirteenth century in the new Early English quire. St. John Hope writes(16)

'Behind (the High Altar) was a wall or reredos of some kind extending from side to side, and over this was the beam which Richard of Walden the sacrist(17) wrought with his own hands, with the apostles carved upon it and a figure of St. Andrew standing above. The "almery with the relics" (*which he also made*) (my italics) not unlikely stood in the recess west of Bishop Gilbert's tomb(18), or in that opposite.'

There is a clear reference to the shrine in the wardrobe account of 28 Edward I (1299-1300).

Oblaciones	Eodem die (27 Feb.) in oblacionibus factis
Regis Regine et filij sui	nomine Regis per dominum Radulfum de Staunford in ecclesia prioratus Roffensis ad feretra sanctorum Itomari et Paulini quolibet loco vijs . . . summa XIIIjs(19)

This is the first time that we find two shrines, of Paulinus and Ithamar,(20) mentioned together; and it may imply that they had been brought together in one place. In any case they must have been of considerable importance and popular repute for the king to have made an offering.

There is a further reference to the shrine of Paulinus at this period in the *Registrum Roffense*.(21)

‘Herbert, a priest, who in his last moments bequeathed to this shrine (of Paulinus) twelve seems of barley and his palfrey of the value of 2 marks.’

This reference is not dated but it probably refers to the late thirteenth or early fourteenth century, as it is placed between the work of Richard de Walden, Sacrist at the beginning of the thirteenth century, and the renewal of the shrine by Bishop Hamo de Hythe in 1344.

In 1344 at the feast of St. Michael the shrines of St. Paulinus and St. Ithamar were made new with marble and alabaster at a cost of 200 marks.(22) Only one sum is mentioned for the two shrines, which again may imply that they stood close together.

St. John Hope concludes:(23) ‘The amount spent upon the two shrines shews that they were standing structures, and not mere ornamented coffers or boxes of bones.

This work was undertaken by Bishop Hamo de Hythe, a great benefactor of the cathedral and its priory, at a time when many famous shrines were being renewed, as for example at St. Albans (beginning of the fourteenth century), Lincoln (St. Remigius, mid-fourteenth century), and Durham (St. Cuthbert, 1376).

After 1344 there is no further mention of the shrines of St. Paulinus and St. Ithamar, and interest seems to have centred on the shrine of St. William(24) for the remainder of the mediæval period.

In 1538 the three shrines at Rochester were destroyed(25) together with all the shrines in England. Only the exact location of the shrine of St. William is still known; the location of the shrine of St. Paulinus (and of the shrine of St. Ithamar) remains uncertain.

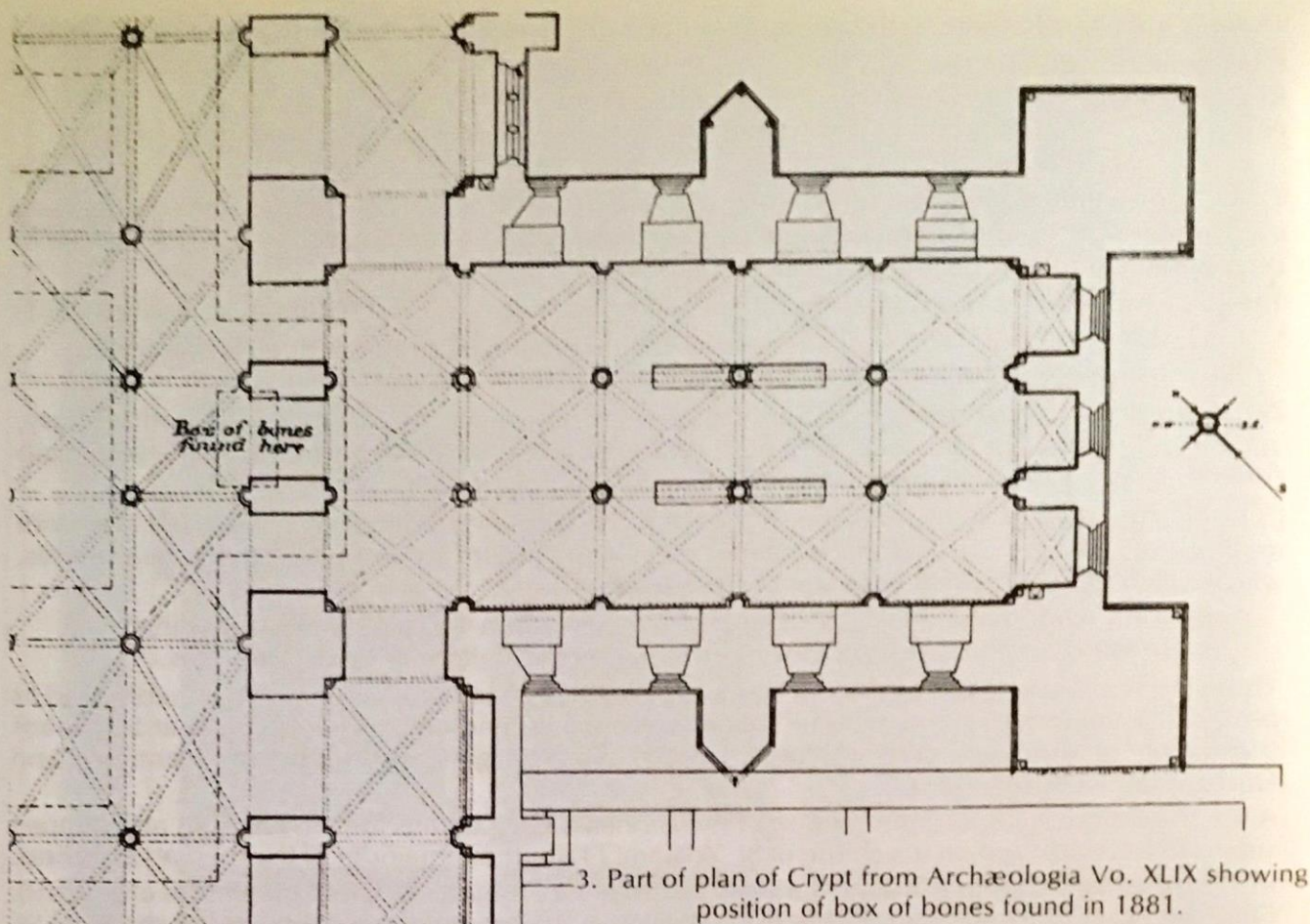
Two interesting suggestions were made by eighteenth century antiquarians of good repute before the sweeping restorations of the nineteenth century cleared away much mediæval material.

Thorpe in 1788(26) confidently places the shrine of Paulinus in the centre of the first bay of the presbytery. He numbers important positions on his plan of the cathedral and No. 23 marks ‘the stone upon which the shrine of Paulinus was placed’. He explains that ‘this large brassless slab seems also to have covered the remains of a prelate of a later age.’

Gough(27) uses scholarly methods to study the burials during the different centuries and tries to retrace the story of the burials of the saints, kings and nobility, especially those of the mediæval period. He suggests that the penthouse top of the tomb of Bishop Granville on the north side of the presbytery may originally have come from elsewhere. It may have been a depository of relics, perhaps even relics of St. Paulinus; it may even have been a substitute for the silver shrine which the monks had coined. The damaged state of the marble is consistent with its having been moved; but there is no positive evidence for its having been the shrine of St. Paulinus nor for its original location. An even more unlikely suggestion is made by Denne(28) who identifies a tall skeleton dug up by workmen in the old Chapter House in December 1766 with that of Paulinus. The Chapter House however was not built until after the translation of the bones of Paulinus in the eleventh century and in any case his relics were removed ‘into the new church’(29), and there is neither likelihood nor evidence for a further translation into the Chapter House.

The most promising line of enquiry is suggested by St. John Hope in the postscript to his ‘Architectural History of the Cathedral Church and Monastery of St. Andrew at Rochester’.(30)

‘In discussing the several shrines and relics in the church, mention ought to have been made of a singular discovery made during the search for the foundations of Gundulf’s east end in 1881. In cutting a trench in the crypt across the site of the little eastern chapel the workman found a box containing human bones, buried with its lid just level with the eastern floor. The bones were not arranged, but deposited anyhow in the box, the skull being with the leg bones. Unfortunately the box was not noticed until it had nearly all been broken up, and nothing could be made from it. Not improbably the bones had been taken out of one or other of the shrines when they were destroyed in 1538 and deposited for safety where they were found. They were reburied in the trench before it was filled up.’



Although he does not make a possible identification, it is likely that these are indeed the bones of Paulinus. It was not uncommon in the Middle Ages for a shrine containing relics to be placed in the church above a burial of most of the body in the crypt. (cp 86 Swithun at Winchester Cathedral). St. William was almost certainly buried in the tomb to the east of Walter de Merton in the north quire transept. Thorpe suggests that the remains of the monument(31) which now supports the effigy of John de Sheppey might be those of the shrine of Ithamar.

The only way to settle the question would be by exhumation and carbon dating.

One other possibility remains. Work with a metal detector in 1982 revealed the presence of a large non-ferrous object under the westernmost seat in the sedilia (see illustration). Could this be the 'almery with relics' to which St. John Hope(32) refers and which would certainly have been an object of sufficient worth to justify hiding in this unlikely spot?

As we look forward to extensive work in the quire and crypt in the 1990s, we should bear in mind the desirability of archaeological investigation of the crypt floor between the graffiti, the brassless slab in the presbytery and the sedilia with a view to recovering the mortal remains of Paulinus and re-erecting his shrine. Close study of the mediæval Latin sources might well provide us with the necessary clues.

Anneliese Arnold

FOOTNOTES:

- (1) The word shrine originally applied to reliquaries, but it is now commonly used either for sacred images of special importance, usually kept in a church, or for any holy place — especially one connected with pilgrimages. (*Dictionary of the Christian Church*, p. 1252).
- (2) Bede, *A History of the English Church and People*, (Penguin Books) 1968, III, 14.
- (3) *Ibid.* II, 16.
- (4) W. St. John Hope, *St. Austin's Abbey, Canterbury, Burials of the Early Bishops*. *Arch. Cant.*, 1917 XXXII pp. 1-26.
- (5) 'Lanfrancus archiepiscopus . . . fecit etiam levare corpus sancti Paulini et in feretro argenteo quod ipse fieri fecit poni.' *Cott. MS Vespasian A. 22, f 88* (cited in: W. St. John Hope, *The Architectural History of the Cathedral Church and Monastery of St. Andrew at Rochester*. 1900, p. 7*).

- (6) *Vita Gundulfi*, para. 18, p. 42, in: R. Thompson, *Toronto Mediaeval Latin Texts. (Life of Gundulf, pp. 27-29, translation of the Vita by the Nuns of West Malling Abbey, 1984).*
The Vita is a twelfth century manuscript, written by one of Gundulf's monks at Rochester. It is now in the British Museum, Cottonian MS Collection (Nero A VIII), like most of the manuscripts from the Rochester Priory Library.
- (7) Weever, *Ancient Funeral Monuments within the Diocese of Rochester*. London, 1631, p. 311 (the translation in: *History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Rochester . . .* edited by T. Collings, Chatham 1848, p. 72.
- (8) Gough, *Sepulchral Monuments*, 1796, II.1.
- (9) For an account of the distribution of the bones of St. Augustine in 1091 to three separate places in the new Norman Abbey at Canterbury see: R. U. Potter, *Tombs of the Kings and Archbishops in St. Austin's Abbey*. *Arch. Cant.*, 1926, XXXVIII p.102f.
- (10) John Adair, *The Pilgrims Way*, 1978, p. 86.
- (11) Notable examples are:
1 The opening of the tomb of Edward the Confessor, when Bisop Gundulf of Rochester tried unsuccessfully to pull out a hair from the Confessor's white beard for a relic. The story is told by Gough, I, 1 p. 1.
2 The Translation of St. Augustine and his Successors at Canterbury, told by P. U. Potter in *Arch. Cant.* 38. p. 97.
- (12) W. St. John Hope, *The Architectural History of the Cathedral Church and Monastery of St. Andrew at Rochester*, London 1900.
- (13) *Ibid.* Plate I, Rochester Cathedral Church, Conjectural Plan of Gundulf's Work.
- (14) *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, IX pp.271-85.
- (15) St. John Hope, p. 116*.
- (16) *Ibid.* p. 116.
- (17) Monk and Sacrist, latter part of the thirteenth, early fourteenth century.
- (18) There is doubt whether the superstructure belongs to Glanville's tomb.
- (19) Society of Antiquaries, London, MS 119, f 33, cited in: St. John Hope, p. 117 (footnote).
- (20) For the history of the shrine of Ithamar see: A. Arnold, *The moving statue, a case of mistaken identity?* in: *Friends' Report, Rochester 1986*, p. 14 ff.
- (21) Thorpe, *Registrum Roffense*, London 1769, p. 124. (translation in: T. Collings, 1848 p. 7).
- (22) 'Episcopus circa festum Sancti Michaelis feretra sanctorum Paulini et Ithamari de marmore et alabaustro fecit renovare: pro qua quidem renovacione ducentas marcas dedit.'
Cott. MS Faustina B.5, f. 90: (St. John Hope p. 117+).
200 marks would be worth about £50,000 today.
- (23) St. John Hope, p. 117.
- (24) A. Arnold, *William of Perth, Rochester 1981*.
- (25) St. John Hope, p. 117.
The marble fragments he refers to are now preserved in the Lapidarium.
- (26) Thorpe, *Custumale Roffense*, London 1788, p. 260 no 23 and Plate XL p. 174
- (27) Gough, II.1, p. CCCXXI.
- (28) Samuel Denne, *The History and Antiquities of Rochester*, (published by Wildash) Rochester 1817.
- (29) *Vita Gundulfi*, para. 18, p. 41 f. *Life of Gundulf*, p. 27.
- (30) *Ibid.* p. 219 f.
- (31) J. Thorpe, *Custumale Roffense*, p. 260 no 22.
- (32) St. John Hope, p. 116.

THE CATHEDRAL AS AN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCE

BACKGROUND — For many years Rochester Cathedral has been used as an invaluable resource for schools and colleges in and around Kent. Increasing demand from teachers for access to this building and its wealth of potential educational material inspired the Dean and Chapter to appoint a full time Education Officer.

SO WHAT'S NEW? — My aim here is to present the Cathedral in as varied a way as possible, in educational terms that meet the demands of the whole curriculum. Whether the children that visit are tiny infants in well formed crocodiles or rambling young people with pre-college concerns my hope is to be able to provide for all their needs and wants. Whilst schools and colleges are my main target area there is of course no age limit to education as I discovered when called upon to deliver a presentation to a Probus group in Sittingbourne where I spent a delightful couple of hours.

WHAT'S ON OFFER? — The present facilities on offer include slide programmes, worksheets, guided tours and brass-rubbing. My 'Special Offer' to schools is a tailor-made worksheet directly suited to the coursework under study. Access to the syllabus and a few days notice is all I require to research and compile the necessary information. I am of course particularly keen on meeting the demands of the GCSE and have already had some opportunity to do this. Work with 6-7th years is also feasible.

A NEW PHILOSOPHY? — Whatever the reason for the visit, there are some basic principles that I feel apply to all groups. Therefore I stress clearly that we are 'more than a museum' hoping that young people will realise the role of the Cathedral beyond simply the preservation of an otherwise historic monument to man's ingenuity. I look forward to establishing activities which will enable children to understand what it meant to the monks who first walked these hallowed grounds as well as to those who are part of the Cathedral's spiritual life today.

I regard the children who visit us as young people of value today, they are after all inheritors of the past, part of the present and claimants to the future. It is important then that they find a welcome here.

LEARNING FROM CHILDREN — Great lessons are to be learned from the children who visit us. On many occasions I am greeted by keen, fresh and enthusiastic faces, and minds that are open and aware, often far more capable of expressing their feelings than we mature, intellectually secure adults. Above all, the children are well tuned to a sense of the numinous of our most prized educational stimulus.

A Cathedral full of children is not, of course, without its problems. A building of such immense spirituality produces a variety of response; awe, wonder, silence . . . and yes, at times noise, arguably no less valid but hard to discern as a genuine response! Other problems are taken care of by our house-keeper who is exceedingly tolerant and possesses the patience of a saint!

Perhaps most touching is the generosity of the children. Their pennies *do* go into collection boxes and much of their trip money is spent at the gift-stall on presents for families and friends.

To close, listen to the words of a primary school child:

'When i got in the cathedral
it was all white but i
wouldnt live in there.
It is very clean inside
but it is very cold. I think
it would be lonely. I thought
that i was in heaven
talking to god. In a cathedral
you must not shout and run
because it is God's home.
God is there where ever we go
and do. God tries not to give
you accidents.'

Anton Muller
Education Officer

ST. ANDREW'S CENTRE

Since writing in your report last year, a great deal seems to have happened at the St. Andrew's Visitors' Centre. Firstly there have been the alterations to its appearance; exhibitions in the foyer, flowers to brighten the rooms. New table tops in the Refectory which, besides giving the visitors something to look at whilst eating and drinking, are also helping to promote the Cathedral Gift Stall. If you are not sure what I mean, come and visit us.

We have also increased our menu. There was a gradual change earlier in the year (greatly assisted by the Dean and Chapter's purchase of a microwave) and then a complete change of direction over the winter months, when we have previously been closed. We are now catering for the lunch-time trade and been able to purchase a *second* microwave and food processor on the proceeds.

The Dickens Festival last June was an even bigger success from our point of view. The Centre dressed up for the occasion and the Town Crier, Peter Sadler, did us proud with a large scroll in Victorian style around a portrait of the Queen, saying 'Long Live the Queen, God Bless the Empire'. All the staff dressed for the four days in costume and so set the whole thing off in style.

The Centre will now take bookings for set teas and lunches. The word is spreading far and wide. On the occasion of the Installation of the Bishop we provided a formal lunch for the Dean and Chapter.

The children have been pouring into the Centre over the past year, but they will now come under the special care of Anton Muller, our Education Officer who commenced work at the Cathedral on 1st September 1988.

The garden at the rear of the Centre is very much a feature of the Centre and was used constantly as an overflow for the Refectory. There are days when we definitely pray for a fine day and, being a part of the Cathedral, we have the 'hot line'!

Mrs. Ann Webb, who has been with the Centre since it came into being, celebrated her Silver Wedding in 1988 and used the Centre for her party.

The Children's Society used us for a special meeting to introduce their new Director of Fund Raising to local volunteers and we provided the buffet. We are getting to be very adventurous. We have also been asked to join the Ecclesiastical Catering Association which is a consortium for Cathedral caterers because we were recommended to them for 'excellent food, reasonable prices and friendly atmosphere'.

I think this letter from Miers Court Primary School rather says it all; 'Thank you for helping to make a lovely day. We all enjoyed our break. The food was good and the seats comfortable. We will recommend you to our friends and family.'

Anne Carter
Tours Officer

ROCHESTER 2000

During the last 12 months the fund has increased by £125,000 to £725,000. Unhappily this is well short of our target, made last year, to reach £800,000 by this time. Certain areas of potential such as individual giving, local industry and some of the Borough Councils within the Diocese require our re-doubled efforts in order to try and complete the Trust's fund raising work in the time scale suggested by Michael, our Bishop.

Expenditure to date on the main Transept Roofs and Spire totals £360,000 with over £400,000 required for this year's work on the Organ. There is still much support coming from the Parishes (over £15,000 in 1988). Churches have held events including Christmas markets, Auction of Pledges, etc.

During this year one Proctor from Hildenborough proposes to make a sponsored canoe trip from Tonbridge to Rochester. We hope in April many Churches within the Diocese will join with the Cathedral in taking part in the Organ Marathon on Saturday 22nd April. This will give a much needed boost to our cash reserve.

Individual donations still continue to trickle in, recently a new Deed of Covenant arrived from a donor whose first one had just expired, this having assisted the Trust at the outset in passing the first £1,000 milestone!

Alex Barnett

SECRETARY'S REPORT

Social events have included entertaining the Guides of Winchester Cathedral to lunch and a Bridge Drive. We arranged excursions to the Houses of Parliament and to York which were fully subscribed. How fortunate we were in having Dame Peggy Fenner M.P. as host, guide and guest to Parliament, and how much we appreciated the trouble she took in arranging the visits to the Crypt Chapel where she guided three separate parties, with great cheerfulness, counting us in and out before locking up. The days of Guy Fawkes are not easily forgotten!

On our September visit to York, Canon Turner, Vice-Dean and our Vice-President, accompanied the party and read the lesson at Evensong in the Minster. The three guides were superb and we enjoyed our tea with the York Friends.

For 1989 I have arranged a day visit to Ely Cathedral and Cambridge, a weekend in Bruges and a day visit to Winchester and its Cathedral on Thursday, 7th September. The first two excursions are proving very popular and I am optimistic that the Winchester visit will also be well subscribed. Please let me have your criticisms and suggestions as it ensures my keeping in touch with what you want and me 'on my toes'.

Our thanks go again to Mrs. Carole Spencer and Mr. Bob Locke for all their efforts to ensure that the office continues to meet the demands of an increasing membership and widening activities.

Most importantly, please send us the form with your Festival lunch and tea requirements to help with the catering arrangements.

Lastly, Friends, many thanks to you all for making our efforts on the Council so thoroughly worthwhile.

Jean Callebaut

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

At last we are on the way! We now have over 1,000 members. Among our new members, we are delighted to welcome our American Friends, from Rochester, New York. Sadly, however, we have lost 23 members, amongst them Miss Edith Hitchen, who for many years gave such loyal service in the office, and in February, The Revd. Leslie (John) Fry, who we remember with grateful thanks for his leadership and work as Honorary Secretary from 1975-1981.

My next target is to increase the membership to 2,000, but to do that I need your help. Persuade 'your' friends to become 'our' Friends.

It would be a great help to the office staff if subscriptions could be paid by bankers' order, thus saving postage. I also appeal to those of you who pay income tax, and who have not covenanted your payment, to do so. Every penny helps!

Joan E. Sharp

OBITUARY

We record with regret the death during the year of the following Friends:

Miss G. J. Atkins	Mr. J. F. Haughey	Dr. A. Madwar	Miss A. E. Ramplen
Mrs. J. Attenborough	Mr. H. M. Hayman	Cmdr. W. T. McKee	Mr. R. A. Scott
Mr. W. R. Filmer	Dr. S. G. A. Henriques	Mrs. V. Norman	Mr. D. F. Seaman
The Revd. L. Fry	Miss E. A. Hitchen	Cmdr. A. A. C. Ouvry	Mr. N. P. Smith
Mr. K. J. Funnell	Miss J. E. Huck	Miss H. D. Petts	Sir R. J. Stratton
Mrs. J. Goodchild	Mr. H. T. Jones	Dr. D. L. Pugh	

THE MEMBERSHIP

*New Members

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 Allen, Mrs M.
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 *Allison, Mrs C. R.
 Allonby, Mr G. J.
 Allonby, Mrs J.
 Anderson, Mr A. A. J., OBE
 Anderson, Mrs A. A. J.
 Andrews, Mr R. C.
 Arnold, Very Revd J. R.
 Arnold, Mrs L. A.
 Arnold, Sqd Ldr D. M.
 Arnold, Mrs D. M.
 Arnold, Miss G. L.
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 Baines, Mrs P. S.
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 *Baker, Mr R. F. A.
 *Baker, Mrs R. F. A.
 Barker, Mr A. J. G.
 Barker, Mrs A. J. G.
 Barton, Mrs M. L.
 Barton, Miss M. G.
 Bassadonna, Miss C. R.
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 Bates, Mrs M. J.
 Bates, Miss J. B.
 Batterbee, Dagmar Lady
 Bengough, Mr D. E.
 Betts, Rt Revd S. W., CBE
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 Blackie, Miss R.
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 Buckwell, Mrs B. J.
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 Callebaut, Mrs J. K.
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 *Chesterfield Mrs S. J.
 Clinch, Mr J.
 Clinch, Mrs J.
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 Cosgrove, Mr J.
 Cosgrove, Mrs B.
 Coulson, Mrs A. L.
 Coulson, Mr H. O. H.
 Coulson, Mrs M. B.
 Coulson, Mr R. L. H.
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Cox, Dr S. J., OBE
 Cox, Mrs P. R.
 Craik, Mr R. I.
 Craik, Mrs R. I.
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 Crick, Mr T.
 Crick, Mrs S. M.
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 *Darwin, Mrs J. J.
 Davey, Mrs E. S. T.
 Davies, Mr L.
 Davies, Mrs Y.
 Davies, Mrs E. W.
 Davis, Mr R. L. L.
 Davis, Lady Alison
 De L'Isle, Rt Hon Viscount,
 VC, KG, GCMG, GCVO,
 PC, DL, JP
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 Dickerson, Mr A.
 Driver, Miss D. M.
 Dunboyne, The Rt Hon Lord
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 Edwards, Miss B.
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 Fitzgerald, Mr G. A.
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 *Foord, Mrs C. A.
 Ford, Mr R. F.
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 Goodwin, Mr D. N.
 Goodwin, Miss G. H.
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 Greenaway, Lady
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 *Grieverson, Mrs M. J.
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 Griffiths, Mrs C. S.
 Gripper, Mrs F. H.
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 Long, Mrs R.
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 Porter, Mrs J.
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CBE

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Burrow, Mrs L. F.
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Darwin, Miss A. F.
Darwin, Miss C. J.
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Earle, Ven E. E. M.

Earle, Mrs J. M.
Echlin, Mr M.
Echlin, Mrs M.
Ellis, Mr B. L. V.
Eustice, Mrs M. M.
Evans, Mrs C. M.
Evans, Mrs H. K.
Eveling, Mr W. R. T., CBE
Everson, Mr N. W.
Everson, Mrs I.
Farrow, Mrs. A. J. C.
Faux, Mr B.
Faux, Mrs G.
*Ferguson, Mr B. W. C.
Filmer, Mrs. J. M.
Floodgate, Miss E. E.
Flory, Miss M. I.
Ford, Mr R. A.
Forecast, Mr R. W.
Foulser, Mrs L. M.
Foulsham, Mrs R.
Francis, Ven E.
Fraser, Revd E. W. E.
Freeman, Miss W. M. M.
Fry, Mrs E. K.
Fuke, Mr C. J.
Funnell, Mrs M. G.
*Gale, Mr W.
Gatherum, Mr J.
Gedge, Mr L. J.
Gedge, Mrs E. A.
Gibbons, Mr C.
Gilbert, Mr M., CBE
Gilbert, Mrs M.
Gilbert, Miss K.
Gillingham, The Mayor of
*Godden, Mr E. H.
Going, Miss M. E.
Goldsborough, Mrs M. K.
Goldsworthy, Miss M. E.
Goodchild, Mr S. A.
Goodchild, Mr J.
Gooding, Mr D.
*Goodwin, Mrs G.
*Gourley, Miss L.
Govier, Miss B.
Grace, Mr O. J., MBE
Grainge, Mr G.
Grainge, Mrs G.
Gray, Revd Canon G. T.
Gray, Mrs M. R.
Green, Mr D.
Green Mrs P. A.
Griffiths, Mr E. W. S.
Groome, Mr H. S.
Gurney-Smith, Dr J. B.
Gwynn, Mrs E. A.
Hagger, Miss G. M.
Hale, Major R. D.
Hale, Mr R. D.
Hale, Mr P. R.
Hale, Mrs P. R.
Hallums, Mrs P. H.
*Halpern, Mr A. G.
Hamilton, Revd H. F. H.
Hamilton, Mrs H. F. H.
Hance, Mrs G. I.
Hansen, Miss C. E. W. J. M.
Hardaker, Revd Canon I. A.
Hardaker, Mrs I. A.
Harley, Mrs. D. E.
Harmer, Miss G. L. D.

Hartley, Dr K. W. D.
Hay, Major J. D.
Hay, Mrs J. D.
*Haylett, Revd S. J.
Hayman, Miss V. D.
Heather, Mrs M. H.
Hepburn, Mrs L.
Heselwood, Mrs H.
Hewson, Mr T. H.
Hewson, Mrs D.
Hills, Mrs D. M. E.
Hoad, Mrs D. L.
Hoad, Mr C. D.
Hoad, Mrs S. F. A.
Hoby, Mrs I. M.
Hoby, Mr H. J.
Holloway, Miss A. M.
Horsham, Miss V. E.
*Horsley, Miss J. S.
Hughes, Miss E. B.
Hurst, Master A. T. W.
Hurst, Miss G. M.
Hutchings, Mr R.
Hutchings, Mr R. N.
Imeson, Mr K. R.
Ingle, Miss M. J.
Inglefield-Watson, Lady T.
Ives, Miss H. M.
Jackson, Mrs M.
Jeffery, Mr C. S.
Jeffreys, Miss M. E.
Jenkins, Mr G. C.
Jennings, Miss M. J.
Johnstone, Mr A. M.
Johnstone, Mrs A. M.
Johnstone, Miss R. M.
Jones, Mr T. V.
Jordan, Revd Canon F. W.
Jordan, Mrs F. W.
Keen, Mrs D. E.
Kennedy, Mr D.
Kent, H.R.H. The Duchess of
Kerr, Miss K. M.
Kilpatrick, Mr M. N.
King, Mrs E. M.
King, Mr R. S.
*Kingsford, Mrs R. L.
*Kingsford, Mr J.
Kirkham, Mrs M. A.
Lambert-Gorwyn, Miss M.
Langdon, Mr R. H.
Lawrence-Mills, Mr J.
Layton, Mr G. H. E.
LeDain, Mr G. C.
Lee, Mrs J.
Leech, Mr L. W.
Leech, Mrs E. G.
Leggett, Mrs A.
LeGrove, Miss D. F.
Leigh-Pemberton, RT Hon R.
Levett, Mr J. A.
Levett, Mrs J. A.
Levick, Mr A. J. S.
Lilly, Mrs S. E.
Littlejohn, Mr D. A.
Locke, Mr W. B. L.
Locke, Mrs M. E.
*Lopes, Mr S. A.
Love, Revd R. A.
Lovett, Mrs J. M.
Lowe, Revd Canon J.
Lowman, Mr T. C.

Lynch, Mr P. J.
 Lyne, Miss M. F.
 Macafee, Mrs. M.
 McCabe, Revd A.
 McCree, Mr M.
 McCree, Mrs. K. M.
 McKee, Mrs C.
 McLean, Mr A. S. H.
 McMillen, Major T. D. B., MC
 McMillen, Mrs T. D. B.
 Manville, Mrs E. M.
 Marsh, Mr J. C. J.
 Marsh, Mrs P. M.
 Marston, Mrs M.
 *Marston, Mr F. G.
 *Marston, Mrs S. B.
 Martin, Mrs V. L.
 *Martin-Lawrence, Miss T. F.
 Mason, Ven R. J.
 May, Mr W. R.
 May, Mrs J. D.
 May, Dr M.
 Meade, Mr P. C.
 Meade, Mrs J. T.
 Melhuish, Major J. L.
 Melhuish, Mrs J. L.
 Melhuish, Mr L. V.
 Merchant, Mr L.
 Merchant, Mrs K.
 *Miles, Mr D.
 Minchin, Miss K. M.
 Miskin, Mrs J. H.
 Mitchell, Revd P. D.
 Mitchell, Miss D. M.
 Moffat, Mr A. I.
 Moffett, Miss I. H.
 Monkton, Mr F. W.
 Monson, Mrs E. M.
 Moore, Mr E., OBE
 Moore, Mrs E.
 Morgan, Mrs F. M.
 Morgan, Mr T.
 Morgan, Mrs S.
 Morrison, Capt D. A. T.
 Morrison, Mrs W.
 Napier, Col G. W. A.
 Neech, Miss B.
 Neech, Miss S.
 Newlyn, Mrs P. A.
 Nickless, Mr C. J.
 Nickless, Revd Canon V. G.
 Nickless, Mrs G. K.
 Nolan, Mr B.
 Nolan, Mrs B.
 Nye, Revd C. S.
 O'Connor, Mrs V.
 O'Kill, Mr. J. L.
 O'Kill, Mrs M. G.
 Olivier, Mrs M. U.
 Ollis, Mrs J. P.
 Paice, Miss M.
 Paine, Miss B. M.
 Paine, Mrs. E. L.
 Paine, Mr W. H.
 Paine, Mr W.
 Painter, Mrs A. C.
 Palmer, Ven D. G.
 Palmer, Mrs D. G.
 Pankhurst, Mrs F.
 Parkins, Mr. R. A. S.
 Patterson, Mr M.
 Payne, Mr E. G.
 Payne, Mrs D. E.

Pearson, Mrs E. M.
 Pell, Mr J. E.
 Pell, Mrs J. E.
 Petts, Miss O.
 Phillips, Mr I. J., JP
 Phillips, Mrs D. A.
 Phillips-Gorse, Mr J.
 Philpot, Mr D. R.
 Physick, Dr J. F., CBE
 Pitt, Mr W. D.
 Pitt, Mrs A. M.
 Pocock, Mr B. L.
 Pocock, Mrs B. L.
 Pollock, Mr K. A.
 Pollock, Hon Mrs R. T.
 Pollock, Mrs B. W.
 Pope, Very Revd R. W., OBE
 Pope, Mr B. J.
 Pope, Mrs G.
 Pound, Miss M. O.
 Price, Major J. N.
 Pring, Mr D. A. M., MC
 *Pugh, Mrs E. G.
 Quinn, Mrs G. E.
 Ramsay, Mrs C. H.
 Ramsay, Mr C. W.
 Rashbrook, Mrs S. M.
 Ratcliffe, Mr A. R. L.
 Ratcliffe, Mrs A. R. L.
 Ratcliffe, Mr A. M. C.
 Ratcliffe, Mr D. A. G.
 Read, Mrs E.
 Redfern, Mr E. H.
 Redfern, Mrs M. E. M.
 Reeve, Mrs O. K.
 Richardson, Mrs S. C. M.
 Robbins, Mr D. G.
 Robbins, Mrs D. G.
 Roberts, Mr I.
 Roberts, Mrs J. W.
 Robins, Mr. D. S.
 Robinson, Mr T.
 Rochester, The Rt Worshipful
 The Mayor of
 Rochester, Rt Hon The Lord
 Rogers, Mr H. A. T., OBE
 Rogers, Mrs M.
 Rogers, Miss M. B.
 Rogers, Major P. T., MBE JP
 Rogers, Mrs P. T.
 Rosenberg, Miss I. M.
 Rossiter, Mrs K. J.
 *Rowe, Mr A., MP
 Russell-Jones, Mrs M. S.
 Sandeman, Mrs D.
 Saunders, Mrs P.
 Sawyer, Revd D.
 Sawyer, Mrs R.
 *Seager, Miss M.
 *Seaman, Mrs N. M.
 Sears, Mr J. H.
 Sears, Mrs A.
 Self, Major S. B.
 Self, Mrs S. B.
 Semark, Mr T. C.
 Sharp, Mr F. M.
 Sharpe, Revd Canon K.
 Sheminant, Miss B. L.
 Short, Mr H. E. G.
 Shreeve, Mr S. T.
 *Sinclair, Mrs G. B.
 *Simons, Mr B.
 *Simons, Mrs B.

Sinden, Miss V. M., MBE
 Sly, Mr D. F.
 Smart, Miss M. E.
 Smith, Mr C. M. P.
 Smith, Mr D. R.
 Smith, Mrs K. M.
 Smith, Revd R. D.
 Smith, Mrs S.
 Smith Miss G. M. L.
 Smith, Mr D. F.
 Smith, Revd T.
 Smith, Mrs T.
 Smith, Mr T. P.
 Smithwhite, Mrs I.
 Sparshott, Mrs G. W.
 Spencer, Mrs C.
 Spratt, Mrs A.
 Stacpoole-Ryding, Mr R. J.
 Staff, Mr N., JP
 Stanton, Revd J. M.
 Stapleton, Very Revd H. E. C.
 Stapleton, Mrs H. E. C.
 Stapleton, Miss H. M. C.
 Stapleton, Miss C. J. C.
 Starrs, Mrs B.
 Steer, Mrs M.
 Stibbs, Mr G. W. P.
 Stone, Mr K. F.
 Strachan, Mrs S.
 Strong, Mrs E. F.
 Strudwick, Miss E. J.
 Strudwick, Miss M. J.
 *Sturge, Mr G.
 Swift, Miss C. A.
 Tallents, Miss P.
 Tanner, Mrs. R. F.
 Tappenden, Mr D. L.
 Tappenden, Mrs M. A.
 Tappenden, Mr J.
 Tatton-Brown, Mr R., OBE
 Taylor, Mrs M. P.
 Taylor, Mr T. E. G.
 Third, Rt Revd R.
 Third, Mrs R.
 Thomas, Mrs M. E.
 Thomas, Mr E.
 Thomas, Miss U. J. M.
 Thomson, Mrs M.
 Thorne, Mr G. H.
 Tompsett, Mr B. P.
 Trapaud, Mrs V. E.
 Trett, Col R. J., OBE
 Trett, Mrs J.
 Treverton, Mr K. R.
 Trollope, Miss B. J.
 Turner, Mrs E. H.
 Underwood, Mr J. E.
 Underwood, Mrs M. L.
 Urquhart, Mrs U. M.
 Van Culin, Revd Canon S.
 Vander, Mrs G. M.
 Vincent, Miss H. P.
 *Wainwright, Rev R.
 Wakeham-Rose, Miss D.
 Walker, Mrs M.
 Walker, Mr E.
 Walker, Dr I.
 Walker, Mrs K.
 Walter, Mr J. R.
 Walter, Mrs J. R.
 *Ward, Mr J. P.

Wardhill, Mr H. R., OBE
 Watson, Miss E. G.
 Watson, Miss A. S.
 Welsby, Revd Canon P. A.
 Welsby, Mrs C.
 Wheeler, Mr R. L.
 White, Miss E. M.
 Whiteman, Mr W. F.
 Whiteman, Mrs R.
 Whyman, Dr J.
 Whyman, Mr C.
 Wigan, Revd Canon B. J.
 Wightman, Mrs M.
 Wilder, Mr N. B. S.
 Wilkinson, Mrs B. I.
 Williams, Miss K. M.
 Williamson, Mr C. P.
 Wills, Miss P.
 Winn, Mr R. B.
 Winnifrid, Sir John
 Wood, Revd N. W.
 Wood, Mrs J. F.
 Worsley, Miss E. E.
 Yerburgh, LtCol J. R.
 Yerburgh, Mrs G. E.
 Young, Revd Canon G. M.

PAROCHIAL CHURCH COUNCIL

Addington, St Margaret
 Barming, St Margaret
 Barnehurst, St Martin
 Beckenham, Christ Church
 Beckenham, Holy Trinity
 Beckenham, St Barnabas
 *Beckenham, St George
 Beckenham, St James
 Beckenham, St Michael & All Angels
 Belvedere, All Saints
 Bexley, St John
 Bexleyheath, Christ Church
 Bexleyheath, St Peter
 Biggin Hill, St Mark
 Borough Green, Church of
 The Good Shepherd
 Borstal, St Matthew
 Brasted, St Martin
 Brenchley, All Saints
 Bromley, SS Peter and Paul
 Bromley, St Andrew
 Bromley, St John The Evangelist
 Bromley, St Mark
 Bromley Common, Holy Trinity
 Bromley Common, St Luke
 Burham and Wouldham
 Chalk, St Mary
 Chatham, SS Mary and John
 Chatham, St. Paul with All Saints
 Chelsfield, St. Martin of Tours
 Chevening, St. Botolph
 Chiddingstone, St Mary
 Chislehurst, Christ Church
 Chislehurst, St. Nicholas
 Cray, St. Mary
 Crayford, St Paulinus
 Crofton, St Paul
 Cuxton and Halling,
 St. John The Baptist
 Dartford, St Alban
 Dartford, Christ Church
 Dartford, Holy Trinity
 East Malling, St James

East Peckham, Holy Trinity
 Erith, Christ Church
 Eynsford, St Martin
 Farnborough, St Giles
 Farningham, SS Peter and Paul
 Fools Cray, All Saints
 Four Elms, St. Paul
 Frindsbury, All Saints
 Gillingham, St Augustine
 Gillingham, St Mary Magdalene
 Gillingham, St Barnabas
 Gillingham, St Luke
 Gillingham, St Mark
 Gillingham, South
 Gravesend (Milton), Christ Church
 Gravesend, St Mary
 Hadlow, St Mary
 Hartley, All Saints
 Hayes, St Mary
 Hever, St Peter
 Higham, SS Mary and John
 Hildenborough, St John The Evangelist
 Hoo, St Werburgh
 Ightham, St Peter
 Keston, St Audrey
 Kippington, St Mary
 Knockholt, St Katherine
 Lamberhurst, St Mary
 Lamorbey, The Holy Redeemer
 Lamorbey, Holy Trinity
 Langton Green, All Saints
 Leigh, St Mary
 Leybourne, SS Peter and Paul
 Luton (Chatham), Christ Church
 Matfield, St Luke
 Meopham, St. John The Baptist
 North Cray, St James
 Northfleet, St Botolph
 Northumberland Heath, St Paul
 Offham, St Michael
 Orpington, All Saints
 Orpington, Christ Church
 Otford, St. Bartholomew
 Paddock Wood, St Andrew
 Pembury, St Peter
 Penge, St Paul
 Perry Street, All Saints
 Petts Wood, St Francis
 Plaistow (Bromley), St Mary
 Platt, St Mary
 Rainham, St Margaret
 Riverhead, St Mary with St John
 Rochester Parish Church
 *Rochester (USA) St Paul's Episcopal
 Rosherville, St Mark
 Rushall, St Paul
 Ryarsh, St Martin
 Seal, St Lawrence
 Seal, SS Peter and Paul
 Sevenoaks, St Nicholas
 Sevenoaks, St John

Sevenoaks, St Luke
 Sevenoaks Weald, St George
 Shipbourne, St Giles
 Shoreham, SS Peter and Paul
 Shorne, SS Peter and Paul
 Shortlands, St Mary
 Sidcup, St John
 Snodland, All Saints with Christ Church
 Southborough, St. Peter with Christ Church &
 St. Matthew
 Southborough, St. Thomas
 Speldhurst, St Mary The Virgin with
 Groombridge & Ashurst
 Stone, St Mary
 Strood, St Mary
 Strood, St Nicholas
 Sundridge, St Mary
 Sutton-at-Hone, St. John The Baptist
 Swanley with Hextable, St Paul
 Swanscombe, SS Peter and Paul
 Tonbridge, SS Peter and Paul
 Tunbridge Wells, St. Barnabas
 Tunbridge Wells, St. Luke
 Tunbridge Wells, Holy Trinity
 Tunbridge Wells, King Charles The Martyr
 Underriver, St Margaret
 Wateringbury, St John The Baptist
 Westerham, St Mary The Virgin
 West Malling, St Mary
 Wilmington, St. Michael and All Angels
 Wrotham, St George

SCHOOLS

Bromley, Ravensbourne School for Girls
 Chatham Grammar School for Girls
 Chevening C.E. (Aided) Primary School
 Chislehurst and Sidcup Grammar School
 for Boys
 Crockham Hill C.E. (Controlled) Primary School
 Delce County Junior School
 Fort Pitt Grammar School for Girls
 Gads Hill Place School
 Hever C.E. (Aided) Primary School
 Huggens College
 King's School, Rochester
 King's School Junior, Rochester
 Lamberhurst C.E. Primary School
 Rochester Grammar School for Girls
 Rushall, St Paul's C.E. (Aided) Junior School
 Rushall, St Paul's C.E. (Aided) Junior School
 P.T.A.
 St. Joseph Williamson's Mathematical School
 The Howard Grammar & Secondary School
 Tonbridge School
 Tunbridge Wells, Bennett Memorial Diocesan
 School for Girls
 Tunbridge Wells Grammar School for Girls
 Westwood Educational Trust

COMPANIES

Ashdown, George (Frindsbury) Ltd
 *Barclays Bank Plc, Rochester
 BBC Radio Kent
 Blue Circle Industries Ltd
 Bourne and Hilliers Creameries Ltd
 Brice, W. & Son Ltd
 Brompton Motor Co Ltd
 Invicta Co-operative Society
 Knight, J.P. Ltd
 Lloyds Bank Plc, Rochester
 Medway Ports Authority
 Midland Bank Plc, Rochester
 National Westminster Bank Plc, Rochester
 *Redfern & Stigant, Chatham
 *Stantons, Strood
 Whitbread Fremlins

ASSOCIATIONS

Army Guild of St Helena (Brompton)
 Beacon Court Lodge No 1967
 City of Rochester Lodge No 7941
 City of Rochester Society
 Dickens Fellowship, Rochester Branch
 French Hospital, Rochester
 Garden of England Lodge No 6583
 General Gordon Lodge No 4292
 Gillingham Lodge of Benevolence No 184
 Gundulph Lodge No 1050
 Holmesdale Chapter No 874
 Holmesdale Lodge No 874
 Hoo St Werburgh Lodge No 4829
 Joyce Green Hospital Chapel Committee
 Kent Archaeological Society
 King Edward VII Lodge No 3252
 King's Navy Lodge No 2901
 Knole Lodge No 1414
 Lodge of Friendship and Service No 6584
 Macartney Royal Arch Chapter No 1967
 Manor of Chatham Lodge No 4688
 Men of Kent and Kentish Men
 Methodist Churches, Medway Towns Circuit
 Norman Lodge No 3502
 Old Roffensian Society
 Old Roffensian Lodge No 8006
 Pentangle Lodge No 1174
 Per Mare Per Terram Lodge No 3609
 Provincial Grand Lodge of East Kent
 Provincial Grand Lodge of West Kent
 Rochester Cathedral Old Chorister's Association
 Rochester Cathedral Auxiliary Choir
 Rochester Choral Society
 *Rochester & District Probus Club
 Rochester upon Medway City Council
 Rotary Club of Rochester
 Royal Air Force Association
 (Medway Towns Branch)
 Royal School of Military Engineering
 Royal Marines
 Royal Marines Association (Chatham Branch)
 Royal Engineers (Chatham) Lodge No 4465
 Rushall St Paul's Junior Friends
 Servants of the Sanctuary (St Cyprian Chapter)
 Shortlands, Friends of St Mary
 Sir Joseph Williamson's Lodge No 4605
 St George's Lodge No 4387

BOOK OF MEMORY

The Cathedral Book of Memory in which around 200 names have already been inscribed is at the foot of the Nave Altar steps (South side). The book alongside gives the names in Calendaric order as distinct from the alphabetical order in the Book of Memory.

Anyone wishing to have inscribed the name of someone connected with the Cathedral or Diocese should apply to the Secretary of the Friends who will be happy to furnish all particulars.

A remembrance is made at the 8.00 a.m. Holy Communion Service in the Cathedral on the anniversary of the death of those whose names are entered in the Book of Memory.

BEQUESTS

The Friends have benefitted recently by two munificent bequests. Please remember the Friends in your will. Below is the form of words recommended for incorporation in a will.

I GIVE to the Association of the Friends of Rochester Cathedral the sum of £ free of all taxes and duties to be expended with the income thereof for such purposes in Rochester Cathedral as the said Association shall in their absolute discretion think fit and I declare that the receipt of the said Association shall be sufficient discharge to my Trustees for the sum hereby given and that my Trustees shall not be bound to see or to enquire into the application thereof.

TREASURER'S REPORT

The year has been very active with office procedures being brought into line for the 1990's and grateful thanks to Bob Locke for his honorary efforts and also to Carole Spencer who is now fully conversant with the requirements of the job.

The drive for new members, fund raising and social activity results have been very satisfactory as can be seen from the abbreviated accounts shown in this report. Full copies of the audited accounts will be available at the Annual Meeting.

The assistance given to the Dean and Chapter this year has been only the upkeep of the Garth and the purchase of a scaffolding tower, retaining the cash for the help of the larger project of the lavatory accommodation, which it is hoped will be completed in the year to February, 1990.

Michael Sinden

DRAFT INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT — YEAR TO 28th FEBRUARY 1989

		1989		1988	
		£	£	£	£
Income					
	Subscriptions and Donations		7,800		7,770
	Legacy — Miss G. Povey	1,500		—	
	Mrs. A. Goodwin.	500	2,000	—	—
	Share of Profits and Interest on Rochester Gift Stall Limited		1,500		1,118
	Income Tax recovered on subscriptions interest and dividends		11,900		1,593
	Interest and Dividends received				
	Quoted Investments	16,200		14,066	
	Bank Deposit	2,800		881	
	Building Society Interest (70% thereof)	6,900	25,900	6,804	21,751
	Sundry Income		600		1,309
			<u>49,700</u>		<u>33,541</u>
Expenditure					
	Salary and National Insurance	2,650		1,887	
	Printing, Postage, Stationery and Administration	1,030		885	
	Annual Report	1,100		1,048	
	Bank Charges for Managing Investments	700		315	
	Purchase of Office Equipment	—		915	
	Repair to Card Tables	400	5,880	—	5,050
	Surplus on Administration		<u>43,820</u>		<u>28,491</u>
	Grants Payable				
	Upkeep of Garth	3,000		2,000	
	Scaffolding Tower	2,200		—	
	Central Heating	—		14,124	
	Amplification System.	—		20,250	
	Small Items.	—	5,200	578	36,952
	Surplus (deficiency) per Balance Sheet		<u>38,620</u>		<u>(8,461)</u>

Audited Accounts will be presented to the Annual Meeting and copies will be available on request

DRAFT BALANCE SHEET — 28th FEBRUARY 1989

General Fund

	1989		1988	
	£	£	£	£
Investments at cost		16,030		16,030
Rochester Cathedral Gift Stall Limited				
Founders Loan repayable at option of the Company		3,902		3,902
Current Assets				
Sundry Debtors	444		444	
Cash Balance				
Lloyds Bank Plc.	38,361		20,255	
National Westminster Bank Plc	88		173	
Stock of Ties etc at cost	450		305	
	<u>39,343</u>		<u>21,177</u>	
Current Liabilities				
Sundry Credits	1,392		21,846	
Net Current Assets (Liabilities)		<u>37,951</u>		<u>(669)</u>
		<u>57,883</u>		<u>19,263</u>
Represented by				
Income and Expenditure Account				
Balance 1st March	19,263		27,724	
Surplus (Deficit) for the year.	38,620	57,883	(8,461)	19,263
		<u>57,883</u>		<u>19,263</u>

Capital Funds

	1989			1988
	£	£	£	£
Investments at Cost				
Miss Wooten Bequest	73,759		65,759	
Father Smith Bequest	121,948		121,948	
Miss Stickland Bequest	17,665	213,372	—	187,707
	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
Cash Balances				
Lloyds Bank Plc	66,011		13,259	
National & Provincial Building Society	109,943	175,954	100,000	113,259
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		389,326		300,966
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Represented by:-				
Miss Wooten Bequest Fund				
Narrower Range	29,389		29,389	
Wider Range	42,905	72,294	42,905	72,294
	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
Father Smith Bequest Fund		125,756		125,756
Miss Sticklands Bequest Fund				
Balance 1st March	102,916		—	
Received on Account in the year	85,293		100,000	
Building Society Interest (30% thereof)	2,983		2,916	
Profit on Sale of Investments	84	191,276	—	102,916
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		389,326		300,966
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>

Calendar of Events — 1989

June

- 1-4 Dickens Festival
- 4 Dickens Festival Service
- 10 Friends' Festival
- 17 French Hospital Anniversary Service

July

- 1 Mathematical School Commemoration
- 2 Ordination
- 4-6 Church Schools' Festival
- 6 Confirmation
- 7 King's Junior School Speech Day
- 8 King's School Speech Day
- 15 Rochester Choral Society Concert

September

- 3 Royal Engineers' Memorial Service
- 17 Battle of Britain Service

October

- 1 Ordination
- 7 Diocesan Choirs' Festival
- 8 Friends of British Food and Farming Harvest Festival Service
- 14 Diocesan Choirs' Festival

November

- 11 Readers' Conference Service
- 12 Remembrance Day Service
- 18 Rochester Choral Society Concert
- 30 Greater Chapter

December

- 3 Advent Carol Service
- 6 Confirmation
- 9 Rochester Choral Society Concert
- 15 King's School Carol Service
- 21 Cathedral Carol Service
- 22 Lunchtime Carols

Times of Services

SUNDAY WORSHIP

- 08.00 Holy Communion (1662)
- 09.45 Mattins
- 10.30 Sung Eucharist (Rite A)
- 15.15 Evensong
- 18.30 Evening Worship in the Quire

WEEKDAY WORSHIP

- 07.30 Mattins
- 08.00 Holy Communion (also 12.45 Thursday)
- 17.30 Evensong (15.15 Saturday)

Back cover: Top — The front of the Ringerike stone
Bottom — The back and edge of the stone



The front of the Ringerike stone



The back and edge of the stone