



**Friends of
Rochester Cathedral
Report 2013/2014**

*Incorporating
The Building Stones of Rochester Cathedral
Part 1 - The Exterior*

Officers and Council of the Friends

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***Trustees**

Archdeaconry Representatives:

Len Curtis - Bromley
David Maxwell - Rochester
Miss Christine Bostock - Tonbridge

Office:

Mrs Christine Tucker, Administrator,
1 The College, The Precinct, Rochester, Kent ME1 1SU

Tel: (01634) 832142

Email address: friendsofrochestercathedral@btinternet.com

Website address: www.rochestercathedral.org/friends

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Cover picture by Bob Ratcliffe

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EDITORIAL ... Bob Ratcliffe

On behalf of the Council of Friends of Rochester Cathedral I welcome you to this year's Annual Report. The format is as last year's, the central section this time being the first part of a detailed study of the various stones to be found in the building. Part 1 covers the external stonework and it is hoped to deal with the internal stonework next year. As in past years, these studies are available separately for sale to visitors through the Cathedral shop.

I thank all my contributors for their texts and illustrations, and in particular David Carder for the tale of the stones. I also thank my predecessor, Malcolm Moulton, for his editorship over the past three years.



Chairman Michael Bailey presents the Dean with a cheque for a further £50,000 towards the cost of the lift installation.

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT ... Michael R Bailey

The Friends have experienced another enjoyable and very successful year in their support of the Dean and Chapter and for the ongoing repairs and maintenance of our lovely Cathedral. As we are aware, the foundation of the Cathedral dates to the year 604. Some 1,400 years later, in the 21st century, the Friends have so generously continued with their financial support and with some pride have this year honoured their pledge of £322,000 towards the cost of the provision of a lift. This is in addition to the minor annual awards as referred to in the annexed accounts, one of which is a substantial grant towards the maintenance of the Garth. In this respect the rose garden within the Garth is to be enhanced. This is a fitting plan of action as a former Dean of the Cathedral and noted rose grower of his time, Samuel Reynolds Hole, has recently been commemorated in a most enjoyable and informative booklet *The Muscle and the Rose*, written by our Vice-President, Revd Canon Dr Philip Hesketh. The Friends were delighted to promote this publication and commend it to those of you who have not yet had the chance to read it.

We now move forward and the Council is in consultation with the Chapter as to its further contribution towards the cost of the works required, thus referred to in the 2013 Quinquennial Report. In this respect it is hoped that we shall be able to provide finance for the complete renewal of the audio system throughout the Cathedral, including the Crypt. This will involve another substantial capital sum which the Friends are considering both as a witness to our continued spiritual faith and for the enhancement of the Cathedral's fabric for future generations.

One objective this current year has been to endeavour to increase our membership to that magical figure of one thousand. We are confident that this can be achieved and our Friends' application information has been imaginatively updated. As your Chairman I would implore you all to enrol just one new member from within your own family, friends and acquaintances. If achieved, this would be wonderful.

The Friends have continued to enjoy the social aspects of our Membership. This has included several visits and the annual Advent Luncheon, at which we shared the company of our President and his wife Annabel. During this enjoyable occasion we made the presentation of £322,000, the balance of the grant.

For all the social aspects of our Association over the past six years we record our grateful thanks to Mrs Mary Woodfield, who has organised these events most successfully for the benefit of all concerned.

I have set up a working party for the Friends to provide a report entitled *Vision for the Future*. This is being chaired by Terry Wood, the Vice-Chairman. Upon completion of the consultations the Report will be laid before Council.

Under the terms of the amended Constitution, Council members will now be required to stand down after having completed a maximum period of six years' continued service. This is, rightly, to provide an opportunity for new members to be elected and to bring their own experience and enthusiasm to the Council. In consequence we shall have four vacancies

this coming year. If you feel you have the time and commitment to be elected to the Council, please contact the Friends Office for the appropriate information and nomination form. I very much hope that some Friends come forward in this respect.

Finally on your behalf we record our warm and sincere thanks to Mrs Christine Tucker, our Office Administrator, for her outstanding contribution to the affairs of the Friends, which is greatly appreciated by us all. I have much enjoyed working with her over the past year. I am also grateful to Bob Ratcliffe, who has undertaken the editorship of this Annual Report on our behalf. We also record our thanks and appreciation to those members of Council who have served with commitment and integrity over the past period. It is with much sadness that we record the death of Prebendary John Prior, who joined the Council in 1999 and who has greatly contributed to our deliberations, not least of all in conjunction with Alan Mclean in the completion of the List of Bishops of Rochester, which, as you can imagine, was no mean task in its research. We also record our thanks and appreciation to those members of Council who will be standing down after their substantial contribution to the affairs of the Council, namely Miss Betty Trollope and Mrs Mary Woodfield. My personal thanks also include the Members of the Council, who have worked enthusiastically, and also John Dalley, our Treasurer. I shall also be standing down on this occasion after some 26 years' service on the Council. I have greatly enjoyed meeting new Friends and having taken an active part in various ways in meeting the challenges of our future endeavours. It has been a privilege to work with the Deans and Chapter over this period of time. Equally we thank them for all that they do to support the Friends and also their commitment and ministry within the larger Cathedral community. I shall very much enjoy continuing my support and enthusiasm in the future.



The Friend's contribute annually to the maintenance of the Garth

A MESSAGE FROM OUR PRESIDENT ... The Very Revd Dr Mark Beach

I had hoped to be able to report that the *Hidden Treasures, Fresh Expressions* project, so generously supported by the Friends, was well underway but unfortunately projects of this size often suffer from slippage. There has been some progress however.

The new storage 'Cube' behind the High Altar has been installed and is a very fine piece of craftsmanship. Its ingenious design incorporates a large amount of storage for altar frontals and the like and it is completely invisible from the Quire. The Chair Store has also been transformed into a very useful space for a variety of different users from flower-arrangers to stock for the Welcome Desk.

The main works are now scheduled to start as soon after Easter as the builders can get onto site and will run through until early December. With work in the Crypt, Kent Steps and Library the normal life of the Cathedral will be significantly interrupted. Plans are in place to minimize the effect of this but please don't expect normal service.

I am also grateful to the Friends for their support of other smaller projects in and around the Cathedral. The contribution to maintaining the gardens in the Garth is always welcome and plans are in hand for a list of Bishops to be created in the Sanctuary opposite the Priors and Deans. At the same time we shall install a list of Head Vergers in the passage which leads to their room.

In other ways the life of the Cathedral continues, busy as ever. I am constantly amazed by the variety of people we meet at worship and as visitors and pilgrims. It is essential that the building remains in good repair and that appropriate developments take place. With this in mind, I tell you of the Quinquennial Report on the fabric of the building, which was written in the autumn last year.

The big item this time round has been coming in our direction for some years. It is the re-roofing of the eastern arms of the Cathedral. That is everything to the east of the tower. The slates here are very heavy and are causing the nails that hold them in place to fail. This has caused some decay in the roof timbers and has to be addressed within the next few years. Our Surveyor sees this as a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to restore the pitch of the roof to that envisaged by Gilbert Scott in the 1870s. Whether this can be achieved remains to be seen.

So, as we seek to protect and enhance the extraordinary heritage of which we are the custodians, there are many challenges and exciting opportunities too.

The Chapter remains very grateful to the Friends of Rochester Cathedral for their support in this task.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT ... Mrs Christine Tucker

Our total membership is now 943 composed as follows:

388 Life Members	17 Schools and Colleges
395 Ordinary Members	2 Companies
4 Families	26 Associations
111 PCCs	

During the financial year (1 January 2013–31 December 2013) we have welcomed 36 new members, 22 Ordinary and 14 Life Members. Five members have transferred to Life Membership.

It is with sadness that we record the death of 21 members and 23 members have either resigned or, despite our best efforts to trace them, have not renewed their membership.

It would be a great help if subscriptions could be paid by Banker's Order. This saves the need for a reminder letter and the resulting postage. A Gift Aid Declaration by those eligible to pay tax provides additional funds for the Friends of the Cathedral.

New Members

J Beach	Mrs D Morley
Mrs C Beach	J Nightingale
M Burton	Mrs J Nightingale
Miss A Chadwick	R Oldfield
M Dodsworth	Mrs A Oldfield
G Giles	Mrs L Rainbow
T N Gobledale	Revd Prof M J Reiss
Mrs A Gobledale	Mrs R F Soper
Mrs K Greenhalgh	J A Spence
N Grey-Turner	Mrs P Spence
R Hathaway	Mrs C Taylor
Mrs R Hathaway	Mrs E Underwood
Mrs A Hobson	Mrs A Upton
T D D Hoffman	Canon A Vousden
M Jennings	Mrs P Vousden
Mrs R Jennings	D White
M K Lofthouse	D Wilkinson
Mrs M M Lofthouse	Mrs S Williams

Obituary

Mrs J P Armitage
R H Austin
F J Bancroft
The Revd Canon D Chapman
Mrs E Cleverly OBE
Mrs C Cordier
R Dutnall
Mrs P Epps
Mrs K D Gandon
Mrs M R Gray
Mrs M E Griffin
Mrs J Kemsley
The Rt Hon Lord Kingsdown
PC KG
D K L Morgan
G J G Phillips
Dr J F Physick CBE
J D J Roberts
Mrs G E Shotter
J H W Smale
Mrs V E Watson
Mrs B I Wilkinson

This list is correct to from 1 January to 31 December 2013 when the Financial Year ends.

Note: Our membership list follows the pattern of the Financial Year.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT ... Ian Stewart, Surveyor of the Fabric

2013 saw me carrying out my statutory function as Surveyor, inspecting the whole Cathedral and preparing a report on its condition for the Dean and Chapter. This is essentially the same as the quinquennial survey, which many of you will be familiar with at your own parish churches. With a building as large and complex as a cathedral it is inevitably a more major undertaking.

I spent an entire week at the end of June clambering over and through roofs, up and down turret stairs, round the Clerestorey and occasionally touching ground level. Then came the less 'fun' process of marshalling the mass of notes and photographs into what I hope is an intelligible and useful report. After running the draft past Graham Keevill, our Consultant Archaeologist, the final version was produced in October, presented to the Dean and Chapter and lodged with the Cathedrals' Fabric Commission for England.

A separate exercise then involved Andrew Kirk, the quantity surveyor who has worked with me on most of my projects at the Cathedral, to put estimates of cost against the numerous recommendations for repairs and renewal contained in the report. This is complete and has inevitably produced some frightening totals, which the Dean and Chapter are now coming to terms with in a smaller working party. Michael Bailey has invited me to speak about the survey at the AGM in June this year, so I shall not steal my own thunder by writing more now.

My other main preoccupation has again been the Hidden Treasures - Fresh Expressions, Heritage Lottery Fund project, about which I wrote at length in last year's report. It has taken a huge amount of effort by the whole consultants' team to assemble all the drawings and specification material necessary to obtain competitive tenders for the work from short-listed contractors with appropriate experience. The whole process has taken longer than anticipated but, as I write, tenders have been invited and should have been received and analysed by the time we meet for the AGM.

Obtaining all the necessary permissions for the various parts of the project has also been very time consuming. All the proposals have to go before the Cathedral's own Fabric Advisory Committee. Those which introduce new elements to the building and have archaeological implications, which is most of them, also have to go before the national body, The Cathedrals' Fabric Commission for England. Matters which materially affect the external appearance must have planning permission. Works in areas scheduled as Ancient Monuments, such as the Cloisters, must also have Scheduled Monument consent. Applications for most of these consents require consultation with various other Heritage bodies, such as English Heritage and the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. Each of these bodies has its own timetable of meetings, agenda deadlines, etc. It is something of a minefield and that's before we get onto asbestos surveys, bats and tree protection.

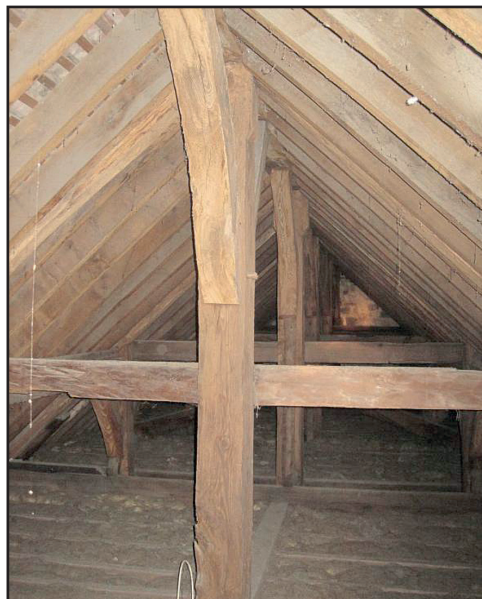
The enabling works which I described last year have been carried out in anticipation of the main project. These include setting up facilities for the contractor's site-compound at the north-east corner of the Cathedral. Great difficulties in obtaining planning permission

for this to do with trees necessitated relocating the designated area within the car park, which we had been trying to avoid. Substantial drainage works have also been carried out along the north side of the Cathedral ready for subsequent new connections and also to repair defects which had developed over the years.

The former Chair Store off the North Transept has been reordered and equipped with separate lockable cages as individual storage and work spaces for different groups, such as the flower-arrangers. More storage has been provided in an ingenious double-deck cube behind the High Altar reredos. This engulfs and protects the substantial Arundel tomb, which was fully examined and recorded under Graham Keevill's direction before being covered. Storage is provided for altar frontals and vestments as well as all the other ecclesiastical paraphernalia which used to lurk behind the reredos, on top of the tomb, in a jumble of cardboard boxes and ill-assorted cupboards. Order has been restored.

Other preparatory work has included the decanting, cataloguing and beginning of conservation of the contents of the Library, ready for the gutting of that room. The Kent History and Library Centre at Maidstone is the temporary home for this precious material. This has been a hugely successful exercise carried out by a dedicated team of volunteers under the expert direction of the Librarian, Armand de Filippo.

Meanwhile, down in the Crypt the mediaeval painted vaults and wall plaster have been cleaned and



The Library roof, the original structure of which has been proved by dendrochronology to date from the 14th century



Flaking paint on the Quire panelling to the east side of the Pulpitum Arch



St Adrian depicted in a clerestory window in the south nave transept

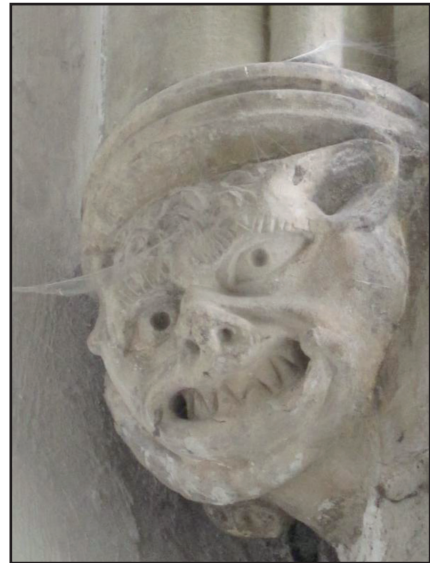
consolidated ready to face the onslaught of the main contract works there. The conservators, the Perry Lithgow Partnership, will make a return visit after all the building work is complete for a final inspection and clean following that disruption.

Reverting to the quinquennial inspection, while we had conservators on site, we asked them to examine the painted panels of the pulpitum (organ) screen in the Quire, which were causing concern, and the fine 1820s door in the wonderful 14th-century Library portal. Useful reports and recommendations have been produced. The timber screen and masonry walls of the Quire were restored and over-painted in the 19th century. Recent flaking has revealed more widespread detachment of paint layers than had been suspected, which requires careful consolidation to prevent loss of material, including original mediaeval work.

During the Victorian restoration two panels were taken out of the screen for display. These exhibit the original 13th-century decorative scheme and the later 14th-century over-painting which we now see in its restored condition in the Quire. These original panels are also in dire need of conservation, protection and representation.

The Library door retains its original 1820s oak graining. This disguises the pine framing and boarding of the door and the repetitive decorative elements, which were cast in pewter. Splitting of the pine boards and the wear and tear of nearly two centuries call for expert retouching and refinishing, which it would be prudent to carry out after the major structural works scheduled inside the Library have been completed.

These special works of conservation and enhancement of unique features of the Cathedral are just the sorts of projects in which I have always valued the involvement of the Friends so much.



Wonderful grotesque 13th century carvings out of sight on the south nave transept clerestory

SOCIAL EVENTS ... Mrs Mary Woodfield, Social Secretary

The first of our five social events in 2013 was a day's visit to Cambridge in April with an option of visiting the Imperial War Museum at Duxford. Having dropped off a few members at Duxford we continued on to Cambridge where the rest were free to explore on their own. Several headed for the Fitzwilliam Art Gallery, others enjoyed a trip on the city's tourist bus, some to King's College Chapel with its Rubens' *The Adoration of the Magi* masterpiece, whilst others took advantage of the beautiful weather by relaxing and enjoying a boat-trip around the city on the river Cam.



Our Chairman and Lady Ju at the Duxford Imperial War Museum

Leaving Cambridge by 4.30 pm in order to collect our members at Duxford we continued homeward after a very enjoyable day.



The High Altar in Bristol Cathedral

Our five-day residential visit in May was to Bristol. Stopping en route for lunch at Lacock Abbey we were able to visit the splendid Abbey, founded in 1229 by the Countess of Salisbury, and the Fox Talbot Museum, devoted to his photographic pioneering work.

On Saturday morning, accompanied by a Blue Badge Guide for a 3 hour coach tour stopping at places of particular interest, we were given an excellent overall impression of this enormous city. One highlight was to St Mary Redcliffe Church, where preparations were being made for the next day's Rush Sunday annual service when the floor is strewn with green rushes and rosemary and all the pews are decorated with delightful flower posies. St Mary Redcliffe was much favoured by Elizabeth I after a visit during one of her progresses and is famous for its superb collection of carved bosses, stained glass windows, a world-famous organ

and the 'Chaotic Pendulum'. Our tour ended by Brunel's *SS Great Britain*, which we were then free to explore on our own. Whilst walking around this magnificently restored ship museum, built in 1843 and the first ocean-going, propeller-driven iron ship, one could easily imagine what life was like for its passengers and crew in such cramped conditions during their long voyages. During the afternoon we enjoyed a coach tour to Cheddar Gorge with its dramatic scenery.



With our guide in St Mary Redcliffe

On Sunday morning we were met and welcomed by some Bristol Cathedral Friends. Canon Wendy Wilby also warmly welcomed us during the service, after which we joined her and the congregation for coffee in their beautiful Chapter House, begun in 1150, with beautifully decorated walls and 40 seating recesses created as seats for the monks round the edges of the room. It is a fine example of Norman architecture. Very soon it was time to join our waiting guides for an interesting Cathedral tour kindly organised by their Cathedral Friends. With the Cathedral's Nave, Berkeley and Newton Chapels, the now-restored Eastern Lady Chapel and Elder Lady Chapel with its monument and plaque commemorating Robert Fitzharding, Provost of Bristol, Lord of Berkeley and the Abbey's founder in 1140, there were plenty of treasures to see and hear about. Back then to our waiting coach and on to Tyntesfield Cow Barn Restaurant for lunch, followed by a visit to this great National Trust restored Victorian house and estate. Once it was owned by the incredibly rich William Gibbs family, whose money was made from the trade in the droppings (guano) of South American sea birds, which became Britain's most popular fertiliser.

Monday's destination was to Berkeley Castle, historic home of the Berkeley family for over 800 years and where Edward II was held prisoner and murdered in 1327. Welcomed by our waiting guides we were quickly whisked away to the castle for another excellent tour. Most members also found time to visit the nearby 13th century St Mary's Church and Dr Jenner's Museum, set in the beautiful Queen Anne home and grounds of the famous medical scientist and vaccination pioneer, Dr Edward Jenner (1749-1823).

Finally, on our return journey we stopped for lunch at Avebury and to visit the delightful Manor House and gardens with each of its rooms depicting different historic periods, Tudor, Georgian, Victorian to name a few. Some energetic members even managed to walk around part of the Avebury Stone Circle before rejoining our coach to continue our homeward journey after a very enjoyable few days' visit.

On a cold sunny Saturday morning in June we left Rochester for Woburn Abbey, which

has been the beautiful home of the Dukes of Bedford for the past three hundred years. On arrival members were free to explore the Abbey and grounds. A few ate the picnic they had taken with them whilst those who had pre-booked lunch made their way to the Duchess Tea Room for their meal before visiting the Abbey. With its amazing collection of Canaletto paintings, beautiful china and furniture, family history, photos and other memorabilia there was so much to see and admire. This was made even more interesting and enjoyable by the helpful and enthusiastic stewards in each room. After a walk in the extensive gardens and a cup of tea we rejoined the coach at 5 pm for an easy homeward journey.

Able at last to organise a date for the Mary Rose Museum visit, we left Rochester on Tuesday, 9 September, heading towards Portsmouth. However, on reaching the Cobham M25 service station our coach developed a problem which meant our having to wait there some time for a replacement. Fortunately, on learning of our predicament, both our Museum timed entrance with the special welcome organised for the Rochester Cathedral Friends and the pre-booked lunches were able to be rescheduled and for this we



Lunch in the Boathouse 7

were most grateful. Arriving considerably later than planned, after collecting our ticket and Dockyard plan, those who had pre-booked hurried to the Boathouse 7 for lunch before visiting the Mary Rose Museum and any other places they wished and had time to see. Inside the museum, although somewhat dark, was a most imaginatively displayed exhibition arranged on three floors as the ship's lower, main and upper decks, creating an amazing impression of what it was like on board ship minutes before it sank. Opposite the hulk's remains on the main deck were some canons with their carriages and canon balls. The belongings of the sailors, soldiers and the different craftsmen who would have been on board had been discovered on the seabed near the *Mary Rose* and were also displayed on the different decks. A reconstruction of the ship's galley's brick oven with cooking utensils beside it and a master carpenter's wooden chest and tools were just a couple of the thousands of fascinating exhibits. Whilst wax is still being absorbed by the hulk's woodwork, a metal structure is supporting its side but once removed it should be very interesting to return to both the Mary Rose Museum and Portsmouth Dockyard, where there is so much of our great naval history to see and enjoy.

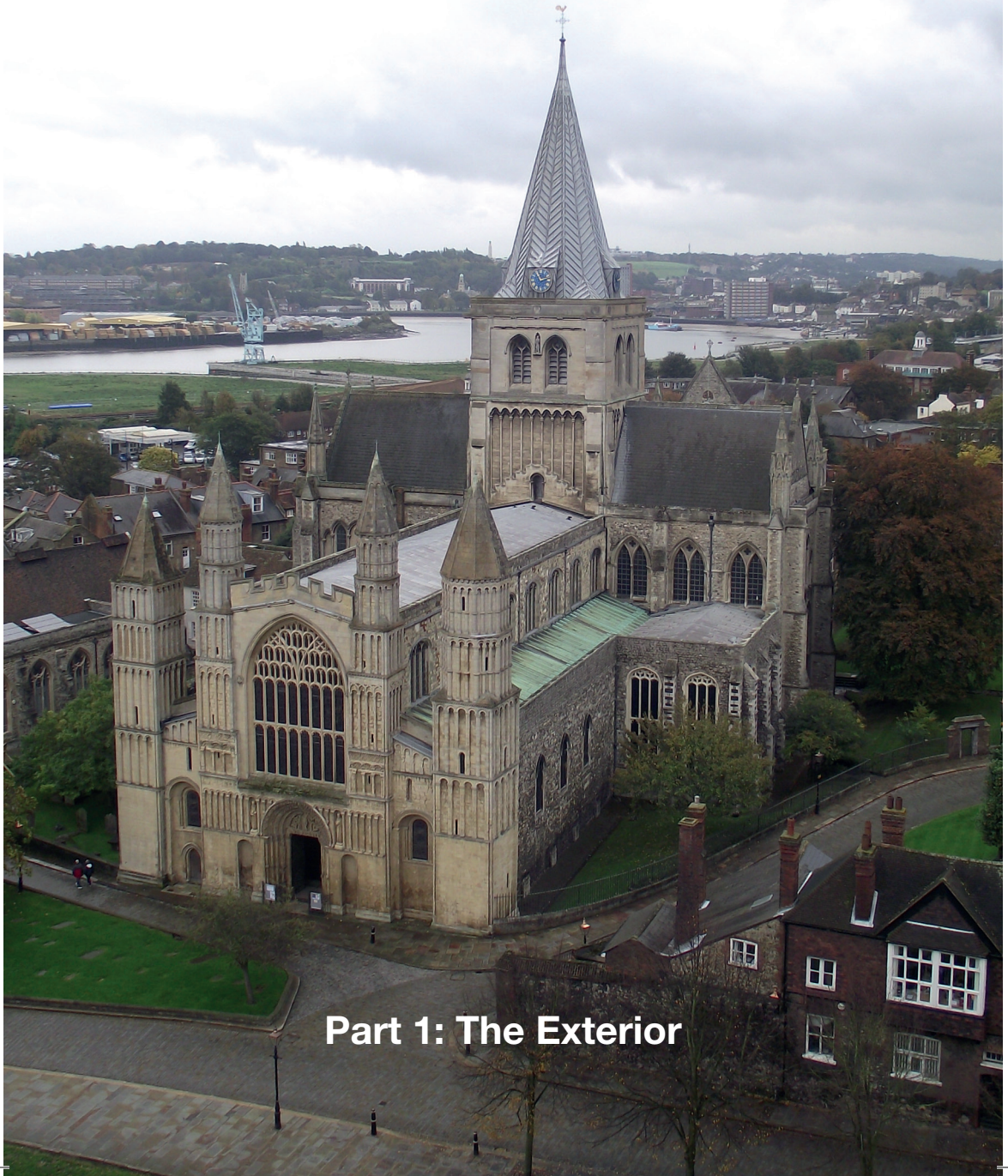
The final social event in 2013 was our Advent Lunch in November. It was a very happy, well-attended occasion when our Chairman presented the Dean with a cheque for £50,000 for the Cathedral's Crypt Disabled Access Fund.

My thanks go to all those members who, by their support, helped to make our 2013 events so successful.



A spotlight illuminates the choir at one of the Advent carol services, seen from the North Door

The Building Stones of Rochester Cathedral



Part 1: The Exterior

*Allow around 30-40 minutes to complete this trail. The various building stones and some technical terms are described in the Glossary. The structure of stones marked * can best be seen through a magnifying lens.*

Rochester Cathedral has a long and chequered history, suffering major fires, rebuilding, demolition, neglect and major restorations. Evidence of these various episodes can still be seen in the Cathedral's stonework, which contains over 20 types of building stone, many of which are examined in this trail.

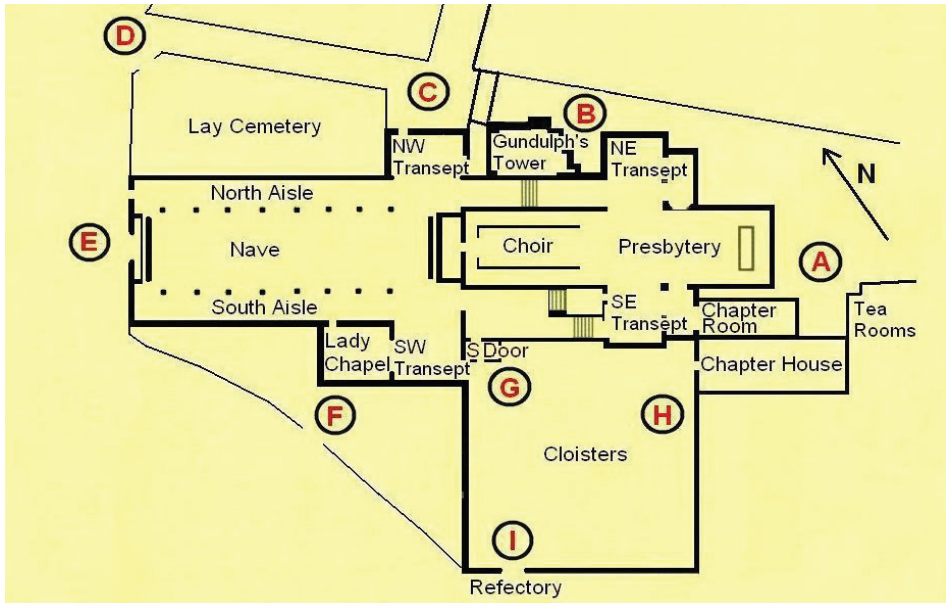
The first cathedral was founded in 604, though nothing from this period is known to survive. Even its location is uncertain, although a small Anglo-Saxon church, discovered in 1889, is marked on the ground at the west end of the present Cathedral.

After the Norman Conquest, Gundulph (Bishop 1077-1108) demolished the Anglo-Saxon cathedral, built a complete new church and founded a Benedictine monastery, though only part of the Undercroft and some walling survive from his time.

In the 12th century the Nave was rebuilt, the west front remodelled and the Cloisters rebuilt. Later in the 12th century the whole building east of the Nave was rebuilt in stages following major fires in 1137 and 1179. In the 13th century rebuilding of the Nave was started at the east end but abandoned. The last major addition, in the early 16th century, was the Lady Chapel.

The monastery was dissolved by Henry VIII in 1540, after which many of the monastic buildings around the Cloisters were either destroyed or left open to the elements. There were various piecemeal repairs, and the Nave walls were partly rebuilt in the 17th century, but by the 19th century major repairs were necessary. These were carried out in a series of building campaigns by architects who introduced a variety of new building stones. Daniel Alexander (1801-04): Nave south aisles and Lady Chapel. Lewis Cottingham (1825-30): new central tower, west window, and south-east transept. Sir George Gilbert Scott (1867-76): east elevation, north-west transept and south choir aisle flying buttress. John Pearson (1888-94): west front re-faced. C Hodgson Fowler (1904-7): central tower rebuilt and Chapter Room re-faced.





The Trail

Begin the trail at the east end of the Cathedral, with the Cathedral Tea Rooms to your left and the Cathedral to your right (Point A on the plan).

Looking straight ahead, the outside wall of the Norman Chapter House is mostly of Kentish rag rubble but with two pilaster buttresses of Caen stone. To your right the walling and projecting oriel window of the Chapter Room were rebuilt by Fowler in Bath stone, re-used from Cottingham's demolished tower - note the grotesques and gargoyles (Photo 1). The east end of the choir was rebuilt by Scott, using Chilmark stone for the window dressings to replace decayed Reigate stone. The single row of stones at the base, however, is mediaeval, of Taynton stone.

Go along the north side of the Cathedral but stop before passing through Deanery Gate (Point B).

Gundulph's tower (probably not built by Gundulph) is in a plain Norman style, with walls of Kentish rag rubble with some pieces of Roman brick. The north-east corner has two large 14th century buttresses, with quoins of a yellow, fine-grained Wealden sandstone, probably from Fairlight, near Hastings, and transported by sea. The quoins by Deanery Gate are of tufa. (Photo 2).

Facing Deanery Gate the boundary wall to your right is built of re-used rubble - the badly eroded blocks are probably Reigate stone. Some of the mortar joints have inserted pieces of flint, a technique known as galleting, much used by Alexander.



Go through the gateway to look at the north-west transept (Point C).

The north-west transept was heavily restored by Scott using Chilmark stone. On each side of the doorway are two shafts of hard grey Kilkenny limestone. At the two levels above the doorway the dressings are of Chilmark stone, with the shafts surrounding the lancet windows of light-coloured Bath stone or grey-green Kilkenny limestone.

Continue along the north side towards the corner (Point D).

The wall of the north aisle (left) is late 11th or early 12th century, mainly of Kentish rag rubble. The two surviving pilaster buttresses (one incomplete) close to the north-west transept are of Caen stone. At the corner of the lay cemetery the Victorian gateway is built of large Carboniferous sandstone blocks, probably from Yorkshire.

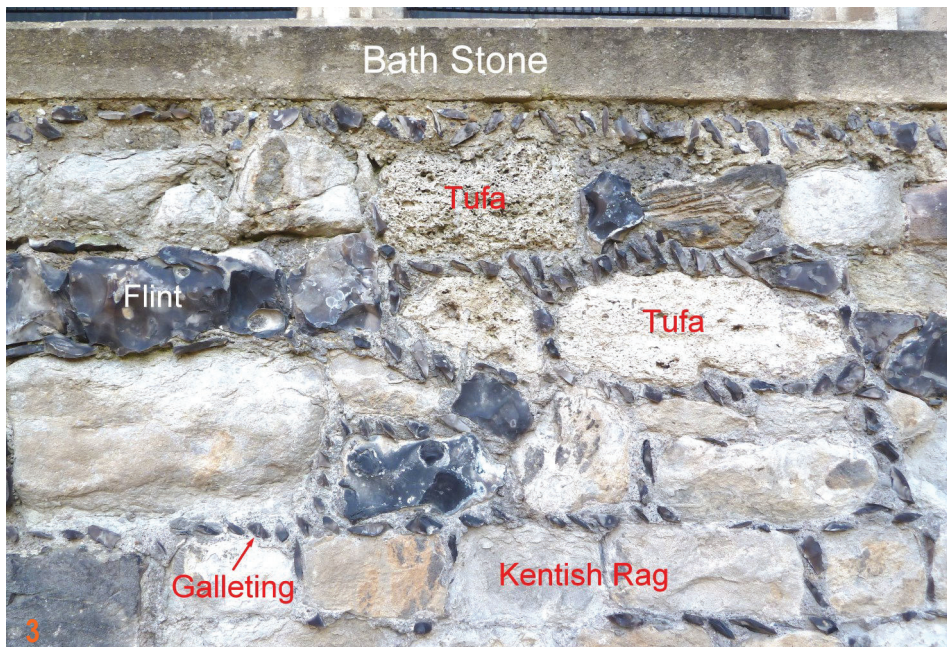
Go around the corner to the west end (Point E).

Originally the west front was almost entirely of Caen stone* but Pearson restored it and completely rebuilt the north-west turret (left) using Weldon stone*. Blocks of these two types of stone now look similar, due to a coat of limewash applied in about 1990, but the Caen stone is pitted due to weathering, whereas the Weldon stone retains its tooling marks. The fine central doorway is mostly of Caen stone, but all the shaft bases and plinths and the southern outer shaft are of Weldon stone, with the northern outer shaft of Onyx marble. The great west window, its surrounding stonework and the battlemented parapet were rebuilt by Cottingham in 1825 in Bath stone.

Continue past the west front and bear left alongside the railings, pausing to look at the south aisle wall. Then go through the gate and down the steps (Point F).

The south aisle wall contains three lancet windows of Portland stone, inserted by Alexander in 1801. Below the Nave roof are eight clerestorey windows, renewed by Scott in Chilmark stone and repaired in 2006 using the same stone.

The Lady Chapel walling is of small squared blocks of Kentish rag, with some Caen stone* and tufa*, on a plinth of large blocks of Kentish rag. Squared knapped flints are used in a band under the window sills and in panels in the upper parts of the buttresses. Much of the window stonework was replaced by Monk's Park stone (a variety of Bath stone) in 1956-58, and there was further replacement with Lavoux stone in 2008. (Photo 3). Most of the buttress quoins were replaced in Portland stone* in 1801 by Alexander and restored using the same stone in 2008.



Continue into the Cloisters and stop by the south door (Point G).

The flying buttress over the path was built in 1875 by Scott using Kentish rag with Chilmark stone dressings. At the top of the steps is a sarsen stone boulder.

The south-east transept was rebuilt by Cottingham in 1827-28 using Bath stone* - some blocks have a characteristic calcite vein known as "snail-creep". The dressings of the ground-level lancet windows, however, are probably a variety of Weldon stone*.

Look towards the Chapter House. Above the entrance are three round-headed windows with three surviving side shafts of Taynton stone.

Go to the east range of the Cloisters (Point H).

This fine range was built in the mid-12th century mainly of Caen stone*. Sadly it is now badly eroded and some of the stonework is reddened by burning, probably from the major fire in 1179. There are remains of three dark grey shafts of Tournai marble and three more of Onyx marble, noticeably cold to the touch, the southern one being inserted in 1992. (Photos 4 and 5).



Turn to look at the tower, rebuilt by Fowler with Weldon stone facings in 1904.

Continue around the Cloisters to the entrance of the former monks' refectory (Point I).

The fine early 13th century entrance doorway is of Merstham stone, a variety of Reigate stone. Purbeck marble* is used for the inner arch of the doorway head and for the flanking shafts and capitals. The weathering shows the stone's composition, of small shells, to good effect.

The trail ends here.

It is intended to produce a trail describing the internal stonework in due course.

Glossary

Anglo-Saxon: The historical period from about 450 to 1066.

Bath stone*: A fine, oolitic Jurassic limestone from the area around Bath. It is pale yellowish grey where rain-washed, and a brownish-yellow 'gingery' colour where sheltered. Widely used after the advent of the railways, it was probably transported for Cottingham's restoration in the 1820s via the Kennet and Avon canal.

Buttress: A projecting vertical structure used to stabilise a wall.

Caen stone: A fine, cream or light yellow Jurassic limestone from Normandy, much used for Norman buildings in south-east England.

Capital: The decorative head of a pillar or column.

Carboniferous: A geological period from about 359 to 299 million years ago.

Chilmark stone: A greenish-grey Jurassic limestone from Wiltshire, favoured by Scott.

Cretaceous: A geological period from about 145 to 66 million years ago.

Dressing: Stone worked to a fine finish for use around openings and other features.

Flint: A tough, glassy, dark Cretaceous stone formed from silica and found in chalk.

Gargoyle: A grotesque used as a water spout.

Grotesque: A projecting wall feature, usually in the form of an ugly head or creature.

Jurassic: A geological period from about 200 to 145 million years ago.

Kentish rag or ragstone: A hard, light-grey Cretaceous sandy limestone, usually used for walling. It was shipped along the Medway from the Maidstone area to Rochester.

Kilkenny marble: A hard, grey Carboniferous limestone from Ireland, used by Scott.

Knapped flint: Flint split by striking to provide a flat, dark face.

Lancet window: A narrow window with a pointed arch at its top.

Lavoux stone: A light beige, oolitic Jurassic limestone from near Poitiers, used in recent restorations.

Limestone: A sedimentary rock with a high calcium-carbonate content.

Marble: Strictly a limestone altered by high temperature and/or pressure ('metamorphosed'). The term is often used, as in this trail, for an unaltered limestone which can be polished to produce a decorative finish.

Mediaeval: The historical period from 1066 to about 1540.

Norman: (a) The historical period from 1066 to 1154. (b) The style of architecture used during that period, characterised by round, rather than pointed, arches.

Onyx marble: A hard, decorative, usually banded limestone, imported from the area around Cologne or the Mediterranean region.

Oolitic*: Stone formed from small round grains of calcium carbonate.

Pilaster: A shallow buttress used in Norman buildings.

Plinth: Projecting stonework at the foot of a wall, shaft, pillar or column.

Portland stone*: A fine, white, oolitic Jurassic limestone from Dorset, widely used from the 17th century for prestigious buildings. Used by Alexander.

Purbeck marble*: A Jurassic limestone from Dorset composed of the closely packed shells of small freshwater snails. Used during the 13th century as a decorative stone.

Quoin: A squared stone block used to form the corner of a building.

Reigate stone: A pale grey, slightly greenish Cretaceous stone of unique composition, mined from the Reigate area of Surrey. It can weather badly when used externally.

Roman brick: A red or brown brick about 2-3 cm thick, re-used from a Roman building.

Sandstone: A sedimentary rock mainly composed of small grains of sand.

Sarsen stone: A tough sandstone formed after the Cretaceous period, commonly found in the Medway Valley and on the North Downs. Not often used in buildings.

Sedimentary rock: Rock formed on land or in water by the deposition of sand, mud or other material. All the stones described in this trail are sedimentary.

Shaft: A thin decorative pillar, used at the side of a window, doorway or larger pillar.

Taynton stone: A coarse, shelly Jurassic limestone from Oxfordshire, used during the mediaeval period in the Cathedral and Rochester Castle.

Tournai marble: A dark grey Carboniferous limestone from Belgium, polished to produce a decorative glossy finish for shafts and grave-slabs.

Transept: A transverse projecting part of a church.

Tufa*: A soft, porous limestone formed in springs, widely used in the Norman period.

Wealden sandstone: A fine-grained, pale grey to deep yellow Cretaceous sandstone from the Weald of Kent or Sussex.

Weathering: Wearing away of rocks by physical or chemical action.

Weldon stone*: A light grey, oolitic Jurassic limestone from Northamptonshire, used for dressings and facing. Used by Pearson and Fowler.

Acknowledgements

This trail was compiled by David Carder based on studies by Bernard Worssam, with help from Peter Golding, Geoff Downer and Bob Ratcliffe.

*A PRECIS OF THE MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
held in the Visitors' Centre, High Street, Rochester, on Saturday, 15 June 2013*

Fifty-seven members were present.

1. The President read the names of members who sadly had died during the year:

Richard Austin	R V Kettle
Francis Bancroft	Mrs Joan Moffat
Miss Dorothy Driver	Dr John Pretty
Ron Dutnall	Mrs Marion Proctor
Mrs Kathleen Gandon	Mrs Gerd Shotter
Ted Griffin	Michael Sinden
Mrs Mary Griffin	Peter Todd
Mrs B E Hetherington	Mrs Violet Watson
Mrs Pat Johnson	Mrs Barbara Wilkinson
Mrs Jeanne Kemsley	

2. Apologies for absence had been received from 58 members.
3. The Minutes of the Annual General Meeting held on 16 June 2012, having previously been circulated, were signed by the President as a correct record.

There were no matters arising from the Minutes.

4. The President thanked everyone for their support and welcomed Cllr Mrs Josie Iles, Mayor of Medway, to the meeting.

The President said that over the previous year he had come to see the enormous good works the Friends did. The on-going care of the Garth and small works too. It was an exciting time with the Heritage Lottery Fund contribution making a significant difference. It would of course seriously disrupt the life of the Cathedral for 12 months from September onwards. He said a small group of people had been planning this and it had been well thought through. The opportunities were enormous with the *Texus Roffensis* on display, the disabled access and the library becoming a useable space. The Cathedral would be able to welcome many more visitors.

The President said that a business school was coming to the Cathedral to learn about the plans and come up with a marketing plan, which they would present to the Dean and others. He in turn would be looking for marketing ideas for Rochester, and the Cathedral, a best kept secret in Rochester.

He said he had had fun producing a new item on Facebook and hoped it would appear on the Cathedral web-site later.

It had been a challenging year and the Friends had not quite reached the 1,000 membership mark yet but he had a good supply of *Be a Friend* leaflets at the Deanery

for visitors. He hoped members would be doing their part in gaining new members too.

5. The Chairman said that he was pleased to report on another successful year for the Friends. Care for the fabric of the Cathedral was the main *raison d'être* and in this the Friends continued to support the Dean and Chapter in their main project for works in the Crypt and disabled access. A cheque for £50,000, the next instalment of the contribution of £300,000 towards this work and in particular the installation of the lift, was passed to the President.

He reported that income from investments was down in the present financially difficult climate but the Friends had been able to assist in a number of minor works, including repairs to the Nave pulpit and the annual grant towards the upkeep of the Garth. Tenders and other approvals were being sought for a list of bishops to be displayed in the Presbytery. Photographs of some of this work had been displayed in St Margaret's Church at the beginning of May and were on display at the meeting.

Entertainment of Members continued with a four-day trip to Durham and, more recently, to Bristol. The Social Committee had also organised day trips to Canterbury and St Albans and an evening meeting in Rochester, with a talk from a Yeoman Warder from the Tower of London.

Promotion of the Friends had recently included a letter to the editors of parish magazines within the Diocese, the preparation of a new Prospectus and the publication of the Annual Report. The Chairman regretted that the present editor was giving up this post and a keen volunteer was sought to continue in his footsteps, for which a 'how-to-do-it' book had been prepared.

In conclusion, at the end of his period of Chairmanship, the Chairman recorded his grateful thanks to his fellow Members of Council and to the Chairmen of the various Committees, and especially to the Treasurer, John Dalley, for maintaining the funds in such a difficult time, to the Secretary, Miss Betty Trollope, for maintaining the list of members and to the Administrator, Mrs Christine Tucker, for running the office.

6. The Treasurer reported that the Accounts represented a ten month period to 31 December 2012 to align the Friends' financial reporting with that of the Dean and Chapter.

The main source of income had been from dividend receipts and subscriptions received had been on budget. Expenditure was closely monitored and the Treasurer was pleased to report that the Friends were on budget in all areas.

The Annual Report showed a simplified statement before the audit. Following meetings with the Independent Examiner the full Accounts were now signed off and copies were available from the Office to any member upon request.

The Treasurer was happy to report that £5,500 had been received in legacies during the year and he hoped to promote legacies further.

The Investment Portfolio had continued to hold its value during a very volatile market and the Friends had enjoyed an investment return in excess of 3%. This had enabled the Friends to grant to the Dean and Chapter £100,000 towards the Crypt Project, with another £200,000 during the following year.

The Treasurer expressed his grateful thanks to Mrs Christine Tucker for her hard work in producing all the necessary paperwork.

There were no questions from the floor.

The acceptance of the Accounts, examined by Richard Abel and set out in the Report for the year to 31 December 2012, was put to the meeting for approval. Malcolm Moulton proposed and Terry Wood seconded their acceptance and they were approved unanimously.

7. Elections – There were four vacancies on the Council following retirements.

The President announced that Mrs Janette Butler, Markham Chesterfield, Miss Angela Watson and Terry Wood all offered themselves for election and were elected for three years, there being no further previous nominations.

With only one nomination received, Michael Bailey was elected as Chairman for one year.

With only one nomination received, John Dalley was elected as Hon Treasurer for one year.

Richard Abel, having notified that he was prepared to act, was appointed Independent Examiner of the Accounts for the year ending 31 December 2013.

8. Closing remarks - Michael Bailey thanked Members for electing him as Chairman. He said Bob Ratcliffe had made an outstanding contribution to the Friends during his term as Chairman and expressed his gratitude to him.

Michael Bailey said he was looking forward to working with a pro-active Council in the coming year.

There were two points he wished to share with Members. Firstly, he was contemplating a look at a Vision for the future and, secondly, the launch of a legacy appeal.

9. The next Annual General Meeting of the Friends would be held at 2 pm on Saturday, 21 June 2014.

Following the meeting an Address on ‘*Art of Mining*’ was given by The Revd Canon Jean Kerr.

THE TALE OF NICHOLAS CLAGETT – PART II

By David A H Cleggett.

The Annual Report for 2003/2004 included an article devoted to Nicholas Clagett (not Claggett) during the period from 1723-1731 when he was Dean of Rochester. The article noted the thoroughness of an inventory taken on his arrival at Rochester and the state of the Cathedral at that time. It was also noted that when Dean of Rochester Bishop Clagett contributed to the library and, like several deans in the following centuries, was ever anxious to beautify the Cathedral in a controversial way. Since the time of the 2003/04 Report diligent research by members of the Clagett, Claggett and Cleggett family has shed new light on the Dean.

From the information available at the time it was assumed that Nicholas Clagett the younger, the Dean's father, Archdeacon of Sudbury, was a member of a family long established in Suffolk. This is not so. The Suffolk Clagetts were actually members of the Kentish family of that name. George Claggett¹ of Canterbury was born at West Malling in 1563. By 1609 he was Mayor of Canterbury and held the same office in 1622 and again in 1632. George Claggett married Anne Colbrand at West Malling in 1605. Nicholas, their eldest son was born at Canterbury in 1609². His son Nicholas Clagett the younger, born in 1654, was numbered amongst the English controversialists. From 1693 until his death in 1727 he was Archdeacon of Sudbury. Archdeacon Clagett had in 1680 been elected preacher of St Mary's Bury St Edmunds, holding that office for forty-six years. He is buried in the Chancel of that church³ near to Henry VIII's sister, the Queen of France. Amongst the Archdeacon's several children was his son Nicholas, sometime Dean of Rochester, subsequently Bishop of St David's and finally Bishop of Exeter. Dean Clagett would have been at home in Kent because he was of Kentish stock.

It is often claimed, quite incorrectly, that the English Church before the dawn of the Evangelical and Oxford Movements in the early 19th century had been both lazy and somnolent. It is a particular prop of the Anglo-Catholic myth to make this claim but also serious writers at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries followed this line of thought.⁴ Fortunately this argument is now shown to be false.⁵ On the contrary, the hierarchy and clergy strove hard to fulfil their pastoral duties. This short article will show what an energetic clergyman Nicholas Clagett was. Bishop Clagett was a veteran when it came to visitations. He had overseen that for the Archdeaconry of Buckingham before he became Dean of Rochester. On leaving Rochester to become Bishop of St David's, Clagett energetically carried out a visitation in those wild parts.

On 2 August 1742 Nicholas Clagett, one time Dean of Rochester, was translated from the Bishopric of St David's to that of Exeter, rendered vacant by the death of Stephen Weston.⁶ Within two years the energetic Bishop Clagett from his residence at 17 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, not The Palace, Exeter, issued a letter to every incumbent in the diocese, which then included Cornwall, giving notice of a primary visitation of his diocese. The letter of 15 May 1744, similar to those issued in other dioceses at the time, reveals how anxious the episcopate was concerning the state of the church at that time.

In his letter to his clergy Bishop Clagett emphasised that the purpose of his primary

visitation was for him to obtain proper knowledge of the present state of his diocese and that he was not seeking information that could be used against individual incumbents. Possibly because this was the first such visitation to be conducted in such a manner in the Exeter Diocese the bishop's letter concluded with the promise that answers would not be used against any incumbent. Rather a visitation could be best described as "the keystone of the arch of ecclesiastical administration, upon which to a considerable degree the good estate of the church depended."⁷ The bishop's letter read:

*To the Minister
Of the Parish of
In the Deanery of*

*Good Brother,
In order to obtain a proper knowledge of the present State of my Diocese, which, I am sensible, I cannot have without the Assistance of my Reverend Brethren, I have sent you the following Queries, with vacant Spaces left for you to insert your Answers thereto. You will oblige me in sending as full and particular Answers as you can. I desire that this Paper, with the Answers inserted, may be return'd, sign'd by yourself, at my approaching Primary Visitation, and may be deliver'd either to the Register, or to my Secretary. And because it is possible that some Man's Answer in this Matter may be construed an Accusation of himself, I promise that no such Answer shall be used as Evidence against any Person subscribing. I heartily recommend both yourself, and your Labours in the Church of GOD, to the Divine Father and Blessing, and am,*

Reverend Sir,

*Your very affectionate Brother
N. EXON.*

Queen's-Square, near the Park, Westminster, May 15. 1744.

The depth of the range of the 11 questions, set out below, reflects the anxieties of the Episcopal bench at that time. Non-conformity and its spread was a great worry and was addressed in the first question. Education and its provision was similarly central to the bishop's thinking. He particularly asked if "care is taken to instruct them [the children] ... according to the Doctrine of the Church of England". How divine service was conducted was a matter the bishop was interested in and also the occasions when the Holy Sacrament was celebrated and administered. The questions settle in the writer's mind that the early-18th century Church was not lazy. It had many faults but was much more alive and certainly not lazy as 19th century writers so frequently claimed.

I *What Number of families have you in your Parish? Of these how many are Dissenters? And of what Sort of Denomination are they? Is there any licenced or other Meeting-House of Dissenters in your Parish? Who teaches in such Meeting House?*

II *Is there any Publick or Charity School, endowed or otherwise maintain'd [sic] in your Parish? What number of Children are taught in it? And what Care is taken to instruct*

them in the Principles of the Christian Religion according to the Doctrine of the Church of England, and to bring them duly to Church, as the Canon requires?

- III *Is there in your Parish any Alm-house, Hospital or other charitable Endowment? Have any Lands or Tenements been left for the Repair of your Church, or other pious Use? Who has the Direction of such Benefactions? Do you know or have you heard of any Abuses or Frauds committed in the Management of them?*
- IV *Do you reside personally upon your Cure, and in your Parsonage House? If not where do you reside? And what is the Reason of your Non-Residence?*
- V *Have you a residing Curate? What is his Name? Is he duly qualified according to the Canons in that behalf? Does he live in your Parsonage House? What Number of families have you in your Parish? Of these how many are Dissenters? And of what Sort of Denomination are they? Is there any licenced or other Meeting-House of Dissenters in your Parish? Who teaches in such Meeting-House?*
- VI *Do you perform Divine Service at any Church besides your own?*
- VII *On what days is Divine Service perform'd in your Church? If not twice every Lord's Day, with a Sermon in the Morning, for what Reason?*
- VIII *How often in the Year is the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper administered in your Church?*
- IX *How many Communicants are there in your Parish? How many of them usually receive? In particular, How many were there, or whereabouts might be the Number of them who Communicated at Easter last past?*
- X *At what particular Times, and how often, are the Children catechiz'd in your Church? Do your Parishioners send their Children and Servants who have not learne'd their Catechism to be instructed by you.*
- XI *Have you any Chapels within your Parish? What are the Names of them, how far are they distant from the Parish Church, and by whom are they serv'd? Have you any Chapel in Ruins, in which no Divine Service is perform'd?⁸*

Once his letter had been sent out Bishop Clagett wasted little time before commencing the visitation. During June and July 1744 he visited seven centres in Devon before concluding the visitation by visiting Liskeard, Truro, Penzance and Launceston during the following July.⁹ Bishop Clagett's predecessor, Stephen Weston, spitefully described as "the most indolent of Exeter bishops",¹⁰ conducted his visitation, less exacting in scope, in 1726 and encompassed ten centres in Devon before concluding in 1728 with three centres in Cornwall. An important part of every 18th century visitation was the administration of Confirmation. The number of candidates confirmed by Bishop Clagett has not survived but in 1779 John Ross, bishop from 1778 to 1792, confirmed 16,863 candidates¹¹ during his visitation and this in a church said to be dead by the post-Tractarian myth-makers. Figures

for the Rochester Diocese do not survive but, if they had, one may conclude that they would compare favourably with those of other dioceses.

Searches in other diocesan archives show all aspects of Church governance and conduct were generally seemly and firmly rebut in their silent pages that the Church was both lazy and dead. It was very much alive.

A good over-view of how every branch of the Christian Church was organised and worked in this island during the 18th century will be found in *The Eighteenth Century Church in Britain* by Terry Friedman, Yale University Press for the Mellon Centre for Studies in British Art, 2011. This magisterial work explores not only church buildings but church-going from the cradle to the grave, showing how congregations were accommodated, how incumbents and ministers lived, how finances were organised and musical events organised in the mediæval cathedrals, parish churches and dissenting chapels.



18th century Rochester. A watercolour from the collection of David Cleggett

Notes

1. See George B Utley, *Life and Times of Thomas John Claggett, First Bishop of Maryland*, Chicago, Ill, Donnelly and Sons Co, 1913.
2. Claggett. Research in several volumes by my cousin Brice Claggett of Holly Hill, Friendship, Md. See also Utley.
3. Personal observation and see also Utley.
4. See R J E Boggis, *A History of the Diocese of Exeter*, Exeter, 1922, for a recital of the jaundiced view of the 18th century Church and its hierarchy.

5. Jeremy Gregory, *Restoration, Reformation and Reform, 1660-1838, Archbishops of Canterbury and their Diocese*, Oxford University Press, 2000, and Arthur Warne, *Church and Society in Eighteenth Century Devon*, Newton Abbot, 1969, show how erroneous the former position was.
6. Stephen Weston (1665-1742). Educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge. BA 1687, MA 1690. He was an assistant master at Eton in 1690 and again from 1693 when he took orders. Ill health forced him to retire from teaching in 1707. Through the influence of Sir Robert Walpole, a schoolboy under Weston at Eton, he was appointed Bishop of Exeter and consecrated at Lambeth in December 1724. He remained at Exeter until his death in 1742. See Dictionary of National Biography, Vol XX, for full essay.
7. Norman Sykes, *From Sheldon to Secker, Aspects of English Church History 1660-1768*, Cambridge University Press, 1959, p 5.
8. The Bishop's letter and questions are in the Exeter Diocesan Archives at the Devon Heritage Centre (DHC).
9. DHC, Visitation Call Book, Diocesan Archives, 225, 1744-45.
10. Arthur Warne, *Church Society in Eighteenth Century Devon*, Newton Abbot, 1959, p 24.
11. DHC, Account of Confirmations, Diocesan Archives, 544, 1779.

MINOR WORKS



Each year a proportion of our income is spent on 'minor works'. A recent example has been the re-upholstering of the chairs used on formal occasions for the Bishop and the Dean, the work being underwritten to the tune of £800.

*THE ASSOCIATION OF
THE FRIENDS OF ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL* Charity reg 273973

Report of the Officers and Members of Council

We submit our report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013.

Objectives and Policy of the Charity

The charity was formed in 1935 to apply its income towards the furtherance of the upkeep and welfare of Rochester Cathedral by support from members paying subscriptions and income from legacies and fund-raising events.

Organisation

The Council meets at suitable intervals during the year to consider the Association's performance and to decide on appropriate grants. The charity has one part-time employee and, apart from the office costs and the annual report issued to members, has minimal administration costs.

Review of the Year

The income during the year was £47,303. The overall capital value of the fund has decreased. However, it must be recognised that £200,000 has been drawn down from the Investment Portfolio to enable the £200,000 grant to be made towards the Crypt Project. The grants paid to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral during the year were:

	Paid in Period
	£
Crypt Project - Stage 2	20,000
Upkeep of Garth Gardens	7,500
Pulpit Repairs	3,880
Educational Leaflets	1,000
Tudor Gate Restoration	15,342
	<u>227,722</u>

TREASURER'S REPORT ... John A Dalley, Hon Treasurer

These Accounts represent the year ended to 31 December 2013.

I am pleased to report that our Investment Portfolio grew by almost 10% during the year and we have continued to enjoy an investment return in excess of 3%. This has enabled us to make further grants to the Dean and Chapter, including £200,000 towards the Crypt Project.

I consider our Investments to be of a long-term nature and in place to generate income for the future.

The main source of our income has been from dividend receipts and our subscriptions received have been on budget. We continue to monitor closely all expenditure and I am pleased to report that we are on budget in all areas.

I would again like to thank Mrs Christine Tucker for her hard work and for her continued support in the financial management of the funds for the Friends.

The Charity Commissioners' recommended format for the accounts of a charity has resulted in a document of considerable size, which would be uneconomical to produce in full in this report.

These figures are an extract from the Unexamined Accounts to 31 December 2013. Independently examined copies of the full Accounts will be available to any member upon request.

The Association of the Friends of Rochester Cathedral Balance sheet as at 31 December 2013

	31.12.13	31.12.12
	£	£
Fixed Assets		
Investments	<u>985,468</u>	<u>1,090,747</u>
Current Assets		
Stocks	1,888	1,627
Prepayments	642	0
Cash at Bank	<u>16,004</u>	<u>12,473</u>
Current Liabilities		
Creditors	<u>6,500</u>	<u>6,500</u>
Net Current Assets	<u>12,034</u>	<u>7,600</u>
Net Assets	<u>997,502</u>	1,098,347
Funds		
Restricted	935,468	1,040,747
General	<u>62,034</u>	<u>57,600</u>
	<u>997,502</u>	<u>1,098,347</u>

The Association of the Friends of Rochester Cathedral

Statement of Financial Activities for the year ended 31 December 2013

	General Fund	Endowment Fund	Total	Total
INCOMING RESOURCES			31.12.13	31.12.12
	£	£	£	£
Subscriptions	9,436		9,436	7,695
Donations	1,604		1,604	1,442
Profit on social events	1,246		1,246	736
Dividends	33,293		33,293	34,301
Bank interest	0		0	0
Profit on publications	584		584	523
Book of memory surplus	140		140	70
Legacy	1,000		1,000	5,500
	47,303		47,303	50,267
RESOURCES EXPENDED				
Direct charitable expenditure				
Grants	27,722	200,000	227,722	12,614
Other expenditure				
Management and administration	15,147		15,147	12,453
	42,869	200,000	242,869	25,067
Net Incoming resources before transfers	4,434	-200,000	-195,566	-74,800
Unrealised gain on investment held		94,722	94,722	22,433
Net movement in funds	4,434	-105,278	-100,844	-52,367
Fund balances brought forward	57,600	1,040,746	1,098,346	1,150,713
Fund balances carried forward	62,034	935,468	997,502	1,098,346

The Association of the Friends of Rochester Cathedral

Notes to the Accounts – for the year ended 31 December 2013

1. Accounting Policies

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the inclusion of investments at market value and in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice - Accounting and Reporting by Charities and applicable UK accounting standards and with the Charities Act 2011.

2. Management and Administration Expenditure

	Total 31.12.13	Total 31.12.12*
	£	£
Salary	7,004	5,758
Office Expenses	4,255	3,888
Postage, Printing and Stationery	2,185	1,097
Annual Report and AGM	1,223	1,230
Accountancy	480	480
Computer Equipment	0	0
	<u>15,147</u>	<u>12,453</u>

* 2012 was a ten-month year

3. The investments in the year comprised

	Total 31.12.13	Total 31.12.12
	£	£
UK Bonds	117,556	126,414
Portfolio Funds	88,701	81,276
UK Equities	653,290	716,193
Property	44,379	36,621
Hedge Funds	27,235	77,739
Cash on Deposit	54,307	52,503
<u>Portfolio Valuation</u>	<u>985,468</u>	<u>1,090,746</u>

The investments of the Charity are managed by Cazenove Capital Management Limited of 12 Moorgate, London EC2R 6DA

*SOME FORTHCOMING EVENTS IN
ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL – JULY TO DECEMBER 2014*

September

Sunday 7	Patronal Festival
Saturday 13	Ordination
Sunday 21	Royal Engineers' Memorial Day

October

Sunday 5	Harvest Thanksgiving
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November

Saturday 8	Royal Marine Association Service
Sunday 9	Royal British Legion Remembrance Service

December

Thursday 4	BBC Radio Kent Carol Service
Friday 5	Wisdom Hospice Lights for Love
Saturday 6 – Sunday 7	Dickens Christmas Festival
Saturday 13	Lunchtime Carols
Saturday 13	Christingle Service
Saturday 20	Volunteers' Evensong
Sunday 21	Cathedral Carol Service (1)
Monday 22	Cathedral Carol Service (2)
Wednesday 24	Blessing of the Crib
Wednesday 24	Midnight Mass

At the time of going to print some dates are not confirmed.
Please contact the Cathedral office nearer the date.

Organ Recitals

July 20
August 3, 10, 17, 24, 31
September 28
October 26
November 9
December 14

Concerts

September 26	King's Singers
October 19	English Touring Opera with Cathedral Choir
November 15	Rochester Choral Society



The Cathedral seen from the Castle gardens. An engraving of 1804 by William Byrne and dedicated to Bishop Thomas Dampier.