

Friends of Rochester Cathedral



Report for 1987



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The Spire, December 1986

Dr Henry Teed

FROM THE PRESIDENT

As I look back over the past year during an unprecedentedly harsh spell of winter weather that sunlit Saturday last June when our Royal Patron, HRH The Duchess of Kent, graced our festival with her presence shines in the memory. It was one of those happy days which gladden the heart and raise morale; and we are all deeply grateful for it.

Later in the year we were able to share something of the atmosphere of a Rochester event with the wider community when ITV broadcast *The Medway Towns Celebrate the Gospel* nationwide. This was an imaginative service, recorded on a summer evening, and bringing together three traditions which otherwise rarely mix — the Cathedral, the local evangelical and charismatic groups and a Black Gospel choir — for praise and prayer and testimony.

The scope of our outreach is growing all the time; and I am grateful to our new Head Verger for some figures which illustrate the dramatic increase in the number of special events held in the Cathedral over the past two decades: 47 in 1966, 58 in 1976 and 81 in 1986. The last figure does not even include the informal 'promenade' concerts which have become a feature of summer Saturdays and Sundays. This greatly increased activity puts a strain not only on the Cathedral and the Cathedral diary but also on the staff; and I would like to take this opportunity of recording my thanks to them for their diligence and loyalty.

One group of visitors who gave far more than they received were the young members of the Cathedral Camp, who worked away cheerfully on a number of useful projects and infected us all with their enthusiasm and vigour. The Camp was such a success that it is to be repeated this year.

Larger projects, of course, require much larger financial resources; and it was to help with this that the Rochester 2000 Trust and Appeal was launched on May 3rd. It is pleasing to record that co-operation with the Friends has been a notable feature of the first year of the Trust's life.

During the past year there have been several changes on the Foundation. Our Head Verger, Mr David Thomas, departed for Grace Cathedral, San Francisco and it was a matter of great satisfaction that our own second verger, Mr Stephen Hannibal, was selected to succeed him in the face of strong competition from outside. In his place we welcomed Mr Knowler Jennings; and we strengthened the team by appointing Mr Michael Ratcliffe as a part-time verger.

The Reverend Alan Graham was appointed Rector of Horsmonden; and his place as Chaplain and Succentor was taken by the Reverend Brian Tetley. We welcome him and his wife, Joy, a deaconess who, if all goes according to plan, will be a deacon and thus 'a clerk in Holy Orders' by the time this report is published. They are already making a considerable contribution to our community and fellowship.

Mr Roy Ford retired after eleven years of distinguished service as Headmaster of the King's School to take up an exciting post as Director of Visits at Canterbury Cathedral. We wish him and Christine every happiness in their new home in Faversham; and in their place we welcome Dr Ian Walker and his wife, Kerrie, to continue the good tradition of co-operation between School and Cathedral.

Through the kindness of my colleagues and with their support I was able to take three months sabbatical leave in the autumn, broadening my knowledge of European churches and their contribution — both actual and potential — to our continent. The centre of the whole experience was a three-week period of silence and solitude at the Benedictine Abbey of Bec in Normandy, from which Bishop Gundulf came to rebuild our Cathedral after

the Conquest. I returned to Rochester refreshed, and more than ever convinced that it is the same spirit and the same faith which built our Cathedrals which sustain them still.

JOHN ARNOLD

FROM THE CHAIRMAN

The year's highlight was, of course, the 1986 Festival when our Patron, Her Royal Highness The Duchess of Kent visited the Cathedral to mark both the Friends' Jubilee Festival and the launching of the Cathedral Trust.

The Duchess fully participated in the Festival Service leading her Council in the traditional procession to the site of the Saxon Cathedral at the East End.

After meeting her Council in the Crypt she inspected Dagmar, Lady Batterbee's Friends' Exhibition. The sun and Major Tom McMillen's organisation provided the background to a happy afternoon when Her Royal Highness mingled informally among the Friends and the Trust's Guests on the Deanery Lawn.

The news that the late Miss Lilian Stickland of Rochester had left the residue of her Estate to the Friends was the other major event. At the time of writing, formalities are not complete, but the bequest will allow the Friends significantly to increase their support to the Dean and Chapter.

This year we have met the full costs of Phase 2 of the replacement central heating at £46,500. Your Council has decided that its next priority will be to support the construction of the long awaited lavatory suite in the Gundulph Tower. In addition to our continuing responsibility for the Garth's maintenance, the Council has agreed to contribute towards the restoration of the Northbourne Pall, the beautiful nineteenth century embroidered fabric, which many Friends will know.

Wall Painting Conservation. Your Council has helped to ensure that post-graduate students on the Courtauld Institute's new diploma course in wall painting conservation will work in Rochester Cathedral. We contributed a pump-priming grant of £3,000 to make possible a successful appeal for the balance of the £21,000 required to cover the cost of supervising students during six months work in two phases.

Membership. Our sincere thanks and congratulations go to Mrs Joan Sharp who has recruited 100 members this year, the highest figure for many years. sadly through deaths and lapsed subscriptions we are still below our immediate target of 1,000 members. Please do encourage others to join.

We are also grateful to Mrs Aline Boswell of Rochester for giving a successful **Coffee Morning** which raised £200 and recruited some new members.

Social Programme. Thanks to Mrs Jean Callebaut's tireless efforts, a number of Friends enjoyed a one day visit to Chichester Cathedral and Theatre and a two day tour of Gloucester and Tewkesbury where we were joined by several friends, who no longer lived in Kent, including Archdeacon and Mrs Stewart-Smith and Dagmar, Lady Batterbee.

The Constitution. Your Council expects to table amendments to the Constitution aiming to make it representative of the Friends outside Rochester, to improve the arrangements for the election of its Officers, and to remove ambiguities.

I am grateful to the Vice-Chairman and members of the Council for their continuing support and for their individual contributions to the Council's work. I am sure that all the Friends will wish to join me in thanking Miss Edith Rowe, our Hon. Secretary, and Mr Bob Locke, our Hon. Accountant for Hon. Accountant for another year's hard and successful work.

John Melhuish

SURVEYOR'S REPORT

Three projects of importance have been put in hand during the last year which has seen the launching of Rochester 2000.

The second phase of the heating programme was completed by early summer by the commissioning of a new gas-fired hot-air furnace in the sunken yard between the Chapter Room and the eastern bays of the Crypt. The most dramatic incident was the hoisting of the three-quarter tonne unit over the roof of the Chapter Room by the Royal School of Military Engineering during a torrential storm. Perhaps the most interesting development was the discovery of painted mediaeval vaulting in the thickness of the wall over the door to the Slype Passage. The new furnace appears to be working efficiently and a great deal more silently than its predecessor, whilst some heat is now being provided in the Slype, Vestries and in the Chapter Room above.

The munificent Smith legacy has led to the cleaning of the Lady Chapel and the adaptation of the Dean Storr's screen to suit the opening between Chapel and South Transept. Stonework was particularly difficult to clean due both to its vulnerability and to the re-working of many of the mouldings in 19th century cement, much of which could not be moved. I hope the resulting balance will be found acceptable. Windows were cleaned and repaired by the Canterbury Cathedral glaziers — their present appearance is a revelation. The Chapel is to be re-arranged with the altar on the South side and will be rededicated in September 1987.

Scaffolding now covers the Great North Transept and Spire. By Christmas the Transept gutters had been re-leaded, slates had been purchased and 20 tonnes of lead specially cast. After the holiday, work will start on re-slating the Transept and re-leading the Spire which has probably leaked from the day it was constructed. Consultation with the Lead Development Association will hopefully keep the vulnerable softwood entirely dry in future, even in the strongest gale.

Developments in hand include design work on new toilets for the Checker Yard and the return of the Perry Lithgow Partnership to supervise practical training for the students from the new Courtauld Institute Wallpainting Course. The students will be working in the Cathedral from March to May and hope to tackle the reputed tomb of William of Perth, vault paintings over the East bays of the Holy Trinity Chapel and also carry out trials on the extent of paintwork elsewhere in the Crypt and on methods of cleaning the recently re-attached painting beside St Ithamar's Chapel.

A final significant development is the decision of the Chapter to form a new Advisory Fabric Committee on the lines suggested by the Faculty Jurisdiction Commission. Members of the Committee will include the Dean, Canon Stapleton and Canon Turner, three members appointed in consultation with the Cathedral's Advisory Commission, Dr Richard Gem, Dr John Physick and Mr Peter Marsh, the Surveyor and the new Cathedral Archeologist Mr Tim Tatton-Brown. The Committee's task will be to give advice on all future developments in the building before decisions are taken by the Dean and Chapter. As Surveyor I am excited by the possibilities that this new development affords.

Martin Caroe

SECRETARY'S REPORT

Membership has increased considerably since the 1986 Report was printed. With over 100 new members being enrolled, the figure has risen from 864 to 902. What a tremendous encouragement it would be if every Friend could enrol one other!

On Festival Day 13th June 1987, luncheon will be available in the King's School Hall and tea in the Cathedral. The Friends will have the opportunity of seeing the Cathex exhibition which is also to be staged later at Canterbury. This is an exhibition which shows the Church's response in Kent to people's needs. In the evening there is to be a concert by the Regimental Band of the Second Battalion of the Royal Irish Rangers. It is a great help if people would apply for their tickets early. This in particular gives the caterers some idea of the number to be provided for.

We are much looking forward to a visit from a hundred Friends of St Paul's Cathedral who are coming to Rochester for the day on 12th September. They are to attend Evensong in the Cathedral and we shall be providing them with tea in the Crypt.

Another outing is planned for 1987. This time we are going to Salisbury and Longford castle. Of his kindness, the Earl Radnor, who is Governor of the French Hospital, is providing both a guided tour and an afternoon tea. This will be on Thursday, 3rd September (tickets £5).

We shall be delighted to see more Friends at these events. Please complete the form which accompanies this Annual Report.

Edith Rowe

TREASURER'S REPORT

At the end of my first full year in office as your Treasurer, I have to report that we have given to the Cathedral a record sum of over £45,000; £40,000 towards Phase 2 of the heating system, £3,000 for the restoration of the wallpaintings in the Crypt, as well as the upkeep of the Garth during the year. This has been made possible by using the majority of the cash balances of £22,600 at 28th February, 1986 as well as the surplus income for the current year.

The Council has decided that in the year to 29th February, 1988, it will provide the balance of Phase 2 of the heating (approximately £7,000) and £22,500 towards the cost of new lavatories and, in addition, some smaller items.

By 28th February, 1987 we had not received any of the proceeds of the legacy of Miss Stickland on which the Council has decided to adopt a similar policy to that of previous bequests, which is to invest the capital on a permanent basis, spending the income therefrom on projects.

As last year, the audited accounts have not been printed in the brochure but copies are available to all members on request to the Secretary and, of course, they will be distributed to those attending the annual meeting. My grateful thanks to Bob Locke who has spent endless hours on the detailed accounting and to Messrs Robson, Rhodes for acting as honorary auditors to the Association.

Michael Sinden

THE CULTURAL PRESENCE OF THE GOTHIC CATHEDRALS — ENGLAND

'Lara was not religious — she did not believe in ritual. But sometimes, to enable her to bear her life, she needed the accompaniment of an inward

music and she could not always compose it for herself. That music was God's word of life and it was to weep over it that she went to church'. (Dr Zhivago I 17).

That quotation from Dr Zhivago by Boris Pasternak conveys to me the essence of our vocation in the cathedrals of Europe to preserve, convey and make available to our contemporaries the music of God's word of life. It also, incidentally, illustrates the importance of art in its ability to convey *multum in parvo* by evoking rather than describing or defining. The values of art are not those of science and technology or of the market place; they point rather to those invisible realities of mind and spirit of which faith is the substance and hope a foretaste.

The form in which God's word of life came to Lara was the chanting of the Beatitudes — Blessed are the poor in spirit, blessed are they that mourn, blessed are they that hunger and thirst after righteousness — but it could have come through glass or painting, through sculpture or embroidery or simply through the building itself.

And I want to insist that it is the cathedral itself — the cathedral in its wholeness and integrity — which is our main concern and something greater than any of its parts or the sum of its parts. For cathedrals witness, in an age of fragmentation and specialisation, of analysis rather than synthesis, of division rather than cohesion, to a unity of purpose and a harmony of many different voices which can convey wholeness and healing to a generation which needs these things above all else. These great buildings by their size and magnanimity and by the regular offering of worship can give a shape to God's two great gifts of space and time, for people who in their everyday lives never have enough of either, because they perceive them as formless and of no worth. Cathedrals speak freely of the spaciousness and generosity of God in creation as well as of the continuity of the church and the creativity of men and women through the ages, including our own. This is one reason why entry to cathedrals should, if possible, be free. Entry into the building should be an experience, not a transaction; and all the English cathedrals now give great care to welcoming visitors and helping them appreciate what they find. It is a fine art to make available sufficient explanatory material while still leaving enough unspoken, so that visitors are given the opportunity to have their own experiences of transcendence, rather than have second-hand experiences thrust upon them. As a rule, we only let our own people act as guides — members of the Foundation or of our own congregation who know the building as a place of worship first and as a cultural monument second. In all that we do, we seek to help tourists become pilgrims, because we know that pilgrimage is a fine and enlarging human experience while tourism can be narrow and alienating. Pilgrimages grew up because of the association of saints and sanctity with particular places; and it has always been a task for the church to lead pilgrims on from an interest in physical objects to the personal and spiritual associations which they bear. All the great English mediaeval shrines were destroyed in 1547; but their sites have remained known and hallowed and they are not only increasingly appreciated today, but are even being added to. Canterbury, for example, the scene of the martyrdom of Thomas Becket, now houses in its Corona a notable Chapel to the Martyrs of the twentieth century. Rochester was the Bishopric both of John Fisher (+1535) and of Nicholas Ridley (+1555), who died for their faith and for conscience sake though on different sides at the time of the Reformation. The double cult of these martyrs is an inspiration to us now in the ecumenical perspectives of the late twentieth century. Many people visit our Cathedral because it was the church which Charles Dickens — now I believe the most popular author in the world — knew and loved; and other cathedrals have their own literary and secular saints. The continual re-telling of heroic tales and the preservation of the corporate memory of society through annual commemorations is part of the rhythm of cathedral life and a great contribution to the culture of the nation.

The needs of visitors and tourists to understand their experience and re-live it must be met by the provision of worthy guide books and souvenirs. This is a complex area, because many of our cathedrals need substantial income from gift stalls and shops in order to maintain their fabric and ministry. But commercial considerations cannot be the only criteria; and cathedrals which accept their vocation to maintain the highest standards in every other sphere, should also be seeking to educate public taste, when it comes to marketing souvenirs, not just to profit from it. Those who have debased the sensibilities of the faithful by feeding them on *kitsch* will have something to answer for at the Day of Judgement.

Schools are increasingly coming to appreciate the educational value of visits to cathedrals; and many of our English cathedrals have now a very happy experience of co-operation with the education authorities in producing workpacks and study-sheets, geared to the needs of different age groups. We also produce our own audio-visual programmes and provide scripts for professional productions. The past few years have seen a move away from mainly art-historical descriptions to bolder attempts to penetrate the mystery of these great buildings and to expose the faith of those who built them and of those who still worship in them. Educational material of this kind may properly be called evangelistic, for it prepares the mind to receive the great realities which produced and still produce Christian faith — creation, incarnation, redemption, the forgiveness of sins and the hope of glory.

So can exhibitions, which take many forms, depending on the history and the possessions of particular places as well as on the availability of suitable rooms. In recent years cathedrals have been developing explanatory exhibitions of their own history and of the history of their cities. An age which has witnessed the loss of so much of its heritage through war, 'development' and neglect looks to cathedrals as previous ages looked to monasteries and abbeys to preserve at least a remnant of its culture.

Apart from permanent exhibitions, cathedrals are increasingly staging temporary exhibitions which may be of works by celebrated contemporary artists or by local schoolchildren; they may be displays by missionary societies or other church agencies; they may set out dramatically some of the great issues of the day such as war and peace, hunger and plenty, human rights and deprivation. Whatever they are, their promoters feel that in some way which is difficult to specify their message is enhanced by the setting of the cathedral, which in this sense acts as a loud-speaker for them. English cathedrals are becoming more adventurous in the range of topics thought suitable for exhibition in a cathedral; they are returning to that open-hearted acceptance of concern for the whole of human life which characterised the high Middle Ages at their best. Certainly, we find that the oldest part of our cathedral, the Romanesque (Anglo-Norman) nave and crypt have a more robust and less fragile atmosphere than many more modern parish churches; the sense of the sacred re-asserts itself with an effortless ease which gives us the courage to welcome the so-called secular.

We may have been led astray by our consciousness of the sheer durability of much which we have received from the past into assuming that permanence is a necessary quality of all art and culture. But cathedrals — because of their intrinsic sense of antiquity and permanence — make excellent settings for the impermanent, the transitory and the ephemeral. Perhaps the most notable example of this in England — so everyday that we take it for granted and scarcely reckon it to be culture — is flower-arranging. Every week (except in penitential seasons) the most wonderful displays are created by enthusiastic amateurs, only to fade and be replaced by yet more wonderful displays in which art and nature are skilfully allied to the glory of God and the delight of His children.

But flowers are not the first thing which come into an Englishman's mind when he hears the word 'cathedral'. Almost certainly his first thought will be music, for our cathedrals preserve the tradition of daily sung services — some

both morning and evening — though most now only at Evensong, with Choral Mattins and Sung Eucharist also on Sundays only. They have a unique sound, quite different from choirs of men and women. They each preserve a repertoire of more than a 1000 pieces from the thirteenth century to the present day, with something of a bias towards the English church music of the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries and the revived musical tradition of the nineteenth century. Daily practice enables young choristers from the age of eight not only to sing complex music confidently, but also to sing the psalms meditatively and prayerfully to Anglican chant, the psalter remaining as always at the heart of the daily office. It is a strange fact that the Church of England, with its comparatively restricted resources, sustains much of the professional musical life of the nation.

Apart from maintaining their own tradition, cathedrals also serve as centres for the musical life of their dioceses and regions. They are the venues for choral festivals, raising the standards of music in the parishes and preserving a tradition of participation in an age when so much music is mechanical and consumerist.

In many places the cathedral is the only really large building suitable for the performance of great works; and so it finds itself acting as host for concerts put on by other bodies. Perhaps more important than professional concerts, though, is the opportunity which cathedrals now give to local young people to perform great music in a noble setting. Through enlightened educational policies in schools, England is now teeming with talented young musicians, many of them from very modest and cramped homes. It is a joy to us in the cathedrals to offer them a rare chance to participate in transcendence and to be touched by greatness.

Other performing arts tend to take second place to music; but the mediaeval tradition of sacred drama (mystery plays and passion plays) has been revived — and new pieces are also being produced. The great turning point came with the commissioning by Dean Bell of Canterbury of 'Murder in the Cathedral' by T. S. Eliot shortly before the second world war; but drama is now an accepted part of a cathedral's programme and dance is increasingly so.

Where the visual arts are concerned much of our effort and of our resources necessarily goes into the conservation of the glass, the sculpture, the wood work and the comparatively small amount of painting which is left to us. But in recent years there have been many new commissions and even new art forms, like engraving on glass. Some of these have been integral to the design of new cathedrals of which Coventry is the best known example. But new windows by Marc Chagall, for instance, have been commissioned for the ancient cathedrals of Chichester and Salisbury, new statues for Llandaff and Salisbury and Rochester, a new tapestry for Chichester and a set of new banners for Winchester. There has been an unexpected renaissance in embroidery in England in the last decades, comparable to the unexpected renaissance in hymnography.

Many of us long for the day when once again the church will be a major patron of the arts; and once again men's eyes will be formed by the expression in wood and stone, in bronze and silk of a truly Christian humanism. For the moment, the financial means just do not lie to hand; and we can only report isolated instances and the attempt of some churchmen, at least, to stay in contact with creative artists and craftsmen. Some cathedrals, notably Durham, have employed an artist-in-residence. The clergy speak of the enrichment and challenge which come to them and to their modes of perception from having an artist in their midst and the artists of the inspiration which comes from the cathedral — both as a building and as a way of life.

For the greatest contribution cathedrals make to culture is not patronage or preservation of individual works of art. It is the living of life in a community, open to the world around it and sensitive to its needs, but deriving its rhythms and its values from elsewhere, so that it may continue to offer something new

and challenging, healing and refreshing to the world. All the elements which sociologists tell us are necessary for community are there; space, time, folklore, symbols, shared memories and common purposes. These things make possible mutual care, reliable relationships and growth into personal maturity for the poor in spirit and them that mourn. And by making the major concerns of the age their own and conveying them to their dioceses, they can also encourage and succour those who hunger and thirst after righteousness. The cathedrals of England have developed a culture which goes some way to replacing what was lost in the life of the nation at the Dissolution of the Monasteries. In the so-called dark ages, Benedictine monasticism preserved what could be saved of the culture of Greaco-Roman antiquity and transmitted the Gospel to the new nations of northern Europe. In our age, which is also characterised by new energies and new forms of barbarism, the cathedrals have a unique role in civilising and evangelising Europe with the music of God's word of life.

John Arnold

*An abridged version of the Dean's address
at the International Congress of Mediaeval Cathedrals
held in Milan from 24th to 28th September, 1986.*

THE OLD DEANERY GARDEN SUNDIAL

In the garden of 2 Kings Orchard there is a most unusual sundial, shaped like an anchor, which is set upon a pedestal, and which marks the boundary between the parishes of St Margaret and St Nicholas. The dial and pedestal are of grey stone, standing some 7ft 3ins overall in height. On the south side of the pedestal there is fixed a large brass plate engraved with a table of the *equation of time*. The base of the plinth is incised with the letters S.M.P. and the date 1825.

Anyone could be forgiven for not recognising this structure as a sundial, since it does not resemble a conventional dial of any pattern, but rather a nautical monument of some sort. Basically, sundials may be divided into four main categories or classes (1) *equinoctial* or *equatorial* dials, (from which, fundamentally, all sundials are derived,) in which the plane of the dial-plate lies in the plane of the equator; (2) *polar* dials, in which the plane of the dial-plate lies in the plane of the polar axis; (3) *vertical* dials, where the plane of the dial lies in a vertical plane; and (4) *horizontal* sundials where the dial lies in the plane of the horizon. This last category is the one with which most people are familiar, at least it is the common or garden horizontal dial which they think of, when they read or hear the word 'sundial'. There are other secondary classes of sundial, where the plane of the dial lies in a plane other than in one of those of a primary class. However, the Rochester dial actually falls into the first category and is an equinoctial/equatorial sundial, albeit of a peculiar design.

The dial resembles a short thick 'Admiralty pattern' anchor, the 'crown' of which is raised up towards the south, so that the plane of the 'anchor' (the plane of the dial), lies in the plane of the equator at an angle of 39 degrees above the horizontal level of the plinth, ie. the co-latitude of Rochester. Hence it falls into the equatorial-sundial class. The 'flukes' of the 'anchor' are the *gnomons* or indicators, the edges of which lie parallel to the polar axis of the earth, and which cast their respective shadows onto the cylindrical surfaces of the 'stock' of the 'anchor'. As with the anchor of this type, there are two 'flukes', ie. there are two gnomons. This means that, in reality, the dial is a double dial, or two individual component dials, one on the east side of the 'anchor' and one on the west. The hour-lines were engraved on the east and west cylindrical surfaces of the sides the 'shank' of the 'anchor', and the 'stock'. They are no longer easily visible to the eye, having been

weathered away over the years, although traces of the numerals and hour-lines can just be detected under the protective arms of the dial-head. As with a direct east-facing dial, the hours on the east side of the dial would have been marked from 4 am. through to 12 o'clock (mid-day), whilst the west side of the dial would have been marked similarly from 12 o'clock through to 8 pm.

The photograph shows the sundial viewed from the east (photograph taken at about 10.00 hrs GMT on 2nd July 1986) and the fiducial edge of the shadow can be clearly seen. Although the time cannot be read-off due to the lack of visible hour-lines, the dial was sketched by Warrington Hogg in 1893 for an article on sundials, published that same year in *The Strand Magazine*.



Photograph of the Old Deanery Sundial, taken at about 10 a.m. GMT.



Sketch of Sundial made by Warrington Hogg in 1893. The time is shown as 8 a.m. GMT.

The sketch subsequently appeared in the fourth edition of *The Book of Sundials*, published in 1900, originally compiled by Mrs Alfred Gatty, enlarged and re-edited by Eden and Lloyd. It was again used by Warrington Hogg in *The Book of Old Sundials*, (opp p.14) first published by T. N.Foulis in 1914, which ran to several editions. It was also copied by Henslow in *Ye Sundial Booke* (1918). Fortunately the sketch clearly shows the hour-lines, the division of the hours and the Roman numerals. Not only does it illustrate how the dial works — it can be seen that the shadow of the gnomon indicates the time to be 8 am. (local apparent time) — but it also provides sufficient information to enable the sundial to be properly restored to working order at some future date.

In 1825, the year when the sundial was made or set up in the garden, mechanical clocks and watches were rapidly becoming more accurate, easier to produce and cheaper. Consequently, the power of the sundial, which had always been the primary instrument for the determination of time*, since dials were first constructed, was beginning to wane. However, it was not until a hundred years later that radio communications finally eclipsed

*Except where superseded by meridian or transit instruments in astronomical observatories.

the sundial altogether as a scientific instrument. Sundials, except those specifically designed to indicate mean time ('clock' time), normally show what is known as apparent (solar) time. In 1825 communications were still slow and inefficient. Consequently, towns and cities around the country were still keeping their own local 'clock' time, or *local mean time*. It was not until the advent of the railways, when trains had to run to some uniform timetable that 'railway-time' was introduced and zone times, based upon the particular meridians of capital cities became recognised. In Britain the time zone was based on the meridian on which the Royal Observatory at Greenwich was situated, but it was not until 1884, when Greenwich was agreed on internationally as the prime meridian of the world, that all longitudes were based on the meridian of Greenwich, as longitude zero, and on which all time-zones were established.

In 1825, for all practical purposes, it was only necessary to know local 'clock' time. Thus, by applying a 'correction' to the reading obtained from the sundial, 'clock' time could easily be ascertained. The *equation of time* table, engraved on the brass plate, gives this correction in minutes and seconds. The *equation of time* is the difference between apparent 'sundial' time and mean 'clock' time. It is due to the effect of the earth's axis being tilted to the plane of its elliptical orbit around the sun, combined with the effect produced by the earth's varying orbital velocity. This results in the sun appearing to be sometimes ahead of schedule and sometimes behind schedule, when compared with an accurate clock. For the most part, this error amounts to only a few minutes, but is most noticeable about 3rd November, when it reaches a maximum of 16 minutes and 20 seconds fast, when the sun is 'ahead of schedule', and about 11th February when it is 14 minutes 27 seconds slow, when the sun is 'behind schedule'. By applying this correction to the sundial, it would provide an accurate time-check for all clocks and watches in the vicinity.

It is not known who constructed this very remarkable sundial, but it is a fine example of the stone-mason's art, and a notable demonstration of the mathematical skills of the *Art of Dialling*. For this reason alone, it would be worthy of full restoration to working order: but, as part of our national heritage and the only known dial of its kind, it should receive proper treatment at the earliest possible opportunity.

Christopher St J. H. Daniel

Mr Daniel, formerly of the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich, is an authority on Sundials. He has written the Shire Album (176) and designed several sundials, including one on the tower of the church of St Margaret's Westminster.

COLOURS IN THE CATHEDRAL

High in the north quire aisle beyond the Pilgrim Steps hang the fading colours of the Chatham Division of the Royal Marines, sad reminders of the famous Corps which first paraded under the castle walls in 1708, and was quartered in the city for the next seventy years until it moved to Chatham. For nearly two hundred and fifty years the Royal Marines were part of the life of the Medway Towns until, in 1950 the Chatham Division was closed down. On Whit Sunday of that same year its colours were delivered into the hands of the Dean and Chapter for safe keeping and at a moving ceremony were laid-up for ever in the cathedral which had seen the sea-soldiers go out to fight in every quarter of the globe.

The colours, the Sovereign's Colour and the Divisional Colour, now ninety years old, were presented to the Chatham Division by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh at a ceremony on the Great Lines (themselves now under threat) on 2nd June 1896. They were never borne in action, although they were

carried by a Royal Marine Light Infantry battalion in France for a short time after the 1918 Armistice.

When the colours came to their final resting place in the Cathedral, the Dean, the Very Revd Thomas Crick, a former Chaplain of the Fleet, expressed the wish that one day a future Dean might have the honour of handing them back. Most of those present knew in their hearts that this was a vain hope, and old men who had served nearly all their life in the Corps were seen to weep as the colours passed for the last time.

Why should these pieces of embroidered silk raise such emotions? Since time immemorial armies have carried standards into battle. The Roman eagles were borne throughout the empire, and one recalls that it was the standard bearer of the 10th legion who called on the hesitant soldiers not to disgrace the eagle when, fearful of the waves and the fearsome-looking Britons on the shore, they failed to jump from the ships into the sea at Caesar's first invasion of Britain in B.C.55. At Senlac Hill in 1066 it was to the standard of King Harold that the house-carles rallied in a last desperate stand against the Norman invader. Today British regiments, with certain exceptions, carry two colours — the Sovereign's and the Regimental, the latter displaying the regiment's badge and battle honours. In former times they were carried into battle, where they served as an inspiration to the men who fought under them, and as a rallying point if the regiment became dispersed in the smoke and heat of the engagement. They embodied the spirit of the regiment, and such was the reverence in which they were held, men performed outstanding deeds of heroism, and even gave their lives, to prevent them falling into the hands of the enemy. After the disaster at Isandhlwana in the Zulu War of 1879, when a battalion of the 24th Foot was annihilated and two officers were killed in an attempt to save the colours, Queen Victoria decreed that colours should no longer be taken into action.

Trooping the Colour, a ceremony carried out on the Sovereign's official birthday, had its origin in the days when the colours were 'trooped' or carried down the ranks of the paraded regiment before being 'lodged' or placed in safe custody.

Roy Trett

MEDIAEVAL GRAFFITI

Rochester is among the richest of the English cathedrals in its remains of Mediaeval graffiti,¹ ranking with Canterbury, Lincoln, and St Albans.

The Rochester cathedral graffiti appears cut in the stonework both in the main body of the church and in the crypt. These graffiti are varied in type and include both inscriptions — as with that believed to relate to the occupation by Simon de Montfort's troops in 1264 found recently by Canon Stapleton — as well as drawings.

Of the graffiti drawings, the largest and best preserved — as at Canterbury Cathedral — illustrate Biblical texts.² They may be seen clearly on the inward faces of the twelfth-century nave pillars and in the crypt. There is no doubt that these Biblical graffiti were made as the under-drawings for Mediaeval wall paintings.

Among the other pictorial graffiti, which include well-executed sketches of monks on the north pillars in the nave, historically most important are the drawings of the mediaeval ships. Of this type preserved in English cathedrals, the collection at Rochester is second only to that at Lincoln. Graffiti have always reflected the activities as well as the characters of their makers, and both Rochester and Lincoln in mediaeval times were centres of religious worship for areas where ships were a vital part of local prosperity.³

The mediaeval graffiti drawings of ships at Rochester cathedral, like those made in other ancient buildings that were holy places — domestic chapels,

parish churches as well as cathedrals — were votive in origin and purpose. Mariners in constant and deadly peril at sea from the fickle forces of nature stood in special need of divine protection, and the custom of leaving an image of their calling — a drawing or ship model — in a holy place before setting out was from ancient times believed to assure a safe return to port.

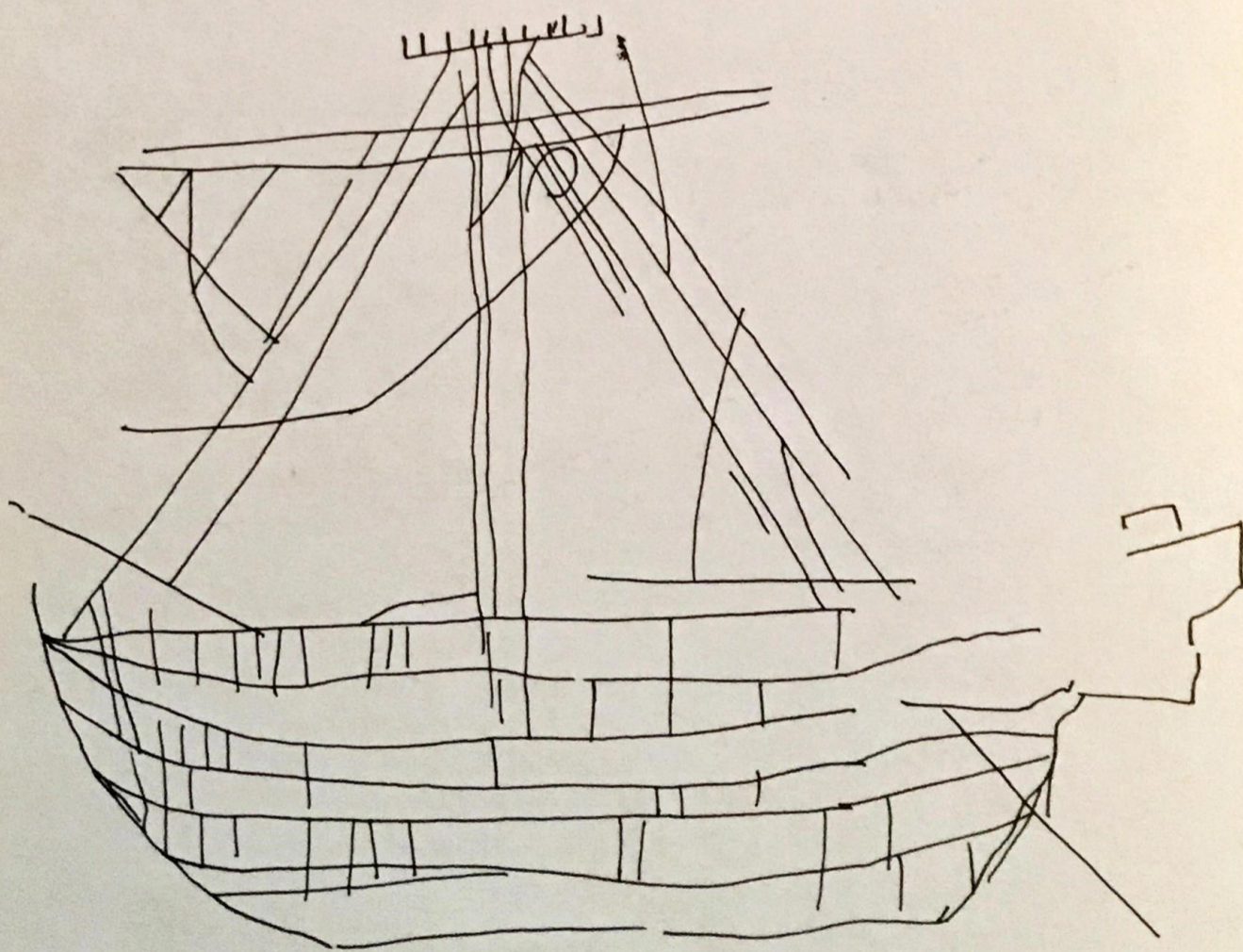
In England before the Reformation (and from the surviving evidence long after) votive ship drawings made as graffiti, as well as ship models, were placed for greater effectiveness under the near protection of shrines to St Nicholas and other saints particularly venerated by mariners and sea-farers. In the case of graffiti drawings these were made as near as possible to the image of the saint, cut into the surrounding stone or wood work, or nearby pillars, where the beneficent light from votive candles could reach them.

Mediaeval graffiti generally are important sources for ecclesiology, and in the case of ships, clusters of these votive drawings are evidence that in all probability the shrine of a mariner's saint once existed close by.

The graffiti evidence at Rochester cathedral suggests this. At Rochester prior to 1423 when St Nicholas church was consecrated the cathedral nave served the townspeople as their parish church. Here they venerated the shrine of St Nicholas, said by modern authorities to have stood at the foot of the rood screen in the lower part of the piers of the eastern-most arch of the nave, which belongs to a thirteenth-century rebuilding.⁴

It is, however, some distance away, to the west in the nave and on earlier Norman pillars in the south aisle, that Rochester cathedral's surviving mediaeval ship graffiti are found. It may have been that this was the earliest position in the cathedral of the shrine to St Nicholas.

Certainly none of the ship graffiti that remain appear to be later in design than the fifteenth century — which accords well with the disuse of the cathedral nave as a parish church by the trading and ship-owning townspeople of Rochester in 1423. The ship graffiti in the cathedral nave thus may be taken to represent vessels associated with the town from the time of Henry V's French wars, and earlier. The graffiti remains at Rochester cathedral (as in other places), moreover, demonstrate the custom at



15th century graffiti of ship on a nave pillar.

mariners' shrines of over-drawing newer votive ships upon the old and disused, and here, too, are found a number of graffiti fragments of earlier, pre-fifteenth century ship types.

The greatest concentration of ship graffiti now to be seen in Rochester cathedral is on the fourth pillar from the west end of the nave on the south side. The largest and most complete of these ship drawings is shown in Figure 1. Its design belongs to the early fifteenth century. Measuring about twelve inches from stem to stern, and ten and one-half inches from top to keel, it has a characteristic overhanging stern castle and single mast, with the yard and the parrel truck holding it to the mast clearly drawn. The top, ending in the join of two stones, is unfortunately incomplete. Other features shown are fore-and-aft stays and a bowline. The oblique line to the right suggests a moored vessel — appropriate enough for a Rochester drawing — viewed from the port side.

¹ Graffiti generally may be defined as inscriptions and drawings cut or incised upon the stonework and other fabric of sacred and secular buildings and their furnishings.

² See 'A Mural Palimpsest from Rochester Cathedral,' by M. J. Swanton, *The Archaeological Journal* Vol. 136 (1979), pp. 125-135.

³ See Doris Jones-Baker, *The Graffiti of English Mediaeval Ships*, 'The Medway' and 'Lincolnshire,' forthcoming.

⁴ Francis Underhill et al, *Rochester Cathedral* (1979), pp. 6-7.

Doris Jones-Baker

ROCHESTER 2000

Since last year's report, much has been achieved. The Appeal got off to a tremendous start with the inauguration service and reception held on 3rd May 1986, and with the official launch, shared with the Friends' 50th Anniversary, which was graced by H.R.H. The Duchess of Kent.

Immediately after the launch the initial cash and pledges proved that it was possible to instigate plans to start the most urgent exterior work, with the hopeful prospect that repairs to the North and South Transepts and Spire will be completed in 1987.

By the end of February, 1987 the fund had passed £350,000 in cash and pledges in which County and local authorities were responsible for over £200,000. The response from the Parishes has proved to be very encouraging with donations and pledges of £60,000 whilst individual donations and covenants total over £30,000. The Appeal Executives now have plans to extend the quest into local industry, commerce and city institutions.

We hope the Appeal will result in increasing numbers of visitors to Rochester Cathedral, so please continue to spread the word. Visits this year will be memorable, as the work in hand is very eye-catching, particularly with the Spire clad in scaffolding and plastic covering.

The Appeal has had a wonderful start, but we shall need all the help we can get to maintain progress this year and to reach the £1,000,000 target.

Alex Barnett

ST ANDREW'S CENTRE FOR VISITORS

The total number of children using the Centre in 1985/6 was 10,876; of these 8,062 children used the facilities, 500 fewer than the previous year. However, in spite of this short fall the Centre is proving to be a profitable

venture due to the fact that closing during the winter months, when there are fewer tourists and fewer children, makes considerable savings in heating, electricity and wages and will ensure that the Centre continues to be profitable. The main difficulty experienced in the Centre is the constant conflict with children and visitors both requiring to use the facilities at the same time and it is common for as many as twenty visitors per day to be turned away by the fact that the refectory is already full of children eating their own packed lunches.

For the primary age group the main attraction for the children is the viewing of the audio visuals before visiting the Cathedral itself. The present tapes are in need of updating and will have to be renewed within the next eighteen months as they have now been in constant use for some five years and are showing signs of wear. This work is in hand. The Chaplain and the Tours Officer have already been active in visiting schools to talk about the Cathedral and to encourage schools to come.

The teachers' industrial action has resulted in fewer secondary schools visiting us this year. Only twenty-one came as compared to thirty-eight last year, but of this number some thirteen have viewed the 'Life and Worship' audio visual. Eleven expressed a good opinion of the presentation and purchased the Secondary School Project, *Notes for Teachers and Approaches with Pupils*. This is regarded as a long term project but further emphasises the point that if we want a flourishing congregation in the future we must be prepared to educate the children now.

Leanne Hornby

THE SEWING GUILD

We are very glad to be able to report at last that the new blue cassocks have arrived, and how smart the choir look in them!

Otherwise we have had a fairly quiet and uneventful year, mostly letting down hems and so on so that the choir always looks neat and tidy. The Choir Association Christmas card for 1986 was testimony to this. We are now making a start on repairing some of the vestments worn in the Cathedral.

We had another Coffee Morning at 2 King's Orchard in the autumn and raised just over £200 once again, another splendid effort. Our grateful thanks to everyone who came, helped and bought at this event.

I am most grateful to the Sewing Guild members for their continued loyal and helpful support throughout the past year.

Mary Stapleton

OBITUARY

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

Mr E. Allen
Mr A. Brown
Mr P. Gann
Miss E. E. Hutchinson
Mrs I. M. Kent
Miss J. E. Oswald
Mr R. Read

Miss P. M. Roome
Mrs L. Sears
Rt Revd R. W. Stannard
Miss L. I. Stickland
Miss R. E. Wright
Mr A. A. H. Wyatt

BISHOP WILLIAM STANNARD

Dean of Rochester 1959-66

William Stannard came to Rochester in 1959 as Dean at the age of 64. He brought with him the fruits of his rich experience as parish priest and Bishop of Woolwich. Here he pioneered the Rochester Theological College and was, in effect, its first warden. During his time here experiments began for the use of the nave steps and platform as a place for worship; the Suffragan Bishop's stall was placed opposite the Bishop's throne; under his tutelage a very successful series of Cathedral lectures was held. Above all he strove to make the diocese, incumbents and people, welcome in the Cathedral. Many will bear testimony to his kindness. His wife Muriel died in 1985 after they had been married for 60 years.

MR ARTHUR BROWN

Mr Arthur Brown, who died at the age of 85 on 18th January, following a long and painful illness, will be greatly missed at the Cathedral, to which he was devoted. He was Cathedral chorister from 1911 to 1916 and, after teaching posts in England he went out to Nigeria to pioneer the Scout Movement there. He became Chief Commissioner of Scouts and remained in Nigeria for 25 years. His service to scouting and to Nigeria was publicly recognised when he received the MBE. He returned to Rochester in 1973. During his time here he was a server, a Cathedral Steward and Secretary to the Rochester Cathedral Old Choristers' Association. He was rarely absent from his place in the Quire at Evensong when the Choir were singing and he became a valued friend to a whole generation of choristers, who, with many others, will long remember Arthur. He asked that in lieu of flowers donations be sent to the Friends and over £620 has been received.

MISS LILIAN STICKLAND

One of the most munificent bequests the Friends has received has been from Miss Lilian Stickland who died in 1986. The Stickland family were hoteliers in Canterbury. In the early 1900s they moved to Rochester and the Gordon Hotel. After her husband's death Mrs. Stickland continued to run the hotel with her daughter. For many years they provided the catering for Friends' events. In the early 1960s they retired and moved to Ethelbert Road. Many people found their way to their house where they were regaled with stories about 'Old Rochester'. Miss Stickland took a great interest in all that went on in the city and in the Cathedral. She was one of the 'hidden congregation' regularly receiving Holy Communion at home each month. We are, indeed, grateful for such generosity.

MAY THEY REST IN PEACE.

NEW FRIENDS

We warmly welcome those who have joined this year

NEW MEMBERS

Miss M. Ashby
 Rt Revd D. Bartleet
 Mr H. F. S. Bateman
 Mrs M. I. Bateman
 Mrs P. Batstone
 Bexleyheath St Peter
 Mrs A. M. Boswell
 Miss S. Botting
 Brompton Motor Co. Ltd
 Mr. M. Caroe
 Miss E. Caroe
 Miss R. Caroe
 Mr P. G. Collins
 Mrs K. I. Collins
 Mrs G. Collis
 Mrs K. Colvill
 Mrs C. D. Cotman
 Mrs M. Cracklen
 Mrs E. F. J. Dalziel
 Mr R. V. Davies
 Mrs G. Davies
 Mr E. Davies
 Mrs Y. Davies
 Mrs D. M. Dennis
 Mrs M. Echlin
 Mr N. W. Everson
 Mrs J. Everson
 Miss H. Finch
 Miss M. I. Flory
 Garden of England Lodge
 No 6583
 Gillingham St Augustine
 Mr G. Grainge
 Mrs G. Grainge
 Gundulph Lodge No 1050
 Mrs G. I. Hance
 Revd Canon I. A. Hardaker
 Mrs I. A. Hardaker
 Revd E. S. Haviland
 Mrs L. Hepburn
 Mrs H. Heselwood
 Mr K. B. Hiscock
 Mrs D. L. Hoad
 Mr C. D. Hoad
 Mrs S. F. A. Hoad
 Miss E. B. Hughes
 Mrs M. Jackson
 Mr T. V. Jones
 King's Navy Lodge No 2901
 Mrs M. Macafee
 Mrs M. Marston
 Mr L. Merchant
 Mrs K. Merchant
 Miss I. H. Moffett
 Mrs P. A. Newlyn
 Revd Canon V. G. Nickless
 Mrs G. K. Nickless
 Mrs B. Nolan
 Norman Lodge No 3502
 Mrs V. O. O'Connor
 Mr J. Phillips-Gorse
 Mr D. R. Philpot

Dr J. F. Physick
 Mr B. J. Pope
 Mrs G. Pope
 Miss A. E. Ramplen
 Mr A. M. C. Ratcliffe
 Mr D. A. G. Ratcliffe
 Mrs S. C. M. Richardson
 Mr R. Rogers
 Royal Marines Ass. (Chatham)
 Mrs. P. Saunders
 Mrs S. D. Sinden
 Miss M. E. Smart
 Revd T. Smith
 Mrs T. Smith
 Mrs I. Smithwhite
 South Gillingham PCC
 Mrs B. Starrs
 Miss E. J. Strudwick
 Mr D. L. Tappenden
 Mrs M. A. Tappenden
 Mr J. Tappenden
 Mrs M. Thompson
 Mr G. H. Thorne
 Mrs V. E. Trapaud
 Mrs U. M. Urquhart
 Miss D. Wakeham-Rose
 Mr A. Waldron
 Mrs C. Waldron
 Mr E. Walker
 Dr I. Walker
 Mrs K. Walker
 Rt Revd A. W. M. Weekes
 Westwood Educational Trust
 Mr J. G. Whiteley
 Mrs A. K. Whiteley
 Mr W. E. Whiteman
 Mrs R. Whiteman
 Mrs M. Wightman
 Mr O. R. W. Woodfield
 Mrs B. M. Woodfield
 Mrs B. Wright

LIFE MEMBERS

Aldrige, Miss L. A.
 Allen, Mrs M., ALCM
 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, Sqn Ldr D. M.
 Arnold, Mrs D. M.
 Atkins, Miss G. J.
 Aynsley, Mrs O. C.
 Baines, Mrs P. S.
 Barker, Mr A. J. G.
 Barker, Mrs A. J. G.
 Barton, Mrs M. L.
 Barton, Miss M. G.
 Bassadona, Miss C. R.

Bates, Mr E. F., JP
 Bates Mrs M. J.
 Bates Miss J. B.
 Batterbee, Dagmar Lady
 Bengough, Mr D. E.
 Bengough, Mrs D. E.
 Betts, Rt Revd S. W., CBE
 Birch, Dr R. G.
 Birch, Mrs R. G.
 Biss, Mrs L. E.
 Black, Mr J. R. M.
 Blackie, Miss R.
 Blease, Mr H.
 Blease, Mrs J. M.
 Bliss, Mr K. B.
 Bliss, Mrs J. H.
 Boswell, Mrs A. M.*
 Botting, Miss S.*
 Bottle, Mrs J.
 Bragg, Mr W. B.
 Buckwell, Mr B. J.
 Buckwell, Mrs B. J.
 Campbell, Mr J. D.
 Casebow, Mrs R. P.
 Catherwood-Smith,
 Mrs S. M. P.*
 Chapman, Revd Canon D.
 Cosgrove, Mr J.
 Cosgrove, Mrs B.
 Coulson, Mrs A. L.
 Coulson, Mr H. O. H.
 Coulson, Mrs M. B.
 Coulson, Mr R. L. H.
 Cox, Dr S. J., OBE
 Cox, Mrs P. R.
 Craik, Mr R. I.
 Craik, Mrs R. I.
 Crawford, Miss B.
 Crick, Mr T., ARIBA
 Crick, Mrs S. M.
 Davey, Mrs E. S. T.
 Davies, Mr L.
 Davies, Mrs Y.*
 Davis, Mr R. L. L.
 Davis, Lady Alison
 De L'Isle, The Rt Hon
 The Viscount VC, KG,
 GCMG, GCVO, PC, DL, JP.
 Dickerson, Mr A.
 Driver, Miss D. M.
 Dunboyne, The Rt Hon Lord
 Dunn, Miss M.
 Edwards, Mrs H. F.
 Edwards, Miss B.
 Edyvean, Miss R. M.
 Ellender, Mr G.
 Ellender, Mrs H. F. M.
 Featherstone, Mr R.
 Fenner, Mrs P. E., MP
 Fitzgerald, Mr G. A.
 Ford, Mr R. F.
 Godden, Miss D. E.

Goodwin, Mr D. N.
 Goodwin, Miss G. H.
 Greenwood, Mrs D. H.
 Griffiths, Mr C. S.
 Griffiths, Mrs C. S.
 Gripper, Mrs F. H.
 Harvey, Mr W. A.
 Harwood, Mr I. T., JP
 Harwood, Mrs I. T.
 Haughey, Mr J. F.
 Hayman, Mr H. M.
 Hayman, Mrs O. R.
 Hayter, Miss D. H.
 Head, Sir Francis
 Head, Lady
 Heath, Mr W. E.
 Heath, Mrs W. E.
 Hicks, Mr J.
 Hicks, Mrs J.
 Hirst, Revd W. J.
 Hitchen, Miss E. A.
 Hobson, Miss R. J.
 Ireland, Miss P. M., MBE
 Johnson, Miss L. M.
 Jones, Mr H. T.
 Keevil, Mr C. A. J.
 Kemsley, Mrs J., JP
 Kershaw, Mrs J. L.
 King, Miss D. E.
 King, Mrs A. E.
 Kirkpatrick, Mrs J.
 Knott, Mr E. R.
 Knott, Mrs E. R.
 Laughlin, Mrs H. E.
 Lees, Mr E. C.
 Leonard, Mr J., JP
 Lewis, Revd K. L.
 Lewis, Mrs J. C., CBE
 Lockyer, Mr M.
 Lockyer, Mrs M.
 McCahearty, Mrs J. E.
 Mercer, Mrs E.
 Morgan, Mr D. K. L.
 Morgan, Mrs A. R.
 Norman, Revd E. L.
 Norman, Mrs E. L.
 Nosworthy, Mrs A.
 Palmer, Mrs G. V.
 Pearson, Revd B.
 Pearson, Mr J. L.
 Pearson, Mrs J. L.
 Peacock, Miss F. R. M.
 Philpott, Mrs M. P.
 Phipps, Mr S. G. W.
 Pickett, Miss E. C.
 Pollock, Mr M. F. W.
 Porter, Mr H. E.
 Porter, Mrs J.
 Prosser, Mrs V.
 Pulliblack, Miss P.
 Ripley, Mr G. R.
 Ripley, Mrs S. F. G.
 Roberts, Mr I. A.
 Roberts, Miss E. B. B.
 Robey, Mrs M.
 Rogers, Mr P.
 Rogers, Mr R.*
 Sankey, Mr M. L. H.
 Sankey, Mrs J. C. M.

Sankey, Mr R. M.
 Saxby, Mr R. F.
 Saxby, Mrs P. M.
 Say, The Rt Revd R. D., DD
 Say, Mrs R. D., OBE, JP
 Saywell, Miss D. L. A.
 Sharp, Mrs M. U.
 Sharp, Mrs J. E.
 Shotter, Mrs J. R.
 Shotter, Mr G. C.
 Shotter, Mr P. J.
 Shotter, Miss O. N.
 Sinclair, Major General G. B.
 Sinden, Mr M. P. G., FCA
 Sinden, Mrs S. D.*
 Smallman, Major R. L.
 Smith, Dr C. H.
 Standen, Mr R. G.
 Standen, Mrs A. G.
 Stewart-Smith,
 Revd Canon D. C.
 Stewart-Smith Mrs D. C.
 Stockdale, Mrs C. M.
 Stoy, Miss D. A., RRC, OSTJ
 Swayland, Mrs I. E. M.
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 Tunaley, Mr G. A.
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 Turnbull, Mrs A. M. A.
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 Turner, Mrs E. R.
 Vicary, Revd Canon D. R.
 Vicary, Mrs. D. R.
 Vinten, Mr G.
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 Waddams, Mrs M.
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 Wallace, Mrs W. A.
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 Watson, Mrs N.*
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 Wharton, Mrs E.
 Whiteley, Mr J. G.*
 Whiteley, Mrs A. K.*
 Wildish, Mrs B. E.
 Williamson, Mr R. H.
 Woodfield, Mr O. R. W.*
 Woodfield, Mrs B.*
 Wootton, Mr T. E.
 Wootton, Mrs C. D.
 Wright, Mrs B.*
 Yeomans, Mr C. H.
 Youngs Mrs K.

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 Allen, Mrs S. L. S.
 Armitage, Mr J. P.
 Armitage, Mrs J. P.
 Armitage, Mr G.
 Armitage, Mrs M. H.
 Arnold, Miss G. L.
 Ashby, Mr K. W.
 Ashby, Miss M.
 Ashdown, Mr G.

Ashdown, Mrs G.
 Ashfield, Dr R. J.,
 Mus.Doc.FRCO
 Ashfield, Mrs R. J., JP
 Bailey, Mr M. R.
 Bailey, Mrs S. J.
 Baker, Lady K. H. M.
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 Bannar-Martin, Dr B. R.
 Bannar-Martin, Mr D. M.
 Bannar-Martin, Mr M. C.
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 Bateman, Mrs M. I.
 Batstone, Mrs P.
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 Blanch, Rt Revd, the Lord
 Blanch, Lady
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 Brice, Mrs E.St.J
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 Brown, The Ven M. R. W.
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 Browne, Mrs E. G. W.
 Bucknall, Mrs A.
 Budgell, Mr G. E.
 Burrow, Mr L. F.
 Burrow, Mrs L. F.
 Burrow, A.
 Burrow, C.
 Burrow, E.
 Burrow, M. J.
 Callebaut, Mr J. A. BSc
 Callebaut, Mr J. K.
 Campton, Mrs B. A.
 Caroe, Mr M.
 Caroe, Miss E.
 Caroe, Miss R.
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 Champion de Crespigny,
 Mr A. F. S.

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 TD
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 Clarke, Mr R. T., OBE JP
 Cleggett, Mr D. A. H.
 Cleggett, Mrs D. A. H.
 Cleggett, F. E. J.
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 Cole, Mrs M.
 Collins, Revd Canon P. C.
 Collins, Mr P. G.
 Collins, Mrs K. I.
 Collis, Miss H. M.
 Collis, Mrs G.
 Colville, Mrs K.
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 Coulson, Mrs M. R.
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 Covert, Mrs M. R.
 Cracklen, Mrs M.
 Craddock, Dr P. T., FSA
 Craddock, Mrs P.
 Croucher, Miss D. E.
 Cumming, Mrs F. J.
 Cutbush, Miss R. E.
 Dalziel, Mrs E. F. J.
 Daniels, Mr D. G., LLB
 Daniels, Mrs D. G.
 Dann, Miss D. M.
 Darley, Mrs N.
 Dartnell, Mr J. J.
 Dartnell, Mrs E. M.
 Darwall, Mrs G. M.
 Darwin, Mr E. L.
 Darwin, Mrs J. J.
 Darwin, Mr A. P.
 Darwin Miss A. F.
 Darwin, Miss C. J.
 Davies, Mr R. V.
 Davies, Mrs G.
 Davies, Mr E.
 Day Miss N. C.
 Deeprise, Mr J. E.
 Deeprise, Mrs B. K.
 Deeson, Mrs A.
 Denhard, Mrs D. S. B.
 Denn, Mr F. H.
 Dennis, Mrs P. M.
 Dismorr, Dr P. G.
 Dismorr, Mrs M. G.
 Dormon, Mrs M.
 Draper, Mr A. S.
 Earle, The Ven E. E. M.
 Earle, Mrs J. M.
 Echlin, Mr M.
 Echlin, Mrs M.
 Ellis, Mr B. L. V.
 Etheridge, Mrs J. E.
 Eustice, Mrs M. M.
 Evans, Mrs C. M.
 Evans, Mrs H. K.
 Eveling, Mr W. R. T.,
 CBE FRICS
 Everson, Mr N. W.
 Everson Mrs. I.
 Filmer, Mr. W. R.
 Filmer, Mrs J. M.
 Floodgate, Miss E. E.
 Flory, Miss M.
 Ford, Mr R. A.
 Forecast, Mr R. W.
 Foulsham, Mrs R.
 Fraser, Revd E. W. E.
 Freeman, Miss W. M. M.
 Fry, Revd L.
 Fry, Mrs E. K.
 Fuke, Mr C. J.
 Funnell, Mr K. J.
 Funnell, Mrs M. G.
 Gatherum, Mr J.
 Gedge, Mr L. J.
 Gedge, Mrs E. A.
 Gibbons, Mr C.
 Gilbert, Mr M., CBE
 Gilbert, Mrs M.
 Gilbert, Miss K.
 Going, Miss M. E.
 Goldsbrough, Mrs M. K.
 Goldsworthy, Miss M. E.
 Goodchild, Mr S. A.
 Goodchild, Mrs J.
 Goodchild, Mr J.
 Gooding, Mr D.
 Govier, Miss B.
 Grace, Mr O. J.,
 MBE, TD, DL
 Grainge, Mr G.
 Grainge Mrs G.
 Grant Mr W. A. W.
 Gray, Revd Canon G. T.
 Gray, Mrs M. R.
 Green, Professor, T.L.
 Green, Mrs A. M.
 Green, Mr D.
 Green, Mrs P. A.
 Griffiths, Mr E. W. S., FIEE
 Groom, Miss I. T.
 Groome, Mr H. S.
 Gunningham, Mrs E. M.
 Gurney-Smith, Dr J. B.
 Gwynn, Mrs F. M.
 Hagger, Miss G. M.
 Hale, Major R. D., RA(Rtd)
 Hale, Mrs R. D.
 Hale, Mr P. R.
 Hale, Mrs D. C.
 Hallums, Mrs P. H.
 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.
 Haviland, Revd E. S.
 Harmer, Miss G. L. D.
 Hartley, Dr K. W. D.
 Hay, Major J. D.
 Hay, Mrs J. D.
 Hayman, Miss V. D.
 Head, Miss H. G.
 Heather, Mrs M. H.
 Henriques, Dr S. G. A.
 Hepburn, Mrs L.
 Heselwood, Mrs H.
 Hewson, Mr T. H.
 Hewson, Mrs D.
 Hills, Mrs D. M. E.
 Hiscock, Mr K. B.
 Hoad, Mrs D. L.
 Hoad, Mr C. D.
 Hoad, Mrs S. F. A.
 Hoby, Mrs I. M.
 Hoby, Mr H. J., FCA
 Holloway, Miss A. M.
 Horsham, Miss V. E.
 Huck, Miss J. E.
 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.
 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, Mrs M.
 Jordan, Revd Canon F. W.
 Jordan, Mrs F. W.
 Keen, Mrs D. E.
 Kent, HRH the Duchess of
 Kerr, Miss K. M.
 Kilpatrick, Mr M. N.
 King, Mrs E. M.
 King, Mr R. S.
 Kirkham, Mrs M. A.
 Lambert-Gorwyn, Miss M.
 Langdon, Mr R. H.
 Lawrence-Mills, Mr J.
 LeDain, Mr G. C.
 LeGrove, Miss D. F.
 Lee, Mrs J.
 Leech, Mr L. W.
 Levett, Mr J. A., ARCO
 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.
 Lockyer, Mrs U.
 Love, Revd R. A.
 Lowe, Revd Canon J.
 Lowman, Mr T. C.
 Lufkin, Mr R.
 Lynch, Mr P. J.
 Lyne, Miss M. F.
 Macafee, Mrs M.
 McCabe, Revd A.
 McCree, Mr M.
 McCree, Mrs K. M.
 McKee, Cmdr W. T.,
 MVO, RN
 McKee, Mrs W. T.
 McLean, Mr A. S. H.
 McMillen, Major T. D. B., MC
 McMillen, Mrs T. D. B.
 Madwar, Dr A., LRCP
 Manville, Mrs E. M.

Marsh, Mr J. C. J.
 Marsh, Mrs P. M.
 Marston, Mrs M.
 Martin, Mrs V. L.
 Mason, Ven R. J.
 May, Mr W. R.
 May, Mrs J. D.
 May, Dr M., MB, BS
 Meade, Mr P. C.
 Meade, Mrs J. T.
 Melhuish, Major J. L.
 Mehuish, Mrs J. L.
 Melhuish, Mr L. V.
 Merchant, Mr L.
 Merchant, Mrs K.
 Minchin, Miss K. M.
 Miskin, Mrs J. H.
 Mitchell, Revd P. D.
 Moffatt, 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.
 Neech, Miss B.
 Neech, Miss S.
 Newcomb, Mrs D. L.,
 MBE, JP
 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., BD
 O'Connor, Mrs V.
 O'Kill, Mr J. L.
 O'Kill, Mrs M. G.
 Olivier, Mrs M. U.
 Ollis, Mrs J. P.
 Ouvry, Cmdr A. A. C.
 DSC, RN
 Ouvry, Mr N. D.
 Paice, Miss M.
 Paine, Miss B. M.
 Paine, Mrs E. L.
 Paine, Mr W. H.
 Paine, Mr W.
 Painter, Mrs A. C.
 Palmer, The Ven D. G.
 Palmer, Mrs D. G.
 Pankhurst, Mrs F.
 Payne, Mr E. G.
 Payne, Mrs D. E.
 Pearson, Mrs E. M.
 Pell, Mr J. E.
 Pell, Mrs J. E.
 Petts, Miss H. D.
 Petts, Miss O.
 Phillips, Mr I. J., JP
 Phillips, Mrs D. A.
 Phillips, Mr M. R.
 Phillips-Gorse, Mr J.
 Philpot, Mr D. R.
 Physick, Dr J. F.
 Pilcher, Mr D. T. W.
 Pitt, Mr W. D.
 Pitt, Mrs A. M.
 Pocock, Mr B. L.
 Pocock, Mrs B. L.
 Pollock, Mr K. A., FSA
 Pollock, Hon. Mrs R. J.
 Pollock, Mrs B. W.
 Pope, The Very Revd R. W.,
 OBE
 Pope, Mr B. J.
 Pope, Mrs G.
 Pound, Miss M. O.
 Povey, Miss G. S. M.
 Price, Major, J. N., RA
 Pring, Mr D. A. M., MC
 Pugh, Dr D. L., MD
 Ramplen, Miss A. E.
 Ramsey, Mrs C. H.
 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.
 Roberts, Mr I.
 Roberts, Mrs J. W.
 Robins, Mr D. S., FCA
 Rochester, The Rt Hon. The
 Lord
 Rogers, Mr H. A. T.
 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, Miss E. C.
 Russell-Jones, Mrs M. S.
 Sandeman, Mrs D.
 Saunders, Lt Cmdr D. C. W.
 Saunders, Mrs J. P.
 Saunders, Mrs P.
 Sawyer, Revd D.
 Sawyer, Mrs R.
 Scott, Mr R. A.
 Scott, Mrs E. J.
 Seaman, Mr D. F.
 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.
 Short, Mr. H. E. G.
 Shreeve, Mr S. T.
 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, Miss I.
 Smith, Revd R. D.
 Smith, Mrs S.
 Smith, Miss G. M. L.
 Smith, Mr D. F.
 Smith, Revd T.
 Smith, Mrs T.
 Smitherman, Mrs D.
 Smithwhite, Mrs I.
 Sparshott, Mrs G. W.
 Springett, Mrs C.
 Stacpoole-Ryding, Mr R. J.
 Staff, Mr N., JP
 Stanton, Revd J. M.
 Stapleton,
 Revd Canon H. E. C.
 Stapleton, Mrs H. E. C.
 Stapleton, Miss H. M. C.
 Stapleton, Miss C. J. C.
 Starrs, Mrs B.
 Steer, Mrs M.
 Stephenson, Mr G. E. D.
 Stephenson, Mrs A. E.
 Stibbs, Mr G. W. P.
 Stone, Mr K. F.
 Strachan, Mrs S.
 Stratton, Sir R. J.
 Strong, Mrs E. F.
 Strudwick, Miss E. J.
 Strudwick, Miss M. J.
 Syckelmoore, Mr P. F. W., FCA
 Tallents, Miss P., SRN
 Tappenden, Mr D. L.
 Tappenden, Mrs M. A.
 Tappenden, Mr J.
 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.
 Thompson, Miss V. G.
 Thompson, Mrs M.
 Thorne, Mr G. M.
 Tinsley, Miss H.
 Tompsett, Mr B. P.
 Trapaud, Mrs V. E.
 Trett, Mr R. J., OBE, TD
 Trett, Mrs J.
 Treverton, Mr K. R.
 Trollope, Miss B. J.
 Tuner, 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.
 Wakeham-Rose, Miss D.
 Waldron, Mr A.
 Waldron Mrs C.
 Walker, Mrs M.
 Walker, Mr E.
 Walker, Dr I.
 Walker Mrs. K.
 Walter, Mr J. R.
 Walter, Mrs J. R.
 Wardill, Mr H. R., OBE
 Watson, Miss E. G.
 Welsby, Revd Canon P. A.,
 PhD
 Welsby Mrs C.
 Wheeler, Mr R. L.

White, Miss E. M.
White, Miss A. J. C.
Whiteman, Mr W. F.
Whiteman, Mrs R.
Whittington, Miss C. M.
Whyman, Dr J.
Whyman, Mr C.

Wigan, Revd Canon B. J.
Wightman, Mrs M.
Wilkinson, Mrs B. I.
Williamson, Mr C. P.
Wills, Miss P.
Winn, Mr R. B.
Winnifrith, Sir John

Wood, Revd N. W.
Wood, Mrs J. F.
Wright, Mrs J. A.
Wright, Mr W. J.
Wright, Mrs J. M.
Young, Revd Canon G. M.

Parochial Church Councils

Addington, St Margaret
Barming, St Margaret
Barnehurst, St Martin
Beckenham, Christ Church
Beckenham, Holy Trinity
Beckenham, St Barnabas
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
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
Foots 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

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
Parish of South Gillingham
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
Rosherville, St Mark
Rusthall, St Paul
Ryarsh, St Martin
Seal, St Lawrence
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
and St Matthew
Southborough, St Thomas
Speldhurst, St Mary The Virgin
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 School for Girls, Chatham
Gads Hill Place School
Hever C/E (Aided) Primary School
King's School, Rochester
King's School Junior School, Rochester
Lamberhurst CE Primary School
Rochester Grammar School for Girls
Roseacre CP Junior School
Rusthall, St Paul's C/E (Aided) Junior School
Rusthall, St Paul's C/E (Aided) Junior School PTA
Sir 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, Geo (Frindsbury) Ltd
BBC Radio Kent

Blue Circle Industries Ltd
Bourne & Hilliers Creameries Ltd
Brice, W & Son Ltd
Brompton Motor Co Ltd
Invicta Co-operative Society
Lloyds Bank Plc, Rochester
Medway Ports Authorities
Midland Bank Plc, Rochester
National Westminster Bank Plc, Rochester
Whitbread Fremlins Ltd

Associations, etc.

Army Guild of St Helena (Brompton)
Beacon Court Lodge No 1967
City of Rochester Upon Medway Borough Council
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
Gundulph Lodge No 1050
Holmesdale Chapter No 874
Holmesdale Lodge No 874
Huggens College
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 & Service No 6584
Manor of Chatham Lodge No 4688
Men of Kent & Kentish Men
Methodist Churches, Medway Towns Circuit
Norman Lodge No 3502
Old Roffensian Society
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 Choristers' Association
Rochester Cathedral Auxilliary Choir
Rochester Choral Society
Rotary Club of Rochester
Royal Air Force Association (Medway Towns Branch)
Royal School of Military Engineering
Royal Marines
Royal Marines Association — Chatham Branch
Rusthall St Paul, Junior Friends
Servants of the Sanctuary (St Cyprian Chapter)
Shortlands, Friends of St Mary
St. George's Lodge No 4387

BEQUESTS

The Friends have benefited 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 a 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.

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 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.

Calendar of Events

Dates for 1987

June

- 6 King's School Commemoration
- 7 Civic Service
- 13 Friends' Festival
- 14 Cathex Service

July

- 4 Mathematical School Commemoration
- 5 Ordination
- 7/10 Church Day Schools' Festival
- 15 M.U. Pram and Buggy Service

September

- 6 Royal Engineers' Memorial Service
- 12 Visit of Friends of St Paul's
- 20 Battle of Britain Service
- 27 Ordination

October

- 10 Diocesan Synod Eucharist

November

- 7 Admission, Licensing and Commissioning of Readers
- 8 Remembrance Day Service
- 29 Advent Carol Service
- 30 Greater Chapter

December

- 6 St John Ambulance Brigade Carol Service
- 13 Kent Community Youth Carol Service
- 22 Christmas Carol Service

This is not a complete list but serves to indicate some of the special services that take place in the Cathedral.

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)