

Annales Amicorum Cathedralis
Roffensis

BEING THE

First Annual Report

OF THE

Friends of Rochester Cathedral



FEBRUARY, 1936.

Published by THE FRIENDS OF ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL
and printed by MACKAYS LTD., Chatham.

Annales Amicorum Cathedralis
Roffensis

BEING THE

First Annual Report

OF THE

Friends of Rochester Cathedral



FEBRUARY, 1936.

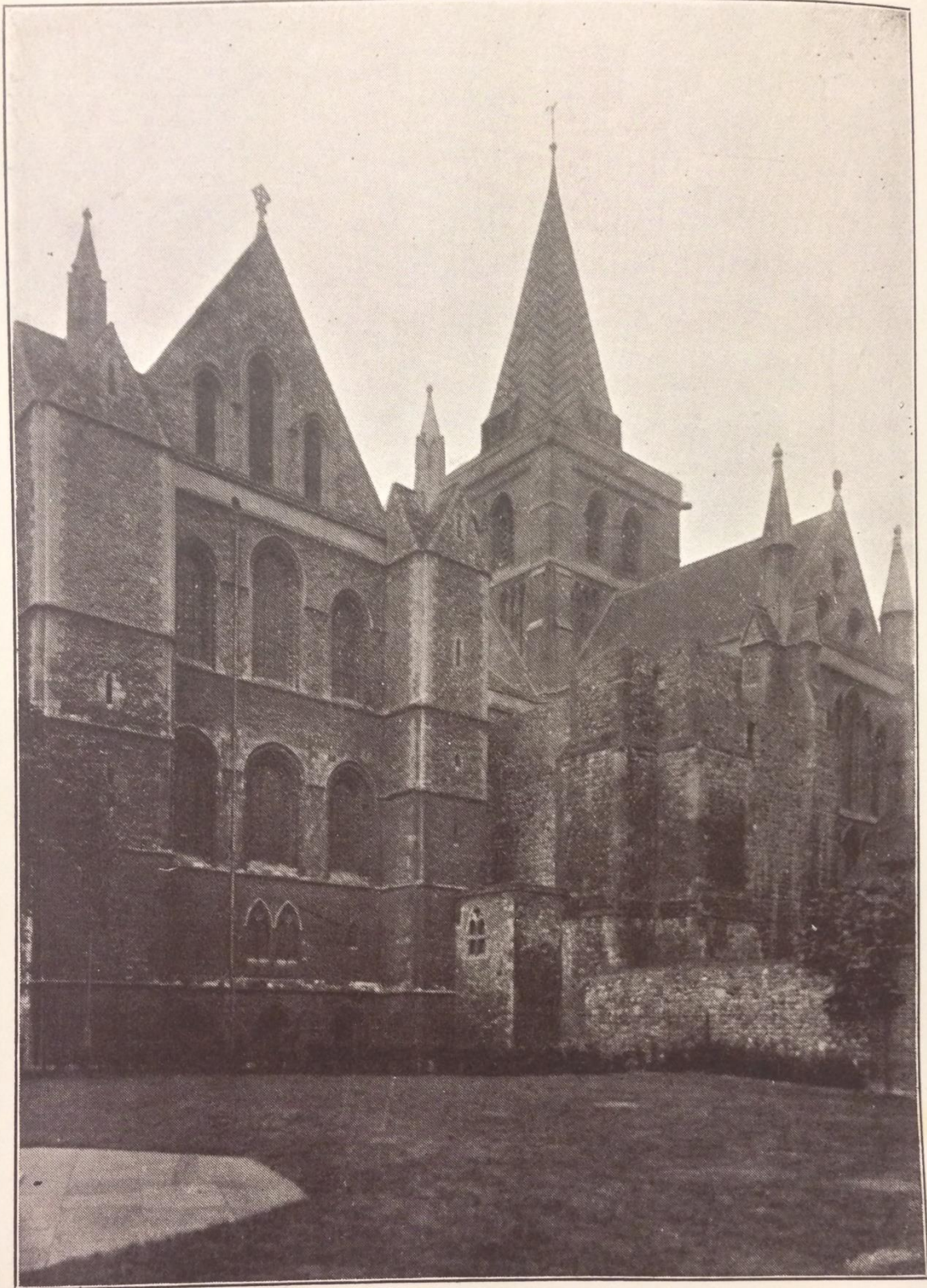
Published by THE FRIENDS OF ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL
and printed by MACKAYS LTD., Chatham.

CONTENTS

	Page
Members of Council - - - -	3
The President's Letter - - - -	4
The Badge - - - - -	5
Report - - - - -	6
The Inaugural Festival - - - -	12
Annual Festival, 1936 - - - -	14
The Cloister Ruins of St. Andrew's Priory, by Canon S. W. Wheatley, F.S.A. -	15
The Textus Roffensis, by the Dean of Rochester	19
Report on the Necessary Repairs, by E. F. Cobb, A.R.I.B.A. - -	22
Events in the Cathedral during 1935 -	24
Gifts for the Cathedral - - - -	26
The Constitution - - - - -	27
Statement of Accounts - - - - -	29
Enrolment Form - - - - -	31

ILLUSTRATIONS

	To face page
Rochester Cathedral from the N.E. - -	3
The Eastern Walk of the Cloisters - -	9
Plan of the Monastic Buildings - - -	15
The Textus Roffensis - - - - -	18
John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester 1504-35 -	24



Morris, Rochester.

ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTH-EAST SHOWING THE CENTRAL TOWER AS RESTORED IN 1904 TO ITS ANCIENT FORM, GUNDULF'S TOWER OF 1080, WITH WIDE-JOINTED NORMAN MASONRY, AND THE NORTH WALL OF ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL.

FRIENDS OF ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL

Patron :

H.R.H. The Duke of Kent, K.G.

President :

The Bishop of Rochester.

Vice-President :

The Marquis Camden, G.C.V.O.,
Lord Lieutenant of Kent.

Chairman of the Council :

The Dean of Rochester.

Members of the Council :

The Mayor of Rochester.	The Mayor of Chatham.
	The Mayor of Gillingham.
Vice-Admiral Sir E. R. G. R. Evans, K.C.B., D.S.O., Com- mander-in-Chief, The Nore.	
Major-General L. V. Bond, General Officer Commanding Chatham Area.	
Mr. R. A. Arnold.	Mr. A. E. Hobbs.
Canon Fancourt Bell.	Bishop Lanchester King, D.D.
Rev. A. M. Brakenrig.	Rev. E. L. Langston.
Sir Herbert Baker, R.A.	Canon W. H. Mackean, D.D.
Colonel Oscar Boulton.	Sir Eric Maclagan, C.B.E.
Mr. Robert Cobb.	Dr. Sydney Nicholson, C.V.O.
The Dowager Countess of Darnley.	Mr. W. R. Nottidge.
Worshipful F. H. L. Errington, Chancellor of the Diocese.	Alderman F. F. Smith.
Dr. C. W. Greene.	Mr. F. Smith.
	The Archdeacon of Tonbridge.
	Canon S. W. Wheatley, F.S.A.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer :

Miss D. L. Sandford.

Assistant Secretary :

Mrs. Burton.

The Deanery, Rochester, Kent.

*Bishopscourt,
Rochester.*

MY DEAR FRIENDS,

I have been asked to write a Foreword to the First Report of the Friends of Rochester Cathedral, and gladly comply with the request.

I am most thankful that this organization has been started, and started with such success. Its activities may be of very real service by binding people in every part of the Diocese (and indeed outside), and of every shade of Church opinion, together in a common affection for the Mother Church. I regard this of even greater importance than the fact that the Friends have already provided, and will continue to provide, for the material wants of our glorious inheritance.

I hope that the Friends will continue to grow, and form a fellowship with a strong unifying influence in the life of the Diocese.

I remain,

Your faithful Friend and Bishop,

MARTIN ROFFEN.



Arms of the Diocese
of Rochester



Badge of the Friends of
Rochester Cathedral

THE BADGE

(From notes by Paymaster-Commander A. W. B. MESSENGER, R.N.)

WHEN the question of a badge for the Friends of Rochester Cathedral was considered, the scallop shell which appears in the arms of the diocese seemed the most appropriate symbol. The badge, therefore, consists of a gold shell on a red field with the words "Friends of Rochester Cathedral" and "1935," the date of the inauguration of the Friends, round the rim.

The Diocesan arms, which first seem to have been used on his seal by Bishop John Scory (1551-1554), show the gold scallop shell on a red cross of St. Andrew, the original patron saint of the Cathedral. It is well known that the scallop was the ancient emblem of St. James the Great, whose shrine at Santiago de Compostela in Spain was long a favourite place of pilgrimage, and the pilgrims early used the scallop as a sign whither they had been. Eventually it seems to have been a badge for pilgrims in general, and its inclusion in the arms of Rochester is probably due to the fact that many of the Canterbury pilgrims visited the shrine of St. William of Perth at Rochester, he also being a pilgrim on his way to the Holy Land when he was so foully murdered outside the city.

As the Friends of the Cathedral are, in a way, the successors of the pilgrims of old, it was thought appropriate that they should use their traditional badge and at the same time by making the scallop gold on a red field, the tinctures of the shell and saltire in the Arms of the See, the connection with the Cathedral is also suitably indicated.

(The price of the badge is 1s. post free and may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, The Deanery, Rochester.)

REPORT

EARLY in 1935, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester decided that it would be of the very greatest assistance to the Cathedral to gather round it a body of Friends, who would help in the preservation of the fabric. The aim of the Friends will be to endeavour, not only to hand on to future generations the Cathedral with its beauty unimpaired, but also to bring to light some features long hidden. No one who has read the history of the Cathedral, who has known of the love, thought and craftsmanship which the builders of all centuries brought to their work, will be able to resist the appeal which the stones, well laid and now suffering from the wind and weather of years, so eloquently make. A Cathedral is the very heart of a diocese and almost every stone of our English Cathedrals has its own history of effort and work. In these modern days, a love of cathedrals and all that they stand for in the life and history of England, both spiritual and temporal, has revived, and the many visitors can truly be said to be pilgrims as much as were those who travelled from far and near in mediæval days to lay their hopes, wishes and offerings at the shrine of a saint.

To this end a letter from the Dean of Rochester appeared in *The Times* of February 9th, 1935, and from that day the steadily increasing number of enrolments and the letters which accompany them have shown that there is a large volume of opinion which also believes that the time is now ripe for Rochester Cathedral to have its own body of Friends. Up to December 31st, 622 Friends have enrolled themselves and every day sees a fresh name or names added to the Roll of Members. A glance at this Roll shows that Rochester Cathedral has Friends, not only spread from North to South of the British Isles, but far beyond, even to Burma, South Africa and Australia.

The Friends are greatly honoured that H.R.H. The Duke of Kent has consented to become Patron,

and to show his very real interest a special message was received from him to be read at the Inaugural Festival on November 2nd, 1935. The Bishop of Rochester is deeply interested in the Friends and their work and his chief help has taken the form of becoming the first President. At present the Friends have one Vice-President, the Marquis Camden, Lord Lieutenant of the County. In a letter, Lord Camden referred to the great help that the Friends had been to Canterbury Cathedral and added "it is obvious that a similar body will be of the greatest assistance to Rochester."

Membership of the Friends of Rochester Cathedral can be of three kinds, Individual Membership with a minimum annual subscription of 5s., so that no one may be excluded on the ground of lack of means; Life Membership—a donation of £20; and Corporate Membership for schools, colleges and other bodies with an annual subscription of 10s. or more.

Although the Friends have been in existence so short a time yet we regret to record the deaths of five, among whom was Dr. Talbot, Dean of Rochester from 1930 to 1932. The total number of Friends to date is therefore 617. Twenty-six Corporate Members have enrolled themselves, among whom are the Corps of Royal Engineers, who have thus yet another link to bind them to what may be described as their own Cathedral. The Provincial Grand Lodge of Kent is also a Corporate Member, the death of whose Grand Master, Lord Cornwallis, was a great loss to the Friends. Four Friends have become Life Members.

The Council feel that all monies subscribed by Friends must go to the actual preservation of the Cathedral and therefore the Friends have no money wherewith to start large advertising campaigns. The prosperity of the society and the increase of Friends must therefore devolve on the Friends themselves, who, by interesting others in their work, can make the organization a really living thing ever more widely spread. If by the time the next Report is issued each

Friend would make one other Friend there would be well over 1,000 members.

The Council.—Friends will be able to read on page 3 the names of those who have consented to serve on the Council for the first three years of the society's existence. Members are representative of nearly every interest in Church and State, and the knowledge and advice of Sir Herbert Baker, R.A., F.R.I.B.A., and Sir Eric Maclagan, Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum, will be of untold value.

The first meeting of the Council was held on October 5th, 1935, at the Deanery. The Dean welcomed the members and said how glad he was to have the help of so many at this first and most important meeting. The draft Constitution was submitted to the Council ; this was approved and it was submitted to the general meeting of Friends at the Inaugural Festival on November 2nd. A detailed statement will be found on page 27.

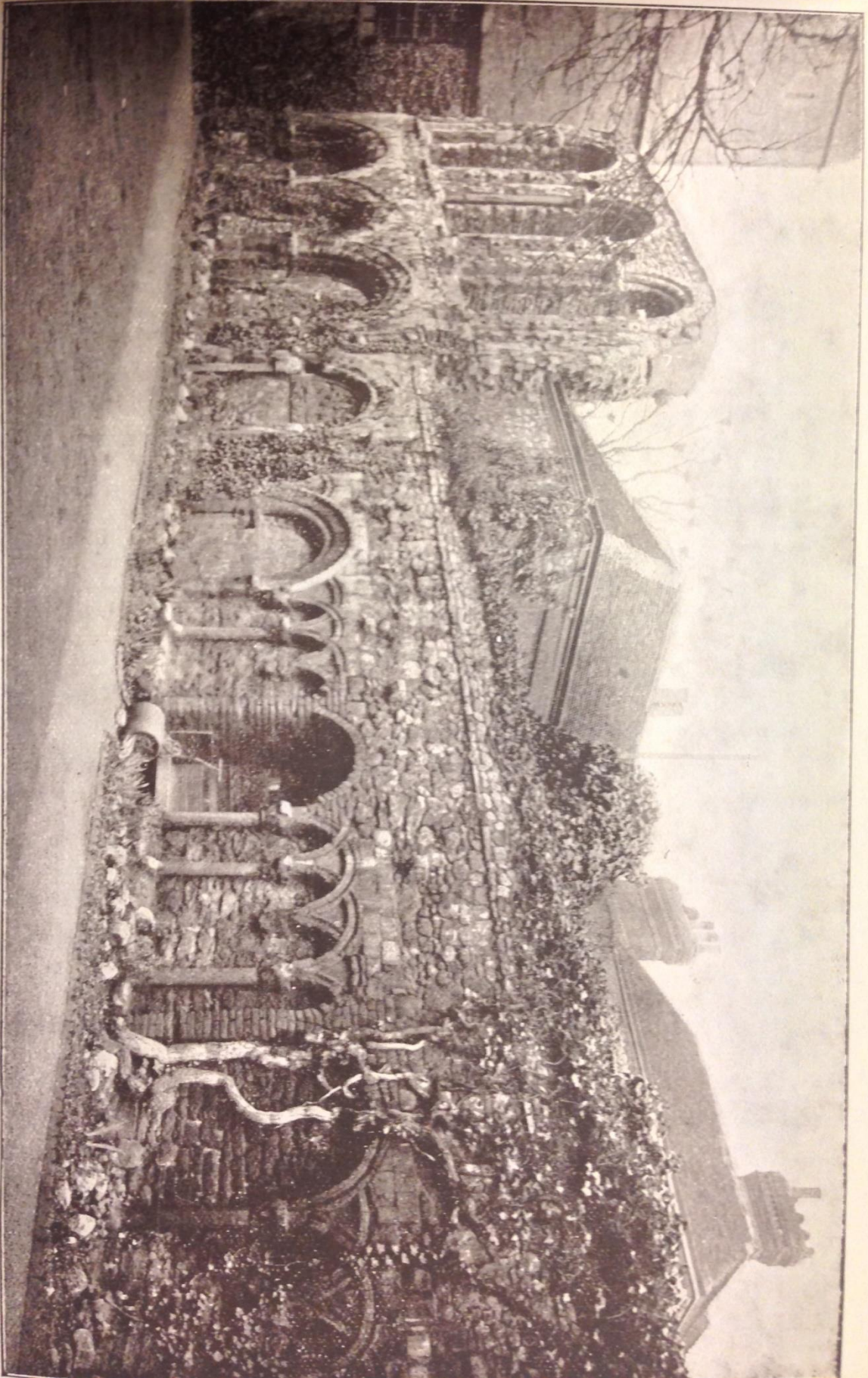
The Council were also presented with a statement showing the needs of the fabric and they decided that during the forthcoming year the following work should be undertaken.

Proposed Work for 1936 :

(a) Repairs to the coping and parapet of the west gable of the Nave and to the parapets of the Nave Aisles.

(b) The opening of the doorway between the Old Chapter House and the Cloister with the necessary repairs to the stonework.

Both these pieces of work are, of course, subject to a favourable report being received from the Architect to the Dean and Chapter. A short account of the condition of the parapet and copings will be found on page 22 and this will show how really necessary and urgent the work is. The second piece of work, that of the Doorway to the old Chapter House, will perhaps appeal more to the imagination for it forms part of the monastic buildings which have, unfortunately, been in



THE EASTERN WALK OF THE CLOISTERS AND THE MAIN DOORWAY TO THE CHAPTER HOUSE.

By courtesy of Morris, Rochester.

a state of decay since the Dissolution. For the Friends it has the added interest that no one knows what will be discovered when the feet of the pillars and the floor of the Chapter House have been excavated. The article on page 15 gives some account of this portion of the ruins.

(c) The Friends have undertaken to be responsible for the framing and the cost of the materials for short descriptive notices to be placed in the Cathedral against various objects of interest. Such notices add enormously to the pleasure of visitors who like to wander round the Cathedral by themselves. A friend of the Dean has kindly offered to letter the notices and it is hoped that they will all be in position next year before the summer visitors arrive.

(d) Many Friends know that the organ has recently been under repair and it is now in excellent condition. Practically the whole of the money required was raised by subscription, but at the meeting of the Council it was reported that a small portion of the cost of the repairs still had to be found. The Council therefore resolved to make a grant of £25 for this purpose.

Finance. The Income and Expenditure account for the period, February to September, 1935, will be found on page 29. It is hoped that the Friends will be in a position to expend the sum of £500 during the ensuing financial year, 1935-6. To a large extent, the excellent financial position of the Friends is due to the fact that during the whole of this time they have not had any expenses in connection with office accommodation as they have been allowed the use of a room at the Deanery and also of a typewriter. In a venture of this kind, preliminary expenses in printing and postage are naturally heavy.

The Council passed a resolution at its meeting on October 5th that, in order to save unnecessary expense, receipts should not be sent annually to those Friends sending subscriptions by means of Standing Orders. Friends who do this are asked to note that their receipt

of the Annual Report may be taken as an acknowledgment that their subscription has been paid by their Bank unless they are notified to the contrary.

Lantern Slides and Lectures. One of the few ways in which the Friends are able to make their activities known is by lantern lectures given by the Chairman or the Hon. Secretary. Through the kindness of Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, they now possess a beautiful set of slides made from negatives which have never before been published. A certain number have also been specially taken at a charge to the Friends' funds, and these will form a very valuable asset. The Dean and Miss Sandford have already given lectures in Orpington, Beckenham, Riverhead, Chatham, Gravesend and Rochester and Miss Sandford also gave a short talk without slides to the County School for Girls at Dartford and to the Ladies' Luncheon Club. Friends who attended the Inaugural Festival will understand how much these slides are appreciated. Both the Chairman and the Hon. Secretary are delighted to be asked to give lantern talks on the Friends and their work. No fees are charged, only travelling expenses, and it is hoped by this means to enrol many new Friends and to make the activities more widely known.

Table for the Cathedral. Immediately the Friends were formed it was realized that there was no suitable place in the Cathedral for the display of leaflets and literature, but the Friends have now, with the help of the Technical School for Boys, Rochester, been able to make a gift to the Cathedral of a table and box for donations. The table is a replica of a very old refectory table and is worthy of the place in which it stands. The framed notice above the table is of beautiful hand lettering and for this the Friends have to thank Miss McIsaac of the Rochester Art School. It is delightful to think that this, the Friends' first gift to the Cathedral, has been made possible by the beautiful craftsmanship of young people, and it must

of the Annual Report may be taken as an acknowledgment that their subscription has been paid by their Bank unless they are notified to the contrary.

Lantern Slides and Lectures. One of the few ways in which the Friends are able to make their activities known is by lantern lectures given by the Chairman or the Hon. Secretary. Through the kindness of Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, they now possess a beautiful set of slides made from negatives which have never before been published. A certain number have also been specially taken at a charge to the Friends' funds, and these will form a very valuable asset. The Dean and Miss Sandford have already given lectures in Orpington, Beckenham, Riverhead, Chatham, Gravesend and Rochester and Miss Sandford also gave a short talk without slides to the County School for Girls at Dartford and to the Ladies' Luncheon Club. Friends who attended the Inaugural Festival will understand how much these slides are appreciated. Both the Chairman and the Hon. Secretary are delighted to be asked to give lantern talks on the Friends and their work. No fees are charged, only travelling expenses, and it is hoped by this means to enrol many new Friends and to make the activities more widely known.

Table for the Cathedral. Immediately the Friends were formed it was realized that there was no suitable place in the Cathedral for the display of leaflets and literature, but the Friends have now, with the help of the Technical School for Boys, Rochester, been able to make a gift to the Cathedral of a table and box for donations. The table is a replica of a very old refectory table and is worthy of the place in which it stands. The framed notice above the table is of beautiful hand lettering and for this the Friends have to thank Miss McIsaac of the Rochester Art School. It is delightful to think that this, the Friends' first gift to the Cathedral, has been made possible by the beautiful craftsmanship of young people, and it must

be a pleasure to them to feel that their work has gone to the beautifying and enrichment of the Cathedral.

Badges. Those Friends who attended the Inaugural Festival will have seen the badge which has been designed for the Friends. The main feature is the scallop shell from the arms of the Dean and Chapter and it is felt that this badge of pilgrimage is particularly suitable for the Friends. A description of the badge and what it means is on page 5. The price of the badge is 1s. post free and may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary at the Deanery. It is hoped that all Friends will wear their badges, particularly when they visit Rochester, so that other Friends and the Cathedral officials will know of their special connection.

The propaganda and general organization work of the Friends has been carried on from the Deanery by the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Sandford, and the Asst. Secretary, Mrs. Burton. Hundreds of leaflets giving Particulars of Membership and the Purpose of the Friends have been sent out, and the receipts, cards of membership and numerous letters have meant a good deal of work and time.

The Friends are fortunate indeed in their Hon. Secretary. Miss Sandford is one of the best known Citizens of Rochester as well as a most loyal member of the Church. Her long acquaintance with the City and Diocese have been largely responsible for the marked success of the Association in the first year of its activities. We are most grateful to Miss Sandford for all she has done and is doing. In this work she has been most ably assisted by Mrs. Burton, who was for some years with the Friends of Canterbury Cathedral.

The Friends have to thank Mr. Hubert King, of Barclays Bank, Rochester, for his great kindness in becoming the Hon. Auditor. The checking of hundreds of receipts, etc., is no light task and we are, therefore, all the more grateful to such a busy man as Mr. King for taking on this additional work.

Every endeavour has been made to make this first issue of *ANNALES AMICORUM CATHEDRALIS ROFFENSIS* worthy of the Friends and their work, and perhaps it may also induce those who are not already Friends to enrol themselves. Additional copies may be purchased for 6d., and postage, whether they be sent to an address in England or anywhere in the world, is 1d. if the flap of the envelope is left unstuck.

Signed on behalf of the Council,

FRANCIS L. UNDERHILL,

*Chairman of the Council and
Dean of Rochester.*

January, 1936.

THE INAUGURAL FESTIVAL

SATURDAY, November 2nd, was a memorable day in the history of Rochester Cathedral when the Friends of Rochester Cathedral held their Inaugural Festival.

The bellringers were the first to take part in the celebrations, when the bells pealed out a happy welcome to Friends as they entered the precincts. A service, as beautiful as it was inspiring, took place in the Choir. The Festival coincided with the annual service of the Knights Templars so that the robes of the Order added extra colour to the pageantry of the event. Clergy and laity, representative of the various phases of Diocesan life, attended evensong, which, in its fine combination of music and ritual and its sincerity of purpose provided an unforgettable experience for all taking part. The Friends joined in prayer and singing to commemorate and give thanks to the men who had contributed to the sum of the Cathedral's history.

The lessons were read by the Archdeacon and the Dean of Rochester, and the anthem was Brahms' "How lovely is Thy dwelling place."

The sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of Rochester, Dr. Martin Linton Smith, on the text, "Thou shalt maintain my lot ; the lot is fallen unto me in a fair ground, yea, I have a goodly heritage." The Bishop said that these were words which might well be upon the lips of all those taking part in the First Festival of the Friends. In a brief historical survey he explained how the two streams of ethical and artistic influence converging on the island of Britain from the Rhine delta and the estuary of the Seine led to the production of the balanced English character. He referred to the relation of Kent to the Continent, pointing out that it faced the boundary between the two great divisions of Western Europe, Latin and Teutonic, and the influence of each was brought to bear upon the county in turn, and the Roman occupation, the Saxon invasion, and the Norman Conquest all played their part. Against that historic background they had to set that more immediate heritage which was theirs, the heritage of learning, of charity, and of conscience, which the history of their Cathedral and Diocese had shown. Alluding to the first, he mentioned the King's School, which had grown up side by side with the Cathedral ; with regard to the second he recalled Gundulf, who not only built the Cathedral Church but also the oldest hospital in the land, St. Bartholomew's ; for the third, it was a singular honour to Rochester that two of its bishops died for conscience' sake, John Fisher and Nicholas Ridley. To this goodly heritage the Friends had become the successors. "Let the Friends of the Cathedral," he said, "take the verses of the Psalmist for their motto, 'O, pray for the peace of Jerusalem, they shall prosper that love Thee. Peace be within Thy walls and plenteousness within Thy palaces. For my brethren and companions' sakes I will wish Thee

prosperity. Yea, because of the House of the Lord
Our God I will seek to do Thee good.' ”

After the service, the Friends gathered in the Guildhall for tea which was followed by their first public meeting. The Bishop presented the Constitution to the meeting and this was approved. The Secretary gave a short account of the progress of the Friends, and on their behalf tendered the warmest thanks to all those who had helped to make this day a success. The Dean then gave a lantern lecture, “Rochester Cathedral through Thirteen Hundred Years,” to a most appreciative audience and thus the Friends were the first to see the beautiful new slides of which they were the possessors.

Perhaps the feeling of the whole of the day might be summed up in the words which the Bishop used in reply to a vote of thanks that what they had done was a labour of love.

ANNUAL FESTIVAL, 1936.

THE Annual Festival of the Friends of Rochester Cathedral has been provisionally fixed for the first week in June. The exact date will be announced later but it is hoped that Friends will make a note of the time and arrange to be present if possible.

prosperity. Yea, because of the House of the Lord
Our God I will seek to do 'Thee good.' ”

After the service, the Friends gathered in the Guildhall for tea which was followed by their first public meeting. The Bishop presented the Constitution to the meeting and this was approved. The Secretary gave a short account of the progress of the Friends, and on their behalf tendered the warmest thanks to all those who had helped to make this day a success. The Dean then gave a lantern lecture, “Rochester Cathedral through Thirteen Hundred Years,” to a most appreciative audience and thus the Friends were the first to see the beautiful new slides of which they were the possessors.

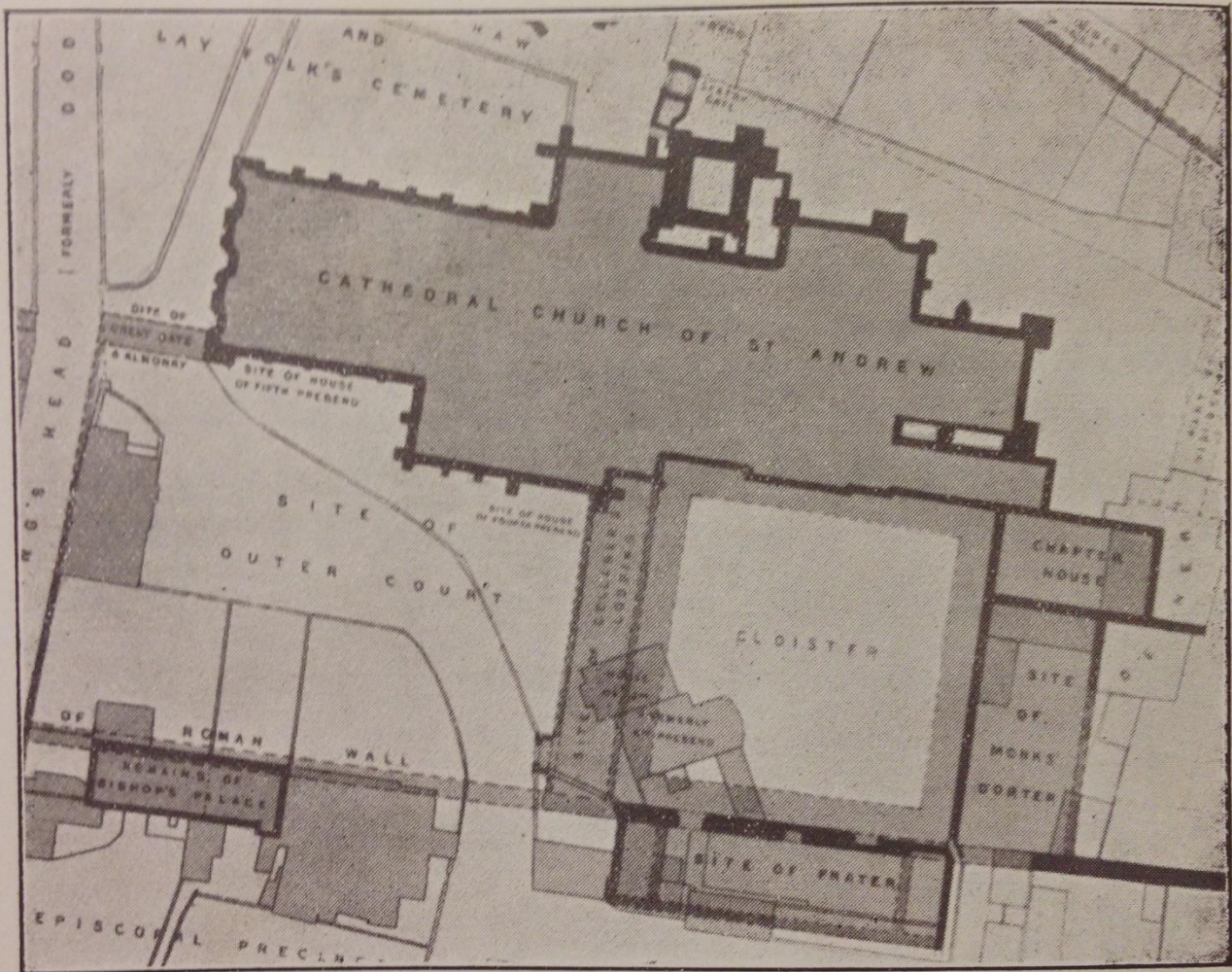
Perhaps the feeling of the whole of the day might be summed up in the words which the Bishop used in reply to a vote of thanks that what they had done was a labour of love.

ANNUAL FESTIVAL, 1936.

THE Annual Festival of the Friends of Rochester Cathedral has been provisionally fixed for the first week in June. The exact date will be announced later but it is hoped that Friends will make a note of the time and arrange to be present if possible.

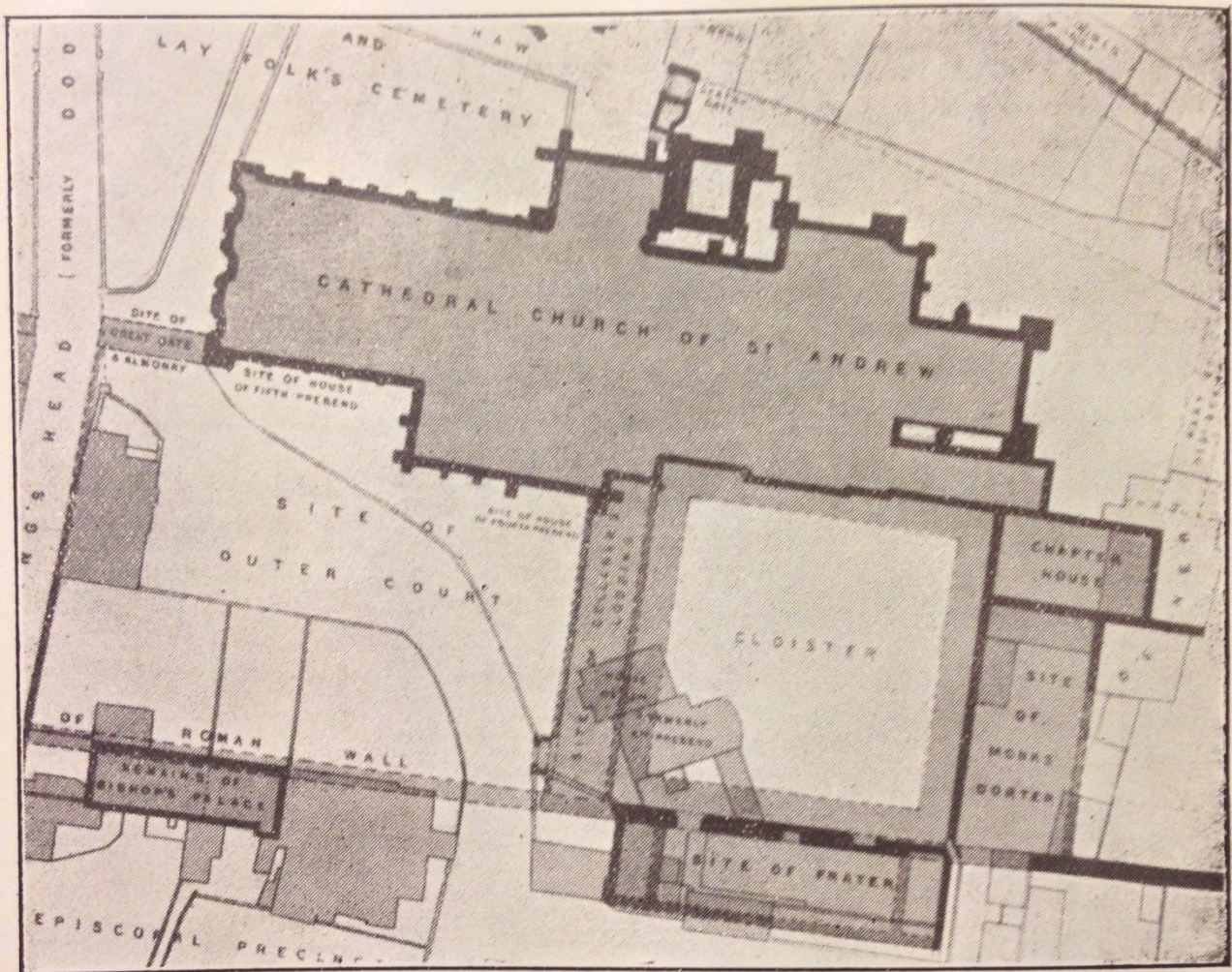
d
e
t
e
l
f
r
a
s
h
e
f
r
a
s

r
e
s
h



*By permission of the Kent Archæological Society
and Mr. A. W. Hughes Clarke, F.S.A.*

PLAN OF THE MONASTIC BUILDINGS FROM "THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH AND
MONASTERY OF ST. ANDREW, ROCHESTER," BY THE LATE SIR W. H. ST.
JOHN HOPE.



*By permission of the Kent Archæological Society
and Mr. A. W. Hughes Clarke, F.S.A.*

PLAN OF THE MONASTIC BUILDINGS FROM "THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH AND
MONASTERY OF ST. ANDREW, ROCHESTER," BY THE LATE SIR W. H. ST.
JOHN HOPE.

THE CLOISTER RUINS OF ST. ANDREW'S PRIORY

By Canon S. W. WHEATLEY, F.S.A.

So few and so inconspicuous are the ruins of St. Andrew's Priory, Rochester, that a very large number of visitors to our City have never seen them. But although the remains of the priory buildings are few they are yet full of historic interest, and still reveal how beautiful they were. The Priory was established by Bishop Gundulf. When he came as bishop, he found, not only a partly ruined Cathedral Church, which had weathered the storm and stress of over four centuries of violence, but he found also an impoverished and inadequate staff of secular clergy. As one trained in the great monastery of Bec, in Normandy, a proctor of Archbishop Lanfranc of Canterbury, a man of great architectural enterprise and religious zeal, we need not wonder that he set himself the double task of building, no doubt with both the concurrence and help of Lanfranc, a new Cathedral Church, and of establishing by it a community of Benedictine monks. By 1082, a Priory of 22 monks existed together with the necessary buildings on the south side of the nave, as is the Benedictine custom. These buildings it has been conjectured were of wood; no remains of them exist; such as were not destroyed by fire—a not infrequent visitor of the city—were probably pulled down as being inadequate for the needs of the community, since before the death of Gundulf the monks had become sixty in number.

The new monastic buildings were erected farther eastward on the south side of the old Presbytery and the later Choir and Presbytery. The Chapter House, Dormitory, and Refectory, are ascribed to Bishop Ernulf, a great builder who has left his mark, in a literal sense in a lattice-like pattern, and in a general sense as well, at Canterbury where he was Prior of

THE CLOISTER RUINS OF ST. ANDREW'S PRIORY

By Canon S. W. WHEATLEY, F.S.A.

So few and so inconspicuous are the ruins of St. Andrew's Priory, Rochester, that a very large number of visitors to our City have never seen them. But although the remains of the priory buildings are few they are yet full of historic interest, and still reveal how beautiful they were. The Priory was established by Bishop Gundulf. When he came as bishop, he found, not only a partly ruined Cathedral Church, which had weathered the storm and stress of over four centuries of violence, but he found also an impoverished and inadequate staff of secular clergy. As one trained in the great monastery of Bec, in Normandy, a proctor of Archbishop Lanfranc of Canterbury, a man of great architectural enterprise and religious zeal, we need not wonder that he set himself the double task of building, no doubt with both the concurrence and help of Lanfranc, a new Cathedral Church, and of establishing by it a community of Benedictine monks. By 1082, a Priory of 22 monks existed together with the necessary buildings on the south side of the nave, as is the Benedictine custom. These buildings it has been conjectured were of wood; no remains of them exist; such as were not destroyed by fire—a not infrequent visitor of the city—were probably pulled down as being inadequate for the needs of the community, since before the death of Gundulf the monks had become sixty in number.

The new monastic buildings were erected farther eastward on the south side of the old Presbytery and the later Choir and Presbytery. The Chapter House, Dormitory, and Refectory, are ascribed to Bishop Ernulf, a great builder who has left his mark, in a literal sense in a lattice-like pattern, and in a general sense as well, at Canterbury where he was Prior of

Christ Church and at Peterborough where he was Abbot. These buildings were added to and beautified as time passed by.*

The Chapter House, the Dormitory with an Undercroft on the east, the Refectory and Kitchen on the south, the Cellarer's Hall, Guest Hall and Guest Chapel on the west, formed a noble range of monastic buildings round the Cloister Garth. East of the Chapter House and the Dormitory must have been the Infirmary with its Cloister Chapel and herbal garden, also perhaps the Prior's lodging and his chapel, the laundry, the bath, and bleeding room and necessary offices and stables. A bakery and a brew house were probably to the south of the Refectory, and to the west of the cellarer's buildings were the College court, the Bishop's Palace and the great Monastery Gate and Porter's Lodge. After the Dissolution of the Priory in 1540, the range of buildings round the Cloister which had fallen into decay were transformed into a residence for King Henry VIII and his retinue during his visits to Rochester. Soon afterwards they were handed over to Lord Cobham, and about eighteen years later he handed them back to the Dean and Chapter and the responsibility for their destruction seems to lie with them.

The encroachment of the house of the third prebend into the Cloister, was achieved in 1801, and the Choir School and the Schoolmaster's House, as they are to-day, date from 1890 ; in the building of the latter the Refectory Undercroft seems to have been destroyed. This slight sketch seems necessary to the interpretation of the ruins of the Cloister as we have them to-day. The re-building of the southern walls of the Choir Aisle, south-east Transept and Slype has obliterated all ancient features of the north alley of the Cloister. Fortunately, of the eastern buildings the old frontage remains in its lower stage.

Next the Church, stands the west front of what must have been a stately and beautiful Chapter House.

Christ Church and at Peterborough where he was Abbot. These buildings were added to and beautified as time passed by.*

The Chapter House, the Dormitory with an Undercroft on the east, the Refectory and Kitchen on the south, the Cellarer's Hall, Guest Hall and Guest Chapel on the west, formed a noble range of monastic buildings round the Cloister Garth. East of the Chapter House and the Dormitory must have been the Infirmary with its Cloister Chapel and herbal garden, also perhaps the Prior's lodging and his chapel, the laundry, the bath, and bleeding room and necessary offices and stables. A bakery and a brew house were probably to the south of the Refectory, and to the west of the cellarer's buildings were the College court, the Bishop's Palace and the great Monastery Gate and Porter's Lodge. After the Dissolution of the Priory in 1540, the range of buildings round the Cloister which had fallen into decay were transformed into a residence for King Henry VIII and his retinue during his visits to Rochester. Soon afterwards they were handed over to Lord Cobham, and about eighteen years later he handed them back to the Dean and Chapter and the responsibility for their destruction seems to lie with them.

The encroachment of the house of the third prebend into the Cloister, was achieved in 1801, and the Choir School and the Schoolmaster's House, as they are to-day, date from 1890 ; in the building of the latter the Refectory Undercroft seems to have been destroyed. This slight sketch seems necessary to the interpretation of the ruins of the Cloister as we have them to-day. The re-building of the southern walls of the Choir Aisle, south-east Transept and Slype has obliterated all ancient features of the north alley of the Cloister. Fortunately, of the eastern buildings the old frontage remains in its lower stage.

Next the Church, stands the west front of what must have been a stately and beautiful Chapter House.

The rich mouldings of the three arches, and the pillared great doorway, are still sufficiently undecayed to draw forth our admiration. Within this doorway was a great chamber where the monks met daily to hear the reading of the Benedictine Rule and to attend to matters of monastic discipline and business. The room was 64 ft. long by $32\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide. The walls were of dressed stone and were decorated with a wall arcading of rather stilted arches, with intertwined embracing arches above. A portion of this still remains in good preservation within the Deanery. The pendant posts, which supported the timbered roof, rested upon finely carved angel corbels. It must have been a dignified and beautiful chamber and not unworthy of the high matters often dealt with therein. Under its floor it was customary to bury the Priors. Across the inside of the upper part of the west wall there was a gallery by which the monks passed to the Choir for their midnight services, but all traces of this have gone. To the south of this was a rich doorcase probably leading to the Infirmary and other buildings to the east. A tympanum of particular interest remains in most regrettable decay—it was a carving of the proposed sacrifice of Isaac. The tragic patriarch, the hand of the Almighty, a ram caught by its horns in the thicket, and a Latin inscription can still be traced. The neglect to preserve in some way this noble sculpture is a matter of deepest regret. Further doorways to the south doubtless gave entrance to the Dormitory staircase and to its Undercroft—some pillars of this stand in what were dustbins for the Deanery—used, no doubt, as the Warming Room or Conversation Room for the monks. The entwined arcading on this south wall remains a pleasant feature of this Eastern Cloister walk, which a few years ago was restored to its original level. Little but the dilapidated north wall of the Refectory is left visible but behind the house of the third prebend is to be seen the ruins of a delicately vaulted washing place ; a

The rich mouldings of the three arches, and the pillared great doorway, are still sufficiently undecayed to draw forth our admiration. Within this doorway was a great chamber where the monks met daily to hear the reading of the Benedictine Rule and to attend to matters of monastic discipline and business. The room was 64 ft. long by $32\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide. The walls were of dressed stone and were decorated with a wall arcading of rather stilted arches, with intertwined embracing arches above. A portion of this still remains in good preservation within the Deanery. The pendant posts, which supported the timbered roof, rested upon finely carved angel corbels. It must have been a dignified and beautiful chamber and not unworthy of the high matters often dealt with therein. Under its floor it was customary to bury the Priors. Across the inside of the upper part of the west wall there was a gallery by which the monks passed to the Choir for their midnight services, but all traces of this have gone. To the south of this was a rich doorcase probably leading to the Infirmary and other buildings to the east. A tympanum of particular interest remains in most regrettable decay—it was a carving of the proposed sacrifice of Isaac. The tragic patriarch, the hand of the Almighty, a ram caught by its horns in the thicket, and a Latin inscription can still be traced. The neglect to preserve in some way this noble sculpture is a matter of deepest regret. Further doorways to the south doubtless gave entrance to the Dormitory staircase and to its Undercroft—some pillars of this stand in what were dustbins for the Deanery—used, no doubt, as the Warming Room or Conversation Room for the monks. The entwined arcading on this south wall remains a pleasant feature of this Eastern Cloister walk, which a few years ago was restored to its original level. Little but the dilapidated north wall of the Refectory is left visible but behind the house of the third prebend is to be seen the ruins of a delicately vaulted washing place ; a

remarkable doorway to the Refectory stairway ; and a recess for a towel rack is on the farther side. The Refectory was rebuilt in 1366, as well as the great Kitchen at the south-west corner. All traces of the buildings on the west side, the Cellarer's quarters, etc., have gone, unless some may still lie hidden under the mass of materials which forms a high level here. A fine fifteenth-century gateway, dug down to its proper level on the garden side, but nearly half-buried on the road side, was seemingly the main entrance to the Cloister.

If it ever became practical politics to a rather scantily endowed Dean and Chapter, it would seem fitting that something should be done to reinstate as far as possible the Cloister Garth by restoring the original level of the west Cloister path, and by removing the obtruding prebendal house, by restoring to its original size the Chapter House, and its floor to its original level, by protecting by some simple overhang, the decorative work not yet quite destroyed of the eastern Cloister wall and its doorways. In doing this many things of historical interest might be found, the history and form of the Benedictine buildings of the past might be elucidated, and further ravages of time and weather hindered.

* The Cellarer's range of buildings was erected about 1205 by Bishop Gilbert de Glanville, who did much to improve the Priory. In 1336 Bishop Hamo de Heythe rebuilt the Refectory and no doubt the beautiful vaulted washing place and the doorway are his work.

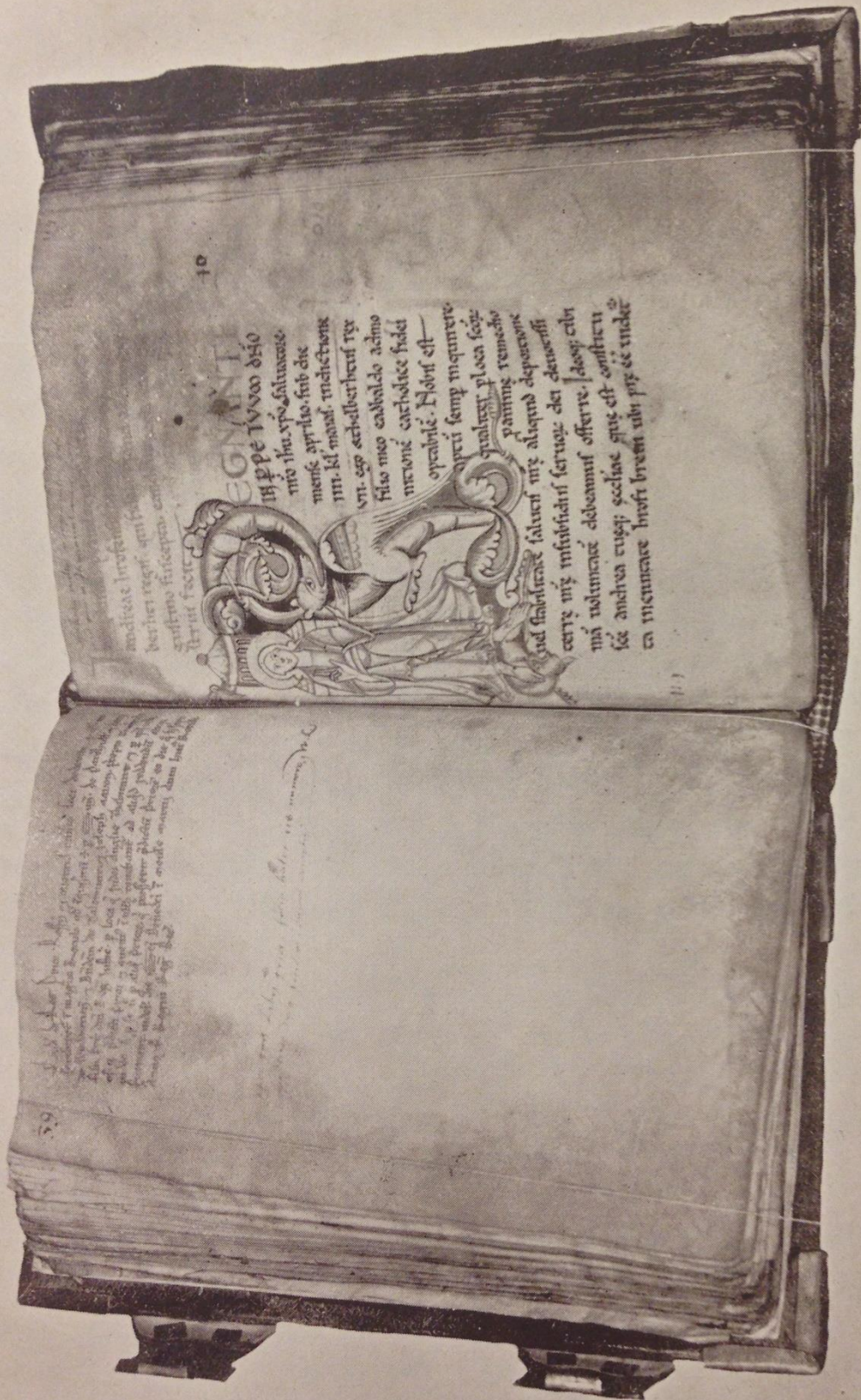
The writer of this article desires to acknowledge his deep indebtedness to Sir W. H. St. John Hope's valuable and learned work, *The Architectural History of the Cathedral Church and Monastery of St. Andrew at Rochester*, 1920.

remarkable doorway to the Refectory stairway ; and a recess for a towel rack is on the farther side. The Refectory was rebuilt in 1366, as well as the great Kitchen at the south-west corner. All traces of the buildings on the west side, the Cellarer's quarters, etc., have gone, unless some may still lie hidden under the mass of materials which forms a high level here. A fine fifteenth-century gateway, dug down to its proper level on the garden side, but nearly half-buried on the road side, was seemingly the main entrance to the Cloister.

If it ever became practical politics to a rather scantily endowed Dean and Chapter, it would seem fitting that something should be done to reinstate as far as possible the Cloister Garth by restoring the original level of the west Cloister path, and by removing the obtruding prebendal house, by restoring to its original size the Chapter House, and its floor to its original level, by protecting by some simple overhang, the decorative work not yet quite destroyed of the eastern Cloister wall and its doorways. In doing this many things of historical interest might be found, the history and form of the Benedictine buildings of the past might be elucidated, and further ravages of time and weather hindered.

* The Cellarer's range of buildings was erected about 1205 by Bishop Gilbert de Glanville, who did much to improve the Priory. In 1336 Bishop Hamo de Heythe rebuilt the Refectory and no doubt the beautiful vaulted washing place and the doorway are his work.

The writer of this article desires to acknowledge his deep indebtedness to Sir W. H. St. John Hope's valuable and learned work, *The Architectural History of the Cathedral Church and Monastery of St. Andrew at Rochester*, 1920.

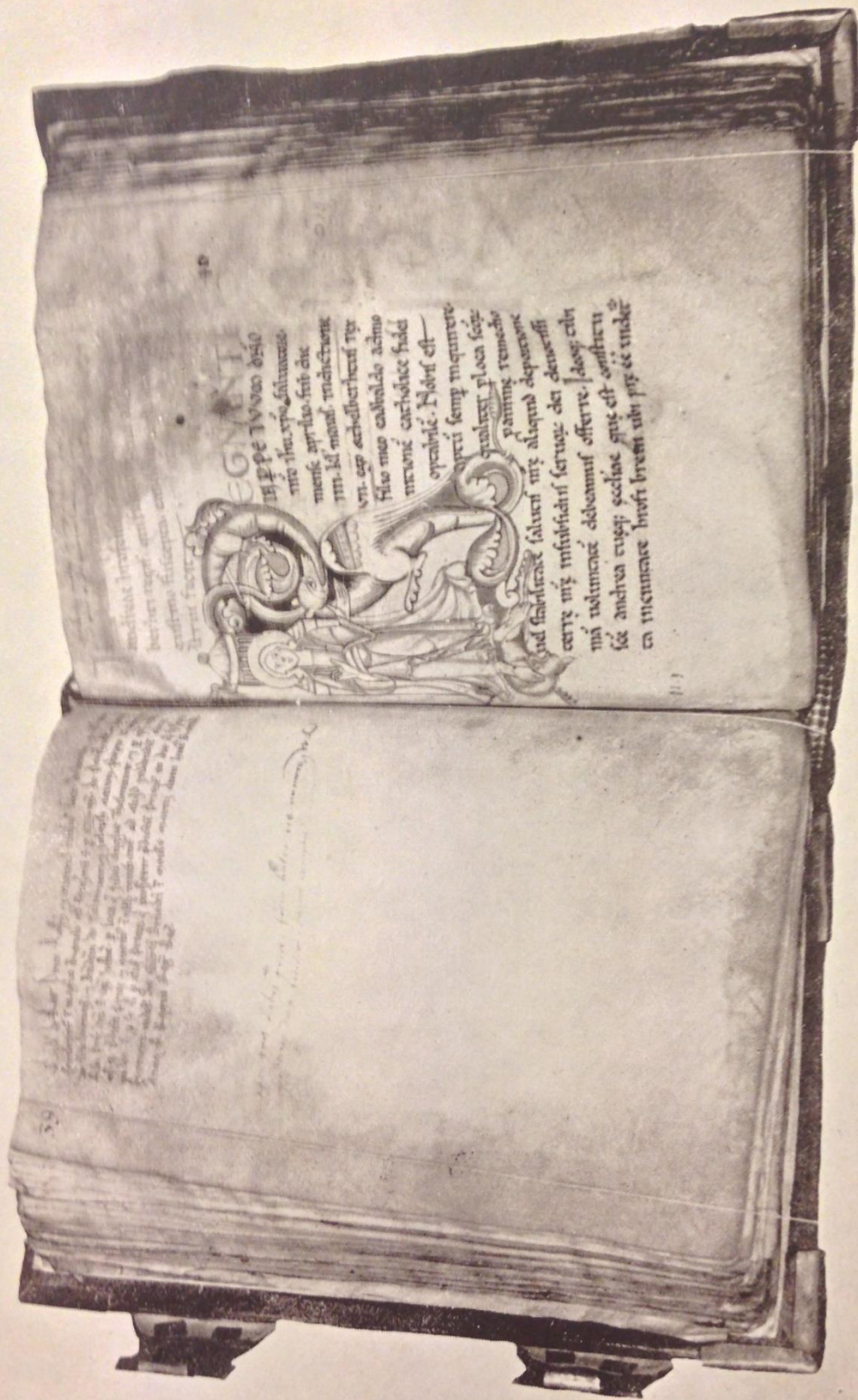


REGNANT

IN PE TVOO DHO
MIO IHA XPO SALVARE
MENS APRILIO SUB DIE
III KL MOIAS INCHETONE
VII EGO ARCHIEPISCOPUS REX
FILIO MEO CAROLO ADMO
NITIONE CATHOLICE FIDEI
OPERANTE. NOSTRUM EST
OPERTUM SEMPER INQUIRE
QUALITER PLOCA SCOP
PANNIS REMISSIO
SUA STABILITATE SALUTIS NRE ALIQUID DEPARATIONE
CERTE NRE INFIDELITATIS SERVARE. ILLUD CUM
MA VOLUNTATE DEBEREMUS OFFERRE. ILLUD CUM
SIC ANCHORA TUGGI SECURUS NRE EST CONSTITUTUM
CA MENTUARE HROSTI BREVIUM VBI PPE EE TUDAE

Morris, Rochester.

THE TEXTUS ROFFENSIS SHOWING THE ILLUMINATED LETTER " R " WITH ANGEL AND WINGED DRAGON.



Morris, Rochester.

THE TEXTUS ROFFENSIS SHOWING THE ILLUMINATED LETTER " R " WITH ANGEL AND WINGED DRAGON.

That
of t
mos
from
are
title
Ern
beas
it w
perh
wor

T
seve
nam
of C
righ
goun
the
for
acc
wor

T
bou
red
a la
a wi
(see

T
laws
Alfr
and
Ang
who
has
way

THE
of t
mos
from
are
title
Ern
beas
it w
perh
wor

T
seve
nam
of C
righ
goin
the
for
acci
wor

T
bou
red
a lar
a wi
(see

T
laws
Alfr
and
Ang
who
has
way

THE TEXTUS ROFFENSIS

By THE DEAN OF ROCHESTER.

THE Textus Roffensis, that is, the Register or Ledger of the Cathedral Church of Rochester, is one of the most remarkable documents in existence. It dates from the episcopacy of Ernulf, 1115-24, though there are a few additions of a later date. It bears on its title page the words *Textus de Ecclesiæ Roffensis per Ernulphum Episcopum*. This does not mean that the beautiful MS was the work of the bishop's own hand ; it was no doubt written by a scribe in the monastery, perhaps Humphrey the Precentor, some of whose work still exists elsewhere.

The Textus has had its vicissitudes ; during the seventeenth century it fell into the hands of a physician named Leonard who hid it for two years. The Court of Chancery forced this gentleman to return it to its rightful owners. It was again in danger when going to London in the hands of Dr. Harris, one of the Canons of the Cathedral ; on this occasion it lay for some hours under water. There are signs of this accident on every page, though happily none of the words is obliterated.

The Textus was first arranged in pages and probably bound about 1400. It has initial letters in green and red throughout ; and at the beginning of the chapters a large letter R formed of the figures of an angel with a winged dragon, coloured green, lake and vermilion (see illustration).

The book consists of several parts. First, there are laws of Anglo-Saxon monarchs of England ; Ethelbert, Alfred, Ine, Edward, Edmund, Ethelbert, Athelstane, and other kings of Kent and Wessex. These are in Anglo-Saxon script. It has been noticed by a scholar who has given much study to the Textus that the scribe has been at pains to correct the language in such a way as to bring the ancient forms up to the date at

THE TEXTUS ROFFENSIS

By THE DEAN OF ROCHESTER.

THE Textus Roffensis, that is, the Register or Ledger of the Cathedral Church of Rochester, is one of the most remarkable documents in existence. It dates from the episcopacy of Ernulf, 1115-24, though there are a few additions of a later date. It bears on its title page the words *Textus de Ecclesiæ Roffensis per Ernulphum Episcopum*. This does not mean that the beautiful MS was the work of the bishop's own hand ; it was no doubt written by a scribe in the monastery, perhaps Humphrey the Precentor, some of whose work still exists elsewhere.

The Textus has had its vicissitudes ; during the seventeenth century it fell into the hands of a physician named Leonard who hid it for two years. The Court of Chancery forced this gentleman to return it to its rightful owners. It was again in danger when going to London in the hands of Dr. Harris, one of the Canons of the Cathedral ; on this occasion it lay for some hours under water. There are signs of this accident on every page, though happily none of the words is obliterated.

The Textus was first arranged in pages and probably bound about 1400. It has initial letters in green and red throughout ; and at the beginning of the chapters a large letter R formed of the figures of an angel with a winged dragon, coloured green, lake and vermilion (see illustration).

The book consists of several parts. First, there are laws of Anglo-Saxon monarchs of England ; Ethelbert, Alfred, Ine, Edward, Edmund, Ethelbert, Athelstane, and other kings of Kent and Wessex. These are in Anglo-Saxon script. It has been noticed by a scholar who has given much study to the Textus that the scribe has been at pains to correct the language in such a way as to bring the ancient forms up to the date at

which he was writing. This discovery is most valuable for the history of the English language. Most of the remainder of the documents—mentions of boundaries are generally written in Anglo-Saxon—are in Latin, which I found much easier to read than the older forms of my own tongue.

Secondly, there is in the *Textus* a list of Popes, Emperors, Kings, Bishops and others, including a genealogy tracing the Saxon kings through a son of Noah back to Adam. Third, there is a catalogue of the books contained in the Monastery Library of the early twelfth century. Fourth, and of the greatest interest to Friends of Rochester Cathedral, are charters and grants of land and other properties made to the Cathedral by English and Norman kings from Ethelbert to Henry I, with wills and other such documents dealing with the rights and possessions of the See and the Church. It is a remarkable illustration of our history to find that Ethelbert the first Christian king made a grant of land, still called Priestfields, to the Church of St. Andrew in Rochester, in the early years of the seventh century.

We find mention of the fisheries of Northfleet and Gillingham, with grants for the sustenance of the monastery; one charter, dated 762, concerns the pasturage of twelve herds of pigs witnessed by the King of Kent, the Archbishop of Canterbury and other notables. Anyone infringing the rights of the pigs will fall under the wrath of the Almighty, will be separated from the company of Holy Angels and will be condemned to eternal perdition. We also find the familiar place names of the diocese, though they are generally strangely spelt; Freondonsberie, Snodilonde, Hallinga, Trottesclyua, Mallinga are fairly plain, but Falcheham and Uuldham need a second look before Fawkham and Wouldham are recognized; our river is fairly disguised as Medeauaeg; while Cuxton looks unfamiliar as Cucolanstane. Famous names appear in connection

which he was writing. This discovery is most valuable for the history of the English language. Most of the remainder of the documents—mentions of boundaries are generally written in Anglo-Saxon—are in Latin, which I found much easier to read than the older forms of my own tongue.

Secondly, there is in the *Textus* a list of Popes, Emperors, Kings, Bishops and others, including a genealogy tracing the Saxon kings through a son of Noah back to Adam. Third, there is a catalogue of the books contained in the Monastery Library of the early twelfth century. Fourth, and of the greatest interest to Friends of Rochester Cathedral, are charters and grants of land and other properties made to the Cathedral by English and Norman kings from Ethelbert to Henry I, with wills and other such documents dealing with the rights and possessions of the See and the Church. It is a remarkable illustration of our history to find that Ethelbert the first Christian king made a grant of land, still called Priestfields, to the Church of St. Andrew in Rochester, in the early years of the seventh century.

We find mention of the fisheries of Northfleet and Gillingham, with grants for the sustenance of the monastery; one charter, dated 762, concerns the pasturage of twelve herds of pigs witnessed by the King of Kent, the Archbishop of Canterbury and other notables. Anyone infringing the rights of the pigs will fall under the wrath of the Almighty, will be separated from the company of Holy Angels and will be condemned to eternal perdition. We also find the familiar place names of the diocese, though they are generally strangely spelt; Freondonsberie, Snodilonde, Hallinga, Trottesclyua, Mallinga are fairly plain, but Falcheham and Uuldham need a second look before Fawkham and Wouldham are recognized; our river is fairly disguised as Medeauaeg; while Cuxton looks unfamiliar as Cucolanstane. Famous names appear in connection

with the Cathedral ; Ethelbert of Kent, Offa king of the Mercians, Alfred, William the Conqueror and his sons and many more, as well as Archbishops Lanfranc and Anselm and Bishop Gundulph who appears many times. We get accounts of those manors in Buckinghamshire which were granted to us by William Rufus and to which the Dean and Chapter still appoint the parish priests. There are oblique references to Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, half-brother of the Conqueror, who got hold of some of our manors but was compelled to disgorge them by Archbishop Lanfranc ; there are remarks about unjust princes and tyrants, and a nameless excommunication occurs, which, however, is pretty clearly directed against the predatory bishop.

There are, moreover, special Masses to be used for ordeals by water, by fire, by barley bread and cheese, with detailed directions for carrying out the ordeals. Probably the most famous passage of the Textus, quoted in Tristram Shandy, is the excommunication or curse of Ernulf. The unfortunate misdoer is cursed by the Holy Trinity, by the Blessed Virgin, by the Archangels and Angels, Patriarchs and Prophets, Martyrs and Virgins and so on ; he is cursed living and dead, eating and drinking, hungry and thirsty, sleeping and waking, walking and standing, working and resting, etc. His brains, hair, temples, eyes, mouth, legs and arms, stomach and every part of his body, even his nails are expressly included. " Never was heard such a terrible curse." It ends with the words " Fiat, fiat, Amen."

These are only a few details of this fascinating book, which is a treasure of which any church might well be proud. It illustrates many points not only of the history of the ancient monastery but of our Cathedral as well.

with the Cathedral ; Ethelbert of Kent, Offa king of the Mercians, Alfred, William the Conqueror and his sons and many more, as well as Archbishops Lanfranc and Anselm and Bishop Gundulph who appears many times. We get accounts of those manors in Buckinghamshire which were granted to us by William Rufus and to which the Dean and Chapter still appoint the parish priests. There are oblique references to Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, half-brother of the Conqueror, who got hold of some of our manors but was compelled to disgorge them by Archbishop Lanfranc ; there are remarks about unjust princes and tyrants, and a nameless excommunication occurs, which, however, is pretty clearly directed against the predatory bishop.

There are, moreover, special Masses to be used for ordeals by water, by fire, by barley bread and cheese, with detailed directions for carrying out the ordeals. Probably the most famous passage of the Textus, quoted in Tristram Shandy, is the excommunication or curse of Ernulf. The unfortunate misdoer is cursed by the Holy Trinity, by the Blessed Virgin, by the Archangels and Angels, Patriarchs and Prophets, Martyrs and Virgins and so on ; he is cursed living and dead, eating and drinking, hungry and thirsty, sleeping and waking, walking and standing, working and resting, etc. His brains, hair, temples, eyes, mouth, legs and arms, stomach and every part of his body, even his nails are expressly included. " Never was heard such a terrible curse." It ends with the words " Fiat, fiat, Amen."

These are only a few details of this fascinating book, which is a treasure of which any church might well be proud. It illustrates many points not only of the history of the ancient monastery but of our Cathedral as well.

REPORT ON THE NECESSARY REPAIRS

By E. F. COBB, A.R.I.B.A.

THE parts of the fabric most in need of repair at the present time are the parapets and copings of the Lady Chapel, the south Aisle and the low-pitched gable at the west end of the Nave. The copings of the Aisle and Lady Chapel are of Portland stone, nearly four inches thick on the outer and visible edge, weathered down to only three-quarters of an inch on the inner edge. They are consequently very weak and after exposure of well over a hundred years to the weather and occasionally to workmen, many of them are broken and allow rainwater to soak into the parapet of Kent ragstone, causing decay both of the stone and mortar. The coping stones and in some places portions of the parapet will have to be taken down and re-constructed with the addition of a certain amount of new material, including a damp course to prevent the saturation of the wall below.

The stonework of the west gable—part of the reconstruction work carried out by Cottingham, between 1825 and 1829, when the west window was entirely renewed—is now in a loose and crumbling condition and fragments fall off from time to time.

Stone is also decaying elsewhere, as on the pinnacles flanking the gables of the north Transept and the east end of the Choir, the great buttresses on the south side of the Choir and the west side of the north-west Transept.

Much of the stone, particularly of the west front, is black with soot, the delicate and beautiful Norman carving and mouldings both here and on the remains of the Cloister are corroded with it. Cleaning and treatment for the arresting of decay is consequently most desirable here and elsewhere.

Preservative treatment is also called for in the ringing chamber of the Tower and the interior of the

REPORT ON THE NECESSARY REPAIRS

By E. F. COBB, A.R.I.B.A.

THE parts of the fabric most in need of repair at the present time are the parapets and copings of the Lady Chapel, the south Aisle and the low-pitched gable at the west end of the Nave. The copings of the Aisle and Lady Chapel are of Portland stone, nearly four inches thick on the outer and visible edge, weathered down to only three-quarters of an inch on the inner edge. They are consequently very weak and after exposure of well over a hundred years to the weather and occasionally to workmen, many of them are broken and allow rainwater to soak into the parapet of Kent ragstone, causing decay both of the stone and mortar. The coping stones and in some places portions of the parapet will have to be taken down and re-constructed with the addition of a certain amount of new material, including a damp course to prevent the saturation of the wall below.

The stonework of the west gable—part of the reconstruction work carried out by Cottingham, between 1825 and 1829, when the west window was entirely renewed—is now in a loose and crumbling condition and fragments fall off from time to time.

Stone is also decaying elsewhere, as on the pinnacles flanking the gables of the north Transept and the east end of the Choir, the great buttresses on the south side of the Choir and the west side of the north-west Transept.

Much of the stone, particularly of the west front, is black with soot, the delicate and beautiful Norman carving and mouldings both here and on the remains of the Cloister are corroded with it. Cleaning and treatment for the arresting of decay is consequently most desirable here and elsewhere.

Preservative treatment is also called for in the ringing chamber of the Tower and the interior of the

roofs over the Choir, Choir Aisles and four Transepts by a thorough cleaning and examination of all the woodwork, walls and the upper surfaces of the vaulting, followed by such reparations and treatment to prevent decay and the ravages of insects as may be found necessary, including the admission of more light and air into the spaces between the vaulting and ceilings and the outer roofs.

It is also proposed to increase the precautions against the spreading of fire from the tower to the adjacent roofs and *vice versa*.

The outer coverings of the roofs of the Lady Chapel and the Nave and Aisles are in a good condition—the former having been re-covered with lead and the Aisles with copper in 1929. The slates of the Choir Roofs have lasted well for many years, but now the nails are perishing and frequently some of them give way, slates slip out of position and leakages occur.
11th December, 1935.

E.F.C.

roofs over the Choir, Choir Aisles and four Transepts by a thorough cleaning and examination of all the woodwork, walls and the upper surfaces of the vaulting, followed by such reparations and treatment to prevent decay and the ravages of insects as may be found necessary, including the admission of more light and air into the spaces between the vaulting and ceilings and the outer roofs.

It is also proposed to increase the precautions against the spreading of fire from the tower to the adjacent roofs and *vice versa*.

The outer coverings of the roofs of the Lady Chapel and the Nave and Aisles are in a good condition—the former having been re-covered with lead and the Aisles with copper in 1929. The slates of the Choir Roofs have lasted well for many years, but now the nails are perishing and frequently some of them give way, slates slip out of position and leakages occur.
11th December, 1935.

E.F.C.

“ . . . there were songs of praise and
thanksgiving to God.”

—NEH. xii, 46.

The Cathedral during the year has been the scene of events which show that it is playing an active part in the life of the community.

The Diocesan Choir Festival was held in February, and the Service for the Kent County Association of Change Ringers in April; and every year the Rochester Choral Society gives one or two concerts. The Memorial Service of the Corps of Royal Engineers is always deeply impressive.

Every facility is offered to schools so that the young people of the district may feel that they too have a share in the Cathedral, and this privilege is much appreciated. The King's School, the Mathematical School and the Grammar School for Girls have services in the Cathedral on their Commemoration days. At the beginning and end of each term the Dean holds a School Service in the Nave. In addition to these there are services for Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Cubs and Brownies and the boys of the *Arethusa*.

The Jubilee Commemorations included a general Thanksgiving Service and services for schools of every description during the week beginning May 6th. Other organizations using the Cathedral for special services include the Mothers' Union, the Girls' Friendly Society, the Freemasons, the Order of Oddfellows, the Guild of the Good Shepherd.

The great commemoration during the year was the celebration of the Four Hundredth Anniversary of the death of Cardinal John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, 1504 to 1535, now canonized. Lord Halifax spoke

“ . . . there were songs of praise and
thanksgiving to God.”

—NEH. xii, 46.

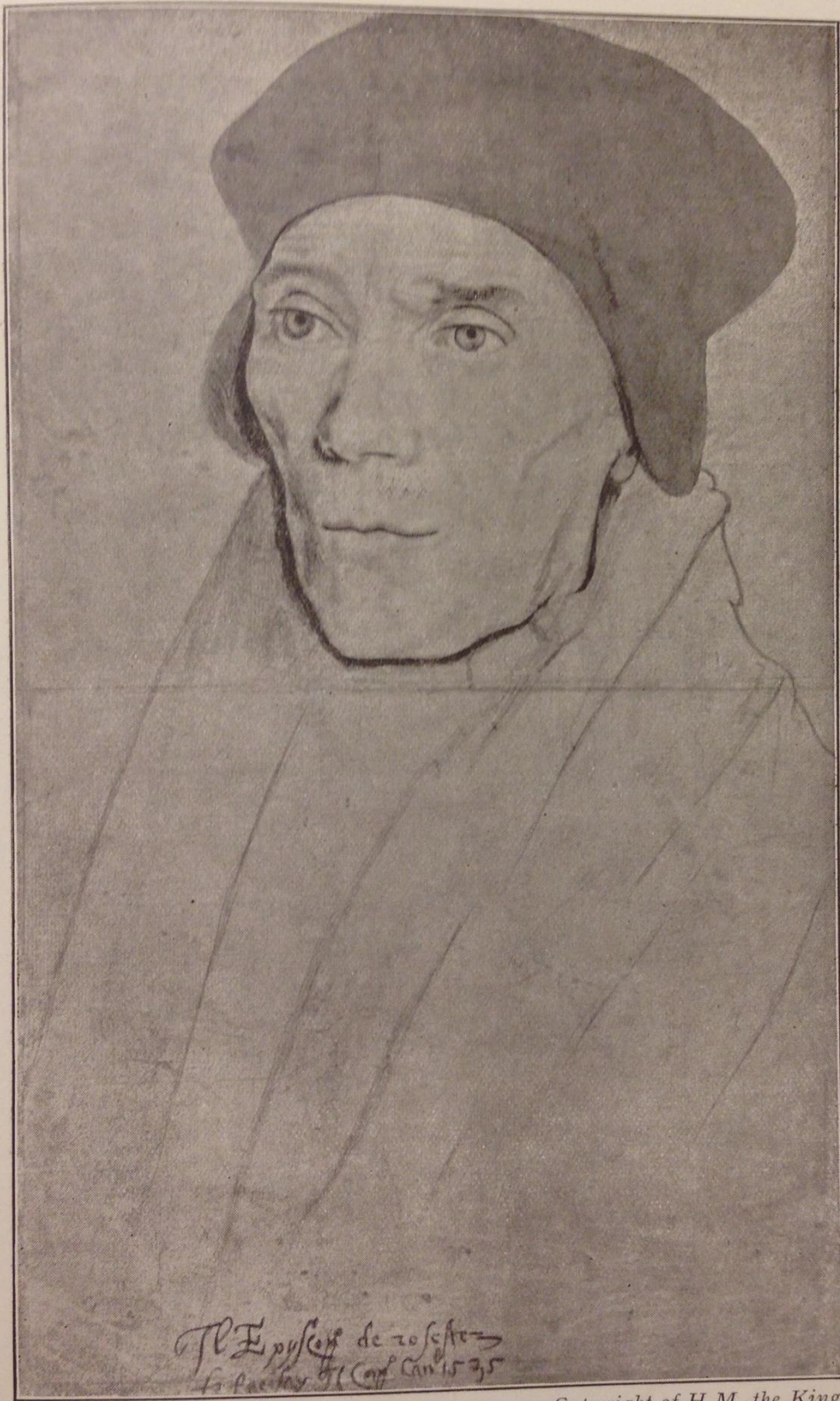
The Cathedral during the year has been the scene of events which show that it is playing an active part in the life of the community.

The Diocesan Choir Festival was held in February, and the Service for the Kent County Association of Change Ringers in April; and every year the Rochester Choral Society gives one or two concerts. The Memorial Service of the Corps of Royal Engineers is always deeply impressive.

Every facility is offered to schools so that the young people of the district may feel that they too have a share in the Cathedral, and this privilege is much appreciated. The King's School, the Mathematical School and the Grammar School for Girls have services in the Cathedral on their Commemoration days. At the beginning and end of each term the Dean holds a School Service in the Nave. In addition to these there are services for Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Cubs and Brownies and the boys of the *Arethusa*.

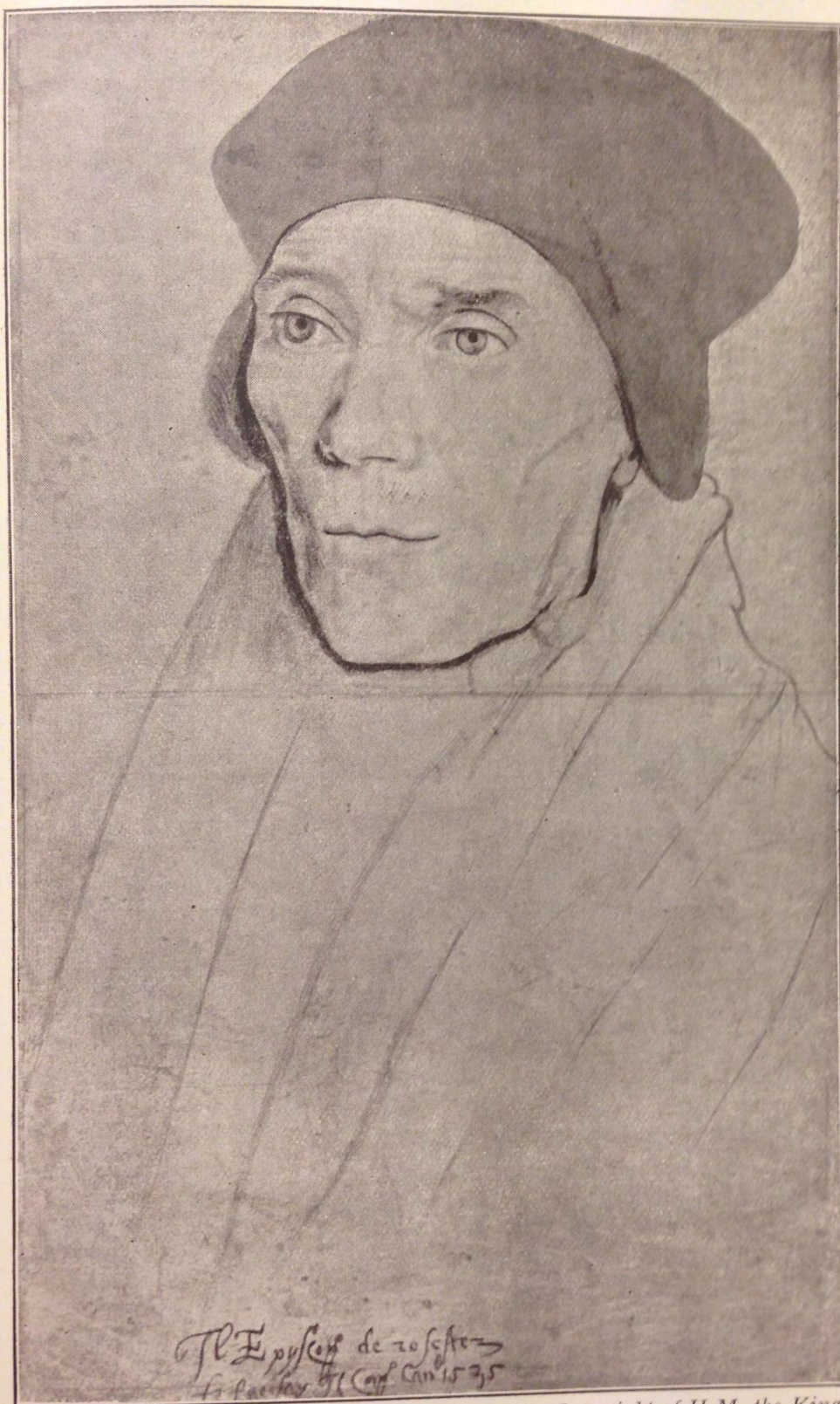
The Jubilee Commemorations included a general Thanksgiving Service and services for schools of every description during the week beginning May 6th. Other organizations using the Cathedral for special services include the Mothers' Union, the Girls' Friendly Society, the Freemasons, the Order of Oddfellows, the Guild of the Good Shepherd.

The great commemoration during the year was the celebration of the Four Hundredth Anniversary of the death of Cardinal John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, 1504 to 1535, now canonized. Lord Halifax spoke



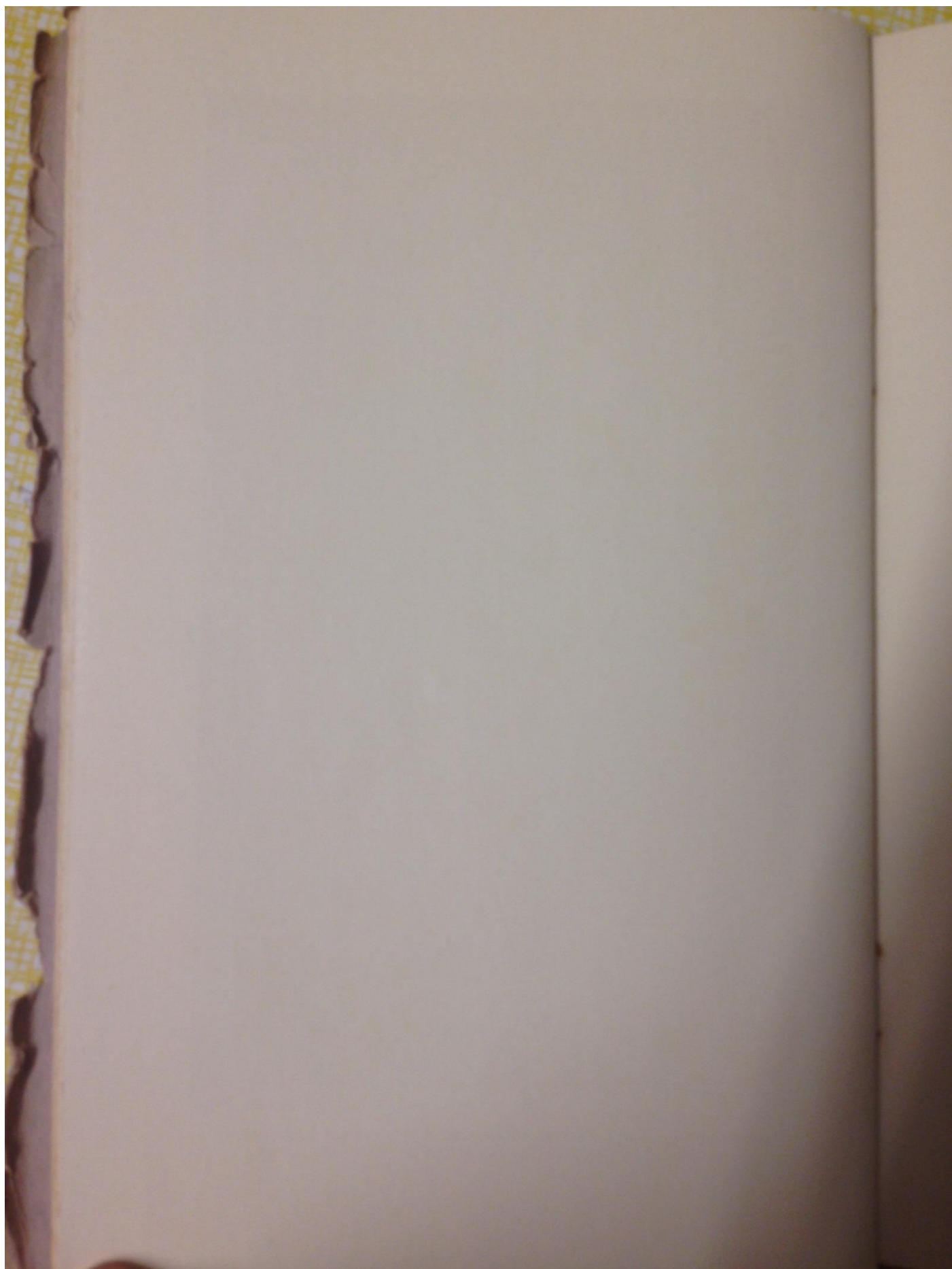
Copyright of H.M. the King.

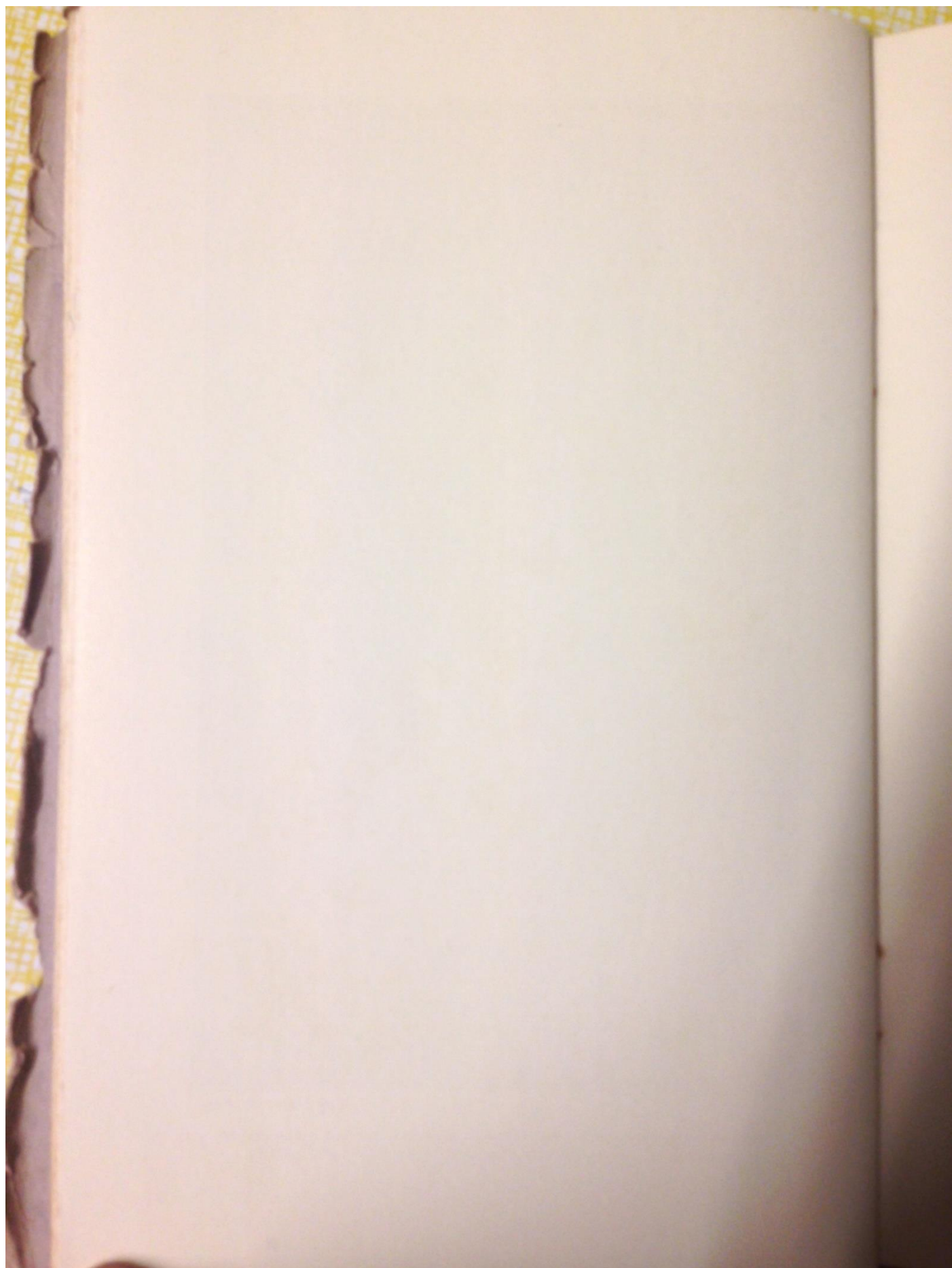
JOHN FISHER, BISHOP OF ROCHESTER, 1504-1535, FROM A DRAWING BY
HOLBEIN IN HIS MAJESTY'S COLLECTION AT WINDSOR CASTLE.



Copyright of H.M. the King.

JOHN FISHER, BISHOP OF ROCHESTER, 1504-1535, FROM A DRAWING BY
HOLBEIN IN HIS MAJESTY'S COLLECTION AT WINDSOR CASTLE.





an oration on Fisher in the bishop's own Cathedral on Friday evening, June 21st, in which he bore testimony to the scholarship and work of this good bishop. The high regard in which Fisher was held by men of his own time is exemplified by the words in which the Imperial Ambassador described him to his master, the Emperor Charles V—"the paragon of Christian prelates both for learning and holiness."

an oration on Fisher in the bishop's own Cathedral on Friday evening, June 21st, in which he bore testimony to the scholarship and work of this good bishop. The high regard in which Fisher was held by men of his own time is exemplified by the words in which the Imperial Ambassador described him to his master, the Emperor Charles V—"the paragon of Christian prelates both for learning and holiness."

GIFTS FOR THE CATHEDRAL.

It is felt that there may be Friends of the Cathedral and others who might wish at some time to make a gift to the Cathedral in commemoration, thanksgiving or in memoriam. The following list is therefore given of certain things which are needed in the Cathedral and which would add to its beauty. They are definitely not work which could be provided from the funds of the Friends.

Chairs for the Sanctuary. The chairs at present in use are not sufficient in number when distinguished visitors are present and are of a rather miscellaneous character. New chairs would add to the dignity of the sanctuary and provide the additional accommodation needed without having to use the chairs from the Chapter Room.

Silver Candlesticks for St. Peter's Altar. This Altar has recently been refurnished, but requires a pair of candlesticks. Silver would be excellent against the present hangings.

Violet Frontal and Red Curtains for the High Altar and Curtains for the Entrance to the Lady Chapel. The frontal and red curtains at present in existence show signs of wear and need renewal. A new carpet, curtains and frontal of blue have recently been given for the Lady Chapel, and curtains to the entrance are needed to complete the scheme.

Pots for Flowers. The recent innovation of large pots of flowers in various parts of the Nave has been much appreciated, but the Committee of Ladies who are responsible for the arrangement of flowers have an insufficient supply of suitable pots. Large vases or bowls either of metal or pottery would therefore be a great acquisition.

No estimates of cost have been given for these suggested gifts, but if would-be donors would write to the Hon. Secretary she would be very glad to give help and advice. All gifts offered would, of course, have to be submitted to the Dean and Chapter for their approval.

GIFTS FOR THE CATHEDRAL.

It is felt that there may be Friends of the Cathedral and others who might wish at some time to make a gift to the Cathedral in commemoration, thanksgiving or in memoriam. The following list is therefore given of certain things which are needed in the Cathedral and which would add to its beauty. They are definitely not work which could be provided from the funds of the Friends.

Chairs for the Sanctuary. The chairs at present in use are not sufficient in number when distinguished visitors are present and are of a rather miscellaneous character. New chairs would add to the dignity of the sanctuary and provide the additional accommodation needed without having to use the chairs from the Chapter Room.

Silver Candlesticks for St. Peter's Altar. This Altar has recently been refurnished, but requires a pair of candlesticks. Silver would be excellent against the present hangings.

Violet Frontal and Red Curtains for the High Altar and Curtains for the Entrance to the Lady Chapel. The frontal and red curtains at present in existence show signs of wear and need renewal. A new carpet, curtains and frontal of blue have recently been given for the Lady Chapel, and curtains to the entrance are needed to complete the scheme.

Pots for Flowers. The recent innovation of large pots of flowers in various parts of the Nave has been much appreciated, but the Committee of Ladies who are responsible for the arrangement of flowers have an insufficient supply of suitable pots. Large vases or bowls either of metal or pottery would therefore be a great acquisition.

No estimates of cost have been given for these suggested gifts, but if would-be donors would write to the Hon. Secretary she would be very glad to give help and advice. All gifts offered would, of course, have to be submitted to the Dean and Chapter for their approval.

THE ASSOCIATION OF FRIENDS OF
ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL
CONSTITUTION.

The object of this Association is to bind together all who care for the Cathedral and desire to take some part, however small, in maintaining its fabric and in carrying out any other works which the Council of the Association and the Chapter shall think right and proper.

The business of the Association shall be administered by a Council, which, in addition to the *ex-officio* members shall consist of not more than thirty members, representative of the various interests in Church and State.

The *ex-officio* members shall be the President, the Vice-Presidents and the Chairman.

The following shall also be invited to serve on the Council :—

The Mayors of Rochester, Chatham and Gillingham (or an Alderman representative of the Corporations).

The Commander-in-Chief, the Nore.

The General Officer commanding Chatham area.

The Treasurer of the Cathedral.

The Council shall be appointed for three years, at the end of which time an election shall be held at which all members of the Association shall have the right to vote, and such election of the Council for the future shall be held triennially. One third of the members of the Council, selected by ballot, shall retire triennially, but shall be eligible for re-election. The Council shall have power to co-opt not more than five additional members, and to fill any occasional vacancy.

The Dean of Rochester shall be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Council and a Vice-Chairman shall be elected by the Council.

An Honorary Secretary and an Honorary Treasurer shall be elected triennially by the Council: the

THE ASSOCIATION OF FRIENDS OF
ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL
CONSTITUTION.

The object of this Association is to bind together all who care for the Cathedral and desire to take some part, however small, in maintaining its fabric and in carrying out any other works which the Council of the Association and the Chapter shall think right and proper.

The business of the Association shall be administered by a Council, which, in addition to the *ex-officio* members shall consist of not more than thirty members, representative of the various interests in Church and State.

The *ex-officio* members shall be the President, the Vice-Presidents and the Chairman.

The following shall also be invited to serve on the Council :—

The Mayors of Rochester, Chatham and Gillingham (or an Alderman representative of the Corporations).

The Commander-in-Chief, the Nore.

The General Officer commanding Chatham area.

The Treasurer of the Cathedral.

The Council shall be appointed for three years, at the end of which time an election shall be held at which all members of the Association shall have the right to vote, and such election of the Council for the future shall be held triennially. One third of the members of the Council, selected by ballot, shall retire triennially, but shall be eligible for re-election. The Council shall have power to co-opt not more than five additional members, and to fill any occasional vacancy.

The Dean of Rochester shall be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Council and a Vice-Chairman shall be elected by the Council.

An Honorary Secretary and an Honorary Treasurer shall be elected triennially by the Council: the

Accounts shall be audited annually, and a copy of the statement of accounts sent to the members of the Association.

The Council shall act as an advisory body with special reference to the development of the Association and the disposal of the funds collected. It shall receive information from time to time from the Chapter as to the requirements of the Cathedral and particularly as to the condition and needs of the fabric. It may make recommendations to the Chapter as to the way in which the income of the Association may be spent to the greatest advantage of the Cathedral.

Any change in the Constitution shall require the concurrence of the Chapter.

There shall be at least one general meeting of the Association in every year, and the Council shall meet as often as shall be found necessary.

The minimum subscription of a member of the Association shall be 5s. and of corporate membership (for Church Councils, Colleges and Schools) 10s. per annum, but it is hoped that larger sums will be subscribed. A donation of £20 confers life-membership.

Accounts shall be audited annually, and a copy of the statement of accounts sent to the members of the Association.

The Council shall act as an advisory body with special reference to the development of the Association and the disposal of the funds collected. It shall receive information from time to time from the Chapter as to the requirements of the Cathedral and particularly as to the condition and needs of the fabric. It may make recommendations to the Chapter as to the way in which the income of the Association may be spent to the greatest advantage of the Cathedral.

Any change in the Constitution shall require the concurrence of the Chapter.

There shall be at least one general meeting of the Association in every year, and the Council shall meet as often as shall be found necessary.

The minimum subscription of a member of the Association shall be 5s. and of corporate membership (for Church Councils, Colleges and Schools) 10s. per annum, but it is hoped that larger sums will be subscribed. A donation of £20 confers life-membership.

FRIENDS OF ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.
INCOME and EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT for 9th February—September 30th, 1935.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Income.</i>						
To Subscriptions	...	3	11	0	0	0
" Donations	...	14	9	0	0	0
" Life Membership—	...	60	0	0	385	9
Subscriptions	...					
				385	9	0
<i>Expenditure.</i>						
By Salary	...	46	6	6	0	0
" Printing	...	5	16	0	0	0
" Stationery	...	8	16	7	0	0
" Postage	...	14	2	5	0	0
" Telephone	...	7	8	3	0	0
" Office Equipment, etc.	...	7	8	3	0	0
" Table, Box and Notice for Cathedral	...				3	16
" Excess of Income over Expenditure	...				298	16
				385	9	0

BALANCE SHEET.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Liabilities.</i>						
Surplus account	...	298	16	0	0	0
				298	16	0
<i>Assets.</i>						
Cash at Bank	...	293	18	6	0	0
Cash in Hand...	...	1	2	9	0	0
Lantern Slides	...				295	1
				298	16	0

29th November, 1935.

Audited and found correct,
HUBERT G. W. KING.

FRIENDS OF ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.
INCOME and EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT for 9th February—September 30th, 1935.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Income.</i>						
To Subscriptions	311	0	0			
„ Donations	14	9	0			
„ Life Membership—						
Subscriptions	60	0	0	385	9	0
				£385	9	0
<i>Expenditure.</i>						
By Salary				46	6	6
„ Printing				5	16	0
„ Stationery				8	16	7
„ Postage				14	2	5
„ Telephone				7	7	3
„ Office Equipment, etc.				7	8	3
„ Table, Box and Notice for Cathedral						3
„ Excess of Income over Expenditure						298
						16
						0
				£385	9	0

BALANCE SHEET.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Liabilities.</i>						
Surplus account						
				298	16	0
				£298	16	0
<i>Assets.</i>						
Cash at Bank				293	18	6
Cash in Hand...				1	2	9
Lantern Slides						295
						1
						3
						14
				£298	16	0

Audited and found correct,
HUBERT G. W. KING.

29th November, 1935.

1936.

Please fill up and send to MISS SANDFORD,
The Deanery, Rochester.

FRIENDS OF ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL
FORM OF APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

I wish to join the FRIENDS OF ROCHESTER
CATHEDRAL, and am willing to pay an annual
subscription of

I enclose a Banker's Order }
Cheque } £ : s. d.
Postal Order }

(Cross out whichever does not apply)

ALL CHEQUES, etc., should be made payable to
the FRIENDS OF ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL,
and crossed *Westminster Bank, Rochester.*

NAME

(with style and in block letters)

PERMANENT ADDRESS

Date

Signed

BANKER'S ORDER

To Messrs.

(Fill in the name of your Bank)

Please pay to the account of FRIENDS OF
ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL, *Westminster Bank,*
Rochester the sum of £ : s. d. now and every
year on the same day until further notice.

Date

Signed

1936.

Please fill up and send to MISS SANDFORD,
The Deanery, Rochester.

FRIENDS OF ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL
FORM OF APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

I wish to join the FRIENDS OF ROCHESTER
CATHEDRAL, and am willing to pay an annual
subscription of

I enclose a Banker's Order }
Cheque } £ : s. d.
Postal Order }

(Cross out whichever does not apply)

ALL CHEQUES, etc., should be made payable to
the FRIENDS OF ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL,
and crossed *Westminster Bank, Rochester.*

NAME

(with style and in block letters)

PERMANENT ADDRESS

Date

Signed

BANKER'S ORDER

To Messrs.

(Fill in the name of your Bank)

Please pay to the account of FRIENDS OF
ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL, *Westminster Bank,*
Rochester the sum of £ : s. d. now and every
year on the same day until further notice.

Date

Signed