

Annales Amicorum Cathedralis
Roffensis

BEING THE

Third Annual Report

OF THE

FRIENDS OF ROCHESTER
CATHEDRAL



FEBRUARY, 1938

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FOREWORD

I write this Foreword with very real pleasure. I do so because the Report shows that the Association of the Friends of Rochester Cathedral is a living and active body. This is true of what it already has accomplished, as you will see from the pages that follow.

As I write, the demolition of the old Prebendal House is rapidly proceeding, and before very long we may rejoice in an open green space on the South of the Cathedral, and in the fact that the view of the building will no longer be blocked on that side. This could never have happened had it not been for the Association.

I trust that our numbers will grow, and I ask for the co-operation of our Friends in making known their own existence and in asking others to join us.

We had hoped to produce a religious play in the Cathedral at our Festival in June. This, so far, has not proved practicable, but we have ideals and aims for the future.

Looking back and looking ahead I am certain that we may thank God and take courage.

ERNEST BLACKIE (Bishop),
Dean of Rochester.

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The Deanery, Rochester, Kent.



Badge of the Friends of
Rochester Cathedral

HOW TO BECOME A FRIEND OF ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL, AND WHY

The Friends of Rochester Cathedral were formed so that everyone who desired it might be able to have a very personal connection with Rochester Cathedral, and a share in the preservation and upkeep of the fabric. The inauguration of the Friends has meant that the Dean and Chapter have been able to undertake work which would otherwise have had to wait for years, and thus suffer the cumulative effects of disrepair. In medieval days the offerings of pilgrims at the shrine of St. William allowed the Monastery of St. Andrew to rebuild parts of the Cathedral and keep in repair those they wished to preserve. Such offerings finally ceased in 1538 after the dissolution of the monasteries, and four hundred years later the Friends have come into being to carry on the work of the pilgrims of old. The Friends, fortunately for the Cathedral, are a more permanent body whose annual membership makes it possible for the Chapter and the Council to plan their work in advance, and take advantage of weather, prices and other conditions which govern the best time at which to undertake any special piece of work.

Will you not enrol yourself as a Friend of Rochester Cathedral? Membership is of three kinds: Individual, with a minimum annual subscription of 5s. a year (so that no one may be excluded on the ground of lack of means); Life Membership by means of a donation

of £20; and Corporate Membership for Schools, Colleges, and other bodies, with an annual subscription of 10s. a year.

A copy of the Report, which contains articles of interest in connection with the building and history of the Cathedral, as well as a report of the work undertaken and a copy of the accounts, is sent each year to every Friend. The Annual Festival is held in June to which all Friends receive an invitation.

For their Badge the Friends have adopted the gold scallop shell on a red field which appears in the arms of the Diocese, with the words "Friends of Rochester Cathedral" and the date of the inauguration, "1935," round the rim. The price of the Badge is 1s., and Friends are asked to wear it when they visit the Cathedral at the Festival or any other time.

Will those who are already Friends please hand this Report to their friends and interest them in the work we are doing? There is a form of application on page 52.

REPORT

The Third Annual Report has to record a year of many changes, but the work of the Friends has gone steadily forward. New Friends have been enrolled, deaths of Friends have been recorded with regret, new work has been undertaken and the year has seen the completion of work much needed.

With regret the Friends heard in the spring of 1937 that they were to lose their Founder and first Chairman, the Very Rev. Francis Underhill, on his elevation to the See of Bath and Wells. At the meeting of the Council in April Colonel Boulton, the Vice-Chairman, moved a resolution, adopted with acclamation, "That this Council offers its respectful congratulations to the Dean on his appointment to the Bishopric of Bath and Wells, and wishes him health, satisfaction and happiness in the new sphere of work which he is about to undertake. It desires to add also its appreciation of his services to Rochester Cathedral and more particularly as Chairman of this Society." It was due to Dr. Underhill's untiring efforts that the inauguration of the Friends was at length achieved, and it was his inspiration and unfailing encouragement that carried the Friends through the first difficult months and saw them firmly established. Busy as he was he was ever ready to give help and advice when appealed to. His tenure of the Deanery will probably be best remembered by the launching of the scheme for the restoration of the Cloister—"a very public-spirited piece of work" as one subscriber has described it.

Membership

The company of the Friends now numbers 855, 112 having been enrolled since the issue of the Second Annual Report in February 1937. Death has taken an unusually heavy toll of our older members, the names of whom we record with reverence and honour on

page 47. Their help and interest will be much missed, but we hope that new Friends will soon fill their places. Thirteen new Corporate Friends and two new Life Members have been enrolled. The Council have again decided that a list of Friends should be included in the Report, and it will be found on page 38. The Council would urge all Friends to do their utmost to enrol new members, for there is much work requiring attention and, therefore, a need of increasing funds.

The Council

The Council have met three times—in April, July and October. Two members have had to resign: Mr. A. E. Hobbs, the representative of Provincial Grand Lodge, for reasons of health, and the Rev. E. L. Langston, Rector of Sevenoaks, who has now left the Diocese. We are most grateful to them for the help they have given us, and in their place we welcome Mr. W. E. Thomas, of Gravesend, and Canon F. Child, Vicar of Tonbridge. To the Treasurer of the Cathedral, Canon Mackean, the Friends are continually indebted for help and advice.

In accordance with the Constitution the main body of the Council is due for retirement in the autumn of 1938. We very much hope that all members of the Council, whose work has been so much appreciated, will stand for re-election. Should any Friend wish to send in a nomination for the Council it should reach the Secretary by 1st May, as the election will be held at the Gathering of the Friends at the Festival on 1st June.

The Office

For three years the Friends have enjoyed the hospitality of Dean Underhill in his small study, but with the increase of work it was thought advisable that they should move to a room more accessible to the general public. The new Dean has therefore put at their disposal a room on the ground floor leading out of

the Deanery Yard. This has been distempered and painted, and forms a very attractive office with ample storage room, so badly needed. As part of the Monastery buildings now form part of the Deanery, the North wall of the office is a wall of the Norman Chapter House with which the Friends are already connected. Friends, when they visit the office, will come past the excavations to the Dormitory Undercroft for which they were responsible. The cost of the necessary furnishing has been kept as low as possible, and in this connection we owe our thanks to Mr. T. C. Harwood and Messrs. Bishop & Sons who have presented chairs. Framed plans of the Cathedral from Mr. St. John Hope's book, "The Cathedral and Monastery of St. Andrew," hang on the walls. These were formerly the property of Dean Underhill, and are a most interesting record of the Cathedral at various stages of its development. The Hon. Secretary hopes that Friends and anyone else who are interested in the Cathedral will visit her in the office. Entrance is by Minor Canon Row, and a direction board will shortly be placed on the entrance gate.

Finance

The Income and Expenditure Account for the year 1936-37 is printed on page 48. Friends will be able to compare the expenditure and income for the current and previous years. Payment was made during the year for the work on the East Gable Cross which amounted to £67 11s. od., the major portion of the Friends' contribution to the Cloister Fund, the excavations on the site of the Saxon Church on the South-West of the Cathedral, and the Auditors have made allowance for the repairs to the roofs now nearing completion.

Postcards

With the permission of the Chapter, the Friends are publishing postcards of the Cathedral, which will be

for sale in the office or in the Cathedral. These are specially taken for the purpose and give views hitherto never published, such as the frontispiece of this Report. They will be produced by Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, whose name is a sufficient guarantee for the standard of the printing, and each card will bear a short description of the view shown. Seven cards in a packet will cost 1/-, or separate cards of an exterior or interior view will be 2d. each. The Secretary will be glad to receive orders by post should Friends so desire.

Work Carried Out during 1937

Restoration of the Norman Cloister. The Council, at their meeting in July, decided that the importance of this work demanded a special effort on the part of the Friends, and they have voted a sum of £575 towards the general fund raised by the Dean and Chapter for this purpose. The following statement was published by the Dean and Chapter in December:

The Dean and Chapter of Rochester wish to express their gratitude to all subscribers to the Cloister Restoration Fund, which in donations and promises now amounts to £3,650, as shown in the subscription list. They feel that subscribers and the public will be interested to learn the present position.

In order to carry out the Scheme it was necessary to obtain the consents of the Crown, the Bishop, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. These have been granted, but the Ecclesiastical Commissioners naturally attached the condition that the loss to the revenue of the Cathedral, caused by the appropriation of one of its houses as a Canon's residence, should be made good. This, therefore, was necessarily the first consideration.

The Chapter's next concern was to provide for the maintenance of the Cloister Garden. Thirdly, a sum of money was required for the demolition of Prebendal House, the reconstruction of the garden, and the treatment of the remains of the Cloister stonework.

The Fund, as it stands at present, provides the capital sum required by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and includes £1,200, the capital sum needed for the maintenance of the garden, guaranteed by the Friends of the Cathedral over a

period of years; and sufficient money remains for a start to be made on the demolition of the house and part of the other work.

The Cloister Garth is no longer the private garden of a Canon, and the house built thereon with the garage will shortly be demolished.

£400 is still needed in the near future to complete the scheme. Quite apart from its great archæological interest, the work will add considerably to the attractions of Rochester, for not only will it be possible to obtain views of the Cathedral at present obscured, but in due course the public will have ready access to our most interesting Norman Cloisters at the same hours as the Cathedral. It is most undesirable that the work should remain unfinished through lack of funds.

The arrangements made by the Council for the upkeep of the garden are as follows: The Friends have undertaken to provide the sum of £1,200 over a period of years, but until such time as the sum has been paid the Friends will pay to the Chapter the sum of £42 a year for this purpose, and as the contributions to the capital sum of £1,200 are made, a proportionate reduction will be made in the annual grant. It will readily be understood that it would have been impossible for the Chapter to proceed with the work until they were sure that when completed there would be sufficient funds to keep the garden in a good condition, and the Council, by giving this undertaking, have made it possible for a start to be made on the demolition work at once. These contributions to the Scheme by the Friends were sufficient evidence of local support to allow the Dean and Chapter to approach the Pilgrim Trust for a grant, and at their meeting in October the Trustees allocated a sum of £500 to the Cloister Scheme.

The illustration facing page 17 shows the demolition of the house, and the view obtained from Minor Canon Row. It is now possible to appreciate to the full the beauty of the windows of the clerestorey of the South Transept.

As the work proceeds the excavation of the remains

of the monastic buildings will be undertaken. The Chapter are proceeding with the work so far as the fund allows, but the progress is necessarily dependent on further donations or promises of donations to the general fund. It is very much hoped that the sum still needed, now less than £400, will be forthcoming in the near future so that the work may be completed during the summer when the weather is most favourable for work of this nature.

Expressing the Dean and Chapter's thanks to the Friends, the Chapter Clerk writes: "I am instructed to ask you to convey to the Friends the best thanks of the Chapter for their generous offer, which makes it possible to proceed with the Cloister Restoration Scheme at once."

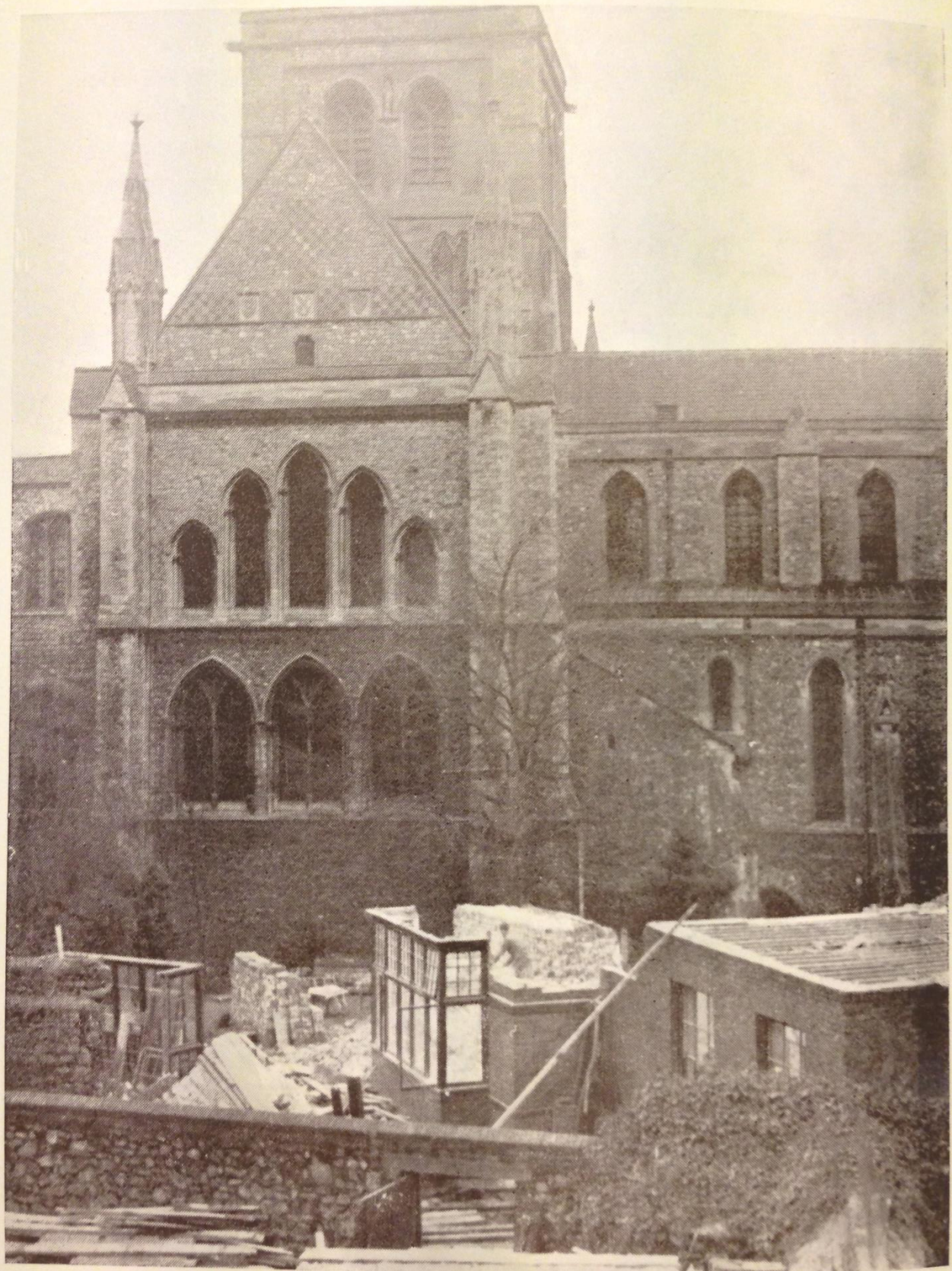
Excavations on the South-West Side of the Cathedral. The Council originally voted £20 for this purpose, but as this amount did not prove sufficient they made a further grant of £10, and Dean Underhill personally supplemented this. A detailed account of the discoveries will be found on page 22.

Cleaning to Roofs. A beginning has been made to carry out the three years' programme of work undertaken by the Friends.

The interior of the roofs above the vaulting of the Choir and eastern transepts and of the north-western transept have been thoroughly cleaned. The roof timbers and boarding were first brushed, the vaulting wall heads and other surfaces were cleaned of the thick deposit of dust and debris—the accumulation of many years—after which the woodwork was again brushed, and treated in parts with insecticide. The ironwork was painted. The vaulting also was brushed down a second time.

The rubbish was shovelled into sacks, carried out to the gutter of the north transept and lowered first onto the roof of Gundulf's tower, thence to the Deanery drive and carted away.

Some idea of the work involved may be gathered



Morris, Rochester

DEMOLITION IN PROGRESS FOR THE CLOISTER RESTORATION

from the fact that the estimated weight of it amounted to four tons three hundredweights.

The ventilation of the roofs has been improved by the insertion of an iron frame fitted with a hopper at the sill level of the windows in the east gable and the north transept. Both are fitted with wire screens to exclude birds, so that they may always be left open.

The roof timbers are, on the whole, in a good condition, although in parts attacked by insect pests and decay. Unfortunately the same cannot be said of the slate nails and some of the lead work.

The roof of the south-west transept and the choir aisles have been left until a time when they can be done in conjunction with the cleaning in the building itself.

The Indulgence Chamber. The glazing of the three windows of the Indulgence Chamber has been taken out and re-leaded, with the addition of a considerable number of new diamond-shaped panes in replacement of broken ones. An iron frame with a ventilating hopper has been fixed at the bottom of the southern window and another in the northern one of the two facing eastwards above the roof of the Chapter Room.

It is unfortunate that this potentially useful room, corresponding to the Treasury on the north side, is not readily accessible owing to the stairway having been built up in connection with works undertaken to strengthen the walls of the transept early in the nineteenth century.

Notices for the Cathedral. The descriptive notices, the cost of which was defrayed by the Friends, are now in position in the Cathedral. The notices themselves are beautifully lettered, some by a personal friend of Dean Underhill and some by students of the Medway School of Art. These have been placed in plain oak frames in harmony with the stonework against which they are standing. These short descriptions should add much to the interest of those visitors who prefer to wander by themselves round the building.

WORK FOR 1938

During 1938 the Friends have to find the remaining £100 which they have promised to the Cloister Fund. They hope further to undertake a certain amount of general repair work necessary to the roofs of the Choir Aisles. At their meeting in October the Council decided it would be advisable to defer undertaking a specific piece of work until April, as it was uncertain at that time whether the Friends would have to meet the cost of providing their own office and furniture. Should it become necessary to put in hand urgent work before that date, the Chapter suggested that the work should be done, and the Council would consider in April if they would be responsible for the cost of such work. In this manner provision was made for such contingencies as that which occurred last year, when the East Gable Cross fell through the roof of the Choir, and at the same time the Council would be in a position only to allot such funds as they knew to be at their disposal.

Lectures

The Dean and Hon. Secretary continue to be in great request as lecturers, and between them twenty-one lectures have been given this season. Members of the audience have often said that they did not know Rochester at all, and now they had heard the lecture they would come and see it, or they were unaware of something of special interest again calling for a visit. In this way the interest in the Cathedral and the work of the Friends is maintained and spread, as well as bringing to the Friends' funds a considerable addition by way of fees and donations.

Rochester Cathedral Festival, 1937

In 1937 the Festival was extended to three days in order to make it possible for every one, Friends or not, to come to the Cathedral. A programme which offered

items of musical, historical, architectural and artistic interest, provided for all tastes.

We were indeed fortunate to have the help of Mr. Ivan Phillipowsky. Although his pianoforte recital in the Cathedral was not as well attended as had been hoped, those who came had the satisfaction of hearing, among other things, the "Appassionata" sonata of Beethoven with true understanding of the composer's idiom.

Audience, soloists, chorus and orchestra will always remember the performance of Handel's "Messiah" by the Rochester Choral Society. For such a large work it was necessary to have an augmented orchestra, and to provide for this individual members of the Friends' Council guaranteed the fees for the additional instrumentalists, and to them the Friends and the Choral Society are most grateful. The final musical event was a concert by the Band of the Corps of Royal Engineers. The Corps are Corporate Friends of the Cathedral, and General Bond a member of the Council, so that it was an additional pleasure to have them take so active a part in the Festival.

Mr. Eliot, in his lecture on "Religious Drama, Medieval and Modern," set before the Friends an ideal. He spoke of the great importance that Religious Drama had and could play in the life of a people, and he hoped very much that one day every cathedral would have its own cycle of plays and its own players. It might be that the experts would debate hotly on the merits of the Whitsun play at Rochester and that of Wells!

The Friends' Day opened with Choral Communion, the President of the Friends, the Bishop of Rochester, being the celebrant, and the Dean preached the sermon. Parties were taken round the Cathedral during the morning by the Dean and Canon Wheatley. At the Festival Service in the afternoon the sermon was preached by the Bishop of Grimsby, so soon to come to Rochester as Dean and Chairman of the Friends.

The sun shone when the Friends gathered for tea in the Deanery garden, and the sunbeams fell on the floor of the old Hall of the King's School for the gathering. The Dean of Norwich held his audience from beginning to end when he spoke of "Life in a Medieval Monastery."

To all those who took part in the Festival, the Friends are most grateful. Singers, instrumentalists, lecturers, stewards, programme sellers, all gave of their time and their talents for the glory of the Cathedral. The success of a Festival is due in no small measure to the co-operation of everyone, whether they have large or small parts to play, and we shall look forward with pleasure to more festivals as happy as that of 1937.

The income and expenditure account for the Festival is on pages 50 and 51.

Third Annual Festival

The Festival for 1938 will be held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 1st, 2nd and 3rd. The Friends' Day will be on the first day, so that it may be held on Wednesdays and Saturdays in alternate years and so give an opportunity for all to attend. The preacher at the Festival Service will be the Dean of Lincoln, the Chairman of the very flourishing Friends of Lincoln Cathedral.

The music will include a concert by the Rochester Choral Society of unaccompanied music, with solos by an eminent visiting organist, a recital of music in the Cathedral by Miss Elsie Suddaby and Miss Sheila Collins, and a concert of Chamber Music by the Dorian Trio. Other items for the programme are still under consideration.

Invitations and full programmes will be sent to Friends nearer the date, and it is hoped that as many as possible will join in the Festival.

The thanks of the Friends are due to Professor Powicke and Dr. Churchill, both eminent authorities in their respective spheres, for the two articles included in this Report, and to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and to the Lord Bishop of Rochester for permission to reproduce pages from the Archiepiscopal and Diocesan Registers.

A word of sincere gratitude must be spoken to the Hon. Secretary, Miss Sandford, for her untiring and self-sacrificing work, and to the Assistant Secretary, Mrs. Burton. It is quite impossible adequately to express what we owe to these two ladies.

ERNEST BLACKIE, *Bishop,*
Dean of Rochester and
Chairman of the Council.

February 1938

EXPLORATIONS ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE NAVE

In his history of the Cathedral Sir W. H. St. John Hope records that in May 1876, during the underpinning of the outer wall of the south aisle of the nave, there were cut through the foundations of an early building, anterior to Gundulf's work, the axis of which was apparently parallel to that of the present.

According to Mr. Irvine, then Clerk of the Works, the remains consisted of what was thought to be part of an apse, exterior to the aisle wall, and of a wall west of it, the springing of the former being almost opposite the fourth pier of the nave, and the line of the latter directly opposite the sixth pier. There were no traces of buildings east of the apse or west of the wall, but east of the apse (?) was a floor of red opus signinum—a like floor lay west of it, but covered with a thick layer of wood ashes.

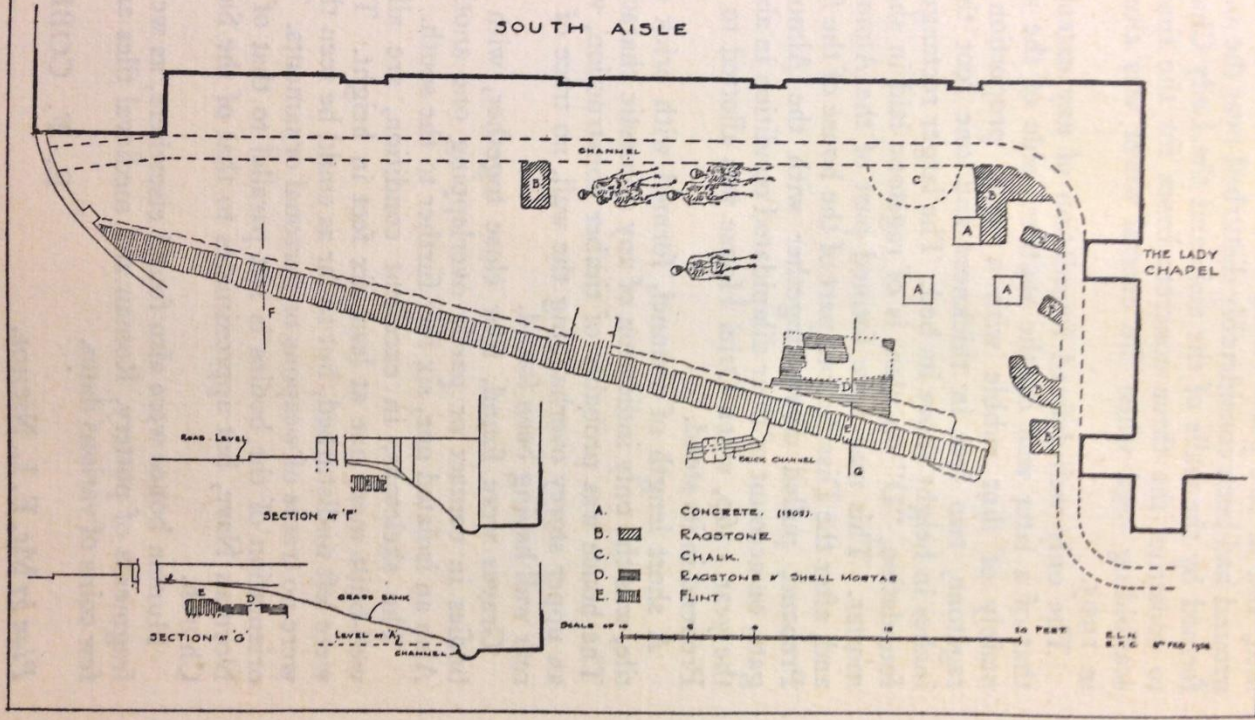
Sir St. John Hope considered it possible that these fragments may be part of a Saxon church of later date than Aethelbert's, and built clear of it to accommodate a larger congregation.

In the hope of gaining further information from the site used successively as a Saxon burial ground, the cloister of Gundulf's Cathedral, the almonry of the Monastery and a prebendal residence, excavations were commenced early in April last, beginning with attempts to discover the continuation of the foundations lying beyond the edge of the concrete laid by Sir Gilbert Scott to strengthen and protect the face of the Norman wall. There was, however, no trace of an apse at the eastern end, and at the western the short length of the wall base, revealed at right angles to that of the nave, lies about three feet to the east of the position indicated on Sir St. John Hope's plan. The thickness is two feet.

There was a layer of chalk about a foot below the level of the edge of the modern channel, much cut

ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL
EXCAVATIONS (SOUTH SIDE) 1937.

SOUTH AISLE



23

into, and in one place raised to a low mound. The ground had been considerably disturbed near the angle formed by the walls of the aisle and the Lady Chapel to construct the three concrete bases for the timber scaffolding used when the central tower was altered in 1905.

The only well-defined foundation of any extent is that of a later wall on the southern side of the site, mainly of flint rubble with a small proportion of ragstone, two feet in thickness and one foot three inches in height above its bed. The larger rectangular foundation, "D" on plan, is of ragstone laid in shelly mortar. This may have formed part of the Almonry and, after the Dissolution, part of the house of the fifth Prebend, pulled down, together with the Almonry gate, on account of their dilapidated condition in about the year 1760, when Oriel House was allotted to the Prebend in its stead.

A short length of channel, formed with brick and tile, was the only indication of any domestic character. The house was probably of timber construction, with an upper storey overhanging the wall, no trace of any rear wall having been found.

Graves were found, four close together, with the bodies in contact or partly overlapping one another. Also an isolated one, six feet further to the south.

The skeletons, in excellent condition, are all of well-built men, one at least six feet in height. They were left undisturbed, but so far as could be seen there were no traces of weapons or personal ornaments. The orientation of the bodies is not parallel to that of the Norman Nave, but approximates to that of the Saxon Church.

Human bones were also found elsewhere, as well as fragments of pottery, Roman and medieval tiles and a few coins of various dates.

E. F. COBB.

Plan by Mr. E. L. NICHOL.



Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd.

TOMB OF BISHOP WALTER DE MERTON

WALTER DE MERTON,
Bishop of Rochester (1274-1277)

BY

F. M. POWICKE, F.B.A.

*(Regius Professor of Modern History, University of
Oxford, Hon. Fellow of Merton College)*

Very little is known about the early life of Walter de Merton. What is known shows that he was a young man of substance who attracted the attention of interesting and important people. His family names suggests that his ancestors came from Merton, in Surrey, and this suggestion is strengthened by the fact that he had Malden and other manors in the neighbourhood. The main centre of the family interest was Basingstoke, where Walter inherited property from his father in 1237. Soon after this time his name begins to appear casually in connection with the great men of the land. The famous Oxford Franciscan, Adam Marsh, who was in touch with nearly everybody of importance from the King downwards, liked and respected him well enough to ask his friend and fellow-friar, Adam of "Bechesovere," to pay him some attention when he went to the Bishop of Lincoln, Robert Grosseteste, to be admitted as sub-deacon. Adam of "Bechesovere"—the *provenance* of whose surname is uncertain—was the best-known physician in the Franciscan order in England, and it is not without significance that one of Walter de Merton's first patrons seems to have been a still more famous medical man, Nicholas of Farnham, the King's physician, who became Bishop of Durham in 1241. In Walter's days, even more than now-a-days, an attractive, competent, self-assured young man, who cared to seize opportunities as they came along, had little difficulty in making his way. He might easily engage the attention and favour of one influential person after another, each more important than the last. Walter

may well have gone to court on the recommendation of the King's physician. But we do not know anything about this. What we do know is that by 1250 he was a clerk in the royal chancery, and had begun to collect the numerous preferments, rectories, and prebends, which men high up in the civil service acquired. In 1259 he received a prebend of St. Paul's, and if an entry in the Close Rolls can be accepted, he was, in 1266, Archdeacon of Bath. One of his livings was Haltwistle, in Northumberland, on the road between Carlisle and Newcastle, and, in May 1262, King Henry gave him six oaks from the forest of Inglewood in aid of the building of the church at Haltwistle. Needless to say, Walter was a non-resident pluralist, but service at the royal court, even when the law of the Church about pluralities was more strictly enforced, would justify exemption both from it and from local duties. The work would be done by vicars or chaplains.

Walter also received additions to his secular income from manors. One of these was the manor of Doddington or Diddington, in Huntingdonshire. A certain John of Littlebury had given, or perhaps leased, this manor to Walter for life. John's son, of the same name, took the occasion, during the war of 1264, to lay hands on it, and was ordered by the government to release it promptly. The order was made in November 1264, when the King was not master of his affairs, but it does not necessarily mean that the younger John was a baronial partisan. The incident is worth mentioning, as Merton College was to have the living of Doddington.

A certain scrutiny of all the chancery and other records at this time would certainly give considerable information about Walter de Merton, which appears in none of his biographies; but the general impression which we can form of him and of his career would probably not be affected, one way or the other, by the collection of these details. What is needed is a vivid story or two, or a few private letters, or a biographical sketch by someone who knew him; but we

have nothing of the kind. It is a pity that he emerged too late from his humdrum official life to attract the attention of Matthew Paris, whose numerous little characterizations of King's clerks and others are always to the point. Yet Walter's career speaks for itself. He rose to be the chief clerk in the very important department of the chancery, and this means that he was very efficient; it means that he was in close touch with affairs at home and abroad, and could conduct a negotiation or carry through a complicated task with knowledge. And, in Walter's case, it means that he had personality, got on with people, held his own, and inspired the King and his entourage with confidence; for, if he had not possessed these qualities, he would not have been made Chancellor at a critical time, and been entrusted with the use of the great seal. He was loyal to the King, and no doubt held royalist views about the rather clumsy efforts of the baronage to control administration, but the silence about him suggests that his main concern was to see that the daily task was done. He was trusted as a safe man: for example, he was asked to "carry on" as Chancellor after King Henry's death until King Edward returned to England; but he seems to have been rather aloof; not remote or unfriendly, but content with the life which he knew; not adverse to the companionships and comforts of this world, but solid and discreet in his outlook upon them; neither saint nor scholar, yet aware of the deeper realities behind the appearance of things. It is remarkable that his interests were domestic in the wider sense of the word. He had been mainly concerned first to live in and later to direct the big "family" of the chancery; he was at home in the great family or household of the King; and he was deeply interested in the family of kin and kindred. He founded a hospital at Basingstoke in memory of his father and mother; in his will, dated at Oxford, March 1276, he firmly attached his interests at Basingstoke to the fortunes of his new foundation in Oxford;

he thought that he might be buried at Basingstoke. Sick or infirm scholars of his College were to be sent to the hospital, and the records of the College show that they were sent. The scholars of Merton were enjoined, as they prospered, to further the welfare of college and hospital alike. Indeed, Walter's main concern in the foundation of his College was for his own kinsfolk. He took a large view, but his kin had the prior claim and were not to be overlooked. The College was in a real sense a domestic or family foundation. He planned this provision for scholars as soon as he was sure of his position, and it engaged his earnest attention throughout the last fifteen years of his life (1262-1277), while he was so deeply involved in affairs of State and England passed through one of the greatest crises in its history. The monks of Rochester felt that he was not as interested in *them* as he might have been. "Although he had very great influence and power," writes the author of the Rochester annals, "he did nothing for the prior and convent, and procured no benefits for them worthy of notice." This is not quite fair, for Walter made bequests of them, his fine crozier to the Abbey, a palfrey to the prior, and ten marks to the building fund; but the convent felt, and no doubt with justice, that his mind and heart were elsewhere. After all, he had not had much time to adjust himself to his latest family, for, when he died on October 27th, 1277, as a result of an accident to his horse as he was fording the Medway, he had been Bishop for only three years. His interests were centred in Basingstoke and Oxford, and his bequests to Rochester must have seemed very meagre when compared with the 1,000 marks left to his College.

The plans for his College were made, as had been said, during his busiest and most responsible years of office. Possibly there was a closer relation than one might think between his activities as Chancellor and his endeavours for poor scholars, although it is not

right to suppose that he intended his scholars to become "civil" servants.

As the leading clerk in the chancery Walter had, on two occasions, had temporary charge of the great seal, when, in November 1259, he was put in charge of the chancery, with the power to use the exchequer seal for public business while the King and Chancellor and Great Seal were abroad. The change from royal control to the system arranged by the barons in 1258 had so far made no difference to him. In May 1261, he became Chancellor, displacing the official, Nicholas of Ely, who had been nominated by the barons. He held office for rather more than two years, when the baronial nominee again took office, but in all probability he resumed his old position in the chancery, for it has been surmised that he was with King Henry in France in the winter of 1263-64, when the Chancellor was in England. His second tenure of office as Chancellor was 1272-1274, during the interval between the King's death and the arrival of Edward I in England. Now it is at least worthy of notice that in this very period, to be precise between the years 1257-1270, the famous foundation of Robert de Sorbon in the University of Paris was carried to fruition. The Sorbonne in Paris was in several respects the counterpart of Merton College in Oxford. Walter's scholars were to be bachelors of art, who could proceed to the mastership and then to theology; Robert's were masters of arts who could go on to theology. The scholars in both places were secular clerks, that is to say, did not belong to any monastic order. Both endowments lacked precision in their earlier stages, and their scope was not clearly defined until some years had passed. Walter de Merton, if anyone, was in a position to know what was going on in Paris, and Robert de Sorbon's enterprise may well have turned his practical mind to a similar plan in England.

The confusing and difficult story of the foundation of Merton College may be studied elsewhere. It takes

us to Malden and Cambridge, as well as to Oxford. Walter's final statutes were issued in the interval between the King's return on the 2nd August, 1274, and his own consecration as Bishop of Rochester in October. In the time of one of its greatest Wardens, Sir Henry Savile, the College rebuilt his tomb in Rochester (1598), and Savile's inscription commemorated him as the founder, by his example, of the colleges in English universities. In 1852 a third tomb, designed, as far as possible, on the lines of that erected by Walter's executors, was built at the expense of the College. So, after all, Oxford and Rochester came together in commemoration of a good man who worked even better than he could have hoped or intended.

THE SEE OF ROCHESTER
IN RELATION TO
THE SEE OF CANTERBURY
DURING THE MIDDLE AGES

BY

IRENE J. CHURCHILL

The earliest surviving register of the archbishopric of Canterbury is that of the Franciscan, John Pecham, in the late thirteenth century, of which the contents have in part been printed in the series of *Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland*, published under the authority of the Master of the Rolls. If we consult the register for information about the procedure followed in the Province of Canterbury when Suffragan sees fell vacant, we shall note that normally the Archbishop claimed to be responsible for administering the spiritualities, and the Crown took custody of the temporal possessions, issuing the licence to the Chapter to elect its new head. Thereupon, the Archbishop, by metropolitanical authority, examined the process of election and, if in order, confirmed it and received a profession of obedience from the new bishop. In the case of the See of Rochester, however, it will be found that the Archbishop claimed the administration both of spiritualities and temporalities, and himself issued his licence to the Chapter of Rochester to elect a new pastor. Such is the procedure recorded in Pecham's register in 1283 on the death of John Bradfield. The Chapter proceeded to elect John de Kirkby, but the election was disallowed, and the Chapter of Rochester again petitioned the Archbishop, as their "lord and patron," for leave to elect. His consent was given, but the Archbishop added that from a time beyond which memory did not run up to the days of his most glorious predecessor, Edmund (St. Edmund, 1233-1240), his Church of Canterbury was wont to provide a suitable pastor to the widowed Church of Rochester.

This same procedure is recorded in successive archiepiscopal registers, and we may note in particular the entry in Archbishop Islep's register (1349-1366) of a memorandum, as it were, on the early history and episcopal succession in the See of Rochester, drawn up possibly for information at the time when there was a vacancy caused by the death of Bishop Hamo Hethe in 1352. Against an entry relating to the restoration of the temporalities after the election of John de Sheppey (see reproduction, p. 28) is a marginal remark: "Note the Archbishop's right in the Rochester Diocese."

This special relationship between the two sees thus indicated is of particular interest, for it furnishes the only example in England of what Continental writers term a mediate bishopric. The fact that the Bishops of Rochester claimed to act as chaplains to the Archbishops and to perform pastoral acts for them, if they were for any reason prevented from acting themselves, may also be linked with this position as a mediate see.

The question as to how early this relationship arose is one to which it is difficult to return a precise answer. The Archbishop's claim that his right was of immemorial custom would suggest an origin dating back to the early days of the See's foundation; and it will be remembered that the See was the second one to be founded after Canterbury, when West Kent formed a sub-kingdom. On the other hand, the fact that, in records and chronicles of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, we find the archiepiscopal claims being vigorously challenged from various quarters, might be taken in support of the belief that the right was not of such long standing and general acceptance as the Archbishops, or their scribes, would like us to think. It will, indeed, be found not inconsistent with the evidence of extant records to hold that the relationship, as depicted in the registers, dates more particularly from the days of Lanfranc and the Norman Conquest.

We find Pope Alexander III (1159-1181), in a

bull, forbade any secular person from laying hands on the possessions of the See when vacant, against the ancient custom, and decreed that to the Archbishop and himself should be preserved the disposition of all things, as well in the appointment of bishops as in other matters, according to the practice observed from the days of the blessed Lanfranc. Again, in another bull, he stated that the Rochester bishopric was of the Archbishop's "table," and the bishops to be instituted as if they were his chaplains, according to ancient custom hitherto observed.

If we turn to the opening rubric of the *Registrum Temporalium* (reproduced p. 36), a compilation, probably, of the mid-fourteenth century, preserved in the Rochester Diocesan Registry, we learn that the record was put together from ancient registers of the Church and of the Bishop to show for all time to those who dream that the Church of Rochester sprang from, and was endowed by, the Church of Canterbury, that it was a Church contemporary with Canterbury, founded and endowed at the same time, by the same king, and confirmed in its liberties by the same kings as confirmed those of Canterbury. There follows a brief narrative (of which a part only is to be found in the pages of Thorpe's *Registrum Roffense*) of the events connected with the endowment of the See and of the succession of its bishops from its foundation in 604 to the days when Offa (died 796) devastated the Church and impoverished the See. It was afterwards restored, but was once again suffering from depredations when Lanfranc, leader and councillor of King William, obtained his consent to the filling of the bishopric, and so promoted Gundulf monk and sacristan of the Monastery of Bec in Normandy. It is also related that Lanfranc agreed that Gundulf and his successors should, in the absence of the archbishops, fulfil their office as their deputies, for which certain procurations or fees fell due to them.

On the death of Bishop Ascelinus in 1147, Walter,

Archdeacon of Canterbury, was duly elected, according to ancient custom, in the Chapter of Canterbury by the Monks of Rochester, as we learn from the pages of the *History* written by Gervase, the monk of Canterbury; and no dispute appears to have arisen. But, on Bishop Walter's death in 1182, Gervase complains that the rights of the Church of Canterbury in the election were ignored because Gualeran, Archdeacon of Bayeux, was elected, not at Canterbury but in the Chapter at Rochester. Then he was consecrated by the Archbishop abroad instead of at Canterbury, thus violating yet another claim of the Monks. As, however, Prior Alan was able to arrange that the profession of obedience, owed by each bishop on his succession to the metropolitan see, was taken by Gualeran at Canterbury, at which time the pastoral staff was handed to him from the altar, the wrath of Gervase was somewhat appeased.

It is clear that on this occasion the Archbishop's claim to have custody of the temporalities was duly honoured; whether we follow the account of Gervase, who states that the King upheld the Archbishop's claim against his Justiciar and declared the Archbishop to be within his rights in appointing the new man; or that of Ralph de Diceto, who maintained that the King's Justices claimed nothing, since the Rochester Bishop was not bound, as other bishops and abbots, to the King, but only to the Archbishop.

Within two years Gualeran was dead, at a time (August 1184) when the See of Canterbury itself was lacking a head. It would seem, if we follow the account by Gervase, that the King's Justiciars did not seize the temporalities of Rochester for the King, because these were of the demesne of the Archbishop and so were handed over to the custody of those who held the estates of the archbishopric. The ultimate result, of course, in this case was the same, since the temporalities of the archbishopric, during a vacancy, would be accounted for at the royal exchequer. But

the appointment of the new Bishop was not so easily settled. The memorandum in Archbishop Islep's register (already referred to, and possibly the source of the account printed by Henry Wharton in his *Anglia Sacra*) states that the Monks obtained the royal licence to elect, and proceeded in their Chapter to the election of Gilbert de Glanville. They then applied to the new Archbishop, Baldwin, for confirmation. Gervase, however, writing from the point of view of the Monks of Canterbury, furnishes many more details. On the death of their Bishop, the Monks of Rochester buried the pastoral staff, instead of bringing it to Canterbury to lay upon the altar there. Then, when Baldwin became Archbishop, he appointed his own clerk, Gilbert, ignoring the claims of the Monks of Canterbury in the election. So Prior Alan came to visit him at Teynham, remonstrating at the procedure, especially in the matter of the staff. The Monks of Rochester, having been summoned before the Archbishop, said they were young and knew nothing of the custom claimed, but many others present had seen, in other days, the handing over of the staff. At last the Archbishop was able to compose the strife, the staff was handed to him, and he then gave it to Prior Alan, who laid it upon the altar. Gilbert's appointment was accepted and he was consecrated Bishop the following Sunday, being Michaelmas Day.

For nearly twenty-nine years Gilbert ruled his See, by the end of which time possibly official memory had become a little blurred and, on his death in June 1214, it will be found that the Archbishop's right to administer the temporalities was challenged. It was a difficult moment in the relations between Church and State. Pope Innocent III instructed Nicholas, Bishop of Tusculum, the Papal Legate, since contention had arisen between King and Archbishop, to enquire into the rights of each, and to exhort the Chapter to proceed with the election of its new pastor. The Monks hesitated, whereupon they received a letter from the

King enjoining them to be obedient to the Archbishop as hitherto they had been to him. But still they hesitated and, when the Archbishop appeared, were fearful for the changed state of their Church. He endeavoured to reassure them. At last they thought of someone who would be pleasing alike to King and Archbishop; so it was arranged for the election to take place at Halling. Thither came the Archbishop, but he was not present at the election. Afterwards he returned and confirmed the choice of Benedict de Sansetun, Precentor of St. Paul's. So runs the record entered in Islep's register, and it is noteworthy for its omission of any reference to the previous claims of the Archbishop in the matter of the Bishop's appointment, or to the Charter issued by King John in November 1214. This confirmed to the Archbishop the custody of the temporalities and the patronage of the See, and so put the matter beyond dispute for the future.

The claim of the Archbishop to interfere in the election was, however, again to be called in question on the death of Benedict's successor in 1235. The Monks duly applied for leave to elect within the precincts of their monastery, and chose one, Richard de Wendene, or Wendover, rector of Bromley. His election was disallowed by the Archbishop (St. Edmund) on the plea of his lack of learning, whereupon the Monks appealed to Pope Gregory IX. The Pope confirmed the election in March 1236-37 and pronounced, despite the privileges of Alexander III alleged on the Archbishop's behalf, that the election should be in the hands of the Monks, and the Archbishop's part confined to that which fell within his sphere by metropolitanical right only. This decision is recorded both in the Canterbury and Rochester archives and, as far as evidence is available, accepted henceforth by both parties, so that we see in the form of the entry in Pecham's register, cited at the beginning of this article, only the echo of a bygone struggle.

In nomine sancte trinitatis incipit registrum temporalium ecclesie & episcopatus Rossensis
 ab antiquis registris inueniendis in archiuis ecclesie & epi. compilatum & factum ad perpetuam rei
 memoriam futurorum ut illi qui ecclesiam Rossensem de ecclesia Cantuar' exille & dotata
 esse sompniant. eade ecclesie Cant' contemporaneam esse ab eode rege & eode tempore quo &
 sunt ecclesia. ecclesiam Rossensem dicant atq; sciant esse fidatam & dotatam ac ab
 eisdem Regib; libratib; sicut eadem Cantuar' p'mlegiatam regum cartis confirmatis.
 Anno ab incarnatione domini sexcentesimo predicante beato Augustino Anglor' apostolo
 Ethelstanus Rex Danice fidem xpi suscipiens ecclesiam Cantuar' in honorem xpi. monasteriu
 quod nunc dicit' sancti Augustini in honorem beati Petri ap'li. ecclesiam Rosse in honorem sancti
 Andree ap'li fundauit. In hac ecclesia Rosse sanctus Iustinus Epus sec' p'mus & presbiter ad
 diuinitatum deo in ea ordinant. ad quor' virtum presbiter. Rex Ethelstanus vnam portonem
 se dedit. quam vocant' Prestesfeld. eo qd presbiter deo diuites iure proprio eam possiderent.
 Redierit autem ecclesiam dotauit cum Woodyngherne & cum t'ra que est a Wyde Wyde usq;
 ad orientalem portam ciuitatis Rosse in australi parte & alius t'ras ext' inquam ciuitatis
 versus preterit agulonem. Processu vero tempore Ethelbertus Rex omnium Anglorum dedit
 ecclesie beati Andree & Wamundo Ep'o vnam partem t'ra in Rosse. Ethelwulfus Rex Angl'
 lum Anglor' dedit sancti Andree & Chelmuudo Ep'o vnam partem t'ra in Rosse. Anno em
 septingentesimo. Eadertus Rex Dan' dedit eade Rosse. Stobes. Anno domini. Rex. Tunc
 Offa Rex mercor' & Sigeredus Rex Dan' dederunt ecclesie beati Andree ap'li & Wamundo

Handwritten notes:
 600
 Andree
 Rosse
 nota
 Wamundo
 Chelmuudo
 Sigeredus

By permission of the Lord Bishop of Rochester

We may trace through succeeding registers the continuance of the practice whereby the Archbishop's licence to elect continued to be sought and elections to be held, though we may wonder how much the privilege was worth after the papal provision to bishoprics (approximately from the middle of the fourteenth century) became the normal procedure, even though the Pope, having disallowed an election, might proceed to provide the man elected. The custody of the temporalities by the Archbishop continued also without dispute.

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Miss W. M. Fayerman	Canon R. S. Greaves
Miss Fearnley	Mrs. Greaves
Mr. E. Featherstone	Dr. C. W. Greene
Sir T. Colyer-Fergusson, Bt.	Mrs. C. W. Greene
Rev. K. M. Ffinch	Mr. H. N. Grimwade
Mrs. K. M. Ffinch	Mrs. Grimwade
Miss M. Ffinch	Rev. S. W. Groom
Mr. A. M. Fleet	Mrs. Gross
Miss F. M. Fleet	Mrs. Gross
Miss Fletcher	Mrs. Guise
Mrs. L. Fletcher	Miss Gunn
Mr. F. J. G. Foot	Miss M. A. Gunn
Miss M. Forbes	Mrs. Gunter
Brigadier A. L. Forster	Mrs. Haines
Rev. J. R. Foster	Mrs. Hambrook
Mrs. J. R. Foster	Mr. A. G. Hammond
Miss Fox	Canon L. D. Hammond
Mrs. Fox	Miss A. Hankins
Mrs. Freeman	The Lord Hardinge of Penshurst
Mr. W. Marshall Freeman	Rev. Dr. Hardman
Mr. H. S. Fremlin	Mrs. Hardman
Mr. J. B. Frith	Miss K. M. Hardy
Mrs. J. B. Frith	Miss Norah Hardy
Miss Fryer	Bishop Harmer
Mr. Fullagar	Mrs. Harmer
Miss A. Galer	Miss A. D. Harmer
Rev. F. S. Gammon	Miss E. Harnden
Hon. Mrs. Gay	The Lord Harris
Miss E. Gedge	Mr. C. Harvey
Mr. G. Gibbens	Miss E. M. Harvey
Mrs. Gillings	Mr. H. B. Harvey
Miss M. Gillings	Mr. Ivor Harwood

Mr. T. C. Harwood
Mrs. T. C. Harwood
Mr. W. R. Haughton
Miss M. F. Haviland
Lady Hawley
Miss Haymen
Miss E. C. Haymen
Mr. W. E. Heath
Mrs. W. E. Heath
Mrs. Hedley
Mr. D. C. Herries
Mr. R. S. Herries
Mr. E. A. Hester
Miss N. K. Hewett
Rev. A. S. Hichens
Canon H. A. Hickin
Rev. A. J. Hicks
Mr. A. J. Hill
Mrs. A. J. Hill
Mrs. H. Hills
Mr. E. E. Hoadley
Mr. A. E. Hobbs
Mrs. Hobson
Miss E. M. Hockin
Miss S. Hockin
Sir Thos. Hohler
Mr. E. Holcombe
Mrs. Holden
Miss F. A. Holland
Miss M. E. Holmes
Dr. J. Holroyde
Mr. A. B. Homan
Miss W. Homan
Mrs. Honeyball
Miss E. N. Hooker
Miss F. C. Hooker
Mrs. Hooper
Mrs. Hope
Miss Hoyte
Mr. A. Hudson
Mr. G. S. Hughes
Miss Hulland
Mr. A. E. Hunt
Mrs. Hunt
Mr. J. E. Hunt
Mr. E. L. Hunter
Mrs. Hunting
Miss G. Hurst
Rev. H. H. Hurwood
Mr. E. W. Hussey
Mr. N. G. Hutchings
Mr. H. S. Huxley

Miss H. Hyde
Hyde Press, Ltd.
Mrs. Ireland
Miss P. Ireland
Major W. R. V. Isaac
Miss E. L. Jackson
Miss E. M. H. Jackson
Miss H. James
Major H. G. James
Rev. D. E. Jarvis
Miss L. M. Jarvis
Sir Arthur Jelf
Miss D. Jelf
Miss E. M. Jenkins
Mr. C. F. J. Jennings
Miss M. J. Jennings
Mrs. Jepson
Miss C. Jepson
Mr. E. W. Johnson
Mrs. E. W. Johnson
Mr. G. W. Johnson
Mrs. Johnstone
Miss J. Johnstone
Rev. R. Johnstone
Mrs. R. Johnstone
Rev. J. D. Jones
Surgeon-Capt. K. H. Jones
Miss M. E. Jones
Mr. P. D. Jones
Rev. P. H. Jones
Mrs. W. Jones
Mr. J. N. Judd
Mrs. Kealy
Miss C. Keen
Miss M. F. Kemp
Miss W. Kenney
Mr. G. Kent
Rev. F. F. Key
Mr. S. Kilworth Keyes
Mrs. Kilworth Keyes
Mr. F. O. Keyte
Mr. H. G. L. King
Mrs. H. G. L. King
Mr. I. King
Bishop Lanchester King
Mrs. Lanchester King
Colonel E. St. G. Kirke
Mrs. Kirwan
Archdeacon Klugh
Mrs. Klugh
Rev. R. H. W. Kneese
Miss E. D. Knight

Lt.-Col. J. H. Knight
 Mr. H. W. Knocker
 Mrs. Knox
 Rev. C. de Labat
 Canon F. W. Lace
 Miss M. Ladbury
 Miss L. S. Lamb
 Miss O. Lambert
 Miss A. Lanfear
 Miss E. Lanfear
 Mr. C. Langhorne
 Miss J. Langhorne
 Rev. E. L. Langston
 Canon C. J. D. La Touche
 Mr. Algernon Latter
 Mrs. Alfred Latter
 Miss P. G. Latter
 Mr. A. H. Lawrence
 Mrs. W. L. Lawrence
 Canon T. G. Gilling-Lax
 Mr. E. B. Lee
 Mrs. Sydney Lee
 Mr. W. S. Lee
 Messrs. Leonards (Rochester),
 Ltd.
 Mr. J. Levett
 Mr. J. A. Levett
 Mr. W. F. Lewis
 Mr. A. S. R. Ley
 Mrs. Limouzin
 Miss E. I. Little
 Rev. A. B. Littlewood
 Miss A. Littlewood
 Miss K. D. D. Littlewood
 Canon G. M. Livett
 Mrs. G. M. Livett
 Miss M. E. Loftus
 Mr. W. M. Longley
 Mrs. W. M. Longley
 Rev. C. A. H. Lowe
 Mrs. C. A. H. Lowe
 Col. Luck
 Mr. H. Ludlow
 Mrs. F. W. Lund
 Canon W. E. Lutyens
 Miss F. E. Maddocks
 Mrs. R. C. F. Maitland
 Canon J. N. Mallinson
 Mr. A. Manclark
 Mrs. Mann
 Mr. H. S. Mannering
 Miss E. B. Marsh
 Mrs. W. Marsh
 Mr. E. R. Martin
 Canon J. H. Masters
 Mrs. W. A. Smith-Masters
 Mr. F. C. Matthews
 Mr. W. Maunder
 Mrs. D. Maxwell
 Mr. B. May
 Mr. Arthur Mee
 Mrs. Merk
 Paymaster-Com. A. W. B. Mes-
 senger
 Miss Methuen
 Mr. W. F. C. Miles
 Mr. W. Millington
 Miss E. D. Milne
 Mrs. Milsom
 Maj.-Gen. Sir Arthur W. Money
 Mrs. Frewen Moor
 Mr. W. H. Moorby
 Miss Moore
 Captain N. C. Moore
 Mrs. Stuart Moore
 Dr. Morris
 Mr. G. Morris
 Mr. P. R. Morris
 Miss E. M. Morse
 Mr. A. J. H. Mowbray
 Mrs. A. J. H. Mowbray
 Mr. A. L. Muirhead
 Mrs. A. L. Muirhead
 Mr. J. S. Mulvey
 Mrs. J. S. Mulvey
 Rev. A. E. Murray
 Mrs. A. E. Murray
 Mr. G. B. McClure
 Mr. T. H. MacDermott
 Mrs. Mackay
 Canon W. H. Mackean
 Mrs. McLellan
 Mrs. Macnaghton
 Rev. E. J. Nash
 Mrs. E. J. Nash
 Mr. G. G. Neech
 Mr. W. J. Neilson
 Mr. G. W. Neves
 Mr. C. Nicholson
 Miss D. E. Nicholson
 Miss M. L. Nicholson
 Dr. Sydney Nicholson
 Mr. A. C. Norman
 Mr. W. R. Nottidge

Mrs. M. E. Nowell
Miss C. Oakley
Mrs. Ogden
Mrs. Ogilvy
Canon A. W. Oliver
Miss A. E. Ollivant
Mr. B. H. St. John O'Neil
The Marchioness of Ormonde
Miss B. M. Orwin
Rev. S. E. Osborne
Mrs. Ozanne
Mr. Mark Packer
Miss V. M. Page
Miss A. B. Paine
Mr. G. Palmer
Mrs. G. Palmer
Miss Palmer
Mr. G. H. Palmer
Miss M. M. E. Palmer
Miss O. L. Palmer
Mr. A. H. Pargeter
Canon W. Parker
Mrs. Parks
Messrs. Parrett & Neves
Mr. W. L. Parry
Mrs. W. L. Parry
Mrs. Parsons
Canon A. P. Pascoe
Miss M. D. Payne
Mrs. Pearce
Miss G. M. Penlerick
The Lady Dorothy Peploe
Miss Jane Peploe
Mr. J. L. Percival
Mrs. J. L. Percival
Mr. T. Peters
Miss Phillips
Mr. J. E. Phillips
Miss M. E. Phillips
Miss H. D. S. Phillpotts
Miss Mary Phillpotts
Mrs. Picnot
Mr. E. H. Pilcher
Mr. W. A. Pite
The Lord Plender
Captain L. F. Plugge
Mrs. L. F. Plugge
Rev. G. F. Pollard
Miss S. Pollard
Mrs. Pollock
Miss N. Pollock
Miss Nicola Pollock

Mrs. Pope
Miss E. M. Pott
Mrs. Povey
Rev. E. Powell
Canon H. T. Powell
Mrs. H. T. Powell
Mrs. Prall
Rev. G. T. S. Prentice
Mrs. Price
Captain J. A. Pring
Mrs. Pring
Miss E. M. Purser
Miss J. H. Purser
Mrs. A. A. Randall
Mr. W. E. R. Randall
Mrs. Rathbone
Miss L. Rathbone
Mr. C. T. Reed
Mrs. C. T. Reed
Mrs. Richards
Mr. E. P. Boys Richardson
Mr. R. E. Rigg
Mrs. Rigg
Rev. C. F. Ritson
Mrs. C. F. Ritson
Miss L. Roberts
Mrs. Robson
The Dean of Rochester
Mrs. Rooke
Mrs. Rooper
Miss K. F. Roper
Mr. T. H. Rose
Mrs. E. J. Ross
Mrs. Round
Miss V. Ruffer
Miss C. Russell
Canon G. C. E. Ryley
Miss D. L. Sandford
Miss F. H. Saunders
Rev. L. Denton Sayers
Miss Schon
Miss A. Schon
Rev. F. L. Schreiber
Mrs. Scott
Mrs. C. Scott
Mr. E. F. Scott
Mrs. E. F. Scott
Canon Serle
Sir John Shaw
Dr. A. Shelley
Mrs. A. Shelley
Miss A. Shinkwin

Mrs. Siede
Mr. F. H. Simpkins
Mrs. F. H. Simpkins
Canon D. C. Simpson
Mr. D. Chisholm Simpson
Mrs. Smallwood
Mr. H. Smetham
Miss L. R. Smetham
Miss A. D. Smith
Miss A. E. Smith
Mr. A. G. Smith
Mrs. A. G. Smith
Miss C. C. Smith
Mrs. E. Smith
Alderman F. F. Smith
Miss H. Snowdon Smith
Mrs. L. Smith
Miss M. Smith
Miss G. Gilead-Smith
Miss E. Smithers
Miss I. Soutter
Mr. W. A. Soyer
Miss M. Sparrow
Mr. F. B. Sparshott
Mrs. Spoor
Mr. A. C. Sprules
Miss D. W. Sprules
Miss G. K. Sprules
Miss G. L. Sprules
Rev. A. O. Standen
Mr. H. W. Standen
Mrs. Standfield
Miss R. Standfield
The Earl Stanhope
Mr. F. W. S. Stanton
Mr. A. Stephens
Mrs. A. Stephens
Miss E. C. Stevens
Miss E. J. Stevens
Mrs. Hylton Stewart
Mr. G. H. Stickland
Mrs. G. H. Stickland
Miss L. I. Stickland
Mrs. Stirling
Mr. C. Stokes
Mr. W. K. Storr
Major B. Storrs
Mr. C. E. Storrs
Mrs. Stratton
Mr. Warwick Stunt

Mrs. A. H. Sturge
Mr. B. W. Swithinbank
Miss D. Luard-Selby
Canon Hassard Short
Mrs. Tait
Miss B. M. Tait
Mr. Justice Talbot
Miss M. S. Talbot
Mr. F. H. C. Tatham
Mrs. Tatham
Miss M. Tatham
Mr. A. H. Taylor
Mr. C. H. Taylor
Miss U. G. Taylor
Rev. A. L. Temple
Dr. J. Oscar Thomas
Mrs. Oscar Thomas
Mr. W. E. Thomas
Mrs. H. P. Thompson
Miss V. Gilchrist Thompson
Dame Sybil Thorndike
Rev. H. W. Thorne
Miss N. Thornhill
Miss A. H. Tiarks
Miss S. L. Tiarks
Miss C. Tibbits
The Archdeacon of Tonbridge
Mrs. Tooley
Mr. W. P. Toone
Rev. W. J. Torrence
Mrs. Chenevix Trench
Mr. J. S. Trice
Mrs. J. S. Trice
Mr. J. W. Trice
Mrs. Tripp
Mr. T. C. Tristram
Mrs. T. C. Tristram
Mr. C. Tuff
Mrs. G. S. Turing
Mr. F. W. Tyler
Miss E. Underhill
Rev. F. Lyle Uppleby
Mrs. F. Lyle Uppleby
Miss C. B. Vian
Mrs. Meade-Waldo
Canon A. T. Wallis
Miss E. M. Ward
Mrs. G. Ward
Miss M. S. Ward
Mrs. W. P. Ward

Mrs. Siede
 Mr. F. H. Simpkins
 Mrs. F. H. Simpkins
 Canon D. C. Simpson
 Mr. D. Chisholm Simpson
 Mrs. Smallwood
 Mr. H. Smetham
 Miss L. R. Smetham
 Miss A. D. Smith
 Miss A. E. Smith
 Mr. A. G. Smith
 Mrs. A. G. Smith
 Miss C. C. Smith
 Mrs. E. Smith
 Alderman F. F. Smith
 Miss H. Snowdon Smith
 Mrs. L. Smith
 Miss M. Smith
 Miss G. Gilead-Smith
 Miss E. Smithers
 Miss I. Soutter
 Mr. W. A. Soyer
 Miss M. Sparrow
 Mr. F. B. Sparshott
 Mrs. Spoor
 Mr. A. C. Sprules
 Miss D. W. Sprules
 Miss G. K. Sprules
 Miss G. L. Sprules
 Rev. A. O. Standen
 Mr. H. W. Standen
 Mrs. Standfield
 Miss R. Standfield
 The Earl Stanhope
 Mr. F. W. S. Stanton
 Mr. A. Stephens
 Mrs. A. Stephens
 Miss E. C. Stevens
 Miss E. J. Stevens
 Mrs. Hylton Stewart
 Mr. G. H. Stickland
 Mrs. G. H. Stickland
 Miss L. I. Stickland
 Mrs. Stirling
 Mr. C. Stokes
 Mr. W. K. Storr
 Major B. Storrs
 Mr. C. E. Storrs
 Mrs. Stratton
 Mr. Warwick Stunt
 Mrs. A. H. Sturge
 Mr. B. W. Swithinbank
 Miss D. Luard-Selby
 Canon Hassard Short
 Mrs. Tait
 Miss B. M. Tait
 Mr. Justice Talbot
 Miss M. S. Talbot
 Mr. F. H. C. Tatham
 Mrs. Tatham
 Miss M. Tatham
 Mr. A. H. Taylor
 Mr. C. H. Taylor
 Miss U. G. Taylor
 Rev. A. L. Temple
 Dr. J. Oscar Thomas
 Mrs. Oscar Thomas
 Mr. W. E. Thomas
 Mrs. H. P. Thompson
 Miss V. Gilchrist Thompson
 Dame Sybil Thorndike
 Rev. H. W. Thorne
 Miss N. Thornhill
 Miss A. H. Tiarks
 Miss S. L. Tiarks
 Miss C. Tibbits
 The Archdeacon of Tonbridge
 Mrs. Tooley
 Mr. W. P. Toone
 Rev. W. J. Torrence
 Mrs. Chenevix Trench
 Mr. J. S. Trice
 Mrs. J. S. Trice
 Mr. J. W. Trice
 Mrs. Tripp
 Mr. T. C. Tristram
 Mrs. T. C. Tristram
 Mr. C. Tuff
 Mrs. G. S. Turing
 Mr. F. W. Tyler
 Miss E. Underhill
 Rev. F. Lyle Uppleby
 Mrs. F. Lyle Uppleby
 Miss C. B. Vian
 Mrs. Meade-Waldo
 Canon A. T. Wallis
 Miss E. M. Ward
 Mrs. G. Ward
 Miss M. S. Ward
 Mrs. W. P. Ward

Canon G. F. Campbell-Ward
Mrs. Campbell-Ward
Canon F. W. Warland
Miss B. M. Lee-Warner
Mr. E. H. Lee-Warner
Mrs. Lee-Warner
Mr. A. R. Warnes
Mrs. Webb
Messrs. A. G. Webb & Sons
Canon C. E. Webb
Rev. H. Welch
Mr. A. Wells
Rev. A. G. B. West
Mr. W. West
Rev. E. B. Whalley
Mrs. Wharton
Canon S. W. Wheatley
Dr. C. White
Mrs. C. White
Miss Mary White
Miss Monica White
Mrs. W. J. Whitehead
Mr. F. Whitehouse
Miss W. A. Whiting
Alderman H. F. Whyman
Mrs. Wigan
Miss E. G. Wigan

Miss E. J. Wigan
Mr. G. Wigglesworth
Miss M. A. Wilde
Miss M. U. Wilde
Mrs. Wilkinson
Mr. A. E. Williams
Mrs. A. E. Williams
Miss E. Williams
Mr. Charles Willis
Mrs. E. Basset Willis
Rev. B. H. C. Wilson
Rev. F. Wiltshire
Mrs. B. Winniffrith
Mrs. Winnington
Miss E. Winstanley
Mr. C. F. Wood
Mrs. C. F. Wood
Mrs. E. M. Wood
Miss A. Woolley
Miss G. E. Woolley
Mrs. Wrake
Mr. C. H. L. Wright
Miss E. Wyles
Mr. E. J. Wythes
Dr. J. H. Yolland
Miss R. J. Young

We record with Reverence and Honour the deaths of the following
Friends :

Mrs. E. J. Ansell
Canon Peter Barker
Miss E. S. Bentall
Mrs. Blanford
Rev. W. E. Bott
The Lady Cable
Canon E. C. Corfe
Mr. F. H. Duffield
Mrs. Fearnley
Mr. George Gibbens
Canon C. Gosselin
Mrs. Goulden
Mrs. Henry Hills

Mr. H. F. Homan
Sir Ronald Lane, K.C.B.
Lady Lane
Mr. W. A. Smith-Masters
Miss Metcalfe
Miss Emma Parsonage
Mr. F. W. Payne
Rev. Dr. L. R. Phelps
Mrs. Reid
Mrs. Robins
Mrs. Stewart
Sir Charles Warde, Bt.
Rt. Rev. Bishop Welldon, D.D

FRIENDS OF
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

£	s.	d.	<i>Expenditure</i>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
69	5	6	To Salary				66	7	6
			„ Printing—						
25	12	2	Annual Report	35	17	3			
3	12	6	Miscellaneous	5	0	3			
							40	17	6
6	5	2	„ Cost of Badges Sold				3	16	8
7	6	11	„ Stationery				5	15	9
14	12	11	„ Postage				10	14	11
7	14	11	„ Office Expenses, Duplicating, etc.				8	16	0
1	11	5	„ Telephone					16	4
2	15	8	„ Lecture Expenses				5	0	9
1	7	6	„ Depreciation of Office Equipment, etc.				1	18	8
							144	4	1
140	4	8	„ Reparation Work, paid for or voted—						
			East Gable Cross	67	11	0			
			Cloister Restoration Fund	475	0	0			
			Excavations on South-West Side of						
			Cathedral	30	0	0			
			Ventilation to Roof	50	0	0			
25	0	0	Organ Fund	—	—	—			
70	13	2	Old Chapter House	—	—	—			
250	0	0	Parapets and Coping	—	—	—			
25	0	6	Dormitory Undercroft	—	—	—			
							622	11	0
							£766	15	1
£510	18	4							

BALANCE SHEET

			<i>Liabilities</i>				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
107	18	7	Expenditure voted but not yet incurred				50	0	0			
3	0	0	Subscriptions paid in advance				5	9	0			
298	16	0	Surplus as at 1st October, 1936	270	3	6						
			Reserves for work voted in 1935/36 not expended									
			and now written back	99	2	0						
							369	5	6			
			<i>Less: Excess of Expenditure over Income for the</i>									
28	12	6	year	286	8	8						
							82	16	10			
270	3	6					£138	5	10			
£381	2	1										

ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL

ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1937

£ s. d.		<i>Income</i>				£ s. d.		£ s. d.		
		<i>By Subscriptions—</i>								
372	19	0	Ordinary		414	3	6			
60	0	0	Life Membership		40	0	0			
<hr/>						<hr/>				
432	19	0					454	3	6	
7	8	6	,, Donations				<hr/>			
	16	4	,, Sale of Annual Reports						18	
11	12	0	,, Sale of Badges						4	
5	14	4	,, Proceeds of Inaugural Festival						7	
	1	4	,, Proceeds of Annual Festival						6	
23	14	4	,, Lecture Fees						2	
<hr/>										18
482	5	10							16	
										0
28	12	6	,, Excess of Expenditure over Income for the year						480	
										6
										5
										286
										8
										8

£510 18 4

£766 15 1

30TH SEPTEMBER, 1937

£ s. d.		<i>Assets</i>				£ s. d.		£ s. d.		
3	14	9	Office Equipment as at 1st October, 1936		12	7	6			
10	0	3	Slides		6	19	8			
<hr/>						<hr/>				
13	15	0			19	7	2			
1	7	6	Less: Depreciation		1	18	8			
<hr/>						<hr/>				
12	7	6							17	
7	5	8	Badges on Hand						8	
	11	2	Cash in Hand		1	5	8	3		
360	17	9	Cash at Bank		116	2	8	9		
<hr/>						<hr/>				0
										117
										8
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ROCHESTER CATHED
INCOME AND EXPEN

							<i>Income</i>			
							£	s. d.	£	s. d.
PIANOFORTE RECITAL—										
Collection			7	19 1
CHORAL CONCERT—										
Collection	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	13 0		
Guarantees called up	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	12 0		
							<hr/>		30	5 0
ROYAL ENGINEERS BAND—										
Collection	...	...	...	...	...	...			8	17 9
LECTURE BY MR. T. S. ELIOT—										
Sale of Tickets	...	...	...	...	...	...			12	12 9
FRIENDS' DAY—										
Collections	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	9 2		
Sale of Tea Tickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	0 10		
							<hr/>		25	10 0
PROGRAMMES SALES	...	...	...	...	...	...			4	19 8

£90 4 3