



Friends of Rochester Cathedral
Report 2004/2005

Officers and Council of the Friends

Patron

H.R.H. The Duchess of Kent, G.C.V.O.

Visitor

The Lord Bishop of Rochester

President

The Dean of Rochester

Vice-President

Vacant

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Mr R. Ratcliffe

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Mr C. Hoad

Treasurer

Mr M. Sinden

Secretary

Miss B. Trollope

Council

Retire 2005

Mr R. Andrews

Mr M. Bailey

Preb. J. Prior

Miss B. Trollope

Retire 2006

Mrs J. Callebaut

Mr R. Coleman

Mr C. Hoad

Mr R. Ratcliffe

Retire 2007

Mrs M. Ratcliffe

Mrs A. Sears

Mr R. Smith

Miss A. Watson

Archdeaconry Representatives:

To be appointed - Rochester

Mrs J. Sankey - Tonbridge

Mr D. MacKenzie - Bromley

Office:

Mrs C. A. Tucker, Administrative Assistant
Garth House, The Precinct, Rochester, Kent ME1 1SX

Tel: (01634) 832142

Front Cover

The Cathedral Cloister in Spring flower, looking towards the Palm Court.
(Photo by Bob Ratcliffe)

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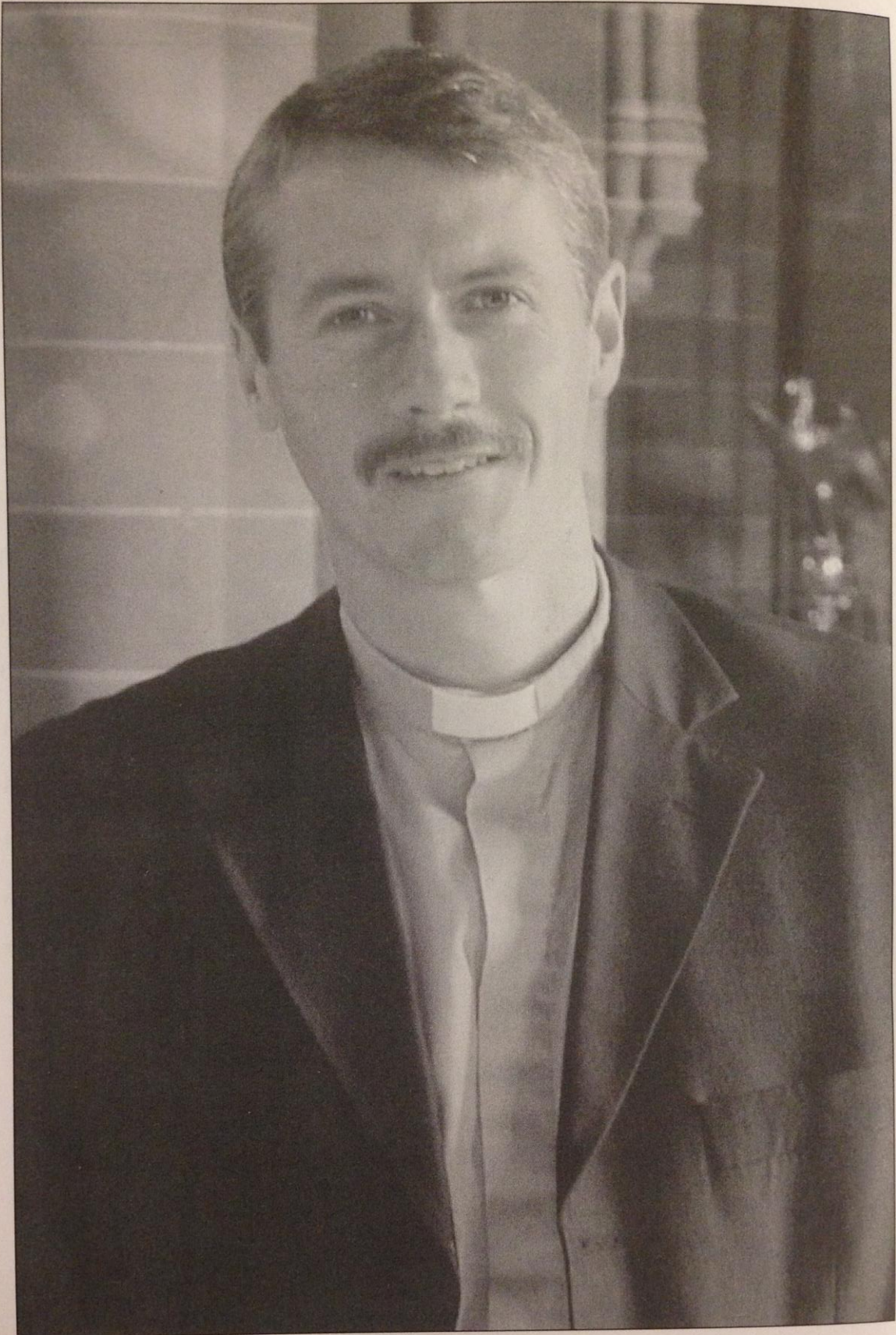
The Cathedral Cloister in Spring flower, looking towards the Palm Court.
(Photo by Bob Ratcliffe)

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Editorial

This report has been assembled by Bob Ratcliffe and various members of the Council. We thank our various contributors without whom it would be the poorer. We would emphasise, however, that their views are not necessarily those of the editor!



The new Dean of Rochester - Very Rev'd Adrian Newman

FRIENDS UNITED

I don't know if you've noticed, but there's a revolution going on. It's more of a battleground really, a struggle to wrench the true meaning of friendship away from the grasp of history.

In this war, there are winners and losers. Current winners include the highly successful US comedy series 'Friends', and the ground-breaking 'Friends Reunited' organisation.

Among the losers are the environmental agency 'Friends of the Earth' and the Quakers – the 'Religious Society of Friends'.

The problem is that we seem unable to speak about friendship these days without a Pythonesque 'nudge nudge, wink wink, say no more' sub-text to the conversation. In our sex-crazed culture, friendship can no longer be platonic.

Which, of course, is nonsense. Ever since human beings first learned to communicate and move in groups, the true notion of friendship has been about the mutual enjoyment we all get from supportive companionship on life's journey.

Enjoyable, supportive companions – that strikes me as a pretty good description of the 'Friends of Rochester Cathedral'. Friendship is an incredibly positive word. Friends enjoy spending time together in a close, faithful relationship; they always look out for each other, and yet allow each other sufficient space to be their own person. Friends don't suffocate each other, they liberate one another to be confident in who they really are.

I am so grateful for the way in which the Friends travel supportively with the Dean and Chapter here. It's a relationship I value tremendously, and I hope this is a two-way process that benefits us both. We are united by our shared desire to see the Cathedral thrive and make a significant impact on people's lives and on the life of Medway.

At a time when the world is waking up to the economic impact that heritage can have on areas of deprivation, there is the opportunity for a new kind of partnership between cathedrals and their 'Friends' organisations – one in which the restoration and improvement of cathedral buildings can go hand in hand with a commitment to social and spiritual regeneration. This sort of creature friendship represents a 'win-win' situation for all of us who love Rochester Cathedral - and the good news is that we don't have to get into bed together to do that

Very Rev'd Adrian Newman
Dean of Rochester

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

As I write this report in early April the winter is behind us and we are looking forward to that period of the year which is so beautifully described by Dickens in his 'Farewell to Rochester', where the 'scents from gardens, woods and fields penetrate into the Cathedral, subdue its earthy odour, and preach the resurrection and the life'. Certainly the life of our Cathedral has been a busy one for my first year as your Chairman. Last June we were in the middle of our 1400th anniversary celebrations, one that the Friends marked by extending the AGM day to a three-day event, the highlight of which was perhaps the trip down the river on the local paddle steamer *KINGSWEAR CASTLE*. It was good to have Bishop Michael Turnbull with us, and I again record our thanks to our own Bishop Michael, and Valerie, for allowing us into their home on a rather wet Sunday morning.

Much has happened since that time. We now – at last – have a new Dean and a new President of the Friends in Adrian Newman, late of St Martin's in the Bull Ring, Birmingham. Adrian was installed in January and is at present co-habiting with W. B. May of Sittingbourne in his new home. No doubt an Extension of Time Certificate will be issued! We look forward to welcoming the rest of Adrian's family in August when they finally arrive with us. By then our late Acting Dean, and Vice President, will have gone west to Exeter. Jonathan's six and a half years with us have been hectic ones, and we thank him particularly for the order that he achieved out of occasional chaos. We shall miss him greatly, and we wish him, together with Rebecca and the family all the very best in their new home and their new Cathedral.

The 1400th events drew to a conclusion in November with the arrival of the pilgrims from Rome, an event that was augmented by the arrival of the Prince of Wales to whom our Secretary, Betty Trollope, was presented. Since then life has returned to normal – you can't say much about a 1401st anniversary, but 1500 should be something.

On the social front the usual pre-Christmas evening was again held at the Civic Centre, by courtesy of your past Chairman, and a further social evening in April, held in King's School's hall by courtesy of the Headmaster, was enlivened by some very fine Chapter entertainment. Exeter's Dean-elect's rendition of The Hippopotamus Song, in particular, will be remembered for many a day. Sadly our visit to Peterborough was under-subscribed and had to be cancelled, but I have high hopes for Exeter next year, once Jonathan has settled in. Details of our plans for the future may be found in another part of this report.

While a calendar of events for you, our Members, is important, the primary purpose of the Friends is to finance works to our Cathedral, and this is an on-going matter. We tend these days to apportion 20-30% of our annual income to finance minor works, and allow the remainder to accumulate for a major work every five years or so. With this in mind we have in the past year underwritten a final tidying up of the North Nave Transept, and the completion

of the meeting room and kitchen in Garth House. We have suggested that this be called the Gundulph Room, and we await the Chapter's views on this. We have also made our annual contribution to the upkeep of the Cloister Garth. For the future, we have offered to support restoration of the Pulpitum Screen and repair of the medieval tiling in the North Quire Transept, for which costings are being prepared. In all these matters we work closely with the Surveyor of the Fabric and the Fabric Advisory Committee, as well as the Dean and Chapter, to ensure that our funds are put to as good a use as is possible. The Dean and Chapter themselves are in the process of launching a major campaign, and I anticipate a close liaison between us on this matter in the coming months.

In this first year of my chairmanship I have been greatly assisted by the Council as a whole, but especially by my predecessor, Richard Andrews, our Honorary Secretary Betty Trollope, and Honorary Treasurer Michael Sinden. My special thanks go to Christine Tucker, our 'paid help', not least for the unpaid hours that she puts in without a murmur of discontent – at least to me!

This year the AGM reverts to a single-day event, but we have a special conclusion for you in the shape of an organ recital by organ scholar Charles Andrews. Do try to join us, for he is really worth hearing.

Bob Ratcliffe

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

Our total membership is now 876 composed as follows:

320 Life members	17 Schools and colleges
387 Ordinary members	6 Companies
116 PCC's	30 Associations

During the year we have welcomed 21 new members, 14 ordinary and 7 life members. Two members have transferred their membership from ordinary to life. It is with sadness we record that we have been informed of the death of 14 members and 12 have either resigned or lapsed, despite our best efforts.

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

Betty Trollope

NEW MEMBERS

Mrs F. Allen
Mrs E. K. Andrews
Dr J. Burchill
Mr D. Carnell
Mrs P. Carnell
Mrs K. Chaston
Mrs C. M. Ford
Canon R. Godsall
Mrs E. Godsall
Mrs M. Guran
Mr R. Hogan

Mr G. A. Hollands
Mrs E. C. Hollands
Mrs A. Jenkyn-Thomas
Miss N. Marshall
Mrs V. M. Martin
Mr J. Stewart
Mrs W. E. B. Thomas
Miss J. B. Wimhurst
Mr P. York
Mrs D. York

This list is correct to February 28th 2005 when the Financial Year ends.

OBITUARY

Mr H. E. S. Bateman
Rev. Canon A. A. Chapman
Mrs Y. Davies
The Rt. Hon. Lord Dunboyne
The Ven. E. Francis
Miss K. M. Kerr
Mr E. R. Knott
Mrs B. Mackey
Mrs M. Page
Rev. B. Pearson
Mr B. J. Perry
Mr P. A. Reid
Miss E. C. Rowe
Mr G. W. P. Stibbs



Members pose for John Prior's camera outside Lichfield Cathedral

ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL FABRIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Cathedrals in England and Wales are not able to do as they like, with a Dean & Chapter removing parts of a Cathedral or adding to them as they feel fit. As with the secular world, there are permissions required and bodies that check what is being done.

With the 'Care of Cathedrals' Measure, 1990' came two new bodies. Firstly, the Cathedrals Fabric Commission of England, which has overall responsibility for giving permission for anything major that is done to any of the forty-two Cathedrals in England. Secondly, each Cathedral has its own Fabric Advisory Committee responsible for the lesser things that either have no archaeological impact or deal with the minor repairs to the Cathedral. The members of this Committee are appointed half by the Dean and Chapter and half by the Cathedral's Fabric Commission and between them they attempt to achieve a balance of knowledge with historians, conservators, conservation architects and the like.

The Rochester Cathedral Committee has eight members, and in attendance, though not members of the Committee, are the Dean; the Cathedral Architect; Ian Stewart, the Cathedral Archaeologist; Tim Tatton-Brown, the Cathedral Administrator; and any other members of Chapter who wish to attend.

The members of the Committee are Dr John Physick, a national expert on monuments and memorials; Peter Miall, a consultant in Fine and Decorative Arts; Alan Brodie, a researcher for English Heritage and previously RCME; Professor Vaughan Grylls, Director of the Kent Institute of Art and Design at Maidstone; Michael Odling, who has long experience in the affairs of the county and local government; and Mrs Annaliese Arnold, who oversaw the cataloguing of the Lapidarium of the Cathedral. As Chairman of the Committee I am also the Cathedral Architect to Peterborough Cathedral. At present there is a vacancy on the Committee due to the death of Nigel Seeley, who was a conservation expert.

The Committee meets three times a year at the Cathedral. The meetings involve a visit to see the areas being discussed and presentations on proposals. We try to give the Dean and Chapter good, positive advice but this is sometimes not what the Dean and Chapter wish to hear!

When applications are made to the Fabric Advisory Committee they have to be made 21 days in advance of a meeting and at the same time the Cathedrals Fabric Commission, English Heritage and the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings are notified of the application and its contents and two copies of the application are posted on the Cathedral notice boards. This is

done so that any objections that any of these bodies or members of the public wish to make can be sent in advance of the meeting and can be taken into account by the Committee.

The Committee is supported by an able Secretary, Edwin Darwin, who is independent of the Dean and Chapter and any correspondence regarding the Committee should be addressed to him care of the Chapter Office.

In the last few months we have been involved with both the inventory, which is a statutory requirement for each Cathedral, and the Conservation Plan, which is needed for any major application for grants from the Heritage Lottery Fund. We have also spent time on the new fresco, the kitchen in the crypt, and the new aumbry.

We hope that we are making a positive contribution to the life and work of the Cathedral.

Julian Limentani

Chairman, Fabric Advisory Committee

SURVEYOR'S REPORT

It has been all change again during the year since I last reported to the Friends. We have said goodbye to Jenni Campbell, the Administrator, but welcome to our new Dean, the Very Reverend Adrian Newman. Now Canon Jonathan Meyrick, who has held the fort as Acting Dean for so long, is taking up his new post as Dean of Exeter. I have enjoyed working with him on fabric matters enormously and wish him every success working with Peter Bird, my opposite number at that fabulous West Country cathedral. Peter was a partner of the late Martin Caroe, my predecessor as Surveyor.

Because of all these changes there has been a bit of a pause on significant works to the fabric. However, Adrian Newman is energetically getting to grips with the issues, amongst all his other prodigious responsibilities and I am sure we shall see things happening rapidly. One little job which has been achieved is the conversion of a former oil tank room in the base of Gundulph's Tower into an office for the Vergers, to improve their previously cramped and unsuitable accommodation. This will help Colin Tolhurst, the Head Verger, in fulfilling his increased responsibilities for dealing with fabric matters day to day.

I mentioned last year my involvement in producing plans and condition surveys of various of the Precinct buildings in connection with the production of the Conservation Plan for the Cathedral and Precinct. Since then we have seen the disposal of the Old Archdeaconry, briefly the Deanery, to the Kings School and the major project, which I have been involved with this year, the conversion of Prior's Gate House as the new Deanery.

Prior's Gate House is an attractive building with an interesting history. It is part of the range on the site of the mediaeval Bishop's Palace, vestiges of which have been found by archaeological investigations in the front garden, as have remnants of Rochester's Roman walls. The present brick built house started life in the 17th century, underwent successive alterations and extensions in the 18th century and was extended again to the East in the 19th century. The rubble stone garden wall and porch appeared after the demolition of the original King's School building abutting Prior's Gate itself, to the South. In the mid 20th century the house was divided into three separate dwellings, which were let out. Our project has involved reuniting Nos.1 and 3 to create the new Deanery.

The house lent itself fairly readily to conversion and I hope that, once the dust has settled, the Dean and his family will be very happy in it. It has some very gracious rooms. The poorly built and leaning garden wall continues to give us headaches, however. The Porch, which was shored up to prevent its premature collapse has gone, in favour of new entrance steps, a ramp and railings. Part of the wall which had collapsed, to the South, has required rebuilding; the rest we are repairing in situ in order to avoid the risk of disturbance to the rich archaeological layers on which it stands. This is all good fun, but terribly time-consuming.

One of the other matters I raised, slightly mischievously, in my report last year was my ambition to complete Gilbert Scott's project of raising the pitch of the roofs over the eastern arm of the Cathedral, when Cottingham's shallow pitched slopes eventually and inevitably need to be recovered. Low and behold, our ever resourceful Chairman, Bob Ratcliffe, on one of his not infrequent forays into the Record Office over the river in Strood, turned up Scott's drawings for raising the roofs. He had reproductions of these mounted as part of the excellent exhibition, which was shown in the crypt during the 1400th Anniversary celebrations in 2004. Apart from my slight passing annoyance at being done out of part of my job, this was a thrilling discovery!

Last year was also notable for seeing the Disability Discrimination Act come into full force. The Cathedral is already quite well placed in this regard, with level access at the North Transept door and a wheelchair lift up the Kent steps in the South Quire Aisle. However, there are certain glaring deficiencies, such as access to the crypt and accessible toilets. We have been commissioned to prepare a feasibility study for improvements to these specific areas. The challenge is always to come up with solutions which look natural and as if they belong, even if they cannot look as if they have always been there, and yet which have no adverse affects on the precious ancient fabric. That, in essence, pretty accurately summarises the role of the Surveyor of the Fabric.

I H Stewart

Carden & Godfrey Architects

A SORRY TALE

The Cathedral in the second half of the Eighteenth Century

When we enter the cathedral today we find a well maintained building. It was not always so. In 1760 the fabric was in an extremely dilapidated state as the following survey shows. It was drawn up by the obscure William Younger and is reproduced in his own picturesque style.

Survey'd 15th July 1760

Revd Gentm.

The Undermentioned is a Report of Repairs Absolutely Wanting to be Done at St Peters or St Andrews College, Rochester

Vizt.

Remarks

The north west Tower I find to be in A very bad & rotten State insomuch that no sorte of repaire cannot be of any service towards keeping the same from falling. The Iron Strapps & stayes that have hearetofore been made use off have not bin any service to the same, but very much otherwayse, being improperly fix'd and the sooner they are released from the Gable Ende of the Church ye better.

In Order to which I humbly purpose the following meathoud to your holy reverences vizt.

first, to take down the Tops & upper parts of the sd Tower, as low at least as down to the Gallery, and thaere Cover the same, with a Temparey roof, To keep out the weather &C for the time being. This done will put the same out of any sort of Dainger, Until it may be judgged nessceary &c Conveniant to fixe upon a plan and Rebuild the same, at lasure &C.

2d Remarks

The Roofs Over the Body of the Church N.E. & South. Very mutch wants, some measure, A speedy & Carefull repair &C. Many parts of which being in a Very daingerous & bad state. But more particularly that part on the south front adjoining the Lobby leading into the Chapter house, is realey in dainger of some parts falling down, therefore care should be taken in order toprevent any Accident of that sort in dew time.

I therefore purpose the following meathouds, to rectifie, and secuer the same &c the which must be done, with great care & procrastination and first to take down the Gable End South and the parapet walls Round the same so low as underside of the wall plates which will then not only relieve that

Great Weight and Pressuer, that the Roof has now, upon the Extreme walls, that are now Greatly out of an upright but it will, also put the same in to a state of safety, until more can be done which is as follows. I would take off all the Lead of ye South wing In Order that, the roof may be Alter'd & Repaired in a Wormanlike manner, towards which there must first be a Project fix'd upon & also Plans, Profills and Sections with an Estimate for such parts as y allternately be carreyd on &c and I further beg leave heare to observe any very materiale Article in the above repairs and that is this, to Avoid as much as possible One Very grate & anewall Expencc in the plumers branch in particulare with respect to the Covering of the sd roofs as they must from time to time, be rectified as above mentioned. I therefore purpose to Cover the same with the best Westmoreland Slates in place of that Weighty affair ye Lead the vallev of which, in Exchange Including Solder & labour the difference will Greatly Assist towards shorttning the Expencc of the General Repaire at present but also saving hereafter &c.

3d Remarks

The Roofs ajoing the N East and South of the Steeple wants a repaire Immeadeatly their being no less than 56 Lower Sheets of Lead that are Slipp'd down into the Gutters, also 42 feet running of ridge piece intirely strippd and gon, so that the weather must of Corse have free Access into that part of the Building which will dow Greate damage if not Timely prevented.

4th Remarks

In the large Roof west of the steple which is 117 feet in lenth here are some defects which are as follows Vizt.

I finde that one principal Guirder, of the sd roof is very rotten and more particularly so at the Ends that lays on the walls, I very much doubt, the same bad ffects, in many other of the Principals in the same roof, the Chief causes of which, has bin occasioned by the water over flowing the gutters, & pipes, being frequently stopp'd &c and the water Gitting in as above discribed has Not only decade & greatly dimaged the Timbers but also the walls & battlements on Each Side, North & South of the same &c.

Now when it may be found absolutely Nesseeary to begin the above repaires I could purpose, the same, to be done in the following manner Vizt-

and first To take down, the battlement, or Parapet walls So low at least, as the Under sides, of the wall plates, that done will not only Give an Oppertunity to Examine, the condition of the Roofs &c, but it will be the more Easely rectified & secuered, wear ever It may be Judged most wanting and Absolutely Nesseeary.

When so done, then, carry up, the parapet Walls againe, to the hight

Only of 1 foot 6 Inches, above the highest part of the Gutters and Grate Care must be taken to lay in good broad water tabling, to Prevent the water from gitting between the Edges, of the Gutters & walls &c the want of which has Occasioned great dimages not only to this part but to the whole of this fine Old Church, in General &c.

And I must say, that I ham very, sorry to see the same, Hath been so Neglected which its two plaine has been the Case in the whole.

5 Some further remarks

NB the rain water Leden pipes that Conveys the water from the Upper part of the above - mentioned west roof are in a very bad State, on Each side North and South, of the same there being No 8 of the Lower lenth Intirely gon, so that the water runs down the face of the Walls to the no small detterment of that part &c.

These should be Immeadeatly rectified, if it were only with Temprary Pipes of wood for the present.

On (sic) other thing is, that Care should be taken, to make good the water Tabling, all round the whole Building, and paint with Good lime, and have mixd with Coalashes & well beate and this, should not be neglected, and also, the Gutter & Pipes, should be Carefully looked after and kept Clean & free from Stopiages &c.

But of this and all the foregoing Remarks

Is Most humbly offered to the Consideration, and direction, of Such Gentm as it most Concearne &c &c &c - by there Most humble & Most obedt Servt &c

28 July 1760

To The Rt Revd and Revd Principals of St Andrews Church at Rochester¹

Henry Keene (1726-76),² was the next architect to report on the serious state of the fabric at this time. Being a professional architect of some standing his report, dated 10th October 1760, and running to many pages is more professionally presented than Mr. Younger's just read although the conclusions do not differ.

Several of Keene's proposals were rather drastic. Of Gundulf's Tower he said;

Between (the north transept) & the N.W. Cross, stands the naked Walls only of a Tower, now known by the name of the Five bell Tower, this being of no use, it would be better remov'd but that being attended with a pretty Considerable Expence, I would propose that in the Course of any of these or future repairs when stone for buttresses, Walling or such like business is wanted, so much of this Tower shou'd be taked down as would serve those purposes, this would

answer the 2 purposes of saving money in the purchase & Carriage of new materials and the removal in Time of this unnecessary and dissightly ruin.³

Fortunately Keene's proposal for this part of the building was not acted upon in its entirety but the tower was lowered to its present height.

An extremely jaundiced eye was cast over the West Front.

The N.W. Tower is so much crackt & tore to pieces, that it is render'd incapable of being repair'd to answer the purpose; it must therefore be taken down & rebuilt. The top of the S.W. Tower, wanting also much repair, I wou'd propose the following Scheme, for the repair of this End, which will considerably lessen the Expence, & make the building, as handsome, or more so, & much more Uniform than it is at present, & at the same time so preserve the Stile of the building; that it cannot be discovered but that it is in its original State.

Carry up the N.W. Tower in same manner as that & the S.W. Towers at present so high as where the S.W. Tower is sett off to an Octangular Figure; at that place cover it with a Flat roof leaded and finished the top with proper Battlements, & a Pinnacle at each angle. Take off the Octangular part of the S.W. Tower, and new top the Square part at the same height, & in the same manner as is here describ'd for the N.W. Tower, and repair the bottom part of the same. Make a new Staircase in each of the 2 Towers to lead up to the Flats over the Isles. Take off the Parapets 'twixt the Towers (now horizontal) & new work &c making as they appear to have been originally. Take down the Octagonal Top of the North middle Tower, & new work it in the Form of the top of the South middle Tower, repair the other decay'd parts of both the middle Tower.⁴

This extraordinary proposal appears to have eventually been adopted completely. The Chapter endeavoured to save the north-west tower by having more ties and brickwork inserted. But this failed and in 1763 the tower and the north aisle adjoining it had to be take down⁵. The work of repair was not finally completed until 1769.⁶ Not until Pearson's restoration of the West Front in 1888 did this part of the building once more take on anything approaching its medieval appearance.

During the 1750s two large brick buttresses were built against the outside of the wall of the south eastern transept but by 1760 these were found wanting. As Keene reported;

This part of the Building is in a very dangerous and irreparable situation the whole being near 3 Feet out of the Perpendicular, & has drawn off with it the two first Arches (from the s End) with their Columns &c: and the whole is much crusht & tore to pieces - about ten years Since two brick buttresses were built to Secure it from Falling, these being but injudiciously perform'd, do not answer the intended purpose. (This is an example of one architect criticising another's work or proposals). For by the observations of the workmen and others, & indeed also by visible appearances, fresh cracks have happened, & the old ones have opened afresh since they were Stopt, and Since the Erection of these Buttresses; there is therefore great reason to believe it is still in a

moveable State, & to fear from that State that it cannot long stand. It should therefore be wholly taken down, together with what appertains to that End and is drawn off with it, and rebuilt in the same Stile and form as it was.

But if this work, which must of Course be attended with great Expencc, cannot be immediately, or soon set about, & the cracks should appear to Continue opening; which may be to a great Nicety ascertain'd by fitting store wedges to Several places between solid parts of those cracks, marking how far they will not Enter, and trying them at times afterwards to their respective places where fitted. And it does appear to keep moving, The Danger will be great; because the upper part will receive a greater proportion of Additional Power, the more it gets out of a Perpendicular Line, & most, when that Power becomes Sufficient to overweigh its Counter balance inevitably fall, and bring with it a great part of the Cross.

To prevent which therefore for the present it will not only in point of Prudence but absolutely necessary to prevent these Consequences advisable, to Erect a Truss Butress of Timber against the said End which properly perform'd will keep it from moving any further, & may secure it 'till a proper & convenient time for the taking down and rebuilding it.⁷

Nothing survives in the Chapter's manuscripts to say that the truss was built. But the transept certainly continued to deteriorate because the gable was demolished in 1768 in order to reduce the weight on the wall.⁸ The transept was never taken down as Keene recommended.

For want of funds, a perennial problem at Rochester, the fabric continued to deteriorate for the remainder of the eighteenth century. Robert Mylne (1733-1811),⁹ surveyed the cathedral in 1776, paying particular attention to the wall of the south-east transept. Under Mylne's direction the wall received sufficient attention to secure it until the arrival of Mr. Cottingham in the 1820s.

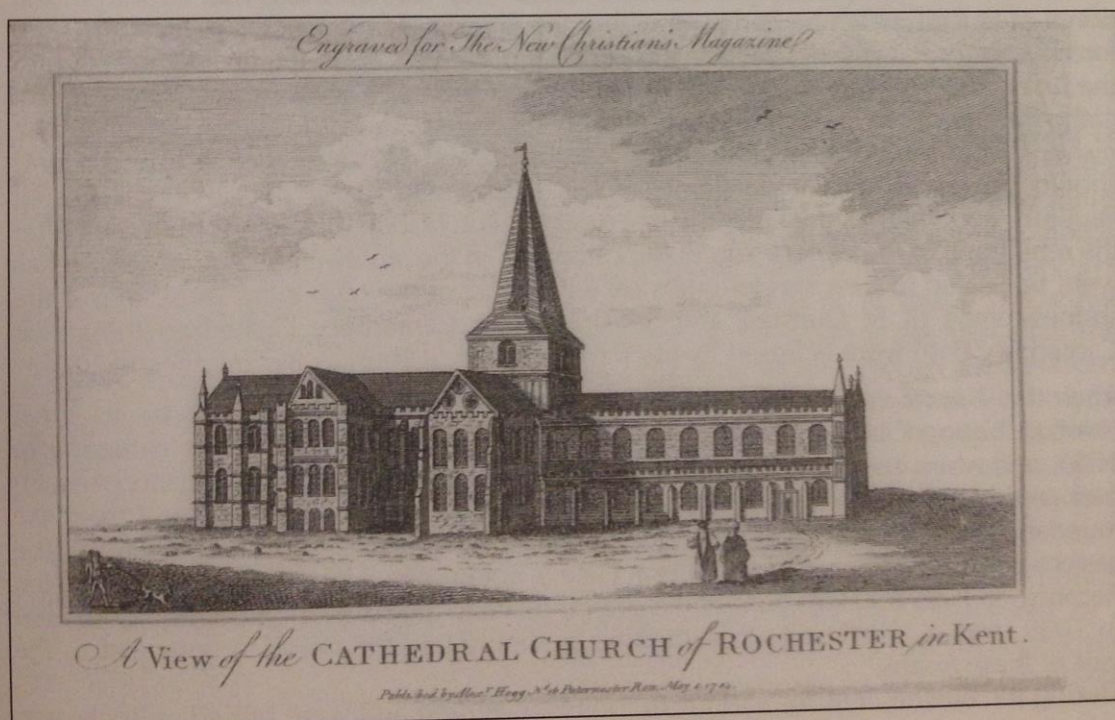
Although funds were always scarce at this time sufficient was done that we should be grateful for the works undertaken by the various architects engaged. Without them large parts of the cathedral would have collapsed. Fortunately that situation is not likely to arise today but in a building of this age there is always the need for vigilance.

I am grateful to the Dean and Chapter for permission to reproduce documents in their archive.

David A.H. Cleggett

Notes

- 1 DRc/Emf 32.
- 2 Keene, Henry, designed the Radcliffe Infirmary at Oxford, as well as the Radcliffe Observatory but this was unfinished at the time of his death and was eventually completed to a different elevation by Wyatt. Keene was surveyor to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.
- 3 DRc/Emf 34.
- 4 DRc/Emf 34.
- 5 DRc/FTv 117.
- 6 DRc/FTb94, Ac 7/24.
- 7 DRc/Emf 34.
- 8 DRc/FTv 126.
- 9 Mylne, Robert, designer of and engineer for the first Blackfriars Bridge. In 1767 Mylne became surveyor to the New River Company which preceded the Metropolitan Water Board. In addition to public works Mylne had an extensive country house practice in Shropshire. The diary that he kept for his years at Rochester is on permanent loan to the library of the RIBA.



THE BURIAL PLACES OF THE BISHOPS OF ROCHESTER

There have now been bishops of Rochester for over 1,400 years, and the place of burial of the bishop was, until more recently, always an important consideration. In the later Middle Ages the bishop, if he was not translated to a more important see (quite common at Rochester), was almost always buried in the cathedral, but even here fashions changed, and as we shall see, the exact place of burial in the cathedral also changed over time. The form of the bishop's tomb also changed, and in the later Middle Ages it was quite common for the bishop to be buried under the floor, covered only by a large Purbeck marble leger slab, on which would have been fixed a monumental brass. Sadly all the brasses have gone (robbed out in the mid-seventeenth century), but some fine legers do survive. After the Reformation, no bishops were buried in the cathedral except John Warner (1637-66),^[1] and after his burial in the north-east transept (in the Lee Warner chapel, earlier the Chapel of St John-the-Baptist) many of the bishops were buried in Westminster Abbey.^[2] This was because between 1666 and 1802 the see was held *in commendam* with the Deanery of the Abbey.^[3]

The bishop of Rochester's income was always very low (half that of the Dean of Westminster), and it made economic sense to join the two together. At this time also the bishop's residence was at Bromley, and this combined nicely with the fine 'town house' on the north-east side of the Abbey. The two were separated again in 1802, and after this the bishops were buried in a variety of places, but not at Rochester.

The Anglo-Saxon bishops must also have been buried in their cathedral, though the first of them, Justus, of course, went on to be Archbishop of Canterbury, and amazingly his original tomb can still be seen at St Augustine's Abbey in Canterbury. Bede also tells us that when Bishop Paulinus died in AD 644, he was buried 'in the sacristy of the church of the Blessed Apostle Andrew'.^[4]

He also tells us that Bishop Tobias, who was a very learned man, was buried 'in the porch of St Paul which he had built within the church of St Andrew (i.e. the cathedral) for his own burial place'. The remains of what must have been the apsidal east end of the first cathedral were discovered in 1888 under the north-west corner of the present cathedral^[5] and, one day, when they are fully excavated, the various chapels where the bishops were buried (like those of the Archbishops at St Augustine's in Canterbury^[6]) should be found, and understood. In the later Anglo-Saxon period the tombs of Paulinus, and Ithamar, the latter the first Anglo-Saxon bishop, became shrines, and after the rebuilding of the eastern arm of the cathedral, in the late twelfth century, their relics were translated to new shrine-tombs on either side of the high altar. These mirror the shrines-tombs of St Dunstan and St Alphege in Canterbury Cathedral, though at Canterbury both were eclipsed by the new shrine of St Thomas Becket after 1170.

After the Norman Conquest, Rochester Cathedral was totally rebuilt by its great Norman bishop Gundulf. He also introduced Benedictine monks to the cathedral in 1083, and when he died in 1108 we are told that he was buried by Archbishop Anselm 'before the altar of the Crucifix of the Church which he himself had built from the foundations'.^[7] This is almost certainly the altar of the Holy Cross in the centre of the eastern part of the nave, though its exact site is not known. His great friend and master, Archbishop Lanfranc, was buried in a similar place in the nave of Canterbury Cathedral in 1089, and at this time both cathedrals probably had the monks' choirs just to the east of these tombs.

During the twelfth century, various of the bishops died and were buried at Rochester,

but the site of their graves is not known. It is quite possible that, as at other monastic cathedrals, they were buried (along with the priors) in the chapter house. The splendid chapter house at Rochester was rebuilt by Bishop Ernulf (1114-24), and he may himself have started a tradition of being buried there. The contemporary chapter house at Durham, though mutilated in 1796, still contains some of the original bishops' gravecovers.^[8] When the main doorway into the Rochester chapter house was reopened in 1936,^[9] part of the floor was dug up just inside it, and one burial was found. This was then rapidly covered up again, but one day an archaeological excavation there may uncover the graves of some of the twelfth-century bishops.

The first bishop's tomb to survive in the Cathedral is the tomb of Bishop Gilbert de Glanville (1185-1214), who presided over the rebuilding and enlargement of the eastern arm of the cathedral after the fire of 1179. His damaged but fine tomb is on the north side of the presbytery, three bays from the east end. It clearly takes its inspiration from the tomb of Archbishop Hubert Walter (died 1205) in Canterbury Cathedral. This is very appropriate as Gilbert de Glanville was a friend of Archbishop Hubert, and Clerk to his predecessor Archbishop Baldwin.

Immediately to the east of de Glanville's tomb is the very fine Purbeck marble effigy of Bishop Laurence de St Martin (1251-74), which covered his stone coffin. Bishop Laurence was able to acquire the canonization of William of Perth in 1256, and to have his new shrine set up in the centre of the northeast transept, as an addition to the high altar shrines of Sts. Paulinus and Ithamar, already mentioned. It is also perhaps worth mentioning that Bishop Laurence's predecessor, Bishop Richard de Wenden (1238-50), was said to have been a very holy man, and was, most unusually, buried in Westminster Abbey at exactly the time when Henry III was starting to rebuild it. Sadly the tomb, and even its site, is now lost, and so too knowledge of its site.

After Bishop Laurence's death, Rochester was given one of its most important bishops, Walter de Merton (1274-7). He had already been Chancellor of England twice (1261-3 and 1272-4), and had founded his famous Oxford College. His time at Rochester was short because sadly he died as a result of an accident, after falling from his horse when crossing a ford.^[10] His fine tomb, built in the north-east transept immediately to the north of the new shrine of St William, is well-known, and its medieval form and history has already been described for the Friends.^[11]

The next bishop was John de Bradfield (1278-83), a former monk and precentor of Rochester, whose tomb in the south aisle, appropriately enough, looks across to the main south door of the cathedral that led into the monastery. The tomb is also a fine early example of a so-called 'Ciborium' tomb with its 'Kentish tracery' canopy, though the mutilated effigy on the tomb seems to date from the earlier thirteenth century. The next bishop, Thomas Inglethorp (1283-91), a former Dean of St Paul's, has a fine Purbeck marble effigy in the presbytery, immediately to the south of the high altar. This is the last of the tombs in the eastern presbytery side-wall niches, though a magnificent canopied tomb was constructed in the arch between the north-west side of the presbytery and the chapel of St John-the-Baptist for Bishop John of Sheppey (1352-60), who had been Edward's III's Treasurer of England. Famously this tomb was rediscovered by L. N. Cottingham^[12], in 1825, after it has been walled-up behind Archdeacon John Lee Warner's monument in about 1680.

Thomas de Wouldham, another Rochester monk, who became Prior, and then bishop (1292-1317), was almost certainly the first bishop here to be commemorated by a monumental brass. His fine brass indent is perhaps that in the centre of the north choir aisle at the foot of the steps^[13]. Unfortunately this indent is not in situ, and we do not

know where it was placed originally. Hamo de Hythe, another Rochester monk and prior, became bishop in 1319^[14], and did a great deal for the Cathedral and the priory before his death in 1352. Most importantly, he built the original tower and spire (demolished in 1825). His tomb is probably that on the south side of the north choir aisle, but this has never been proved for certain.

After Bishop John of Sheppey (1352-60) came William Whittlesea (1362-4), but he moved on to Worcester before becoming Archbishop of Canterbury. When he died in 1374, he was buried in the nave of Canterbury Cathedral. Sadly his tomb there was destroyed in the 18th century^[15].

In the later 14th century, a 'nave' was added to the Lady Chapel in the South Transept^[17]. This was mentioned, in passing, in the will of Bishop Thomas Brinton (1373-89) who asked to be buried in the Lady Chapel '*de novo constructa juxta tumulum bone memoris quondam Thome Trillek Roffensis Episcopi nostri predecessoris immediati*'. This tells us that he was to be buried in the newly constructed Lady Chapel next to the tomb of his predecessor, Thomas Trilleck (1364-72). Both these burials must have been below the floor of the Lady Chapel 'Chancel' in the South Transept, and were beneath legers and brasses. Three legers are shown in 18th and early 19th century plans of the Cathedral, but only one now survives *in situ*, and this must be the slightly later brass indent covering the grave of Bishop Richard Young (1404-18), who also requested burial in the Lady Chapel, under a *lapis marmoreus* (*i.e.* Purbeck marble leger stone)^[18]. Brinton's leger seems now to have disappeared, but the *ex situ* indent of a bishop in the north-west corner of the North choir aisle is probably that of Trilleck^[19].

John Kemp, the next bishop (1419-21) moved on to Chichester (1421), then London (1421-6) followed by a long spell as Archbishop of York (1426-52), before returning south to Canterbury as a Cardinal (1452-4). His wonderful wooden-canopied tomb can still be seen on the south side of the presbytery in Canterbury Cathedral^[20]. Kemp's successor, a Canterbury monk John Langdon (1422-34) died at a conference in Basle and his body was bought back to be buried in the Charterhouse in London. His successor was the Dean of Salisbury, Thomas Brown (1435), who moved on quickly to be the Bishop of Norwich. He died in 1445 and was buried in the nave of Norwich Cathedral.

The next two bishops, William Wells (1437-44) and John Lowe (1444-67) were the last two bishops to be buried in Rochester Cathedral, except John Warner in 1666. Bishop Wells was probably buried beneath the fine large brass indent in the centre of the presbytery (south of Bishop John of Sheppey). Once again only the indent survives, but stylistically the form of it dates to the middle of the 15th century^[21]. John Lowe was the former prior of the Austin Priory in London, and Provincial of the Order in England. He chose to have a plain Purbeck marble tomb on the north side of the eastern crossing 'opposite the bishop's throne', as his will of 1463 says^[22]. It also mentions 'the golden image of St. Andrew' nearby. This tomb remained here, beside an east-west screen, until it was moved to its present position in the northern entrance to the Chapel of St. John-the-Baptist in the 1870s by G.G. Scott.

After John Lowe's burial in 1467, all the other late medieval bishops of Rochester were translated to grander seas, so their tombs can be found in York Minster, Ely, Lincoln, Salisbury and St. Paul's Cathedrals. John Fisher, the most famous of them all was, however, bishop of Rochester from 1503, for over thirty years. In 1535, as is well known, he was executed at the Tower of London as a newly created cardinal, and was buried there in the recently re-built Chapel of St. Peter-ad-Vincula.

Tim Tatton-Brown

Notes:

- 1 See Friends' *Annual Report* 1996/7, 25-30 for Bishop Warner.
- 2 For their monuments there, see John Physick's fine article in the Friends' *Annual Report* 1995/6, 24-30.
- 3 For a list of the later bishops, see J.M. Horn (ed.), *Le Neve, Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae, 1541-1857 III*, Canterbury, Rochester and Winchester dioceses (1974), 52-4.
- 4 Bede, *A History of The English Church and People*, III, 14 (p.163 in the Penguin Classics edition). For Bishop Tobias, see Bede V, 23, (p. 330).
- 5 G.M. Livett, 'Foundations of the Saxon cathedral church at Rochester' *Arch. Cant.* 18 (1889), 261-278.
- 6 W. H. St John Hope, 'Recent discoveries in the Abbey Church of St Austin at Canterbury,' *Arch. Cant.* 32 (1917), 1-26.
- 7 W.H St John Hope, 'The Architectural history of the cathedral church and monastery of St. Andrew at Rochester,' *Arch. Cant.* 23 (1898), 289.
- 8 J. T. Fowler, 'An account of excavations made on the site of the Chapter House of Durham Cathedral in 1874', *Archaeologia* 45 (1880), 385-404.
- 9 Briefly reported in the *The Times* (April 1936), and in the first *Annual Report of the Friends*.
- 10 M. Franks, *The Clerk of Basingstoke: A Life of Walter de Merton* (2003), 88.
- 11 J. Blair, *The Limoges enamel tomb of Bishop Walter de Merton* in Friends *Annual Report* 1993/4, 28-33.
- 12 See St John Hope (note 7), 298-9. For Ciborium tombs in England, see L.L. Gee in *Journ. Brit. Archaeol. Assocn.* 132 (1979), 29-41.
- 13 See the article by A.J. Kempe, in *Archaeologia* 25 (1825), 122-6. Bishop Sheppey had a chantry in the chapel of St. John-the-Baptist.
- 14 I owe this to Professor Nigel Saul, though he suggests that the indent could also have contained a brass commemorating Bishop Hamo de Hythe.
- 15 There was a delay because the Avignon Pope John XII wanted to appoint someone else.
- 16 See K, Blockely et al., *Canterbury Cathedral Nave: Archaeology, History and Architecture* (1997), 147-8.
- 17 Earlier writers have suggested a later fifteenth-century or early sixteenth-century date for the whole of this fine structure, but Dr. Richard Morris points out that the mouldings of the bases and capitals of the entrance arch suggest a later fourteenth century date. See J.P. Mcleer, *Rochester Cathedral 604-1540, an architectural history* (1999), 162.
- 18 See St John Hope (note 7), 294-5, who quotes from the wills of the three bishops.
- 19 The *ex situ* bishop's indent to the east of it used to be attributed to Brinton, but as we have seen Professor Saul suggests an earlier fourteenth century date for this indent.
- 20 See C. Wilson, 'The medieval monuments' in P. Collinson, N. Ramsay, and M. Sparks (eds.) *A History of Canterbury Cathedral* (1995), 481-2.
- 21 St John Hope (note 7), however, suggests that it may have covered the grave of Bishop John of Bottisham (1400-4).
- 22 St John Hope (note 7), 305, and 322-3.

2004 PILGRIMAGE - ROME TO MARSEILLES

A Personal Account by a Pilgrim and 'Friend'

Having played a very small part in Tony Powell's spectacular production tracing the foundation of Rochester Cathedral, 'The Flight of Angels and Sparrows' performed in the Cathedral in mid October, I was very keen to follow the steps of Justus on the Diocesan Pilgrimage from 24th. October to 10th. November 2004. As my husband and I needed to be back in Rochester to help with the arrangements for the prestigious service on 10th. November, we could only participate in the first week.

Unlike many of the Diocesan pilgrims we met, I did not have a spiritual target in mind, but since it had been suggested that we kept a diary and noted our own personal objectives, I did just that and my daily entries finish with objectives. I note that my first day's objective was patience, this arising from a delay in our outward flight to Rome due to over-booking!

My objective of 'patience' was further extended the next day, Monday, when, having risen at 6.15 a.m. to be ready to leave at 7.45 a.m. for a meeting in the Vatican at the Council of Christian Unity, we were kept waiting at least an hour as our coach was delayed by traffic problems in Rome. However the meeting was most inspiring and our private audience with the Pope, at which the Cathedral Choir sang Bruckner's 'Locus Iste', more than made up for all the earlier difficulties. My first objective had widened into tolerance and an acceptance of differing traditions throughout the Christian world.

After the official opening service of the Pilgrimage sung by our Cathedral Choir at San Gregorio, the church dedicated to Gregory the Great who sent Justus to England, we spent the late afternoon with the Community of St. Egidio, a group of young professional people who, in their mission of 'prayer, the poor and fraternity', give up much of their time to assisting the needy in Rome and beyond. Our visit concluded with the Community's evening service conducted in Italian in the church of St. Egidio, when we were literally taken by the hand and guided through the service by a young Italian sitting next to us, who turned out to be a member of the Community. At the end of that day I added to my objectives of tolerance and unity that of 'fraternity'.

Fraternity had become much more important by the end of the next day, Tuesday. We were allowed a rather later start at 8.15 a.m., which was perhaps not such a good idea as we had a three hour coach journey to Spello from where those who felt able were to walk to Assisi. This I was determined to do as I felt that the only way to know a people, or person – Justus, is to feel the soil of the country beneath one's feet. There was a heavy mist as we drove through the countryside, but when about twenty of us set out we were sure we would climb out of the mist, which we did. By the time we reached the hills we were in brilliant sunshine and found ourselves climbing in the hottest part of the day. At a sign which indicated we had walked 5 km (3 miles) three of our party were suffering from heat and exertion, and decided to follow a more level path towards St. Francis' Hermitage just outside Assisi, while the rest of us would take the route over the hill and hope to meet them at the Hermitage if not in Assisi itself. We were linked by modern technology, mobile phone, but as we had only one map we thought it better if the three on the lower route took it – we hardy types could not go wrong! Our second mistake!

We were hoping to be at Assisi to join the main party for Eucharist at 5 p.m., but at that time we were still on the hills and the path we had been following had disappeared. We were forced to make for the road which would take us to Assisi, and at about

6 p.m., when the mist was beginning to come in again and it was getting chilly, we reached the Hermitage, though at the time we did not realise where we were. Though our two young leaders had kept our spirits up and our feet walking, it was decided that we should call a car to collect one of the party who had developed a severe blood blister, and two others of the 'less able'. It was gently suggested that I should be one of these and, although I was disappointed not to have completed the walk, in view of the kindness and support which had accompanied me all the way, I accepted the offer and arrived at the Franciscan house where we were staying in style and to the applause of the main party who were relaxing with drinks. Although I saw very little of Assisi, the comradeship of that walk made it for me the most rewarding day of the Pilgrimage.

The next few days become rather blurred in my mind – a succession of enormous, beautiful buildings and services in ancient churches. In Sienna we had a Eucharist in the church of San Domenico, associated with St. Catherine of Sienna who died at the age of thirty-three after a life of humility and suffering. I felt there that my objective should be to gain such humility and to be able to face whatever lies ahead. We visited Sienna Cathedral which is very humbling in its size and the splendour of its marble floors, ancient frescoes and illuminated manuscripts.

Florence Cathedral is again very large and ornate on the outside but, in spite of having marble floors, very simple inside, well structured and with much emphasis on perspective. In Florence we had our own Eucharist in a chapel at the church of Santa Croce (Holy Cross). The walls of this chapel were completely covered with frescoes depicting the story of the cross and at the end of that day my objective was to be 'at the foot of the Cross' in an attitude of humility, self-searching and seeking to understand myself as well as the uncertainties and difficulties of others. From Florence we drove to Pisa but in heavy rain, so many of us decided not to climb the leaning tower.

The next day took us through beautiful, mountainous countryside to Rapello right on the Mediterranean coast. Our service was to be at a church perched high upon a hill above the town. We were to take one of the two daily local buses up and to return either by foot, local bus or taxi. The journey proved quite hair-raising – standing room only, very steep with hairpin bends and spectacular views back to the coast; once or twice we had to avoid down-coming vehicles. My husband, who is not happy with heights, was very agitated when we reached the church, but he said afterwards that as soon as he entered he felt at peace. My objective for this day had to be 'faith', not only in our hazardous journey but also that we would be shown the way forward in our daily lives.

An early start next morning took us to Genoa and a walking tour of the old city, followed by our own service in another enormous cathedral. After a coach tour of the more modern part of the city, we had a leisurely lunch followed by another two and a half hour spectacular drive which brought us finally into France at Valbonne. My search for an objective for this day is encapsulated in a quote which I think must have been from the address at Genoa Cathedral – to follow 'what is believed by all everywhere for all time'.

We were to have two nights at Valbonne. Therefore, though we had an early start for our drive to Cannes we did not have to worry about packing first. We were to take a boat from Cannes at 9 a.m. to the Ile St. Honorat where Justus had wintered on his way to Kent. I was looking forward very much to a quiet, meditative day on the island, since after attending mass at the Roman Catholic monastery, we would be free to wander and picnic wherever we wished. Unfortunately it was rather rainy, but this did not dampen our spirits as much as the discovery at the end of the day that some of our party had



Photo John Sears

Pilgrims gather for a photo-call at Spello, near Assisi, en route from Rome.

detected in our shared service signs of divisions, which suggested that there is still a long way to go before full unity can be reached between our two churches. Personally I saw no such division and found the situation rather disturbing, especially as we were reaching the end of our pilgrimage and appeared to be back almost at square one.

I was glad the following day to find that I could return to my second main objective, 'fraternity'. We left for Marseilles, where several of us were to take the plane home. Fortunately the weather improved as we drove and by the time we reached the city the sun was shining as it had when we walked from Spello and people were swimming and sunbathing! Such luxury was not for us. We were taken by coach to the Basilica de Notre Dame de la Garde, at the top of a hill overlooking the city, where the main party were to have a Eucharist later. It was then that we really understood the true meaning of friendship. We had been together only seven days but had travelled many miles and shared times of inspiration and, I have to say, frustration, but through it all we had made a warm bond of brotherhood which would carry the pilgrimage on through France to be rekindled in such places as Taizé, Canterbury, Aylesford and finally Rochester.

It was in the spirit of true friendship that we welcomed our fellow pilgrims into the Cathedral on 10th November and again when we gathered after Christmas to share our memories, photographs and souvenirs. This was the spirit of Diocesan friendship which I had experienced first in participation in 'The Flight of Angels and Sparrows', and this is the spirit of unity which should carry us forward into the future.

Anne Sears

* Videos and DVDs of both play and Pilgrimage are available from the Cathedral shop.

* To learn more about the Community of St. Egidio visit its excellent web site at:
www.santegidio.org

TRIP TO LICHFIELD

The Friends visit to Lichfield in May was a lovely excursion on a weekend which gave us another wonderful insight into Cathedral life. After a short break for lunch in Stratford-upon-Avon we arrived in Lichfield itself. The hotel was very good, but some of our guests did suffer from the close proximity of late opening restaurants and consequent loud music into the early morning.

Our first day was spent touring the Peak District with a coffee stop at Matlock, lunch in Bakewell and a longer stop in Buxton. Because of the beautiful weather we had the chance of enjoying the renowned beautiful scenery of the area. Well-dressing in Derbyshire was something I'd always read about, but never seen, so the opportunity was seized upon to visit the village of Tissington where the current well-dressings were being held. What a staggeringly beautiful sight it was with the six wells of the village decorated with back-cloths depicting biblical scenes in flowers, wood, foliage and mosses – deeply moving and unforgettable.

On Sunday the reason for our excursion came into focus with most of us attending the Eucharist service before dividing into two groups for a guided tour of the Cathedral. This was followed by lunch in College Hall which was very much appreciated. The Dean (Dr Michael Yorke) came to dinner at the hotel that evening and we were able to exchange ideas on money-raising for our respective Cathedrals.

Monday morning saw us having the second part of our visit to the Cathedral in that a number of us visited their superb Library before climbing again up to and onto the roof. It was gloriously hot up there – I never realized before how hot lead tiles get with the sun on them!

Before leaving Lichfield we had time to see round the City itself while some of us took lunch in the Cathedral restaurant.

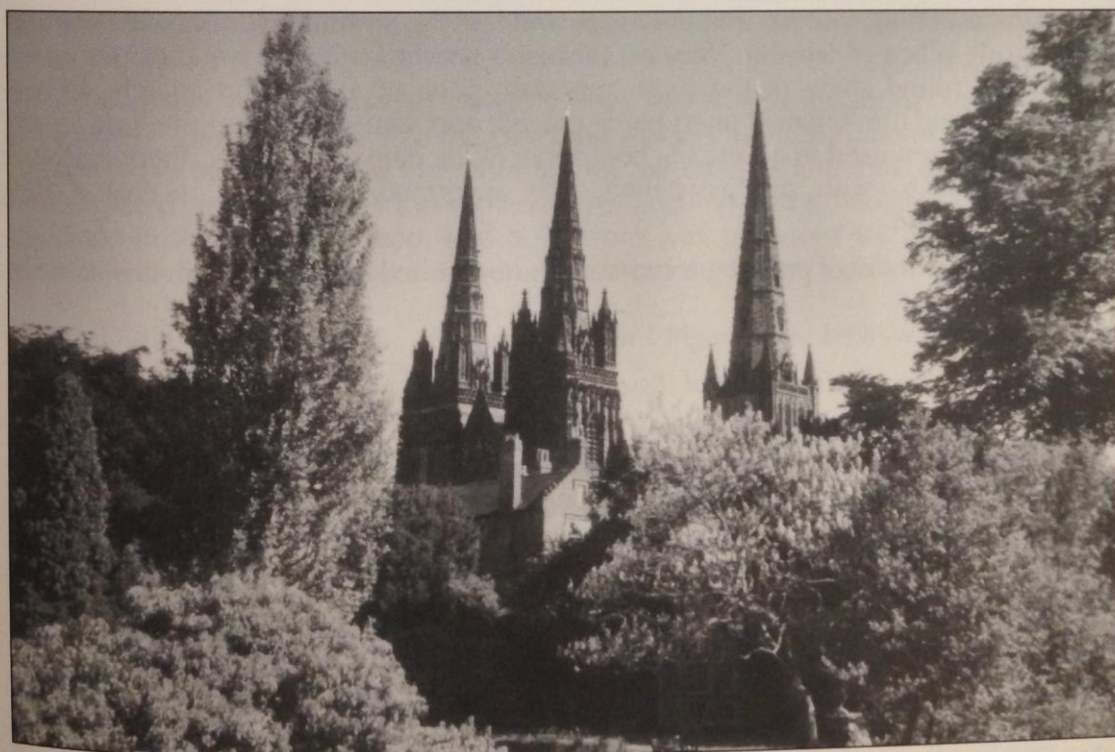


Photo John Prior

Lichfield, the only three-spired cathedral in England

After having arranged and carried out 49 excursions over a period of 19 years, the above visit was my swansong. It has been an immensely happy experience for me and I sincerely hope that it has given enjoyment to so many of the Friends. The most treasured memories for me will always be Millennium weekend with our service in the Norman chapel of St John in the Tower of London conducted by their chaplain the Revd. Paul Abram and our own Prebendary John Prior, and some years prior to that time with our visit to Bec Hellouin with its association to Bishop Gundulf and our own Cathedral. I wish to thank all the Friends for their long and continued friendship.

Jean Callebaut

A VISIT TO WEST PECKHAM AND MEREWORTH

In April 2004, 46 members of the Friends and a dog travelled to the ancient church of St. Dunstan in West Peckham where the 1400th anniversary of the founding of the Diocese was being celebrated with a glorious flower festival. In contrast, we later visited the renaissance church of St. Lawrence in Mereworth. Jane Sankey and her team provided us with a delicious lunch and tea.

PILGRIMS WITH ROSEMARY BEADS? MONKS IN A MONARCHY?

How many of our visitors have nearly had a heart attack as they descend to the crypt only to see dark figures dressed in monk's tunics processing to the sound of plain chant? These are not ghosts of course, but some of the over 17,000 school visitors we welcome to Rochester Cathedral each year.

The youngest of our visitors are here to see and feel the awe and wonder of a beautiful and historic place of worship. Not encumbered with pencils and workbooklets, they are guided round some of the most important parts of a Christian church, seeing, feeling, hearing (the organ is often being played) and sometimes even smelling (when incense has been used in a King's School service) the daily life of the cathedral. Pupils look and touch, with our assistance, and accompanying adults receive a free information sheet.

The awe and wonder of entering a cathedral is not limited to younger visitors of course.

"When we first walked in I thought I was in heaven."

Year 7 pupil, Sweyne Park School, Essex.

As our visitors progress in age, understanding and ability we extend our programmes. At upper primary and upwards we offer workbooklets and workshops, the most popular workshop being The Monks' Experience, where primary and secondary pupils learn about the rule of Benedict and the life of the monks here in Rochester.

"I liked dressing up a monks, the only thing I didn't like was being quiet!"

Pupil, Delce Junior School, Medway.

Another popular activity for upper primary and secondary is our Pilgrim Trail. Using the story of William of Perth, a pilgrim here in 1201, we look at the preparations and reasons for making a pilgrimage in medieval times and the possible dangers (William was murdered!). The main pilgrim, dressed in hat and cloak, with pilgrim emblem, staff

and rosary beads in hand, leads a symbolic 'pilgrimage' around the cathedral, followed by the rest of the group dressed in pilgrim cloaks

"The best part of the cathedral trip was when you got people to dress up as a Pilgrim and they had to walk up the stairs to show respect"

Pupil, Sweyne Park School.

As the curriculum changes we introduce new workshops and work booklets. *Stories in Glass*, was introduced in 2002 for upper primary children, and extended in 2005 for lower primary children. Many areas of the curriculum are addressed in this session, which particularly focuses on the Christian feasts of Easter and Christmas, using the stained glass windows of the Lady Chapel as the main resource.

"Really like the idea of using the stained glass windows to tell Bible stories, especially for children who need a visual stimulus. Well detailed and set out to include essential elements of the curriculum.

This approach to teaching RE embraces many aspects of the curriculum and uses elements of all aspects of learning. A challenging but enjoyable approach to teaching RE

Primary RE Co-ordinator.

Other workshops for the secondary level include *Mediaeval Realms*, charting the development of the cathedral from Norman to Tudor times, and *Symbolism of the Church's Year*, looking at the different seasons and seeing vestments, communion vessels and other artefacts from the vestry.

A workshop related to the Citizenship curriculum is being run as an outreach programme for local schools, and, subject to availability, may be run in our Education Rooms for visiting schools. It examines the need for rules in society, with the Rule of Benedict taken as the starting point. Most recently we have also started an outreach programme with the Secure Training Centre at Borstal.

2004, of course, saw our special project for the 1400th anniversary of the cathedral – the banners! Having approached the Diocesan schools in the autumn of 2003, by May 2004 we had received all the contributions for the banners and they were assembled and displayed in the nave of the cathedral. An accompanying booklet was produced and sold in the cathedral shop, and a CD rom was produced for all the Diocesan schools with further background information about the banners project.

Some statistics:-

- In 2004 we had 17,220 school-age visitors
- There were about 1,500 adults with them!
- We raised around £29,000 from school visits in 2004
- We were helped by about a dozen volunteers whose help ranged from assisting with worksheets through to running workshops, helping with lunch-rooms and special festivals and helping to assemble the banners.

We couldn't extend our ministry of welcome to so many school children and their teachers and helpers without our volunteers – if you would like to help please contact the Education Department on 01634 401301.

And the rosemary beads and monarchy? Oh yes, they were humorous spelling mistakes in some of the many thank-you letters we receive from happy pupils!

Liz Simmonds

ANNO DOMINI 1930
DEO GRATIAS
GLORIAE MAJORUM

CETTE PLAQUE A ETE POSEE PAR DES ANGLAIS POUR COMMEMORER LES RAPPORTS ETROITS QUI UNISSAIENT L'ANCIENNE ABBAYE DU BEC - HERLUIN ET L'EGLISE D'ANGLETERRE AUX ONZIEME ET DOUZIEME SIECLES. LORSQUE TROIS DES FILS DE CETTE ABBAYE OCCUPAIENT LE SIEGE PRIMAIAL DE CANTORBERY. TROIS DEVENAIENT EVEQUES DE ROCHESTER, ET PLUSIEURS AUTRES, EN QUALITE D'ABBES, GOUVERNAIENT D'IMPORTANTES MAISONS RELIGIEUSES.

ILS TRAVAILLERENT TOUS EGALEMENT A FIXER LE CARACTERE DES INSTITUTIONS DE LEUR PAYS D'ADOPTION ET PAR LEURS DOCTES LECONS ET LEUR HABILITE DE CONSTRUCTEURS ILS CONTRIBUERENT GRANDEMENT A LA SPLENDEUR DES EGLISES CATHEDRALES ET DES ETABLISSEMENTS MONASTIQUES DE LEUR JURIDICTION.

EN TEMOIGNAGE DE LA RECONNAISSANCE QUE LEUR GARDE L'ANGLETERRE CE MEMORIAL RAPPELLERA LEURS NOMS A LA POSTERITE.

ARCHEVEQUES DE CANTORBERY:

LANFRANC: 1070 - 1089.
PRIEUR DU BEC, 1045; ABBE DE STETIENNE DE CAEN, 1063.
ANSELM, ST: 1093 - 1109. ABBE DU BEC, 1078.
THEOBALD: 1138 - 1161. ABBE DU BEC, 1137.

EVEQUES DE ROCHESTER:

HERNOST: 1076.
GUNDULF: 1077 - 1108:
SECRETAIRE DE LANFRANC A CAEN ET A CANTERBURY;
ARCHITECTE DE LA TOUR DE LONDRES.
ERNULF: 1114 - 1124:
PRIEUR DE CHRIST CHURCH, CANTERBURY, 1096;
ABBE DE BURGH, PETERBOROUGH, 1107.

ABBES:

GILBERT CRISPIN: WESTMINSTER, 1085 - 1117
RICHARD: STWERBURGH, CHESTER, 1093 - 1117.
HENRY: BATTLE ABBEY, 1096 - 1102.
RICHARD: ELY, 1100 - 1108.
GILBERT: COLCHESTER, 1104 - 1119.
HUGH FLORY: ST AUGUSTINE, CANTERBURY, 1108 - 1124.
ALBOLD: ST EDMUND, BURY, 1114 - 1119.

Photo John Callebaut

A PLAQUE IN NORMANDY
This plaque at Bec reminds visitors of the links between this Benedictine monastery
and our own Cathedral.

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

Report of the Officers and Members of Council

We submit our report and financial statements for the year ended 28 February 2005.

Objectives and Policy of the Charity

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

Organisation

The Council meets at suitable intervals during the year to consider the Association's performance and to decide on appropriate grants.

The charity has one part-time employee and, apart from the costs of the annual report issued to members, has minimal administration costs.

Review of the Year

The income during the year was £43,136 similar to that of last year. The capital value of the fund increased by £82,517 due to general market trend having received an extra £1,242 from a legacy.

The grants paid to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral during the year were:-

	Reserved at 1.3.04 £	Approval Movement £	Paid in Year £	Reserved at 28.2.05 £
Servery in Crypt	6640	(6028)	612	-
Coade Time Memorial	6200	896	7096	-
Upkeep of Garth	-	6000	6000	-
Tavener Anthem	1897	(1897)	-	-
Garth Meeting Room	688	9702	6390	4000
North Quire Aisle	3241	-	-	3241
Railings	-	5684	5684	-
Pulpitum Screen	-	5000	-	5000
Medieval Floor Tiles	-	5000	-	5000
	<u>18666</u>	<u>24357</u>	<u>25782</u>	<u>17241</u>

The Association of the Friends of Rochester Cathedral

Statement of Financial Activities for the year to 28th February 2005

INCOMING RESOURCES	General	Designated	Restricted	Total	Total
	Fund	Fund	Fund	28.02.05	29.02.04
	£	£	£	£	£
Subscriptions	8618			8618	8002
Donations	791			791	600
Legacies	-		1242	1242	17958
Profit on social events	414			414	1396
Dividends	31865			31865	31807
Bank interest	991			991	683
Profit on publications	447			447	1029
Book of memory surplus	10			10	50
	<u>43136</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1242</u>	<u>44378</u>	<u>61525</u>
RESOURCES EXPENDED					
Direct charitable expenditure					
Grants		25782		25782	41241
Other expenditure					
Management and administration	14251			14251	14061
	<u>14251</u>	<u>25782</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>40033</u>	<u>55302</u>
Net Incoming resources before					
Transfers	28885	(25782)	1242	4345	6223
Transfer to designated fund	(24357)	24357		-	
Unrealised profit on investment held			82517	82517	149078
Net movement in funds	<u>4528</u>	<u>(1425)</u>	<u>83759</u>	<u>86862</u>	<u>155301</u>
Fund balances brought forward	<u>24433</u>	<u>18666</u>	<u>872505</u>	<u>915604</u>	<u>760303</u>
Fund balances carried forward	<u>28961</u>	<u>17241</u>	<u>956264</u>	<u>1002466</u>	<u>915604</u>

The Association of the Friends of Rochester Cathedral

Notes to the Accounts – for the year ended 28th February 2005

1. Accounting policies

a) Basis of accounting

The accounts have been prepared on an Income and Expenditure basis;

b) Statement of Recommended Practice No. 2

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the framework of accounting requirements for charities introduced by part VI of the Charities Act 1993, the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 1995 and SORP 2;

2. Management and Administration Expenditure

	28.2.2005	29.2.2004
	£	£
Salary	5460	5302
Office Expenses	3767	4222
Printing and Stationery	1376	1436
Postage	333	437
Annual Report	2744	2664
Accountancy external	470	-
Sundries	101	-
	<u>14251</u>	<u>14061</u>

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

The investments, on which there was no movement in the year to 28th February 2005, comprised:

	28.2.2005	29.2.2004
	£	£
UK Bonds		
277,253.53 Cazenove – The Income Trust for Charities	170955	172563
UK Equities		
782,679.705 Cazenove – The Growth Trust for Charities	785223	699856
Cash of Deposit	86	86
	<u>956264</u>	<u>872505</u>

The book cost of these investments was £824870

The Association of the Friends of Rochester Cathedral

Balance sheet as at 28th February 2005

Fixed Assets	28.2.05	29.2.04
	£	£
Investments	956264	872505
<hr/>		
Current Assets		
Prepayments	-	2486
Cash at bank	49880	44380
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	49880	46866
Current Liabilities		
Creditors	3678	3767
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net Current Assets	46202	43099
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net Assets	1002466	915604
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Funds		
Restricted	956264	872505
Designated	17241	18666
General	28961	24433
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1002466	915604
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Treasurer's Report

The Charity Commissioners' recommended format for the Accounts of a Charity has changed and it is our intention to comply with the suggested format.

This has resulted in a considerable increase in length of presentation, which would be uneconomical to produce in full in this report.

Copies of the full signed Accounts to 28th February 2005 will be available to any member as requested.

PERSUADE A FRIEND TO BE A 'FRIEND'

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Please detach this form and return to:

The Secretary, The Friends of Rochester Cathedral, Garth House, The Precinct, Rochester, Kent ME1 1SX.
(Please use BLOCK CAPITALS as necessary)

I/We wish to become a Friend of Rochester Cathedral as:

	(please tick)	Minimum Subscription
Individual Membership	<input type="checkbox"/>	£10.00 p.a.
Joint Husband and Wife	<input type="checkbox"/>	£15.00 p.a.
Individual Life	<input type="checkbox"/>	£100.00 p.a.
Joint Husband and Wife Life Membership	<input type="checkbox"/>	£150.00 p.a.
Companies and other Corporate members	<input type="checkbox"/>	£25.00 p.a.
Schools and PCCs	<input type="checkbox"/>	£10.00 p.a.
I enclose Gift Aid Declaration (see overleaf)	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Name (Mr / Mrs / Ms / Title)

Address

Postcode

Telephone Number

Signed

I/We enclose cheque/postal order/cash/Banker's order (below please) for £
Cheques should be made payable to 'The Friends of Rochester Cathedral'.

BANKER'S ORDER

To _____ Bank plc

Branch Address

Please pay to the account of THE FRIENDS OF ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL at Lloyds TSB Bank
Rochester Branch, 69 High Street, Rochester, Kent ME1 1LY, sorting code 30-97-12 A/C No 0368725,
the sum of £ _____ on _____ (date) and on that date each succeeding year until further
notice, and debit my account with each payment.

Signature

Date

Bank Sort Code

Account Number

THE FRIENDS OF ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL GIFT AID DECLARATION

I, _____ full names)

of _____

_____ (Post Code) _____

should like The Friends of Rochester Cathedral to treat all donations and/or subscriptions I have made since 6 April 2000, and all subscriptions and/or donations I make from the date of this declaration, until I notify you otherwise, as Gift Aid donations.

Signed _____

Date _____

NOTES

Please notify the Friends Office at Garth House, The Precinct, Rochester, ME1 1SX of any change of name or address.

You can cancel this declaration at any time by notifying the Friends Office, and this Declaration will then not apply to donations that you make on or after the date of cancellation or such later date as you specify.

You must pay an amount of income tax and/or capital gains tax at least equal to the tax that the Friends of Rochester Cathedral reclaims on your donations.

If in the future your circumstances change, and you no longer pay tax on your income and capital gains equal to the tax that the Friends reclaim, then please inform the Friends Office.

If you pay tax at the higher rate you can claim further tax relief in your Self Assessment tax return.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS IN ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL – 2005

JUNE

Friday 3 – Sunday 5
Saturday 4
Friday 10
Saturday 18
Sunday 19
Saturday 25
Sunday 26

Dickens Festival
Ensemble of London Concert
Great Organ Works
FRIENDS FESTIVAL
Mayor's Dedication Service
Chatham Rotary Club Concert
Great Organ Works

JULY

Saturday 2
Tuesday 5
Saturday 16
Sunday 17
Sunday 24

Ordination Service
60th Anniversary VE/VJ Day Service
Rochester Choral Society Concert
Organ Recital
Great Organ Works

AUGUST

Monday 29

Cathedral Trust Roadshow

SEPTEMBER

Saturday 3
Sunday 4
Monday 5
Saturday 10
Friday 16
Sunday 18
Sunday 25
Date to be confirmed

Son et Lumiere
Son et Lumiere
Son et Lumiere
Ordination Service
Great Organ Works
Royal Engineers' Service
Great Organ Works
Cathedral Open Evening

OCTOBER

Wednesday 5
Saturday 8
Sunday 16
Thursday 20

Russian Choir Concert (provisional)
Friends of Wisdom Hospice Concert
Great Organ Works
Dutch Organ Group Concert

NOVEMBER

Friday 11
Saturday 12
Sunday 13
Sunday 20

Great Organ Works
Diocesan Choirs' Festival
Remembrance Day Service
Great Organ Works

DECEMBER

Saturday 3 - Sunday 4
Saturday 3
Sunday 18
Wednesday 21
Thursday 22
Saturday 24
Saturday 24

Dickens Christmas Festival
Dickensian Songs of Praise
Great Organ Works
Cathedral Carols 1
Cathedral Carols 2
Blessing the crib
Midnight Mass

Back Cover

This view of the North Quire Transept can not be seen today, following the relocation of the Warner Memorial. On the right is the 'oldest door in any church in England', while the floor is of the mediaeval tiles referred to in the Chairman's report.



Engraved by J. Balfour from a Drawing by T. Fisher for the Director of Engraving and Printing — T. D. B. del.

Interior of Rochester Cathedral.
(Displaying the part, usually called, St. Williams Chapel; Looking West.)
West.