



THE SOCIETY OF  
THE FRIENDS OF ST. GEORGE'S  
WITH WHICH IS AMALGAMATED  
THE ASSOCIATION OF  
THE DESCENDANTS OF  
THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER

REPORT  
to 31st December, 1942

*Price - Sixpence, post free*

Patron :  
HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

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*Vice-Chairman :*  
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## THE DEAN'S LETTER

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THE DEANERY,

WINDSOR CASTLE.

*February 1943.*

DEAR FRIENDS,

**W**E must go on to another year quietly without our Annual General Meeting or any of our usual activities, but the Committee are still doing useful work.

We have lost, as far as we know, only about six members by death, and as we have about the same number of new ones, the total remains practically the same as last year. One of those who have died, Mr. W. E. Horton, of Castle Cliff, Knaresborough, showed his generous interest in our work by leaving us a legacy of £25. We had a great loss in Mr. Oxley and Mr. Goodford. The former gave us most valuable assistance always, and at all times with real generosity. We deplore, also, the loss of our old friend, Mr. Goodford, who gave wise counsel and constant encouragement to our efforts. We shall miss them both.

You will see in another place that the bulk of the documents have now been microfilmed and paid for, but we have twelve volumes of Chapter Acts still to do, which will cost about £50. There could hardly be more valuable work for the Friends to do than this. The volumes contain the Minutes of the proceedings at Chapter Meetings from the year 1596 onwards. The Committee have undertaken to pay for this in 1943, as also for the repair of the angel cornice in the Rutland Chapel, £10 14s. 4d., and the restoration of the George III shield of Arms over the Cloister door, £11 8s. 10d., work which was carried out in 1942.

We want, if possible, to take some notice of the St. George's Festival, in spite of the impossibility of getting many of our Friends together. St. George's Day cannot be celebrated on its proper date as that is Good Friday, nor can we intrude into Easter Week; but the Monday after that, 3rd May, would be quite suitable as a day on which to keep our Festival. We propose



to have the services with special intention: Holy Communion 8.30 a.m., Matins 10 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m. And to these we invite the Friends within reach. Canon Ollard will also give a lecture on the work recently done upon the documents in the Ærery after Evensong. There is a possibility, too, that we shall arrange a visit and a special service for U.S.A. Forces during the week.

You will notice in this Report two very interesting articles. The first by Canon Ollard on Dean Urswick, one of our most remarkable Deans; and the other by Professor Deanesly, still more important, on the Treasures of the Ærery and the use being made of them.

I think, in spite of the difficulties and discouragements of this time, the Friends may feel that the Society is going on satisfactorily and usefully, and that good work is being done all the time, and we are very grateful to them.

ALBERT BAILLIE,

*Dean.*



## HISTORICAL RESEARCH AT THE WINDSOR ÆRARY

FOR some 600 years, since Edward III's foundation of a college of a dean, twelve canons and thirteen priest vicars with nominally twenty-six knights,<sup>1</sup> to serve the royal free chapel of St. George within the castle of Windsor, the records of the college have been accumulating within the Ærary,<sup>2</sup> the *domus compotaria* of the dean and chapter. Every mediaeval corporate body lived by recording its acts : by turning out a constant stream of records, primarily financial, since some annual conspectus of receipts and expenditure was necessary to continued existence, but also administrative, statutory, judicial and, in the case of a society pledged to recitation of the divine office, like the college of St. George, liturgical and ceremonial. The endowment of St. George's was, as it had need to be, large ; the accounting, by methods not dissimilar to those of the king's Exchequer, was done in the Ærary and the various account rolls were kept there. They are there now, under the charge of the chapter clerk, Mr. Lewis Stainton. But whereas, for the larger part of the 600 years of their existence, the care and safeguarding of these records was so strict as scarcely to permit of their being much consulted (except by infrequent scholars like Elias Ashmole, Windsor Herald of Charles II's creation), the benevolence of the authorities has made access to them nowadays much more possible and frequently sought.

The record collection in the Ærary is naturally of great interest, because the college which gradually created it was, in England at least, unique. The chapel of St. George within the castle of Windsor was a chapel of the sovereign and shared with Westminster Abbey the pieties of royal burial. It was, in the later middle ages, what in the earlier ones the royal abbey of Saint-Denis had been to the French kings, primarily a royal chapel ; and as, across the channel, the patron of the French kings, St. Denis, became the patron saint of all Frenchmen, so in England St. George, patron of the Plantagenets from the time of the Crusades, became the patron of all Englishmen, his cross their banner. Again, St. George's chapel was the chapel of Edward III's great order of chivalry, the Order of the Garter : the canons with their priest vicars, serving under the dean, were set over against the knights of the Garter and the Poor Knights of Windsor, serving under the sovereign, as spiritual and secular counterparts in the heavenly militia. Finally, the dean and canons served the greatest of the royal castles and its garrison ; Windsor, commanding the Great West Road from London to the southern ports, was of great strategic importance. It followed naturally that the records of a body endowed to play so high a role should be of special interest both to ecclesiastical and economic historians, and no less to students of early English music.

The permission of the dean and chapter is necessary for work at the manuscripts in the Ærary, and this has recently been granted to an increasing number of scholars; some of the results of such work has already appeared in the series of *Historical Monographs relating to St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle*, under the editorship of Canon Ollard. These include monographs on *The Plate of St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle*, by Alfred E. Jones, 1939; *The Organists and Masters of the Choristers*, by Dr. E. H. Fellowes, 1939; and *The Knights of the Garter*, by the same distinguished author. Among forthcoming monographs, Canon Ollard's *Fasti* of the deans and canons of Windsor will be of great service to English church history. Of great value also to the whole history of the college will be Dr. A. K. B. Roberts' forthcoming book on the working of the college from its foundation to the treasurership of William Gillot in 1416, the result of three years' intensive work on the Ærary records. The work of another scholar, Dr. Margery Morgan, on the English possessions of the abbey of Bec (now crowned with a doctorate by the University of Oxford and in process of publication), is based to a considerable extent on the muniments of the Ærary. Even in the last few months of 1942, despite the war, work has been done on Ærary records by various scholars: notably by W. D. Peckham, Esq., on the will of Henry Spicer, 1437, printed in *Sussex Notes and Queries*, vol. ix, no. 4. Mrs. Coombe-Tennant, J.P., has been concerned with the will of Captain Vaughan (a Military Knight, 1663-1700) and deposited a rotograph of it in the library of the University of Wales; Mrs. H. P. Thompson has obtained much information inaccessible elsewhere about bishop Ralph Brideoake, canon here from 1660 to 1674. Miss K. Major, archivist to the dean and chapter and diocese of Lincoln, has obtained information from the muniments about a charter of archbishop Stephen Langton; and, most recently of all, in November, Mr. Hilary Jenkinson, C.B.E., has obtained information about the Great Seal of William III. All of which are signs that when these present troubles are overpast, when archaeologists can dig again and historians can write, the Windsor Ærary may well become the focus of a school of English history, social and economic as well as ecclesiastical.

#### MARGARET DEANESLY, M.A.

(Professor of History in the University of London, at the Royal Holloway College; formerly Bishop Fraser Lecturer in the University of Manchester).

<sup>1</sup> There were never, in fact, more than three at one time in the middle ages.

<sup>2</sup> This rare word, from the Latin *aerarium*, survives, as far as is known, only at Windsor. It is to be found in no English dictionary, not even the *O.E.D.* In Latin MSS. from the thirteenth century the diphthong "Æ" is always written "E"; hence some later writers have translated the word as Erary, which conceals the fact that the initial letter is in fact a diphthong, Æ.



## CHRISTOPHER URSWICK

### Canon and later Dean of St. George's Chapel

TWO members of the Chapter of Windsor have won the honour of a place in Shakespeare. One, and he most famous of all, Thomas Wolsey, Archbishop of York and Cardinal, who was Canon from 1511 to 1514; the other, Christopher Urswick, Canon from 1492 until 1497, and Dean from 1496 to 1505. Wolsey has left no direct mark upon the Chapel, though the great standard candlesticks before the High Altar given by Their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary are reminders of him, for they are facsimiles of the candlesticks he had prepared for his tomb. Memorials to Urswick, however, stand out plain on the vault of the Nave and in the Chapel of the Salutation, now chiefly filled by the monument to Princess Charlotte. In fact, the completion of St. George's Chapel owes most to two men, who were close friends, Sir Reginald Bray, K.G., who died on 5th August, 1503, and Christopher Urswick, who stayed on as Dean till November 1505, when the work was practically complete.

There are various accounts of Dean Urswick's career: in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, in Cooper's *Athenae Cantabrigienses*, and, fullest of all, in a delightfully illustrated *Records of the Family of Urswyk*, privately printed in 1893, but never published, a copy of which was lately presented by a descendant of the family to the Royal Library. But none of these is entirely accurate, and the account below, it is hoped, gives at last a full record of Dean Urswick's official career. It owes its completeness to the great learning of that most generous historian, Dr. A. Hamilton Thompson. He has supplied me with pages of notes, for which I owe him my deepest thanks.

Christopher Urswick came of an old and distinguished family, settled at Urswick in the district of Furness in Lancashire. His father and mother were, respectively, a lay brother and sister of the neighbouring abbey of Furness, part of whose estates bordered their own property; the family had been benefactors of the abbey in days gone by. Possibly Christopher received his earliest education at the abbey; at any rate he left it a gold cup in his will, in memory of his father and mother. In due course Urswick, who was born in 1448, went up to Cambridge; his later appointment as Master of the King's Hall (later absorbed into Trinity College) suggests that he was then there and his degree of LL.D. was undoubtedly from that University. He was ordained at York sub-deacon on 16th April, 1468 on a title from St. Clement's Priory, York; deacon on 18th March, 1469; and priest on 23rd May, 1472.



Two years later, 14th June, 1474, he was granted a general pardon for all offences committed before that date, which did not mean that he had committed any crimes, but was rather a sort of insurance. He is described there as : Scholar late of Cambridge and of Oxford, late of Troston, Suffolk, clerk, and late of London, priest ; which suggests that he had been for a time rector of Troston, near Bury St. Edmunds. Certainly he became rector of Puttenham, Herts, on 21st December, 1482, and he resigned it before 26th November, 1485, for by that time he had been drawn into very different work. He had become known to the famous Countess of Richmond, better known as the Lady Margaret, through her trusted officer, Reginald Bray, and he was soon immersed in Lancastrian politics. He was chaplain and confessor to the Countess and was sent by her to act in the same office to her son, Henry Tudor, then in exile in Brittany, the Lancastrian claimant to the throne. Urswick had been trusted with the secret of the Countess's plan : to marry Henry Tudor to the Princess Elizabeth, eldest daughter of King Edward IV and Yorkist heiress to the throne. Urswick became a trusted friend of Henry and once at least saved his life. He discovered that Richard III had arranged with the minister of the Duke of Brittany that Henry should be kidnapped and handed over to him ; no time was to be lost, and Urswick arranged for a fast gallop to the French frontier, across which Henry would be safe. It was a close thing, but Urswick and the young Prince beat their pursuers by an hour. Then came Henry's invasion of England and the defeat and death of Richard III at Bosworth Field in 1485.

At once Urswick was marked for preferment. He became a Prebendary of St. Stephen's, Westminster, on 21st September, three days later he is noted as King's Clerk and Almoner, and then on 26th November he was made Warden (or Master) of King's Hall, Cambridge. That office he held until April 1488, but he was not to spend his life as a head of a house. On 20th February, 1487, he became Prebendary of Chiswick in St. Paul's, a stall he held till he died. He was presented by the Crown to the Church of All Hallows the Great, London, a month later, but for some reason the presentation was cancelled, for he was never instituted. Later, on 30th April, the Crown made him Rector of Chedzoy, Somerset ; he resigned it by 5th November of the next year, 1488.

On 17th March, 1488, he was made Prebendary of Thockrington in York, and two months later, on 22nd May, he became Dean of York, keeping his prebendal stall with it. Nine days later, on 31st May, he was made Prebendary of North Kelsey in Lincoln ; while on 14th November following he was instituted to the church of Bradwell-by-the-Sea, Essex, the patron of which was Sir Giles, Lord Daubeney, a private friend.

Meanwhile, Urswick was being employed on important work for the Government. In 1486 he had been sent on an embassy to Rome, from which he had returned by November, for he was sent

on a mission to Lancashire, among his own kinsfolk, to quiet some disaffection to the Government. In March 1488 Urswick was sent on the important embassy to Spain which negotiated the marriage between Prince Arthur and Katharine of Aragon; later in the year he was sent to France to offer Henry VII's services as mediator in the dispute over the Duchy of Brittany, an offer which was refused. That autumn he was again an ambassador to France. In March 1492 he was sent to Scotland to ratify a treaty of peace; in the following October he was again an ambassador to France and negotiated the Treaty of Etaples. In March 1493 he was sent to invest Alfonso, eldest son of the King of Sicily, with the Order of the Garter. The next month he was again on embassy to Scotland. Then in 1496 he was sent as ambassador to the Imperial Court at Augsburg to negotiate a commercial treaty with the King of the Romans, returning towards the end of May. It was an exhausting record of diplomatic service, and a useful one, and it helps to explain the various preferments given to Urswick, for they would assist him to meet his expenses.

During these prolonged absences abroad he had resigned various of his preferments: his Cambridge headship and his Somerset rectory in 1488, his deanery of York and the prebend of Thockington there in 1494, his prebend in Lincoln in 1495, and his benefice of Bradwell in 1496. He had resigned, too, a prebend or portion in the church of Gnosall, Staffs, by 7th January, 1491. He had, however, obtained others. In 1490 he was Prebendary of Bedwin in Salisbury, and in 1496 he became Archdeacon of Wiltshire, and he held both till he died. He was made Canon of Windsor (by writ of Privy Seal; it is an uncalendared document in the Public Record Office) on 26th January, 1492. In 1493 (apparently) he became Chancellor of Exeter, which carried with it the sinecure rectories of Newlyn and Stoke Gabriel; and on 5th March in the same year he was collated to the archdeaconry of Richmond and the prebend of Botevant in York. The archdeaconry brought with it the sinecure rectories of Easingwold and Thornton Steward. Urswick resigned this archdeaconry by November 1500, and the prebend apparently in 1496, when John Colet succeeded him. On 5th March, 1496, he was made Archdeacon of Huntingdon, but he held it for a few weeks only, a successor being appointed on 28th April following.

On 16th November, 1496, he was appointed Dean of Windsor and was installed four days later; he kept his canonry with it for a year, until 29th November, 1497; he resigned the deanery before 28th November, 1505. On 7th November, 1500, he became Archdeacon of Norfolk, and on 3rd June, 1501, he was collated to the prebend of Fridaythorpe in York, and on 14th June he became Prebendary of Milton Ecclesia in Lincoln. Some time after 25th August, 1499, Urswick had received the prebend of St. Martin's altar in Beverley Minster, for he exchanged it for the rectory of Hackney on 5th November, 1502.



On 15th November, 1504, he became Archdeacon of Oxford, and was instituted on the same day to the sinecure rectory of Gedney in Lincolnshire. Some time in 1504 or before Urswick was presented to a fellowship in the Collegiate Church of Manchester, and on 6th April, 1509, he accepted the prebend of Norwell Palishall in Southwell. Besides these he held two other sinecure rectories, Ashbury in Berkshire, and Felpham in Sussex. Certainly when Urswick died on 24th March, 1522, he was holding three archdeaconries, Wiltshire, Norfolk and Oxford; the chancellorship of Exeter; prebends in St. Paul's, Lincoln, Salisbury, York and Southwell; a fellowship at Manchester, and the rectories of Ashbury, Gedney (apparently) and Felpham, and above all that of Hackney, where he preferred to live and where he died and is buried. The list is a long one, and to-day seems startling and scandalous; it did not seem so to our ancestors up till a hundred years or so ago. It must be remembered that as a trained lawyer Urswick could easily do the routine work of his archdeaconries, even if he "visited" them annually by a commissary; his stalls in the various cathedral and collegiate churches would not necessarily involve residence, and all his rectories were sinecures, even Hackney itself, i.e. each had its resident vicar who had the cure of souls. Urswick was too conscientious to undertake that responsibility in his later years. In his will he was careful to leave the funds due to him from his various benefices to be devoted in the parishes where he was rector to two objects: a charity for providing marriage dowries for poor maidens, and a charity for providing exhibitions for sending poor scholars to the Universities.

He had already during his time at Windsor spent money on reconstituting the deanery and had improved the accommodation for the choristers, and he had given a large sum to the Chapter, in return for which, in 1507 after his resignation, they arranged for what answers to a chantry which should keep his name in remembrance at Windsor for ever. Daily on coming to Chapel in the morning and before leaving it at night the choristers were to say a short prayer in the Chapel of the Salutation for Christopher Urswick, King Henry VII and for all Christian souls, remembering at night the souls also of all those whom Urswick had offended in his lifetime. So, too, in their dormitory night and morning a very short devotion was to be said by the boys and once a year on the Monday after Low Sunday these regulations were to be read to the Chapter and the choristers, and certain money gifts were distributed, particularly 7d. to each chorister, being 3d. to buy ink and 4d. to buy paper, and then the Dean was to speak to them on handwriting and bid them to imitate the Roman capitals and write the Italian hand. These regulations suggest that Urswick drew them up. The short prayers to be said daily for King Henry VII and Urswick are inscribed on the screen of the so-called Urswick Chantry.

For the rest Urswick was a cultivated scholar, the friend of Sir Thomas More, and of Erasmus, who was on occasion his guest in



England and twice made him a present of a book. Urswick had given Erasmus a fine horse, but the great scholar gave it too little exercise and it died; Erasmus said that it died of drink. He tried to get Urswick to give him another and sent him a copy of his famous New Testament, but Urswick then had no horse to spare. He lived on at his rectory at Hackney, taking part occasionally in State functions and exercising hospitality; thus the Earl of Shrewsbury's Agent writes to his master on 28th May, 1516, that Urswick is sending him a present of "ten pasties of baken conger". He was still keenly interested in public affairs, as his letters which survive show; but his health was beginning to fail and he had a serious illness in December 1520. He recovered, but on 21st October, 1521, he made his will, adding a codicil on 28th December following. He was much interested in a rising man, Cuthbert Tunstall, one of More's circle, who had been at King's Hall, Cambridge, though long after Urswick had ceased to be Master of it. He made Tunstall one of his executors and left him, amongst other gifts, his little mule with saddle and bridle and all its harness. Tunstall became, some months after Urswick's death, Bishop of London, whence he was translated to Durham in 1530.

There are many other bequests in Urswick's will which show his consideration for poor folk, such as "To my poor old man that comes to me from Kentish Town" and "To John with a sore arm", besides generous legacies to his servants. He was stringent about his funeral, at which there was to be "no solemn dinner or dole" and the charges for it were not to exceed 20 marks. Meanwhile in those last days of his life he was actively engaged, with a certain Sir John Heron, in rebuilding Hackney Church. He died on 24th March, 1522, and was buried, as he directed, before the altar of St. Augustine of Canterbury in the Parish Church; that church was pulled down in 1799, but the two brass plates which covered his grave, one of them engraved with his effigy, were re-erected in the porch of the present church. The inscription, which sounds to me suspiciously like one of a slightly later age, calls attention to Urswick's frugal life, and to the fact that he declined the See of Norwich when it was pressed upon him by Henry VII in 1499. He preferred to remain at Windsor, helping in the completion of the Chapel; and it was perhaps due to him that the see was offered to and accepted by one of his Canons, Dr. Jane. One memorial of Urswick at Windsor is plain to see: his coat-of-arms on the metal work of the screen in the N.W. Chapel and on the bosses of the vault of the nave. It is a silver shield with a black bend across it; on the bend are three silver lozenges each marked with a red cross. He liked, both here and at Hackney, to blazon with it the letters MIA, a shortened form of *Misericordia*, meaning in English "mercy" or "pity". It was his special word, but whether he intended to urge those who read it to be pitiful in their dealings, or to ask God to show mercy to him, is not evident; perhaps he meant both.

To have had a part in the plan which ended the dynastic struggle, the War of the Roses, to share in completing St. George's Chapel, and to find a place, though a small one, in the text of Shakespeare, these are imperishable claims to fame. The passage in Shakespeare is in King Richard III, Act IV, Scene 5, seven lines in all, but his name among the dramatis personae appears with laconic description which, devout Christian as he was, he would probably have preferred to any other, "Christopher Urswick, a Priest".

S. L. OLLARD.

The decree of the Dean and Canons for keeping Dr. Urswick's name in remembrance with the arrangements for the choristers, dated 16th April, 1507, is written in the Register called the *Arundel White Book*, ff. 156 b and 157. It is summarized, but not printed in full, in Sir William St. John Hope's *Windsor Castle*, II, pp. 467-8.

A rubbing of his effigy on his brass at Hackney is framed and glazed in the Chapter Library.

Two letters from Erasmus to Urswick, a long one of the beginning of June 1506, and a short one of June 1516, are printed in the fine edition of *Erasmi Epistolae*, ed. P. S. Allen, I, pp. 424-6, II, pp. 247-8 (Oxford, 1906, 1910).

The most recent notice of Christopher Urswick known to me is by Dr. Charles Sturge in his *Cuthbert Tunstall* (London, 1938), pp. 26-27, and deals more fully than other authorities with Tunstall's obligations to Urswick's generosity.

## ÆRARY DEEDS AND RECORDS MICROFILMED SINCE JUNE 1941

(at a cost of £150, defrayed by the Friends and Descendants).

### BOOKS, ROLLS AND DEEDS :

The two early Attendance Registers (dated 1384 and 1468).

The Treasurer's Rolls from 1361 to 1499.

The Steward's Rolls from 1396 to 1494.

The Precentor's Rolls from 1363 to 1458.

The Arundel White Book.

Denton's Black Book (two volumes).

Dr. Evans's Two Memoranda Books.

The College Statutes on vellum Roll.

The Inventory of Jewels, &c., made in 1501.

The Treasurer's Rolls

The Steward's Rolls

The Precentor's Rolls

} from *circa* 1500 to 1700.

Peter Scot's Book.

Attendance Registers from 1667 to 1844.

Documents subsidiary to the Treasurer's Rolls.

Bailiff's Rolls, 1353 to 1439.

Digest of Treasurer's Rolls.

Windsor Rents, 1437-1497.

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The twelve volumes of the Chapter Acts are now being filmed. These Registers contain the minutes and proceedings at the meetings of the Dean and Canons from 1596 onwards.



## THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER

The Banners of the Knights hang in the Choir in the following order :

### *Decani*

H.M. The King.  
 H.M. The Queen.  
 H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester.  
 H.R.H. The Duke of Windsor.  
 ———  
 H.M. The King of Sweden.  
 H.M. The King of Denmark.  
 H.M. The King of the Belgians.  
 Prince Paul of Yugoslavia.  
 ———  
 The Duke of Portland.  
 The Marquess of Crewe.  
 The Duke of Beaufort.  
 The Earl of Strathmore.  
 The Marquess of Bath.  
 The Marquess of Londonderry.  
 The Viscount FitzAlan of Derwent.  
 The Earl of Athlone.  
 The Lord Desborough.  
 The Earl of Scarborough.  
 The Earl of Lytton.  
 The Duke of Norfolk.  
 The Earl Baldwin.

### *Cantoris*

H.M. Queen Mary.  
 ———  
 H.M. The King of Norway.  
 H.M. The King of Greece.  
 H.M. The King of Roumania.  
 ———  
 The Duke of Devonshire.  
 The Marquess of Zetland.  
 The Earl of Derby.  
 The Lord Hardinge of Penshurst.  
 The Marquess of Salisbury.  
 The Earl of Harewood.  
 The Earl of Clarendon.  
 The Duke of Abercorn.  
 The Earl of Lonsdale.  
 The Viscount Halifax.  
 The Earl Stanhope.  
 The Marquess of Exeter.

# THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF ST. GEORGE'S

WITH WHICH IS AMALGAMATED

## THE ASSOCIATION OF DESCENDANTS OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER

### STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

For the Year to 31st December, 1942.

#### CAPITAL ACCOUNT

	£	s.	d.
BALANCE AT 1ST JANUARY, 1942	..	..	88 6 5
RECEIPTS :			
Bank Interest ..	..	..	0 8 9
BALANCE AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1942	..	..	£88 15 2

(Note : At 31st December, 1942, the Society held £350 3½ per cent War Loan, the market value of which at that date was £367 10s., and 500 National Savings Certificates, the realizable value of which was £442 17s. 9d.)

#### GENERAL ACCOUNT

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
BALANCE AT 1ST JANUARY, 1942 :						
At Bank ..	..	..	..	125	6	7
RECEIPTS :						
Donations and Subscriptions ..	..	..	232 10 2			
Legacy bequeathed by the late E. Horton ..	..	..	25 0 0			
Sale of Badges ..	..	..	0 4 0			
Interest :						
3½ per cent War Loan ..	..	..	12 5 0			
3 per cent Savings Bonds ..	..	..	1 6 9			
Bank ..	..	..	0 8 0			
				271	13	11
				£397	0	6

PAYMENTS :						
Assistant Secretary ..	..	..	60 0 0			
Printing and Stationery ..	..	..	28 8 2			
Postage and Sundries ..	..	..	11 8 1			
Restoration of the Urswick Painted Panels ..	..	..	20 0 0			
Purchase of £100 3 per cent Savings Bonds ..	..	..	100 0 0			
				219	16	3

BALANCE AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1942 :						
At Bank ..	..	..	174 13 5			
In Hand ..	..	..	2 10 10			
				£177	4	3

(Note : At 31st December, 1942, the Society held £100 3 per cent Savings Bonds 1955-65, the market value of which was £101 5s.)

#### ROMANCE AND PUBLICATIONS ACCOUNT

	£	s.	d.
BALANCE AT 1ST JANUARY, 1942	..	..	13 19 2
RECEIPTS ..	..	..	..
BALANCE AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1942	..	..	£13 19 2

#### SUSPENSE ACCOUNT

	£	s.	d.
BALANCE AT 1ST JANUARY, 1942	..	..	307 17 1
RECEIPTS :			
Bank Interest ..	..	..	1 10 10
BALANCE AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1942	..	..	£309 7 11

L. SMELT, *Hon. Treasurer.*

We have examined the foregoing Statement of Receipts and Expenditure and certify that it is in accordance with the Books and Vouchers produced to us.

LAYTON-BENNETT & CO.,

8th February, 1943.

*Hon. Auditors.*

# DOMUS AND FABRIC FUNDS

## Summary for the Year ended Michaelmas, 1942

INCOME.		£	s.	d.
(a) "DOMUS" FUND :				
To Payment received from Ecclesiastical Commissioners .. .. .		6,400	0	0
„ Amount received from other sources, including income of a suspended Canonry.. ..		1,410	7	0
(b) "FABRIC" FUND :				
To Amount received from the Windsor Castle State Apartments Fund .. .. .		450	0	0
„ Amount received from other sources .. .. .		561	7	5
„ Balance, being Deficit for the Year 1942.. ..		717	8	7
		£9,539	3	0

EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.
By Salaries—Minor Canons, Organists, Chapter Clerk and Surveyor, Lay Clerks, Verger, &c. .. .. .		5,075	14	7
„ Maintenance—Chapel and Services—Lighting, Heating, Cleaning, Rates and Taxes.. ..		1,636	17	11
„ Choristers' Scholarships, Choir School Expenses .. .. .		1,424	17	3
„ Statutory Payments — Ancient Stipends, Charities .. .. .		523	17	8
„ Fabric Charges—Chapel and Collegiate Buildings.. .. .		877	15	7
Total Expenditure for the Year .. .. .		£9,539	3	0

## SUMMARY OF BALANCES, 1937 to 1942.

	£	s.	d.
1937. Surplus .. .. .	567	18	9½
1938. Deficit .. .. .	783	16	7¾
1939. Deficit increased by £970 9s. 4d. to .. .. .	1,754	5	11¾
1940. Deficit reduced by £250 13s. 10½d. to .. .. .	1,503	12	11¼
1941. Deficit increased by £873 1s. 6¾d. to .. .. .	2,376	13	8
1942. Deficit increased by £717 8s. 7d. to .. .. .	3,094	2	3

A. C. DEANE,  
*Canon and Steward.*