



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, 1944

Price - Sixpence, post free

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HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

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Vice-Chairman :

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Mrs. CARTERET CAREY, O.B.E.,
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Hon. Treasurer :

Mr. L. SMELT, Barclays Bank Ltd., Windsor.

THE DEAN'S LETTER

THE DEANERY,
WINDSOR CASTLE,

February, 1945

MY DEAR FRIENDS,

IT is a high privilege to serve St. George's in any capacity, and November 1st, already a red letter day for all Christian people, will for ever be doubly red for me, marking as it does, my installation as Dean of Windsor. In that office I shall do my best with your help to uphold the ancient and honourable traditions of the foundation. It is good to find an Association of this kind in being, drawing together so many who have the real interests of St. George's at heart and who can be relied upon to support us with their prayers no less generously than with their money.

Those of you who are able from time to time to join in our worship are well aware that despite the war the standard has been maintained for the glory of God ; this we thankfully owe to the spirit in which Lay Clerks and boys have continued their work and to many others who would prefer to be nameless. A family depends for its stability and general well-being on the unselfish loyalty of all its members ; ours, I believe, may confidently rely on a steady growth of that sense of corporate responsibility which can bring us nearer to the ideal we have in view.

A notice board has been set up near to the Queen Victoria statue by gracious permission of His Majesty the King. From this the passer-by may learn something of what we are trying to do and, possibly to his surprise, may discover that visitors even in wartime may join us at Service hours. It may also be of interest to some outside the Castle precincts to know that there is now a daily celebration of the Holy Communion in the Rutland Chapel at 8 o'clock ; this I regard as our chief opportunity of regular prayer and intercession in these anxious yet glorious days.

We cannot I fear expect a large gathering of the Society for the Annual Meeting on Saturday, 28th April, but we trust that all who can will come. We hope to commemorate the Patronal Festival on Sunday, 6th May. If you study the programme you will see that my wife and I hope to welcome you to the Deanery on the Saturday afternoon, when the meeting is over, and to show you various treasures of which Dr. Baillie has written in this report. He has promised us a longer article next year.

You would I know be glad that I should add a word of special appreciation of the work done by our Hon. Secretary and Assistant Secretary ; work well done because it is primarily a labour of love.

ERIC HAMILTON, Bp.,
Dean of Windsor

EDITOR'S NOTES

SURVIVING members of the Committee have consented to serve for another year. In war-time an election cannot be held at an annual meeting really representative of the Association.

We greatly regret the loss of Captain G. Parratt, who died on 24th February, 1945 and Mr. A. L. Wigan, who died on 26th August, 1944. Both of them have been members of the Committee and keen supporters of the Association from its foundation.

We offer a hearty welcome to the new Dean who becomes *ex-officio* Chairman in the place of Dean Baillie, whose support and enthusiasm has been unfailing. We offer our congratulations to Dr. Fellowes, who represents the Minor Canons, on his recovery after a severe operation; to Sir Henry Marten, representing Eton College, upon the Knighthood conferred upon him by the King, and upon his promotion from Vice-Provost to Provost; and to Sir Owen Morshead, a representative of the members who has become a K.C.V.O. Members will have noted with regret the death of Mr. T. Watson, lay clerk for thirty-seven years. Mr. A. T. Pindar has been appointed in his place, he comes from Halifax, Yorkshire.

Since the last list of the Knights of the Garter was given in the report of 1942, the following have died: The Duke of Portland, on 26th April, 1943; the Earl of Lonsdale, on 13th April, 1944; the Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, on 2nd August, 1944; the Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, on 7th November, 1944; the Lord Desborough, on 9th January, 1945; the Earl of Scarborough, 4th March, 1945.

The Queen of the Netherlands was appointed a Lady of the Order on 24th September, 1944.

The Marquess of Linlithgow was appointed a member on 28th October, 1943.

The banner of the Emperor of Japan was removed by warrant, dated 19th December, 1941, and that of the King of Italy by the Sovereign's Command, dated 20th August, 1940.

Members of the Association will be interested to hear of the green bronze statuette of the Blessed Virgin Mary, presented by friends connected with St. George's Chapel to Dr. A. V. Baillie on his resignation. It has been executed by Sir William Reid Dick, the sculptor of the figure of King George V on his tomb in the Nave. It is 3 ft. 6 in. in height and will stand on an excellent site, approved by the sculptor on a bracket on the garden side of his house at Baldock, which is named St. Mary's.

The Rev. Christopher Hare, who was appointed as Minor Canon in place of the Rev. C. T. H. Dams, has been released from the Navy and has taken up his duties and residence in the Cloisters. Next term he will also act as an Assistant Master in St. George's School.

Since the last report was issued five friends have died, according to notices in *The Times*, eleven have resigned on account of hard times, seven new members have been enrolled as "Friends".

The Bibliography of books referring to the history of the Chapel promised in the last report, has had to be held over for the next report.

We are most grateful to Mr. Bunt for his article on the Sword of King Edward III. He is connected with the library of the Victoria and Albert Museum, and wrote a most interesting article on Swords of State for "The Connoisseur" in 1943.

At the last meeting of the Committee, the hope was expressed that at some future time the Association might provide some suitable hanging behind the High Altar, and might replace the present altar rails with more worthy wooden ones. The Association has, it will be remembered, undertaken the restoration of the Oxenbridge Chapel. Funds meanwhile are accumulating in the bank.

Our best thanks are again due to Messrs. Leyton-Bennett, Billingham & Co., for again auditing the accounts.

THE
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
of the
"FRIENDS AND DESCENDANTS"

will be held on

SATURDAY, 28th APRIL, 1945

when the Choirboys will have returned from their holiday.

The PROGRAMME will be as follows :

- 3.0 p.m.—ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING in the Chapter Library.
3.45 p.m.—The Dean and Mrs. Hamilton will be at home to members in the Deanery. A "stand-up" tea will be provided for those who kindly send their names to the Hon. Secretary before 21st April.
5.0 p.m.—CHORAL EVENSONG in St. George's Chapel

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY

THE Society exists to unite friends and admirers of St. George's and descendants of Knights of the Garter in helping the Dean and Canons to preserve and beautify the Chapel and the other buildings in their charge.

Members are asked to pay a subscription of not less than 5/- a year, or to give a donation of not less than £5 5s. to secure life membership.

Donations are used to build up a capital fund to provide income towards the upkeep of fabric. The subscriptions are devoted to various purposes connected with the Chapel, the Library, the documents and records, and the twenty-four houses for which the Chapter is responsible.

Further information and a form of application for membership will be sent to those who apply to: The Hon. Secretary, "Friends and Descendants", St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle.

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 Marquis of Linlithgow.
The Marquess of Crewe.
The Duke of Beaufort.
The Marquess of Bath.
The Marquess of Londonderry.
The Viscount FitzAlan of Derwent.
The Earl of Athlone.
The Earl of Lytton.
The Duke of Norfolk.
The Earl Baldwin.

Cantoris

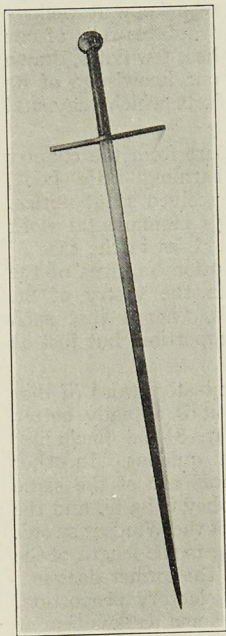
H.M. Queen Mary.

H.M. The King of Norway.
H.M. The King of Greece.
H.M. The King of Roumania.
H.M. The Queen of the
Netherlands.

The Duke of Devonshire.
The Marquess of Zetland.
The Earl of Derby.
The Marquess of Salisbury.
The Earl of Harewood.
The Earl of Clarendon.
The Duke of Abercorn.
The Earl Halifax.
The Earl Stanhope.
The Marquess of Exeter.

A NOTE ON THE SWORD OF EDWARD THE THIRD

THERE are at least three great swords whose fame rests upon their alleged association with King Edward the Third. One of these, the most widely known, reposes in the Confessor's Chapel at Westminster Abbey. It is described by Sir Guy Laking as "a monstrous construction of the crudest workmanship" and "a poor rusty thing, the make of which is very indifferent". Too much notice should not be taken of such disparaging words, for



The Sword of King
Edward III

although an acknowledged authority, Sir Guy, by his very familiarity with swords of all ages and degrees of richness, is possibly, we feel, unduly critical. Although historic associations are obviously its paramount interest, the sword must have been a fine and impressive object, painted and garnished with gold and velvet, when, as the great Sword of State, it was carried before the King on occasions of ceremony. The dimensions of this great weapon make it impressive, the grooved blade being 5 ft. 4 in. long by $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. at the hilt. The wooden grip is 1 ft 11 in. (since it is a sword for two hands), with quillons (the cross-guards) a trifle over 2 ft. long, making a simple cruciform hilt terminating in a faceted, wheel-shaped pommel.

The second sword, which was illustrated by Willimin in his rare work, *Monuments Français*, published in 1839, was for long in the collection of the Comte de Mailly, *Pair de France*, and was for many years shown on loan at the museum at Mans. Its association with Edward III was claimed on the strength of the blazonry it bears upon its pear-shaped pommel—*azure a semé of fleurs de lis or* (for France); and *gules three leopards or* (for England) *impaling azure seven lions or* (mistaken for Hainault).

That this fine-looking sword cannot with any certainty be claimed as having belonged to Edward III has been demonstrated by Leon Palustre (writing in the *Gazettes des Beaux Arts*, 2 S. xxxiii, 1886). Indeed its form and decoration led him to date it (presumably correctly) as being of the early fifteenth century, so that it need hardly have been mentioned here except for the earlier claim on its behalf.

The third of these swords is that which, at the present day, hangs in honour upon the traceried panelling in the ambulatory behind the High Altar of St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Of the three there is no doubt that this is the best authenticated and the most interesting, since, while it enjoys the historical certainty of having been the personal sword of Edward III, it has at the same time a very definite association with the Most Noble Order of the Garter of which he was the founder.

To the many Friends of St. George's it may perhaps seem that no introduction is needed to this venerable weapon, since it must be quite familiar to them, as well as to the numerous visitors who, in normal times, annually flock to this shrine of ancient chivalry. Nevertheless, it is possible that even those who know it well by sight may welcome a word or two about this notable relic of one of England's best-known monarchs. Hence these few notes, drawn together by one who, if unable to add to our knowledge of its history, can at least put on record a few facts which may add interest to its contemplation.

This seems the more desirable because, apart from the chapter devoted thereto in Dean Blackburne's charming little book, *The Romance of St. George's Chapel*, it has received scant notice. The only critical mention of it is in Laking's monumental work on arms and armour, already referred to; and, as in the case of the sword at Westminster Abbey, the description he gives of the Windsor sword does not do it justice. "In the vestry of St. George's Chapel, Windsor", Sir Guy writes, "hangs just such another great sword, not quite so great in proportion, but just as crude in make".

Though admittedly smaller than the Westminster sword (if that is what is meant by "not quite so great"), it is actually better proportioned as a whole. Its length of 6 ft. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. (including 5 ft. 4 in. of blade) is well balanced by 16 in. quillons. In other words, while the actual blades of both swords are of the same length, 64 in., the hilt of the sword at the Abbey is 23 in. and the quillons 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., as against the 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 16 in. of the Windsor sword. Thus the arms of the "cross" in the latter are, to the length of the blade as an even fourth, while the "cross" of the former does not divide into the 64 in. of blade with any satisfactory proportion. This, one must admit, is a somewhat cumbersome explanation of the basis upon which a simple aesthetic appreciation of its form is founded. But it is important to grasp this aspect for practical reasons, since, while the sword at Westminster was admittedly simply a Sword of State—to be carried in procession point upward—that belonging to St. George's Chapel was a sword to be used—the actual sword of Edward III, part of his knightly "achievements", as will be seen.

Laking goes on to say, "The sword is doubtless that which was suspended over King Edward III's stall in the first Chapel of the Order of the Garter, and was offered at the High Altar on his death in 1377". His use of the guarded word "doubtless" was hardly

necessary, for references to the sword leave no room for any reasonable doubt on this point.

For example, in the Precentor's account for the year 1387-88 (that is in the time of the earlier chapel, a hundred years before the present building was completed), is found an entry: *Item in reparacione gladij Edwardi Fundatoris Collegij. xvii d.* (For the repair of the sword of Edward the Founder of the College, 17d.). Again, over two centuries later, in 1615, the sword is mentioned, this time in a Treasurer's account: "2s. 6d.—*To Noke, for making cleane the Twoe hande Sworde whiche hangith by K: Edward the 3: picture*".

The latter point is interesting in view of the account given in a scarce little book, *Les Delices de Windsore*, or a *Pocket Companion to Windsor Castle*, 3rd edition, 1769. Speaking of the Chapter House, the author says: "In this room is a portrait at full length, by a masterly Hand, of the Most renowned and victorious Monarch Edward III in his Robes of State. In his right hand he holds a Sword, bearing the Crowns of France and Scotland, in token of the many Conquests he gained over those Nations. . . . On one side of this painting is kept the all-conquering Sword of the Renowned Prince". So it hung by this portrait at the very least for well over a hundred years.

But perhaps the most important references which have so far been discovered, and the earliest in point of date, is the record in an Inventory of all the Vestments, Ornaments, &c., of the Chapel taken in the eighth year of King Richard II, i.e. in 1385. From this it is plain that, at that date, eight years after the death of Edward III, there were in the Chapel three swords—one of the Royal Founder, Edward III, one of Sir Thomas Banastre, and one of the Earl of Suffolk, as well as six helms. This is the earliest of the series of Inventories, and is the only one that has been printed (very inaccurately) in Dugdale's *Monasticon*. The next Inventory of 1409-10 records five swords: the sword of King Edward, of King Richard, of the Earl of Salisbury, of the Earl of Derby (King Henry IV), and of the Earl of Oxford. No mention is made of the swords or helms in the Inventories of 1501 and 1534. There are more inventories subsequent to this—the latest being dated in the year 1667—but they do not mention any swords. In later years, as Ashmole relates in his *Institution, Laws and Ceremonies of the Most Noble Order of the Garter*, 1672, more were added, viz. the swords of King Richard II, King Henry IV, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and the Earl of Salisbury. All of these were, of course, defunct Knights-Companions of the Order of St. George.

These swords (and, in the course of time, many others which had belonged to perhaps less noted knights) came to be in the possession of the Dean and Canons as a consequence of the provision in the statutes of the Order, whereby they became "parcel of the goods of the Chappel" (as Ashmole puts it) by the ceremony of the *Offering of the Achievements* of deceased Knights.

This ceremony, which at first took place on the day following the Feast of St. George, at the Mass of *Requiem* for the souls of the departed Knights, was not apparently provided for in the original statutes of the Order. True, the statutes which are said to have been enacted at the foundation are only known by transcripts of a later date ; but it may be granted that in all important matters they are to be relied upon. At least they are unlikely to have omitted so important a matter as this.

Ashmole recounts that "In the Morning Service (before the Reformation of our Church) was the *Mass of Requiem* solemnly sung by the Abbot of Tower-hill, for the Souls of the Knights-Companions and all faithful Souls departed ; and this was taken care of by the Statutes. . . . At this Celebration were the deceased Knights-Companions' Achievements also Offered, with solemn Ceremony". He suggests this was a practice introduced by Henry V in his revised statutes decreed in Chapter in 1420. Following Anstis's transcription of *The Black Book*, they ordain that "when-ever any dying leaves a stall vacant, the Sword, Helm and Appendages which come to be offered, be offered in such manner that the Sword begin the action, which shall be carried by two Persons to be assigned by the Sovereign and then what there is besides in the like form".

Apart from the circumstantial evidence of the swords and helms already in the possession of the Chapel in the fourteenth century, which have been spoken of earlier, it seems quite clear that the wording of the statute can in no way be considered as introducing a *new* ceremony. Its wording rather infers simply an alteration in procedure with regard to an understood usage, giving the swords precedence over the helms, crests and banners which were to come to the Altar after.

We may, therefore, have no hesitation in believing that this practice of Offering the Achievements obtained at least from the time of the death of the Founder, in 1377. Indeed, the presence of this historic sword in the uninterrupted custody of the Dean and Canons clearly shows, not only that the sword and helm of the Royal Founder were from the first placed above his stall, like those of every other of the Knights-Companions, but also that, upon his demise, these Achievements were solemnly offered at the High Altar. Thus they passed into the keeping of the Dean, or, to be precise, the *Custos* as he was originally designated.

This practice of Offering the Achievements of deceased Knights at the *Requiem* Mass continued unchanged up to the time of Edward VI, when an ordinance, dated 20th April, 1548, enjoined that the Mass of *Requiem* be abolished. Since that time the knightly achievements have, indeed, been offered, but not (as to time) according to the statutes of earlier times.

It is not necessary here to go further into this, since these few notes are not intended to give either a history of the Order, or even of this interesting procedure, which followed the ceremonies

of Installation. Sufficient has been recounted, however, to show how and why this celebrated sword of Edward III came to be conserved in the Chapel of St. George. One may readily believe that although, as Dean Blackburne tells, the swords of other famous Knights did not survive the Commonwealth, yet this sword of the illustrious founder of the most renowned Order of Christian chivalry has for that very reason been treasured and preserved with more than usual care as the most precious relic of the Order.

Of late years the sword has suffered to some extent at the hands of a restorer who, unfortunately, was allowed to remove the *patina* of age, so treasured by connoisseurs as evidence of antiquity, and to furnish the grip with a covering of leather. But in all essential features, from its flattened, wheel-shaped pommel to the tip of its double fluted blade (which bears a dagger as the unknown swordsmith's mark), it is exactly what it purports to be—a fine specimen of the Great Sword for Two Hands dating from the second half of the fourteenth century. Historically, as has been shown, it is even more interesting than this, of itself, suggests; not only because of its close personal association with Edward III, but, even more, because it was itself a symbol of its illustrious owner's honour as the Founder of the Most Noble Society of Knights-Companions of St. George, later to be known as the Order of the Garter.

CYRIL G. E. BUNT.

PORTRAITS IN THE DEANERY

I have been asked to supply a catalogue of the portraits of Deans which belong to the Deanery. They consist of oil paintings, supplemented by prints and photographs. So that in all there are thirteen oil portraits, of which six were always in the Deanery, two were given by Queen Victoria, and five were added by me. There are nine prints collected by Dean Wellesley and three photographs, one from a picture and two from life.

As we have two likenesses of several Deans, we have actually sixteen individual Deans represented on the walls of the Deanery in which they have lived since the fourteenth century.

We begin with those of the seventeenth century. I have not been able to hear of any portraits of earlier Deans.

Marco, Antonio de Dominis, formerly Abp. of Spalatro (1618-1622).—A print from a picture at Chatsworth. He is an interesting

figure among the Deans. But unfortunately the attribution of this portrait is much questioned.

2. *Matthew Wren* (1627-1635). A print from a portrait in the Palace at Ely, where he became Bishop. He was prominent as a supporter of Laud and suffered much persecution from the Puritans. He was succeeded by his brother.

3. *Christopher Wren* (1635-1658), the father of the Architect. This is a noble portrait. The artist is unknown, but in my opinion, it is probably French. Dean Wren was deprived under the Commonwealth, but made a struggle to save the treasures of the Chapel. And it is probably due to him that the sword of Edward III and the Garter books were preserved.

4. A print of this picture of Christopher Wren is also in the Deanery.

5. *Bruno Ryves* (1660-1677). This is a copy, which I had painted, of a portrait I found at Woburn. He was Dean of Chichester, 1646-1660, and was a prominent Royalist. He edited their news-sheet through the Commonwealth.

6. *Francis Turner* (1683-1684), well known afterwards as one of the Seven Bishops in James II's time. I have never been able to trace the original of this portrait. There are two indifferent portraits of him as a young man at Ely and at St. John's, Cambridge.

7. *Gregory Hascard* (1684-1708). This is a good picture. I bought it at Christie's. It was attributed to Lely, but is certainly not by him. In my opinion it is by his pupil, Mrs. Beale.

8. *Dr. John Robinson* (1709-1714), Bishop of Bristol, 1710, translated in 1714 to London. It is a print from a portrait which I have been unable to trace. But as it was painted when he was Bishop of Bristol, it was very possibly burnt when the Palace there was destroyed in the Reform Bill riots. He remodelled the Deanery. His career is very interesting, but it is too long to record here. The facts of his intimate friendship with Charles XII of Sweden, who allowed him to use a Runic motto in memory of that friendship, a motto which can be seen on the tablet on the garden side of the Deanery; that he was one of the Ambassadors for the making of the treaty of Utrecht; and that he was the last ecclesiastic who held an office in the Civil Government in England (he was Lord Privy Seal, 1711-1713), are outstanding points.

9. *George, Lord Willoughby de Broke* (1714-1728), a poor portrait painted in his peer's robes after his succession to his father as 12th Baron in 1711.

10. *Dr. Penyston Booth* (1729-1765). The attribution of this portrait is not absolutely certain.

11. *The Hon. Frederick Keppel* (1765-1777), Bishop of Exeter, 1762-1777. This is only a little photograph of the fine portrait belonging to Lord Albermarle. He married Horace Walpole's niece.

12. *The Hon. John Harley* (1778-1788), a portrait in grey pastel. The attribution of this portrait is doubtful. Dr. Harley was Bishop of Hereford, 1787-1788.

13. *Dr. John Douglas* (1788-1791). A copy of the Hoppner portrait at Lambeth. He was Bishop of Carlisle 1787-1791 and thence translated to Salisbury.

14. A second portrait of Dean Douglas by Romney. When this picture came into the market I wanted to buy it, but it was beyond the reach of my purse, so I got the trustees of the Dean's Fund to provide the money and present it to the Deanery. He was a scholar and a friend of Dr. Johnson.

15. *Hon. James Cornwallis* (1791-1794), Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry from 1781. A print from a picture I have not been able to trace.

16. *Dr. Charles Manners Sutton* (1794-1805, Bishop of Norwich, 1792-1805, thence translated to Canterbury). A print from the portrait by Hoppner in the Castle. He was a great favourite of George III and there is a characteristic story of the King in connection with the archbishopric. He had made up his mind to appoint Bishop Manners Sutton, but he knew that Pitt wished to appoint his old tutor, Bishop Pretyma-Tomline of Lincoln. So when the news reached the King at Hampton Court that Archbishop Moore was dead, he mounted his horse and rode to Windsor and found that the Dean was giving a dinner party, so he told the servant to say that a gentleman wished to see him, without giving a name. The servant had some difficulty in persuading the Dean to leave his guests, but at last he came and found George III in his dressing room (the room I made into a dining room). All the King said was, "What a number of boots you have, my lord Archbishop", and hurried away before he could answer. As he rode home he met Pitt driving down to ask him to appoint Pretyma-Tomline. "Oh", he said, "I am sorry. I have already committed myself".

17. *The Hon. Edward Legge* (1805-1816), a poor portrait painted after he had become Bishop of Oxford. I bought it because we had no portrait of him. He seems to have attracted great affection at Windsor. He was one of Canning's inner circle of intimate friends.

18. A print from Lord Dartmouth's portrait of *Dean Legge*, painted by Hoppner.

19. *The Hon. Henry Lewis Hobart* (1816-1846). It had been George III's intention to appoint him, but the vacancy occurred after the King's madness. The Regent respected his father's intention, though he disliked Hobart so much that he made it a condition that he should never be at Windsor when the Court was in residence.

This was no hardship because Dr. Hobart held not only the Deanery of Wolverhampton and the living of Haseley, which since Edward IV's and Queen Anne's reigns respectively had been annexed to the Deanery. He held also a City living, the Vicarage of Wantage, and the family living at Nocton, Lincs., which was his favourite residence. He was a man of no intellectual distinction and very little education and his chief interests were breeding dogs and tortoises; the shell of one of the tortoises is in the Deanery made into a candlestick. But a good many references to him suggest that he had considerable personality and strength of character.

Lord Wriothresley Russell, who had been a Canon in Hobart's time, told Dean Davidson an amusing story about him which illustrates his intellectual shortcomings. When Edward VII was born he drafted an address of congratulation to the Queen. It began: "We the Dean and Canons of the Queen's Free Chapel of St. George, including all the inhabitants of civilized Europe". It then proceeded to congratulate the Queen on the auspicious event, "an event all the more auspicious in that it saves us from the incredible curse of a female succession". The canons were fortunately able to modify it.

Sir George Higginson who lived to be 100 and was his nephew, told me that the Dean was showing him and his mother over the Chapel when he was a boy. His mother looked into a Prayer Book and found the Obit Service. She asked the Dean what it was; "It is rank popery", he answered, "but we have to use it to keep our property".

He held the Deanery for thirty years.

20. *The Hon. George Neville Grenville* (1846-1854). We have only a very poor print of him.

21. *The Hon. Gerald Wellesley* (1854-1882). Certainly one of the greatest men who held the Deanery. Our picture is a replica of one by Angeli in the Castle and was given by Queen Victoria to the Deanery.

22. *Dr. Randall Thomas Davidson* (1883-1891), afterwards successively Bishop of Rochester, Winchester and then Archbishop of Canterbury. This is a horrible portrait by Swaboda, also a present from Queen Victoria.

23. A photograph of Dean Davidson, in the robes of Prelate of the Order of the Garter. It is, in my opinion, the best likeness of him ever done. It was given to me by Lady Davidson, when he died, with his walking-stick, which he left me, and which I have given to the Deanery. I was his first chaplain.

24. *Dr. Philip Frank Eliot* (1891-1917). There is only a photograph of him which does no justice to the beauty and dignity of his appearance.

25. *Dr. Albert Victor Baillie* (1917-1944). A portrait by Herbert Olivier.

ALBERT BAILLIE.

DOMUS AND FABRIC FUNDS

Summary for the Year ended Michaelmas, 1944

INCOME

	£	s.	d.
(a) "Domus" Fund :			
To Payment received from Ecclesiastical Commissioners	6400	0	0
,, Amount received from other sources, including income of a suspended Canonry	1611	16	7
(b) "FABRIC" FUND :			
To Amount received from the Windsor Castle State Apartments Fund	375	0	0
,, Amount received from other sources	601	7	9
Total	£8988	4	4

EXPENDITURE

	£	s.	d.
By Balance being Deficit (1943) brought forward	374	2	8
,, Salaries—Minor Canons, Organists, Chapter Clerk and Surveyor, Lay Clerks, Verger, &c.	4582	4	10
,, Maintenance—Chapel and Services, Lighting, Heating, Cleaning, Rates and Taxes	1489	19	8
,, Maintenance of Musical Services in St. George's Chapel	767	9	7½
,, Statutory Payments—Ancient Stipends, Charities	453	19	2
,, Fabric Charges—Chapel and Collegiate Buildings	1070	8	9
,, Balance, being Surplus for the Year	249	19	7½
Total	£8988	4	4

	£	s.	d.
1943 Deficit	374	2	8
1944 Surplus	249	19	7½

A. C. DEANE,
Canon and Steward

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

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS
For the Year to 31st December, 1944

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

CAPITAL ACCOUNT				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
BALANCE AT 1ST JANUARY, 1944	120	0	8	
RECEIPTS :										
Life Membership Fees	31	10	0	
Bank Interest	0	8	0	
								31	18	0
BALANCE AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1944 :										
On Deposit with the Post Office Savings Bank	100	0	0	
At Bank	51	18	8	
								£151	18	8

(Note : At 31st December, 1944, the Society held £350 34 % War Loan, the market value of which was £364 8s. 9d., and 500 National Savings Certificates, the realizable value of which was £467 17s. 9d.).

GENERAL ACCOUNT

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
BALANCE AT 1ST JANUARY, 1944 :						
At Bank	317	5	11			
In Hand	3	15	8			
					321	1 7
RECEIPTS :						
Donations and Subscriptions (including Sale of Badges) ..	221	16	5			
Interest :						
3½ per cent War Loan	12	5	0			
3 per cent Savings Bonds	3	16	1			
Bank	13	11	3			
					251	8 9
PAYMENTS :						
Assistant Secretary	60	0	0			
Printing and Stationery	39	12	0			
Postage and Sundries	12	7	2			
Micro-filming the Registers of the Chapter Acts 1596-1917 ..	11	0	0			
Purchase of £100 3 per cent Savings Bonds 1960-70 ..	100	0	0			
					222	19 2
BALANCE AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1944 :						
On Deposit with the Post Office Savings Bank ..	100	0	0			
At Bank	249	11	2			
					£349	11 2

(Note : At 31st December, 1944, the Society held £200 3 per cent Savings Bonds, the market value of which was £202)

ROMANCE AND PUBLICATIONS ACCOUNT

	£	s.	d.
BALANCE AT 1ST JANUARY AND 31ST DECEMBER 1944	13	19	2

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT				£	s.	d.
BALANCE AT 1ST JANUARY, 1944				310	18	9
RECEIPTS						
Bank Interest .. .. .	..	..	..	0	16	5
BALANCE AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1944 :						
On Deposit with the Post Office Savings Bank ..	..	..	300 0 0			
At Bank .. .. .	..	..	11 15 2			
				£311	15	2

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, BILLINGHAM & CO.,
Hon. Auditors

9th March 1944